

DOMINION OF CANADA.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER,

1880.

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INDEX.

	PAGE
Report of Supt.-General of Indian Affairs.....	1

REPORTS OF SUPERINTENDENTS AND AGENTS.

ONTARIO SUPERINTENDENCIES.

Grand River Superintendency—J. T. Gilkison, Visiting Superintendent and Commissioner....	13
Western do 1st Division, E. Watson, Indian Superintendent.....	14
do do 2nd do Thos. Gordon, Agent.....	16
do do 3rd do John Beattie, Agent.....	17
Central do Wm. Plummer, Visiting Superintendent and Commissioner..	17
Northern do 1st Division, J. C. Phipps, Visiting Superintendent.....	20
do do 2nd do C. Skene do	22
do do 3rd do Wm. Van Abbott, Indian Lands Agent.....	23
do do 4th do Amos Wright, Agent	24
Golden Lake do Henry George, Agent	25

QUEBEC AGENCIES.

Caughnawaga Agency—G. E. Cherrier, Agent	25
Lake of Two Mountains Agency—John McGirr, Agent	27
St. Régis do John Davidson, Agent	29
St. Francis do Henry Vassal, Acting Agent.....	30
Viger do Antoine LeBel, Agent	31
Lake St. John do L. E. Otis do	31
Restigouche Mission—Rev. O. Drapeau, Ptre., Missionary	32
River Desert Agency—Charles Logue, Agent	33
North Shore, River St. Lawrence—L. F. Boucher, Superintendent	35

NOVA SCOTIA AGENCIES.

District No. 1—John Harlow, Agent	40
do 2—J. E. Beckwith do	41
do 3—Rev. Thos. J. Butler, Agent.....	41
do 4—Rev. E. J. McCarthy do	41
do 5—Rev. M. O'Connor do	42
do 6—James Gass do	43
do 6—Dr. D. H. Muir do	44
do 7—Dr. A. F. Clark do	44
do 8—Rev. R. McDonald do	44
do 9—Rev. W. Chisholm do	46
do 10—Rev. J. McDougall do No Report.....	—
do 11—Rev. D. McIsaac do	47
do 12—Rev. A. F. McGillivray do No Report.....	—
do 13—Rev. M. McKenzie do	48

NEW BRUNSWICK SUPERINTENDENCIES.

North Eastern Superintendency—Chas. Sargeant, Visiting Superintendent	48
South Western do 1st Division, Wm. Fisher, Visiting Superintendent.....	49
do do 2nd do Moses Craig do	51

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND SUPERINTENDENCY.

John O. Arsenault, Visiting Superintendent	51
--------------------------------------------------	----

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY.

James F. Graham, Acting Superintendent.....	52
E. McColl, Inspector of Agencies.....	54
Robert J. N. Pither, Agent	68
Georgé McPherson do	70
Henry Martineau do	72
Dr. D. Young do	71
F. Ogletree do	76
George Newcomb do No Report	—
L. W. Herchmer do	77
Angus McKay do	78
do do Supplementary (received too late to appear in its proper place)..	319
R. H. Matthews do No Report.....	—

NORTH-WEST SUPERINTENDENCY.

E. Dewdney, Indian Commissioner.....	79
Nor. Thor. Macleod, Agent, Part of Treaty No. 7.....	97
W. L. Orde, do do 6—No Report.....	—
W. Palmer Clarke do do 6	101
J. G. Stewart do	102
Lt.-Col. A. McDonald do	104
Edwin Allan do	105
George A. Simpson, Report on surveys of Indian Reserves.....	107
A. P. Patrick do do	113

BRITISH COLUMBIA SUPERINTENDENCY.

I. W. Powell, Visiting Indian Superintendent.....	117
---------------------------------------------------	-----

TABULAR STATEMENTS.

A. 1. Officers and Employés at Head Quarters	123	
A. 2. do do Outposts.....	124	
B. Analysed Balance Sheet of Indian Fund, with Subsidiary Statements	129	
C. 1. New Brunswick	} Statement of Revenue and Expenditure.....	209
C. 2. Nova Scotia		211
C. 3. British Columbia		214
C. 4. Prince Edward Island		228
General Account, Indians of Manitoba and North-West, with 9 Subsidiary Statements..	230	
D. Statement of Indian Lands sold during the year and Surveyed Surrendered Lands unsold	299	
E. Agricultural and Industrial Statistics.....	302	
F. School Returns.....	304	
G. Census Returns.....	313	

FARMING AGENCIES AND INDIAN RESERVATIONS, TREATIES 4, 6 AND 7, NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

No. of Treaty.	Name of Instructor.	Name of Band.	Location.	HOME FARM.						INDIAN RESERVE.						REMARKS.		
				Acres Broken	Acres Fenced.	Hay Out.	Buildings Erected.	Power. Horses, Cattle.	Men.	Acres Broken.	Acres under Crop.	Hay Out.	Buildings Erected.	Power. Horses, Cattle.	Approximate Number of Indians on Reserve.			
4	Chas. Lawford.	Wawaseason	Third Tail Creek	75	27½	1,800	120	50	Dwelling house, interpreter's house, store and root houses; cattle sheds for 25 head.	1 team	1 Assistant and Indian as Interpreter.	15	11½	9,000	10	20	16 families.	
4	Johnson	Kichikons, The Keys, Cote of Ale-may	Cote Reserve.	20	20	200	200	200	Dwelling-house, one store-house, and stables.	3 Assistants and 1 Interpreter.		40	40	25	7		Improvements. Eight dwelling houses, store-house and stables.	
4	J. Seter.	Crooked Lakes	Crooked Lakes														Five bands of Indians settled late this fall. No information to hand regarding progress.	
4	G. Newlove	Qu'Appelle	Qu'Appelle														Three bands of Indians settled late this fall. No information to hand regarding progress.	
4	R. Klein	File Hills	File Hills															
4	J. Scott	Day Star, Poor Man, Gordon	Touchwood Hills	35	17	12,000	20	125	Dwelling, root, interpreter and store houses; sheds for 30 head of cattle.	2 yoke	2 Assistants and 1 Interpreter.	61	54	6,500	30			
4	T. English	Saulteaux, Assiniboine	Cypress Hills									80	77					
6	T. Tomkins	Beardy, Cut Nose, One Arrow, Ohemasis	Duck Lake	35	2,000	2,000		40	Dwelling, store, root houses and 2½ stables.	2 yoke	1 Assistant and 1 Interpreter.	60	38	12,000	49	60	Four yoke of cattle additional.	
6	W. A. Loucks	John Smith, Fort in Corne Indians, Mankapayasin, Wm. Twatt, Albert	South Branch of Saskatchewan, Prince Albert.	23½			23½	20		1 team	Occasional White labor during busy season.	296	296	300	300		The Indians of John Smith's Reserve have all comfortable houses.	
6	C. Obafiee	Mistowasis, Ah-kukooop, Keet-wahat, Meadow Lake Band	Near Carlton, far north	30	19	7,000	40	30	Dwelling, store, root house, granary and stables.	1 team	1 Assistant, 1 Interpreter and Indian labor.	150	139	6,000	220	180	121 families.	
6	C. D'Annals	Red Phasant, Mosquito	Eagle Hills	30	27½	10,000	50	20	Dwelling, large root houses and stables.	2 yoke	1 Assistant, 1 Interpreter and Indian labor.	71½	51½	18,000	49½	57	Work shown on Indian Reserve principally on Red Phasant's—Mosquito having only settled in September, 1890.	
6	G. Gopsil	Strike-him-on-the-back, Pound Maker	Battle River									110	47½	36,000	55	40	Settled only in the fall of 1879.	
6		Yellow Sky	North, Battleford and S. E. Pitt.										5					
6	A. Olink	Mansin, Assiniboine, The Night, Tunnat Child	North Saskatchewan, opposite Jack Field Creek.									30	2			7		
6	P. J. Williams	Seckatchkewat, Mahkayo, Pymonyatso	Fort Pitt	65	25½	3,000	30	20	Dwelling and interpreter's houses and two stables.	2 yoke	1 Assistant and 1 Interpreter.	46	33	40,000	31	60	300 pieces of timber flatted and ready to use for building seven houses in course of erection. These Indians settled only in the month of August.	
6	J. Delaney	Nuwahayo, Puskyakayewen, Kebevin	Frog Lake	52½	27½	3,000	52½	15	Dwelling and root houses and stables.	2 yoke	1 Assistant, 1 Interpreter, and 1 other Assistant during seeding.	49	14½	17,000	22	40		
6	E. Higgins (acting)	Little Hunter, H. M. Musk-gawahitck, H. M. Blue Quill	Saddle Lake	100	31	1,800	31	40	Two dwelling and store houses and two stables.	2 yoke	1 Assistant and Indian labor.	69½	46½	1,500	70	51		
6		Stearns, Porsagess, Chippewayan, Beaver Lake	Whitefish Lake, Lac La Biche									70	65				75 families.	
6	J. J. McHugh	Katchehwayayason, A. M. T. L. Thack, A. M. Mah-mah-wah-wah-ton.	Lac La Nonne, Riviere Qui Barre.	150	113	16,000	300	50	Dwelling and store houses, granary and stables.	3 yoke	2 White Assistants and 1 Interpreter.	49	49	11,000	49	20	Two of these bands settled only in the spring of 1890.	
6		White Cap Sioux	South Branch of Saskatchewan									17	17					
6	S. E. Lucas	Pars-chasse, Sampson, Rob Bail, Cheporssequin, H. M. Muddy Bull	Bears Hill, Pigeon Lake	50	44	3,000	25	50	Dwelling and store houses and stables.	1 team	1 Assistant, occasional Interpreter and Indian labor.	45	30	5,000	30	50	200 pieces of spruce building timber ready for bars, &c. Four of these bands only settled in the summer of 1890.	
7	D. McDougall	Stoney Indians	Mortyville									100	40					
7	J. Morrish	Blackfoot Indians	Blackfoot Crossing									22	22					
7	C. Kettles	Piegau Indians	Piegau Reserve									75	75					
7	J. McDougall	Blood Reserve	Blood Reserve									30						
7	Samuel Bruce	Supply Farm	Pitcher Creek	310	135		240	65	Dwelling and root houses, stables and 5 teams.	2 yoke								
7	T. Wright	do	Fish Creek	417	170		3,000	69	Dwelling, root, store houses, stables and sheds.									
				1,379½	678½	59,600	3,951½	785				1,466½	1,154	162,000	1,701½	698		

* These instructors only arrived at the reservations in the autumn of 1890.

E. D'WIDNEY,
Indian Commissioner.

REPORT
OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.
FOR THE
YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1880

*To His Excellency the Right Honorable SIR JOHN DOUGLAS SUTHERLAND CAMPBELL,
Marquis of Lorne, Governor General of Canada, &c., &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

I have the honor to submit, for Your Excellency's information, the Report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the past year.

The Department was established under the provisions of the Act 43 Victoria, cap. 28, on the 7th of May, 1880, when the Act came into force.

This Report covers therefore the operations of the Department during the first year of its existence. The reports on Indian Affairs for previous years, since Confederation, will be found with the Reports of the Secretary of State for the years 1868 to 1873 inclusive; and with those of the Department of the Interior for the years 1874 to 1879 inclusive.

It is gratifying to be able to state that our relations with the numerous tribes and bands of Indians of the Dominion continue to be satisfactory.

The Indians of the North-West Territories, known as the Plain Indians, of the distressing condition of whom, in consequence of the scarcity of buffalo in the country, Your Excellency is already aware, express themselves as deeply grateful for the assistance given them by the Government. And the manner in which some of the bands have already settled upon their Reserves, built houses, and fenced and broken up land for cultivation, has astonished old residents of the Territories; who scarcely believed such a transformation of character in the wild Indian of the plains possible.

It will thus be seen that the policy of the Government in affording instruction in agriculture to the Indians of the North-West Territories has been so far successful.

And I am glad to be able to inform Your Excellency that the Farming Instructors sent to the Indians have for the most part discharged their duties faithfully and efficiently.

The system pursued in affording relief to the Indians is calculated to accustom them to habits of industry; and at the same time to teach them to depend on their own efforts for subsistence. Under that system all able-bodied Indians are required to work for the food given themselves and families.

The result of this policy has been, that many houses have been built, considerable land broken and fields fenced and cultivated by the Indians, in return for the relief afforded them; the work being done under the supervision and direction of the Farming Instructors.

A more bountiful harvest would doubtless have accrued from the operations of last spring had not an early frost partially destroyed the crop. Such of the products, however, as the Indians and Farming Instructors were able to save will materially assist in supporting the former during the winter. The Government will nevertheless be still obliged to contribute largely towards their support, owing to the partial failure of the crops of last season, and the scarcity of game in the country.

Every effort will be put forward to induce the Indians of the Territories generally to adopt agriculture as a means for obtaining a subsistence; and it is confidently expected that the majority of the bands will, in the course of a few years, be self-supporting.

The Blackfeet nation, whose hunting grounds cover the south-west portion of the Territories, bordering on the Rocky Mountains, and the Assiniboines, who usually frequent the country east of Fort Walsh, as well as many of the Cree Indians from the more northerly parts of the Territories, crossed the boundary line in the autumn of last year in pursuit of the buffalo, and remained in American Territory during the winter; and, indeed, the Blackfeet, by latest advices, had not returned to Canadian Territory, but on the contrary, had communicated their intention of remaining in the buffalo country of the United States during the present winter. It is, however, thought that these Indians will probably find themselves obliged to return earlier than they intended.

The negotiations for the removal from Canadian territory of the foreign Indian element, who have for several years past congregated in considerable numbers in the south-west parts of the Territories, to their own country, the United States, will, it is hoped, soon result in a successful issue. These matters will be fully dilated upon in the Report of the Department of the Interior, in connection with the Mounted Police Service of the North-West.

The Indians of Manitoba and the portion of the North-West Territories which lies immediately west of that Province, as well as the Indians of the District of Keewatin, living, as they do, upon the products of the soil, and upon fish and small game, are not affected, like their brethren of the plains, by the disappearance of the buffalo from the country, consequently there has been no extreme suffering among them.

The Report of the Indian Commissioner for the North-West Territories and Manitoba, as well as the Reports of the Indian Superintendent for Manitoba and Keewatin, and of the Inspector of Indian Agencies and the reports of the various Indian Agents, all of which form appendices to this Report, give full particulars respecting the condition of Indian matters in the localities to which they respectively refer. And they all concur in showing the good will of the Indians, and their disposition to learn the white man's way of making a living.

The Indian Superintendent for British Columbia, whose Report forms also an appendix to this Report, states that the Indians of that Province appear to be contented, and that they live on terms of friendship with their fellow-subjects of white origin. The discontent which prevailed among some of the coast tribes, owing to encroachments by white men upon their fishing grounds, happily subsided after the visit made to those parts last year by the Indian Superintendent and the Fishery Overseer, when the matters in dispute were satisfactorily arranged. And as there was an abundant catch of fish during the past season, and fur-bearing animals were also plentiful, the condition of such of the Indians of the Province as depend mainly upon those resources for sustenance was never better than it is at present.

The Indians of British Columbia exhibit more enterprise than those of any other Province in the Dominion. Many of the bands in the interior of the Province are large stock raisers, and farm successfully. They likewise engage in many other kinds of labor. And the Superintendent reports, that the tribes on the west coast of Vancouver's Island have developed a trade in furs, seals and otters, which is already lucrative, and is likely to prove more remunerative in the near future. Other Indians in the vicinity of Metlakahla, on the west coast of the mainland, have begun to salt and export fish, and are anxious to establish a cannery.

Of the fish, oils, furs, &c., exported from British Columbia, during the past year, (the value of which, according to statistics in the possession of the Customs authorities, amounted to \$273,501), the largest proportion was the product of Indian labour.

The work of allotting reserves to the Indians of this Province was necessarily suspended during the past season, owing to the resignation, in March last, of Mr. Sproat, the Reserve Commissioner, and the inability of Mr. Peter O'Rielly, whom Your Excellency was pleased to appoint to the position vacated by Mr. Sproat, to take the field until relieved of his duties, as County Court Judge and Stipendiary Magistrate, which was not effected until it was too late in the season for field work to be resumed this year. It is, however, proposed to despatch the Commissioner as soon as the open season shall have set in, to those points where the Indians are most anxious that reserves shall be assigned to them. The work of allotting reserves in the Province will then, it is hoped, be vigorously prosecuted to completion.

By the appointment of Mr. O'Reilly, the Government effects a saving as that gentleman is already in the receipt of a retiring allowance, and by the terms of the arrangement with him and the other County Court Judges who were retired simultaneously with the appointment of the Judges of the Supreme Court of British Columbia to discharge the duties previously performed by them, the Government may avail itself, at any time, of the services of any of the Judges then retired, provided there be no diminution of salary or inferiority of rank connected with the employment to which they are appointed. By a reduction in the staff and curtailment in the field equipment of the Commission, which it is believed can be done without affecting its efficiency, a further saving will be effected.

The work of surveying the boundaries of the reserves allotted by the late Commission was continued during the past season; two parties having been engaged therein up to the close of the open season.

The stationing of local Indian agents on Vancouver's Island and on the southern portion of the mainland is at present engaging my attention; and I hope to be able at an early date to submit to Your Excellency the names of suitable persons for the positions, as well as to describe definitely the districts which the several agencies should embrace.

As respects the older Provinces there is no marked change in the condition of Indian matters to record.

From several of the superintendencies and agencies of Ontario gratifying reports of the industry, thrift and consequent prosperity of some of the bands have been received—notably from the Superintendent stationed on the Great Manitoulin Island in Lake Huron as respects the Indians of that Island; from the Superintendent at Sarnia with regard to the Chippewas of Walpole Island, in the River St. Clair; from the Superintendent of the Six Nations, and Mississagua Indians, whose reserves are situated in the Counties of Brant and Haldimand; from the Superintendent at Toronto in so far as the Chippewas of Rama, in the County of Ontario, the Chippewas of Christian Islands, on the Georgian Bay, and the Chippewas of Snake Island, in Lake Huron are concerned; and from the agent at Highgate to the Moravian and Delaware Band in the County of Kent.

The small Wyandott Band whose reserve is situated in the township of Anderdon, in the County of Essex will, this year have completed their three years term of probation for enfranchisement—and will then be entitled, under the provisions of the Indian Act of 1880, to Letters patent for their respective holdings, and to have the capital at their credit in the hands of the Government divided among them—and upon this taking place they will cease to be Indians in every respect within the meaning of the law.

The Superintendent of the Montagnais Indians of the north shore of the lower St. Lawrence, whose report as an appendix will be found herewith, states that no epidemic prevailed among those Indians during the past year, and they appear for the most part to have suffered but little want; their winter's hunt having been generally successful.

These poor Indians have no other resources than fishing and hunting to depend upon for a subsistence; the climate and soil of that coast being alike unfavorable for agriculture. The Superintendent reports, that crops never ripen, and that there is frost during every month of the year. It is therefore incumbent upon the Department to put forth every effort to induce these Indians, whose fate it is to inhabit that barren region, to occupy themselves when not engaged in hunting, in securing and salting or otherwise curing fish for the maintenance of themselves and families.

In order, however, that they may prosecute this industry successfully, it will be necessary to furnish them with the proper appliances.

Measures have been taken to ascertain the requirements of the Indians in these respects; but it is feared that the monopoly by white men of the most important salmon streams will prove a most serious barrier to the policy of the Department being attended with the success that one would wish. Nor are the Indians by any means indifferent to the alienation of fishing rights which they had learned to regard as exclusively their own from time immemorial. No effort will, however, be spared to secure to the Montagnais a fair share of the fisheries of the lower St. Lawrence, as the existing leases expire, and to induce them to make a proper use of such stations as may be procured for them.

An energetic Superintendent was for the first time appointed to these Indians last year, and the Department hopes to see a marked change for the better in their condition as the result of the appointment.

The other Indians of the Province of Quebec, whose reserves are more favorably situated as respects soil and climate, are less nomadic in their habits.

They live in villages or on reserves, and the wigwam is, with them, a thing of the past. There is, however, but little progress among them; although they have, as a rule, abundance of land of good quality, from the cultivation of which, if prosecuted with ordinary vigor, they might procure an ample subsistence for themselves and families. And in order to encourage them to do so, seed-grain, potatoes and garden seeds, are supplied such of them as have land prepared for the same.

In the western counties of the Province of Nova Scotia, the Indians continue, for the most part, nomadic in their habits, obtaining their livelihood from fishing, porpoise shooting, and the manufacture and sale of articles of Indian handicraft.

The Indians of these counties pay but little attention to the cultivation of the soil. The efforts of the Department have been for several years unceasingly directed towards inducing them to settle on and cultivate lands on their reserves, and in the furtherance of this object, seed-grain, potatoes and garden seeds are distributed every spring among such of them as are disposed to use it; and although, as a general thing, the attempt to make an agricultural people of them has hitherto proved unsuccessful, yet the reports from some localities of Indians adopting that method of obtaining a subsistence are sufficiently encouraging to justify increased efforts being put forth in that direction.

In the eastern counties of the Province a healthier condition of matters exists, especially is this the case in the Island of Cape Breton, where the Indians live for the most part in houses, make good use of the seed given them, by cultivating their lands and raising crops of sufficient importance to materially aid in the support of themselves and their families.

The Superintendent of the Indians of the northern and eastern counties of the Province of New Brunswick, reports an improvement on the whole in their condition, and he anticipates a continuance of the same, owing to the commencement last spring of the system of distributing seed among such of the Indians as were cultivating land, instead of handing the money to them as had been previously the practice, when it was used for other purposes than that for which it was intended.

On several of the reserves in this superintendency there are church buildings, and on the reserve at Burnt Church, in the County of Northumberland, a school-house was erected, and a school was brought into operation during the past year. Applications for schools have also been received from the Indians of Fort Folly, in the County of Westmoreland, and from those of Eel Ground, in the County of Northumberland. The Department is at present in communication with the Superintendent on the subject of establishing schools at those points.

From the Agent for the Counties of Victoria and Madawaska, on the north-western side of the Province, a gratifying report of the condition of Indian matters in those counties has been received. That officer states that the Indians of those counties are industrious, temperate and contented, and that they are every year advancing slowly but surely towards a higher state of civilization. A school-house was built and a school established on the reserve on the Tobique River, during the year.

The condition of Indian matters in the other Counties on the west side of New Brunswick, I regret to say, is not so satisfactory.

Those Indians, like their brethren of the Western Counties of Nova Scotia, are unsettled in their habits; and the constant appeals to the Department for increased

assistance indicates but little advancement towards their becoming self-supporting and independent.

Cultivation of the soil is only carried on to any appreciable extent on the reserve at Kingsclear, in the County of York.

The interesting Indian settlement on Lennox Island, in the Province of Prince Edward Island, is, I am glad to report, in a fairly prosperous condition.

Lennox Island was purchased some years ago, for the use and benefit of the Micmac Indians of Prince Edward Island—by the Aborigines Society of London, England; who placed it in the hands of Trustees; but the management of Indian affairs in this reserve is with this Department, which has its paid Superintendent on the Island, who also fills the position of School Teacher, and instructs the Indians in agriculture. That officer reports that there is a noticeable improvement in farming, that additional houses and barns have been erected during the year, and that the Indians generally are temperate in their habits.

EDUCATION.

This important branch of Indian management is receiving the earnest attention of the Department, with a view to the inauguration of an improved system. With this object information has been called for in regard to the working of each Indian school in the Dominion. One of the principal features in the new system will consist in a thorough and systematic inspection of all Indian schools, and the teachers will be required to hold certificates of competency and character from School Boards or other competent authorities.

The greatest obstacle to the successful education of Indian children at day schools consists in the irregularity of their attendance, caused in part by the neglect of their parents to oblige them to attend, and by the frequent absence of many families from the reserves while fishing, hunting and berry picking. In order to remedy this state of things, as far as possible, the teachers have been instructed to adapt the periods of vacation to the time when the Indians will be absent from the reserves.

The plan recently adopted, under Your Excellency's authority in connection with Indian day schools in Manitoba, Keewatin, and the North-West Territories, of granting bonuses annually, in addition to their salaries, to the teachers of the five most efficiently conducted schools, and of presenting prizes to deserving pupils will, it is hoped, tend to stimulate both teachers and pupils to greater exertion. A similar system might with advantage be introduced in the other Provinces.

The Indian day school is, however, under the best of circumstances, attended with unsatisfactory results.

The Indian youth, to enable him to cope successfully with his brother of white origin, must be dissociated from the prejudicial influences by which he is surrounded on the reserve of his band. And the necessity for the establishment more generally of institutions, whereat Indian children, besides being instructed in the usual branches of education, will be lodged, fed, clothed, kept separate from home influences, taught trades and instructed in agriculture, is becoming every year more apparent.

Several institutions of this description have been in operation for a number of years, and the results are sufficiently satisfactory to prove the superiority of such establishments over the ordinary day schools.

In the Province of Ontario there are four Industrial Schools, viz.: at Mount Elgin, in the County of Middlesex, at Brantford in the County of Brant, at Wikwemikong, on Manitoulin Island, and at Sault Ste. Marie, in the District of Algoma. In the Province of Manitoba, there is the well known institution at St. Boniface, and in the North-West Territories there are similar establishments at Ile à LaCrosse, Lac la Biche, Lake Athabaska, and Fort Providence. In British Columbia there are institutions of the same type at Metlakahla and Fort Simpson.

TRIBAL GOVERNMENT.

Convinced of the desirability of introducing, as soon as Indian bands are prepared for it, a better system for managing their local affairs than the one which at present prevails among them, under which the chiefs (who in many cases are hereditary, and therefore may or may not fairly represent the intelligence of the band) control such matters—the Department despatched a circular to the various Indian Superintendents and Agents, calling upon them to report whether the bands under their supervision were sufficiently enlightened to justify the conclusion that the inauguration of a simple form of municipal government among them would be attended with success.

From the majority of its officers who have replied to the circular, the reports received lead to the conclusion that the Indian bands within their respective districts are not sufficiently advanced in intelligence for the change. An attempt will, however, be made at an early date to obtain the consent of the more advanced bands to the establishment of some such system. It is thought that a council, proportionate in number to the population of the band, elected by the male members thereof, of twenty-one years and over, and presided over by a functionary similar to the Reeve of a Township, might answer the purpose; or in its initiatory stage the council might be presided over, with better results by the local Indian Superintendent or Agent.

The matters upon which this elective body should pass by-laws, subject to confirmation by Your Excellency in Council, should embrace the making of line

fences, ditches, and roads, the prevention of trespass by cattle, the preservation of order on the Reserve, the repression of vice, &c.

SANITARY CONDITION.

With the exception of an outbreak of small-pox during the summer among the Algonquin and Tetès de Boule Indians living on the Reserve situated at the junction of the Rivers Gatineau and Desert, in the Province of Quebec, and some cases of measles among the Indians of the Riding Mountains, in the North-West Territories, and cases of measles and scarlatina in an encampment near Fort Walsh, there were no infectious diseases among the Indians during the past year. In all of the above instances prompt measures were taken by the Department for the relief of the sufferers.

Measures are in progress for a general vaccination of all the Indians in the Dominion upon whom that operation may not have been successfully performed within the last seven years.

SURVEYS.

The boundaries of a number of Indian Reserves in the North-West Territories, which were promised the Indians when the treaties were made, were surveyed during the past season; by Mr. Simpson, D.L.S., in so far as the Reserves under Treaty No. 6 are concerned; and by Mr. Patrick, D.L.S., as respects Reserves under Treaties Nos. 4 and 7. Mr. Vaughan, D.L.S., also readjusted the boundaries of certain Reserves in the District of Keewatin, as the Indians were desirous of a change in their position. A number of Reserves remain yet to be surveyed, especially in the Saskatchewan and Lake of the Woods Districts; and the work will be resumed early in the ensuing season.

In British Columbia the work of surveying the boundaries of the Reserves allotted by the Reserve Commission was resumed early in the season under the direction, in so far as the Lower Fraser is concerned, of Captain Jemmett; and as respects the O'Kanagan District, Mr. Mohun was entrusted with the duty of surveying the same.

With regard to Indian Reserves in the older Provinces steps have been taken to ascertain whether the boundaries of any of them require to be resurveyed, in consequence of the old marks of survey having disappeared, and information has been asked for from the agents relative to the quantity of land occupied by individual Indians on each Reserve, with a view to a fair apportionment of the land among the different heads of families. As respects Reserves, in regard to which the Department is already in possession of the requisite information as to the locatees and the quantity of land occupied by each, location

tickets are in course of preparation, one of which will be given to each locatee, a duplicate thereof sent to the local agent and the triplicate filed in the Department. A book for registering these titles, as well as any subsequent transactions in respect to the lands covered thereby will also be kept by the local agent, who will be required to forward to the Department a return at the end of each month shewing changes of locatees, if any, made during the month to be recorded in a similar book kept in the head office.

LANDS SALES BRANCH.

The quantity of land sold during the past year in the interest of the Indians who surrendered it for the purpose was 96,265 $\frac{31}{100}$ acres; being an increase of 34,298 $\frac{70}{100}$ acres over the transactions of the previous year; and the amount for which the land was sold was \$67,624.44; being \$22,509.89 in excess of the amount of the previous year's sales. The larger proportion of the lands sold are situated in the Province of Ontario.

The collections on account of old and new sales and leases amounted to \$66,983.55.

During the past year six new townships were brought into the market. Four of them are situated in the Northern part of Manitoulin Island in Lake Huron, and two islands in close proximity to Manitoulin form the other two townships.

The quantity of Indian lands still in the market is in round numbers 570,000 acres.

Return D, which forms one of the appendices to this Report, contains full particulars as to the quantity of land still disposable in each township.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

The following comparative statement will give an idea of the quantity of work done by the Department during the past year as compared with the previous year's transactions:

Letters written, 6,747, being 1,867 more than the previous year, covering 8,600 folios, 1,990 folios more than last year.

Letters received, 7,920, being 950 in excess of last year.

Memoranda, reports, etc., covering 807 folios.

Accounts kept and balanced daily, 150.

Pay cheques issued, 2,845.

Certificates for credits, 156.

Statements with vouchers forwarded at the end of each month to the Auditor General, 192.

Memoranda on matters of account, 3,600.

New lands sales entered, 1,144, being 169 more than last year.

Payments on leases entered, 310, being a decrease of 30 from last year's entries.

Agent's returns examined, etc., 166, being 16 more than last year.

Assignments of land examined and registered, 263, being 67 more than last year.

Descriptions for patents examined, etc., and a corresponding number of patents examined, 263, being 67 of each more than the previous year.

Cancellations of sales, 60, being 29 more than last year.

MONEYS.

The amount at the credit of the Indian Fund, which consists of all moneys held in trust for the benefit of Indian tribes or bands was, on the 30th June, 1880, \$3,039,622.78, being an increase of \$62,791.61 over the amount at the credit of Fund on the same date last year.

The expenditure from the same fund during the fiscal year, amounted to \$247,043.94, being \$57,623.09 less than last year's expenditure.

The following statement shews the expenditure on account of the Parliamentary appropriations during the same period :—

Manitoba and North-West.....	\$615,041 65
New Brunswick.....	4,491 86
Nova Scotia	4,418 43
British Columbia	41,401 15
Prince Edward Island.....	2,000 00

Statement B, placed herewith, and the subsidiary statements which follow it, contain full details of revenue and expenditure on account of the respective Tribal Accounts and Statements. And Statements C 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, with subsidiary statements from A to J following, supply similar information as regards the Parliamentary appropriation for Indian purposes.

Tabular Statements, showing the population of the various Indian Tribes and Bands, the condition of the schools, the agricultural and industrial resources, and material wealth of the Indians of the different Provinces will be found herewith.

The Reports received from the Indian Superintendents and Agents containing information respecting the year's transactions within their respective districts, are also attached as appendices to this Report.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN A. MACDONALD,

Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs.

ONTARIO,
 GRAND RIVER SUPERINTENDENCY,
 BRANTFORD, 24th September, 1880.

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

SIR,—The tabular statements regarding the Six Nations, and the Mississaguas of the Cr dit, for the year ending 30th June last, are now forwarded.

These Indians are resident upon a reserve of over 50,000 acres, a few miles distance from this city.

I have abstained from appointing enumerators, preferring my own estimates, excluding, however, the produce of the soil, as it was in general far below the average.

The failure in crops caused considerable distress with a consequent want for seed for spring sowing ; you were, therefore, pleased to grant a request for a supply of seed, authorizing me to make the requisite arrangements, which I did, and issued various kinds of seed to near 1,000 persons, costing \$5,489.76.

It is pleasant to add, the result is a bountiful yield with the prospect of abundance for the approaching winter and next spring's seeding.

Since my last report, more parcels of land have been cleared and fenced, with here and there perceptible improvements; among such are two good houses of brick, the first of the kind on the reserve.

Much fever has prevailed throughout the reserve, the principal causes of which are the stagnant waters, and the want of springs and wells of pure water; such sickness would be greatly lessened by the removal of drift wood in the creeks, and in providing wells at convenient distances on the reserve; both of these projects are under consideration.

The cause of temperance is spreading, the Six Nations having five organized societies; yet liquor is frequently obtained, and to secure a conviction is very uncertain, from the want of evidence.

The result of the census is, on the whole, satisfactory.

The Six Nations, number.....	3,205
Births.....	115
Deaths.....	85
Increase.....	30
The Mississaguas.....	208
Deaths.....	15
Births.....	3
Decrease.....	12
Total population.....	3,413

Fifty-six licenses for firewood and logs have been issued, the logs being for lumber.

The Six Nation agricultural show proved a comparative failure, the expected crops not being realized, and was a discouragement; but the show of next month will no doubt more than compensate for last year's disappointment.

The Indian Council have voted for the grading, and enclosure by a board fence, of the agricultural grounds, also the erection of an exhibition building; all of which, it is hoped, will be ready for their show next year.

The ploughing matches (now an annual event) took place on the Reserve, and though the weather and roads were disagreeable, the number of competitors were as many as formerly, while the attendance of spectators increased, and appeared to take much interest in the work. The plough presented in the name of the Governor General, and the other prizes, were received by the winners with evident pleasure.

The concession roads and bridges are maintained in good order, by means of statute labor and expenditure of money, while the side roads receive attention.

The municipality of the township of Walpole having at last decided to co-operate with the Council of the Six Nations, have provided for their portion of the road allowance between that township and the reserves of Tuscarora and Oneida. The survey and placing of permanent monuments has been completed, and it now remains for the Township Council of Townsend to give its portion of road allowance, thus making it a leading highway for the public at large, and of much benefit to the Indians.

The Indian Councils evince increased interest in the cause of education, by renewing their money grants, and in other acts, towards so desirable an object.

The Six Nation School Board have effected many improvements, but the serious drawback of irregularity in attendance on the part of pupils continues, the Board, however, is hopeful of a favorable change in that respect.

The Institute of the New England Company, near this city, under the charge of Mr. R. Ashton, continues to flourish, full of children from the Six Nations and from some distant bands. Seven of the senior pupils competed against many whites from schools in the County of Brant, at a late examination; while, at the present time, a majority of the teachers on the Reserve were educated at the Institute. The proposed addition to the Institute for Orphan Infant Children is still undecided upon.

The gross attendance at all of the schools, exclusive of 90 at the Institute, numbers 616; but the average daily attendance is only 142, showing some remedy is necessary, and which is the subject of much consideration.

The celebration of Her Majesty's Birthday was again duly observed, two excellent Indian bands being present, and the large crowd separated after a pleasant day.

The promised visit by His Excellency the Governor General, the Six Nation Council desired should be deferred until next year, in the hope they might also be honored by the presence of Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise, who may perhaps be pleased to open the agricultural show of the Six Nations.

Assuring you of the continued, though gradual, improvement of the Indians in this Superintendency,

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. T. GILKISON,

Visiting Superintendent and Commissioner.

ONTARIO
WESTERN SUPERINTENDENCY,
SARNIA, 6th October, 1880.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit herewith tabular statement for the past year to June 30th.

I believe it to be, in every essential particular, as nearly correct as can reasonably be expected.

Of the tribes within this Superintendency, the farthest advanced is doubtless the Wyandotts of Anderdon. This tribe having nearly completed their probationary term, expect to be enfranchised during the ensuing year.

I would remark, however, that the large improvements on this splendid reserve have, to a great extent, been made by persons living as tenants under the Indians. When the Indians become enfranchised, I doubt not, large portions of the reserve will in a short time pass into the hands of the whites.

WALPOLE ISLAND

is composed alternately of fine alluvial soil and long strips of marsh. The dry land is very fertile. All kinds of grain, roots and vegetables grow luxuriantly. Apples, pears, cherries, and I believe peaches and grapes, would grow abundantly. When lately on the Island at an agricultural exhibition, some of the specimens of apples shown were of excellent quality, and all were large and handsome. There were also good samples of pears and a few of peaches. The wild plum and grape grow abundantly on the Island; and I doubt not the cultivated varieties would also succeed here, as well, perhaps, as in any part of Canada. A large number of the Indians are industrious, and some of them have really good farms.

THE CHIPPEWAS, OF SARNIA,

have their reserve on the River St. Clair, commencing about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the outlet of Lake Huron. The front part is beautifully situated on the river, and nearly the whole reserve is of excellent soil, but a large portion is wet and requires drainage. The Indians of this reserve are not so industrious as those of Walpole Island. I believe their being so near a town is greatly against them.

The Chippewas, of Sarnia, also own two reserves on Lake Huron, viz.: Kettle Point and Sauble Reserves. These reserves contain together over 5,000 acres, but they have not been divided into lots. In parts of these reserves the land is of the very best quality, whilst very considerable portions are almost absolutely worthless.

INDIAN SCHOOLS.

There are six schools among the Indians within this Superintendency, viz.: One among the Wyandctts of Anderdon, two on Walpole Island, one on the Sarnia Reserve, one at Kettle Point, and one at the Sauble. The school on the east of Walpole Island is well attended, and appears to be well kept. The teacher is an Indian, and seems quite capable of teaching. On the west of the Island the school, though regularly kept by an intolligent and experienced teacher, is not well attended, consequently it is of far less advantage than it might be.

The school on the Sarnia Indian Reserve for the last two years has been taught by a young lady. The attendance has been good, and the progress of the pupils satisfactory. The schools at Kettle Point and at the Sauble are taught by Indians. The attendance at both these places is small.

One great hindrance to the success of Indian schools is the want of regular attendance. Sometimes during a quarter many of the children will not be present more than 10 or 12 days. Another great difficulty is, that while they are very properly taught to read English, the far greater portion do not understand the meaning of the lessons they read. I have found in most cases that even the simplest stories were not appreciated.

In order to obviate this evil, I have endeavored to impress upon the teachers the absolute necessity, so far as possible, of getting the children to *know*, not merely the *words*, but the *meaning* of their lessons.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

EBENEZER WATSON,

Indian Superintendent.

ONTARIO.
WESTERN SUPERINTENDENCY, 2ND DIVISION,
INDIAN AGENCY,
STRATHROY, 13th September, 1880.

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

SIR,—In compliance with instructions received, I have the honor to submit, for the information of the Indian Department, with the tabular statement, the following report on Indian affairs, within the 2nd Division of No. 3 Western Superintendency, for the year ended 30th June last.

ONEIDAS, CHIPPEWAS AND MUNCEYS, OF THE THAMES.

Number of Oneidas,	641,	an increase of 6	since last census.
“ Chippewas,	470,	“ “ 1	“ “
“ Munceys,	130,	“ “ 1	“ “

a very slight increase during the past twelve months.

One of the churches on the Oneida Reserve, was very much damaged by lightning during the past summer, taking one of the ends almost out, breaking all the windows and otherwise injuring the building. The Indians are making strenuous efforts to have it repaired before cold weather sets in. No insurance on the building.

I regret very much to report the death of Elijah Miskokomun, one of the most respected Indians of the Chippewas of the Thames, and one who, for a number of years past, was a very judicious and wise councillor among them. He died during the summer of 1879, of inflammation of the lungs.

I have nothing new to report during the year past, of the progress made by the Indians in agricultural and other pursuits.

Although the attendance at the Indian schools is still far from being satisfactory, yet, considering the distance some of the children have to travel, it is upon the whole pretty fair. Miss Hyndman, who teaches on the Oneida Reserve, and A. E. Jones, who teaches on the Caradoc Reserve, have each established a Sabbath School in their school district, which we hope may result in much good to the children attending them.

I am glad to say that a large number of the Indians, of each of the bands, are strictly temperate men, and can resist the temptation thrown in their way by unscrupulous whites; yet there are a number of them who will drink whiskey whenever they can get it, and which they appear to have very little difficulty in obtaining from unprincipled men. While it is made and sold they will find some means of getting it; but to persuade them to tell where they got it is almost an impossibility; as they will not tell if they possibly can avoid doing so.

Generally speaking, these bands are in a healthy condition. There has been no epidemic among them.

The blankets transmitted by the Department last September, for the relief of the aged and infirm of the Chippewas and Muncey bands, were distributed as judiciously as possible among these parties.

The accompanying tabular statement is as complete on statistical matters as it was possible for me to make it, as some of the Indians had to guess, as near as possible, the quantities of grain they had from last year's crop, not having kept any correct account of it.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS GORDON,

Indian Agent.

ONTARIO.
WESTERN SUPERINTENDENCY,
INDIAN AGENCY,
HIGHGATE, 14th October, 1880.

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 the 30th June, 1880, on Indian matters, together with tabular statement for the same term, within my agency, I have now the honor to comply therewith.

I regret that my report will be a few days late owing to a severe attack of typhoid fever, which confined me to my bed for five or six weeks; however, I have taken great care to have the tabular statement as correct as possible.

THE MORAVIANS OF THE THAMES.

The Indians of this reserve now number 271, which is an increase of two since last report. All do not participate in the division of the half-yearly annuity, as some were removed from the pay-list on account of their living in adultery.

In farming and agriculture the Indians are making slow but steady improvement; they are taking a greater amount of pride in having their farms look well, and putting their crops in better, than they have done in former years, and I must say that their crops this year are, in most cases, splendid. Wheat, oats and corn, in many cases, are equal to any raised by the white settlers in this vicinity. Potatoes are also a good crop.

There are not as many acres under cultivation as there ought to be on a reserve like this, where the land is all good, but one great drawback is the want of rail timber, which is the cause of a great portion of the land being left in common.

There are two schools on the reserve. One is supported out of the Indian funds, and the other by the Moravian Church Society.

The schools are well conducted and very well attended, although the school house, under the control of the Indians is in a very dilapidated condition. It is built of logs, has been up some time, and is now in a very bad state, but I believe it is the intention of the band to build a new one next summer.

There is a Lodge of Good Templars, in first-class standing, on the reserve, which I believe is doing a good work; in fact, the most of the Indians are very temperate, and it is only at odd times, such as pay days, when they have plenty of money, that some will indulge too freely in intoxicating liquors.

There are no industries carried on, on the reserve; all depend on farming and their annuity money for a living, and seem contented and satisfied with their present mode of living.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

JOHN BEATTIE,
Indian Agent.

CENTRAL SUPERINTENDENCY,
INDIAN AFFAIRS,
TORONTO, 19th November, 1880.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report, together with the accompanying tabular statement, showing the progress, &c., of the several Indian communities in this Superintendency for the year ended 30th June last.

There is no material change in the condition of the Indians.

The crops for the year under consideration were rather less than the average, and in some cases the Indians would have suffered privations had it not been for the assistance derived through the other pursuits in which they engage.

THE MOHAWKS OF BAY OF QUINTE.

This band now number 889, being an increase of 7 persons, which would have amounted to a natural increase of 17 but for the removal of 9 persons to the Six Nations of Brantford.

During the past year a new school has been opened on the reserve, making the fourth; and I am pleased to be able to report that their schools are fairly attended, and that the teachers are qualified to teach in the public schools of the Province.

There are no other Indians in this Superintendency who take so much interest in educational matters, or whose children are so well taught.

MISSISSAGUAS OF ALNWICK.

This band now numbers 214, being an increase of 4 persons.

There is, I think, some little progress being made in habits of civilization, one cause of which is no doubt a decrease in the use of intoxicants.

There is one school on the reserve taught by a white girl, appointed by the Methodist Missionary Society, but I know very little about the teacher's qualifications or the attendance of the children.

MISSISSAGUAS OF RICE LAKE.

This band numbers 111, being the same as last year.

Some of the Indians cultivate their land in a tolerably satisfactory manner, but the majority do not, and obtain a very precarious subsistence by engaging as boatmen, fishing, gathering wild rice, and in some cases hunting, the women contributing their share by making baskets and fancy bark work.

There is one school taught by a white girl in the employ of the Methodist Missionary Society, to whom she now makes her reports.

MISSISSAGUAS OF MUD LAKE.

This band numbers 154, being an increase of 2 persons. These Indians farm, fish and hunt, and their wives and daughters manufacture and sell large quantities of baskets.

There is one school on the reserve, which is maintained by the New England Company, and the attendance at which is large and more regular than at any other school in the Superintendency. The regular attendance is no doubt owing to the fact that the scholars in attendance are daily provided with dinner *gratis*, and generally speaking the school has done good service.

For some time back, however, the teacher was inefficient, but a change has been made, and it is hoped that it will again attain its former usefulness.

MISSISSAGUAS OF SCUGOG.

There is an increase of one, making the number 42 persons.

The chief and one or two other families are industrious, and cultivate the land and raise fair crops. Several members of this band, however, are addicted to drunkenness, and live in idleness. There is no school on the reserve, the number being considered too small to have a teacher employed specially for their instruction.

It would be greatly to their advantage if they could be removed to Rice or Mud Lake, where they could have the same educational and religious advantages, in common

with either of those communities. I have often endeavored to persuade them to follow this course, and it would be well if the Department could use some means to accomplish the result.

CHIPPEWAS OF SAUGEEN.

There has been an increase of three in this band. It now numbers 353 persons.

A small minority of these Indians cultivate portions of the reserve and live very comfortably; but I regret to have to report that the great majority are shiftless, and depend more upon their money payments from the Department, for a living than on their own personal efforts.

There are two churches on the reserve, a Methodist and a Congregational; also two schools, one at French Bay, taught by a white girl appointed by the Department, who, I am given to understand, gives satisfaction; and the other is taught by a white girl employed by the Methodist Missionary Society. I cannot speak of the latter from personal knowledge (I do not even know her name), but when I recently visited the reserve (at which time the school was not open) I made enquiries regarding it, and was informed that the teacher was a young girl about fifteen or sixteen years of age, and totally unfit for the position, and I am sorry to say that the Indians appear to take little or no interest in the school.

CHIPPEWAS OF NAWASH.

The census of this band shows a decrease of 8 persons: Sickness greatly prevailed among the children last winter; at the present time, however, they are very healthy.

These Indians have gardens and farms, which some cultivate very fairly, but the majority do not. I have used every effort in my power to induce them to turn their attention more to agriculture, but hitherto these efforts have only been partially successful. However, I do not despair, as the more intelligent are gradually being brought to realize the benefit to be derived from a systematic cultivation of the soil. And I am pleased to be able to report that they have materially increased their stock of cattle, and have some very superior cows.

There are three schools on the reserve, but two of them are at outlying small villages, with too sparse a population to keep up efficient schools. The central school, however, is more successful. The teachers are appointed by the Department and paid from the funds of the band.

There are two churches, a Methodist and a Roman Catholic.

CHIPPEWAS OF CHRISTIAN ISLAND.

This band numbers 310 persons, being an increase of 12, and of that number 88 persons reside on Manitoulin Island, and the statistics of whom are included in the report from the Northern Superintendency.

These are a remarkably well-behaved people, and generally of very steady habits.

They farm a good deal, fish, and, during the season of navigation, the young men are engaged in loading timber at the saw-mills on the north shore of Lake Huron, while the old people, women and children, look after the gardens and fishing.

There are two churches, a Roman Catholic and a Methodist.

There is one school teacher, who is an Indian, a son of the resident missionary, and appointed by the Methodist Missionary Society.

CHIPPEWAS OF RAMA.

This band numbers 254 persons, being an increase of one.

I have to speak favorably of these Indians. I think they are making sure progress in farming operations, to which they add hunting to a considerable extent, and the manufacture of baskets, fancy work and canoes.

There is little or no complaint among them.
 There is one school taught by a white girl, appointed by the Methodist Missionary Society.

CHIPPEWAS OF SNAKE ISLAND.

There are 133 persons in this band, being a decrease of 3.
 The Indians support themselves by farming, and also by working for the farmers on the mainland.

There is one school, the teacher of which is engaged by the Methodist Missionary Society.

The total number of Indians in this Superintendency is about 3,198, being an increase of 19 during the year.

The total amount of money distributed amongst them during the year for annuities, salaries, pensions, &c., was \$46,657.78.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WM. PLUMMER,

Superintendent and Commissioner.

ONTARIO.

NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY—DIVISION NO. 1,
 INDIAN OFFICE,

MANITOWANING, 29th September, 1880.

To the Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
 Ottawa.

SIR,—Herewith I have the honor to transmit tabular statement with statistics of Indian matter, within this Superintendency, for the year ended 30th June, 1879.

The general condition of the Indians has been fairly satisfactory, the crops having been good and provisions plentiful, and not more than the average amount of sickness having occurred. The few cases of real distress which came to my knowledge were reported to the Department, and were promptly relieved by grants of money. The advance which has taken place in the value of furs, has benefitted those Indians who devote themselves to hunting as a means of livelihood, while their gardening operations, although as yet on a very limited scale, greatly promote their health and comfort.

I have reason to believe that the actual earnings by hunting, fishing and quantity of crops raised, are greater than are shown in the tabular statement, the returns in which are furnished by the Indians themselves, and are generally understated by them, under the impression that if the Government knew how well off they really were, their payments might be reduced or withdrawn; the more intelligent Indians, however, seem proud of the large crops they grow and of their prosperous condition.

The settlement of this island and, the opening of taverns, has afforded facilities for intoxicants being obtained by Indians; the liquor is usually furnished by some white man who gives it secretly to the Indians. During the past year twelve Indians have been arrested for intoxication, at this place, and have been committed to the lock-up for various terms, from five to thirty days, but so careful are those furnishing the liquor to conceal their act, that no conviction therefor has, as yet, been obtained.

The power given by the Indian Act, 1880, to search for liquor on Indian Reserves will, I believe, materially aid in putting a stop to illicit drinking amongst them.

A general desire prevails amongst the Indian Bands, that a fishery in the neighbourhood of each reservation should be set apart for the exclusive use of the occupants, and the Indians at Wikwemikong have petitioned the Honorable the Minister of Marine and Fisheries on the subject. The rapid diminution in the quantity of fish, caused by the enormous catch of white fishermen who are furnished with vast quantities of nets and other fishing appliances, and the consequent difficulty the Indian fisherman, provided with only one or two small nets, now finds in obtaining the fish which forms a large portion of the food relied upon to support his family, has brought this matter into prominence in Indian Councils of late.

The repairs and improvements authorized to be made upon the roads in the neighbourhood of Lake Kagawong, have been completed; the amount granted for that purpose (\$1,500) having been expended: the worst places have been made passable, and the road, generally, greatly improved.

During the past summer the Indians of Wikwemikongsing have built a commodious church, to replace the one destroyed by fire last winter; a very creditable building has been erected.

The repairs and enlargement of the wharf, the property of the Department, at this place is being proceeded with and will shortly be completed.

A school was opened at Cockburn Island during the winter, an Indian, who had been educated at the Wikwemikong School, having been employed as teacher.

A school has also been opened at White Fish Lake Indian Reserve, and the school at Sheshegwaning, which had been closed for a time has been re-opened.

The building for the Industrial School at Wikwemikong is being proceeded with. I have occasionally visited the school at that place and have been well satisfied with the progress made by the children. I append an extract from a report by the Rev. D. Durouquet, S.J., on the subject:

"The two Industrial Schools at Wikwemikong, on the 30th June, had 78 pupils—34 boys and 44 girls. The boys are taught weaving, tailoring, shoe-making, farming and baking. The most part of them are yet too young to work at any trade, their time is divided between the various exercises of a boarding school. The progress made by such as are applied to the different branches of industry is encouraging, particularly when we consider that the Industrial School is only in its second year. The girls are taught in every branch of industry proper to their condition; as their school has been some years in existence their progress in weaving, sewing and all sorts of house-work, is certainly very satisfactory.

"New applications being made for admittance, it has been found necessary to erect much larger buildings. One for boys, 90 ft. x 40 ft., three stories high, has been commenced during the summer of 1879. Many Indians have been employed under the direction of excellent carpenters, and had a good chance for improvement.

"Only the first story will be completed for immediate use; it contains recreation rooms, dining room, kitchen, etc. The cost to the 30th June amounted to \$2,300, \$1,500 of which was from the balance of the Ontario Municipal Loan Fund.

"A blacksmith's shop has also been erected, but the furniture is not yet complete.

"It was also found necessary to put up a large addition to the female boarding house; carpenters are at work, and every effort is being made to have the frame raised and weather-boarded before winter."

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAS. C. PHIPPS,

Visiting Superintendent.

ONTARIO.
 PARRY SOUND SUPERINTENDENCY,
 PARRY SOUND, 30th September, 1880.

The Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
 Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor, along with the tabular statement for 1880, to forward this my report upon Indian Affairs in general in this Superintendency.

With regard to the return of crops asked for in the statement, I have to say that in general I find it impossible to get any reliable information. Last year the early frost so ruined both corn and potatoes that little or none was saved—not even enough for seed,—there was consequently a good deal of suffering in some of the bands; but to some of them who applied, the Department enabled me to give assistance to a certain extent, both in the way of provisions during the winter and seed in spring, but I made them understand that this assistance was only given under peculiar circumstances, and for this year, and not again to be looked for.

As to the crops this year, I find that some of the bands have done less than usual in that way. This they account for by saying, that, owing to the early frost, they had lost almost all their produce last year, and were unable to get seed in the spring. I pointed out to them that they had made no representation of this to me, that for this year, but this year only, I had been empowered by the Department to supply some seed to some of the bands which had made application, but where no application was made of course no seed was sent. This season again, I fear that early frost has caused much loss in places which, when I saw them in August, promised a good return,—at least such is the report of some Indians I have seen this week.

On Parry Island a fair quantity of land was under cultivation, and will give a good return. As I visited the Island a few days ago and inspected the gardens, I can speak from what I saw. The potatoes are good and safe. A considerable breadth of corn was planted; there is a fine crop of it, and also now safe. A fair quantity of beans was put in, and there is a fine crop. No wheat was sown; but such oats and peas as were sown promise a good return: in short the crops upon Parry Island are good.

Shawanaga.—This band having made application for assistance to the Department, received it, and when I saw their crops early in August they were good; but Chief James, whom I saw the other day, informs me that again the corn has been cut down by frosts, but some places not badly; but that some of the patches which, when I saw them, promised best had suffered most. This I am sorry for, as they really had taken considerable pains with their corn. Such peas as were sown in good time are safe and good, but those sown later are badly touched by the frost. Of potatoes, I think they will have a fair return, as early in August I got good potatoes there.

Henvey's Inlet.—This band also received assistance, but I cannot report so favorably of them. Seed potatoes, as much as they applied for, were sent; but no Indian corn, as they applied for none, although informed that seed could be sent. They had trusted to getting seed from Manitoulin, in which they were disappointed, and consequently but little corn was planted. What corn and potatoes they did plant was in general very carelessly put in, and when that was done the whole band left the reserve and did not look near it for a month: as they left breachy oxen, cows, horses and pigs at large, when I was at the reserve in the end of July, I found but little corn or potatoes left, and what was left was smothered by weeds. In general the only places where a crop could be looked for were some patches in the bush at a distance from the village.

Lake Nipissing.—This band has done less than usual in the way of raising crops; they said they had no seed. I saw some fair corn there, and a few potatoes, but not so much as usual.

Dokis' Band.—None of this band live on their reserve. Most of them are employed by Chief Dokis, who does a considerable trade with the Indians at Lake

Nipissing, but more farther north, where he has two trading posts conducted by his sons. Beside his house on Lake Nipissing I saw some good corn and oats, but not much of either.

Live Stock.—In this there is but little change; not much done in that way.

Schools.—Of these, I am glad to say, there are now three in full operation on different reserves, and a supplementary school on Parry Island has just been finished and handed over to me. I am now looking for a teacher for this school. The average attendance at these schools is fair, and in general the Indians are anxious for the education of their children. I was in hopes to have had by this time a report upon the schools from the Public School Inspector, but when he was in Parry Sound, a short time ago to examine teachers, it was during the holidays, and, therefore, none of the schools were open; he told me, however, that he would visit them in September or October.

At two of the schools the teachers are females; they have been in office now for some time, and give every satisfaction. At the third school there is a male teacher; he has only been a short time appointed, and as it was on a Saturday and Sunday I was at the inlet, I could not examine the school, but the teacher has a good recommendation from the Rev. Mr. Wilson, Sault Ste. Marie, and have no doubt will do well. The Indians seem to take a pride in their schools, and the trustees (Indians), are attentive to their duties as such.

As usual, some of the Indians have been applying to me for assistance to get horses and oxen, and I believe if they had them, more land would be cultivated; but I can only tell them I do not see any way to give, or get them the assistance they ask for.

I was in hopes, from what many of the Indians said, that they would take more to agriculture, but to fishing and hunting they still seem to look principally for their support. During the open season some of the bands work loading vessels and handling lumber, at which those who employ them say they work well, and for this they get good wages; but they do not work steadily at this, and indeed the loading part cannot always be had.

From my own observation, I cannot say that drunkenness prevails among them, as I do not see it, yet I believe more goes on than I am aware of; but I cannot get evidence to convict those selling liquor to the Indians, and it would only make matters worse to attempt a prosecution without being pretty certain of a conviction.

In conclusion, I would say that although no marked progress is to be seen from one year to another, nor indeed is such progress to be looked for, still I think an advance is being made, and being gradual is all the more to be trusted in, and to this I have no doubt the schools will materially contribute; but time must be allowed: The schools have but just been started, and it is only when those who have had the advantage of attending them become older that their effect can be seen.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. SKENE,

Visiting Superintendent,

Parry Sound.

NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY,—3rd DIVISION,
SAULT STE. MARIE, Oct. 12th, 1880.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to forward you my report of the Northern Superintendency under my charge, as requested by your circular.

During the past year there has been very little change to report among my Indians. Crops did not turn out so well as expected, and work was not so plentiful as usual, owing to the closing of the Victoria Mine, which gave a good deal of employment to the Indians on the reserve.

I regret to say that owing to the bad state of health of the Rev. E. F. Wilson, the principal of the Shingwauk Home for Indian boys, that institution has been closed for the last four months, but in the meantime considerable improvements have been going on in the way of enlarging the building.

The two Indian schools, in the Garden River Indian Reserve, have been better attended during the past year, but, I am sorry to say, there is still great room for improvement.

Several councils were held during the year, but nothing of any consequence resulted from them.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

WM. VAN ABBOTT,

Indian Lands Agent.

ONTARIO.

NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY,—4th DIVISION,
INDIAN AGENCY.

PRINCE ARTHUR LANDING, 30th September, 1880.

To the Right Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor herewith to transmit the annual tabular statement of statistics of Indian Affairs, for this division, for the year ended 30th June, 1880.

The Fort William Band have this year, for the first time, under instructions from the Department, elected three chiefs. This circumstance has tended to stimulate them to fresh exertions by way of improvement.

They are about to erect a town hall, 20x30, believing that the Government will render them such assistance as will enable them to accomplish their objects. This seems to be necessary, as they frequently meet in council, to discuss matters connected with the interests of the band. Their operations in agricultural matters are limited. Their fishing grounds being ample, they have very little difficulty in acquiring, from that source, a sufficient supply for ordinary requirements.

The chiefs are disposed to use their influence in preserving good order among their people, consequently but few cases of intoxication have occurred during the current year.

They have two schools, one for boys, and one for girls, which are considered to be in a reasonable state of prosperity. These schools have had a good effect upon the young people, as they exhibit an amount of intelligence superior to that of the older members of the band.

The Nepigon Band have superior fishing grounds, the best on the north shore of Lake Superior.

On the south shore, at Big Bay, Lake Nepigon, where a river runs into the lake, the Church of England Bishop of Algoma has established a mission and erected a building 20x30, which is intended to serve as a school-house and church. In making these improvements, they employed Indians to do their work. At Lake Helen, and also at Lake Nepigon, the Indians erected a school-house out of their "surplus distribution fund."

In respect to the small band at Pays Plats, they are in *statu quo*.

The Pic Band, which includes Long Lake, are the most difficult to manage on the north shore. This arises from the circumstance of Long Lake being drained by

the English River, which connects with the Albany River near Fort Henley, the latter river emptying into Hudson's Bay, at Albany Factory. Consequently the Indians there come into immediate contact with non-treaty Indians, north of the Height of Land. At the payment of their annuities this year, I was ably assisted by Judge Laird, the chiefs and an officer of the Honorable Hudson's Bay Company, and have, as far as possible, corrected my old list—it may not yet, however, be quite complete.

As to the Michipicoton Band who are, to a large extent, under the influence and control of the Honorable Hudson's Bay Company, and from whom most of them obtain employment, no changes of importance are observed among them.

There is a general desire, expressed by these bands, to be allowed locations for settlement and to have them defined and surveyed.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

AMOS WRIGHT,

Indian Agent.

EGANVILLE, 27th August, 1880.

The Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

DEAR SIR,—I have the honor to transmit tabular statement, with report of Indian affairs within this Agency for the past year, ending June 30th, 1880.

There is not much change to note during the past year.

In farming they have not made great progress, as some of them are old, feeble and sickly, and when they get seed make use of it for food; they have neither horses or implements of much use for farming. A school has been opened, which has made fair progress.

They have improved the roads since they got the tools for that purpose.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

HENRY GEORGE,

Indian Agent.

(Translation).

CAUGHNAWAGA AGENCY,

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

21st September, 1880.

The Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit, with the statistical details required, the following report upon the condition of the Indians of this reserve, for the year ended the 30th June last.

The harvest last year was good with the exception of the potato crop, but the appearances this year are very encouraging. Since the spring there has been less poverty amongst the Indians than for the same period last year.

The men have been more frequently employed to run the rapids on rafts.

Since the return of prosperity in the United States, bead work sells much better, especially when the Indians go to distant places for this trade. At the present time

there are many men and young persons who have been in California for more than a year. Unfortunately last year two of these young persons, who were peddling bead work, died at Bahama from an epidemic.

Most of the women of this village, gain a scanty livelihood for their families by working by the day, and often a part of the night, to make articles of bead work, for which the merchants more often pay them in provisions than in money. This work is not very remunerative, but it places them beyond absolute want. It is painful to have to say that many of these women support their husbands, who live in idleness; and that it is a recognized principle amongst a great many Indians, that it is the duty of the wife to support her husband.

Money is still scarce in the village, but not so much so as last year; at least this summer no one suffered from hunger, and it is to be hoped that there will be less distress next winter than last. What leads me to suppose this, is, that this year they have sown more Indian corn and potatoes than usual.

The difficulty of procuring the means to sow their lands in the spring, retards the progress of many of them in agriculture. They cannot at all times obtain grain on credit from the farmers of the neighboring parishes, because they have given out publicly that the law exempts the Indians from paying their debts. They even say that one or two of them, on this principle, did not wish to pay a cent to a white who had mowed their hay. This prospect of working without payment is not encouraging. Unfortunately, they have been confirmed in this idea, by a certain individual residing amongst them, who has a certain amount of influence over many of them.

We have not to regret, as last year, any catastrophies due to malice; in the month of May a fire took place—which was probably an accident. But their minds are not yet calmed; the old system of usufruct of the Seigniorly seems to have grown out of date. Many of them wish a change.

The poor and idle, who are many, covet the goods of those who by their labor and industry have risen above the ordinary level. If this question is not settled here for some years one can foresee that disagreement will always go on increasing, and will end in acts to be deplored. It is easy, some of them say, to take possession of a piece of land and fence it in, but it is no more theirs than mine. Those who have laid waste the wood on their land, disposing of it for a little liquor, claim to have the right to take that of those who have taken good care of theirs.

Cases of drunkenness were still to be seen during the summer, but less frequently than formerly; thus morals are fair.

The school is not well attended, notwithstanding the advice given to the parents; with the exception of some children who have gone regularly, and have made fair progress, the others attend irregularly and consequently make little progress. Doubtless the schoolmaster does his best, but in addition to the difficulty he labors under of trying to teach children who speak a different language from his own, he has not perhaps the secret of knowing how to attract them to the school, or of making it interesting.

Many Indians of the tribe who are in easy circumstances, or in a manner fortunate, live in first-class houses, and are an example to all the tribe on account of their wise conduct and the advanced ideas they profess. They highly appreciate the advantages of education and instruction; finding their school inadequate they place their children in the first educational establishments, colleges and elsewhere. Their daughters are sent to the best convents. These children make great progress, and much is to be hoped from the advantage which will result from it for the future emancipation of the Tribe of Sault St. Louis, who from the contact with civilization will advance more than the wandering tribes dwelling far from the civilized centres.

The Indians are all Catholics.

For the last year the number of deaths have exceeded that of the births; but it should be remarked that most of the deaths occurred among young children from fever, measles and other similar diseases, whilst amongst the adults the number is not greater than formerly.

It is difficult to state precisely the cause of these deaths among the children; one may suppose that the poverty of the parents, the unhealthy conditions of the houses, and the want of care of some of them.

These are the principal details I can give you, in regard to the state of the village and tribe during the past year.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

GEO. E. CHERRIER,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.
LAKE OF TWO MOUNTAINS AGENCY,
OKA, 27th September, 1880.

SIR,—I have the honor, in compliance with instructions received in your circular, dated the 20th July last, to submit the following report on Indian Affairs within this Agency for the year ended the 30th June, 1880; also the tabular statement, which contains all available information on matters of a statistical nature.

The crops in general last year turned out as satisfactorily as was anticipated, while those of the present season promise an average yield. This is gratifying to the agricultural portion of the band, who are thus not only amply recompensed for their labors, but also manage from year to year to secure, through this source, a fair livelihood for themselves and their families. It is much to be regretted, however, that so many of them, strong and able-bodied men too, are without lands here, for settlement, especially since it is their oft-expressed desire to abandon their roving life, and settle down permanently to the cultivation of the soil. Meantime these latter subsist chiefly by hunting, shantying, and the manufacture of those wares which are peculiar to their race, such as all kinds of baskets, bead work, and the like, all of which are precarious modes of maintenance at the best. Some of the more expert of them also engage, during certain periods of the year, in making lacrosses, hoops, axe-handles and snowshoes, for which they find ready sale, and obtain fair prices, in Montreal, Toronto, and other cities in the Dominion. Husbands are ably assisted by their wives in supporting their families.

Their dwellings are now fit for habitation, most of the old ones having this last summer undergone repairs; and here it is pleasing to record on behalf of the Indians their sincere thanks to the Department for its kind liberality in furnishing the material required for that purpose. A number of new buildings have also been put up during the year, while others are in course of erection, notwithstanding the persistent attempts of the Seminary to prevent it. The French people located here, of whom there are a great many, are a source of constant annoyance and trouble to the Indians. They are continually trespassing on their farms, cutting down and completely destroying their sugar bushes, which the possessors thereof have for years carefully guarded, and from which they derive, annually, some assistance through the sale of maple sugar and syrup made therefrom; the Indians inform me that a number of *habitants*, hailing from Montreal and other places in this Province, are, at this present time, busily employed in chopping cordwood and preparing saw-logs for shipment to foreign markets; while it is currently reported that their number is soon to be augmented by large importations from France, in Europe, for the purpose of cutting down and disposing of all the most valuable timber on this reservation; this the Indians aver they will resist, at any risk, as they will never allow the interests which they claim in these lands to be trampled upon in any such manner.

The local whites go further, and abuse in the most cruel way the horses, cows, and other animals belonging to the band, and execute their vengeance upon them in a variety of forms. The reward of twenty-five dollars (\$25) offered by the Department

last fall for the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons guilty of this grave offence, although failing to bring them to justice, has had, at least, the good effect of preventing, thus far, a repetition of such malicious conduct.

These and similar difficulties and persecutions are, however, likely to continue to exist so long as the land dispute, between the Indians and the Seminary, remains unsettled. The Indians are now becoming thoroughly roused to a sense of the great injustice that is being done them, and are resolved to defend themselves and their rights more rigidly in the future. It is well that they are so peaceably inclined and not possessed of a vindictive spirit, as otherwise retaliation, and probably bloodshed would be the result in almost every instance.

The arson case, as you are without doubt aware, is still before the law courts, and what the issue will be it is difficult to foresee. One of the accused, however, was tried and promptly acquitted before Justice Bourgeois at Aylmer in July last; and their counsel, feeling that such a positive result should be taken as a final settlement of the whole case, made application for the discharge of all the prisoners. This the prosecution strenuously opposed, and the consequence is that the untried ones are again held to appear at the same place in January next. It is to be hoped that this unprecedented case will soon be brought to a termination, and save the Indians further trouble and expense.

Referring to educational matters some twenty-five families, residing about four miles from this village, finding it impossible to send their children to the village school, have decided upon erecting a school house in their own neighborhood, where the wants of over forty children, of school age, will be met in the way of learning. Operations have already been commenced, and it is expected that the building will be completed and ready for occupation in a few weeks. It is a commodious one, and will be useful for other purposes as well.

Regarding the moral and intellectual *status* of the band there is nothing special to note, except that there is room for improvement.

Their sanitary condition is about the same as reported last year, and with the exception of a visit from the measles last winter, which proved fatal in a few cases, there were no epidemics among them during the year.

The use of intoxicants is of rare occurrence among them, and the Indians are quietly disposed, and on the whole well behaved.

The moneys and blankets transmitted by the Department during the year, for the relief of the aged and infirm members of the band, were disbursed as judiciously as possible, as was also the seed supplied last spring, all of which were much appreciated by those who received them. There is a good deal of difficulty attending distributions of this kind, from the fact that the entire band consider themselves justly entitled to a share therein. The \$912 granted by the Department, last winter, towards the purchase of lumber and nails to repair their houses, was expended to the best possible advantage in procuring the same; also the \$100 grant for seed.

The decrease of 25 in the population of the band, since last year, is owing to the recent removal of some three or four families to other parts for the winter season.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN MCGIRR,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.
ST. REGIS AGENCY,
DUNDEE, 30th August, 1880.

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

SIR,—According to instructions in your circular of the 20th ultimo, I have the honor to transmit the tabular statement together with this report.

There are no material changes to report of the condition of the Indians, or their affairs, within this agency since my last report.

The increase during the year is twenty-three, making in all one thousand and thirty-seven.

The disagreement mentioned in my last report as existing between the chiefs, was amicably settled at a council held lately, and a general hand-shaking took place between them, as well as those present belonging to the two parties; it is to be hoped that the arrangement will be permanent, for they caused more trouble by their conduct than all the rest of the band.

At this time the village of St. Regis is almost depopulated, as the Indians are nearly all away in different sections picking hops, and a number are employed not a great distance from here, as well as in the United States, in peeling bark.

There is a white man stopping near the province line on the American side, who once lived on this side but had to leave, who keeps liquor and sells to the Indians. The American authorities have not done anything to put a stop to it as yet, but I understand that the State Attorney has been notified of the fact, and it is to be hoped that a stop will be put to his unprincipled proceedings, as it causes trouble on this side. I have been informed that the Indians, on both sides of the province line, intend building a lock-up on the line, to be used by both parties, to lock up unruly drunken persons. With the exception of two or three Indians, who make considerable noise when under the influence of liquor, peace and quietness prevail in the village, as much so as in any other village.

There are some small Islands, of from three to six acres, in Lake St. Francis, below the village of St. Regis, that are of no material benefit as they are to the Indians (nor do I think they can, as far as they can be used for agricultural purposes, be of any use) that might be rented, as there are numerous applications for some of them, by parties who wish to build cottages on them for summer resorts, and would do the islands no injury; but the chiefs will not consent to having them rented; and the only reason that I can give is, that, they cannot get the rents into their own hands, instead of having it go into the general fund of the band.

The Indians of Cornwall Island wished to get up some regulations for the impounding of cattle trespassing; seeing that the island was in the Province of Ontario, and lying immediately opposite the Township of Cornwall, after corresponding with the Department in relation to the matter, I wrote some regulations in accordance with the by-law of the said township regarding cattle, which were submitted to them for approval. I received notice that a council was held on the 4th instant and they failed to pass the regulations, as they state, "on the ground that it is impossible to furnish a good fence as the law requires." So the matter stands at present.

The schools for the past year continue about the same; they are not attended as they ought to be, considering they are so well furnished with all necessary appliances for learning. Those who attend do not continue long enough at school to be materially benefited thereby.

The Indian church at St. Regis is still unfinished, and looks very bare in the inside. As there will be quite an amount of arrears of rents to be distributed among them before long, they should apply some of it for that purpose. They some time ago purchased an organ for the church, but find some difficulty in paying for the same.

I have read in stories that Indians have a very retentive memory; it may be when you do them an injury, but there are some things they do not seem to remember.

If there is anything they want, or wish to have done, and they are told they cannot get it or it cannot be done, with white people that would end it, but with them they will bring the same up again and again, whether they forget the answer that has been given them, or they think the continual asking will accomplish their wants, I do not know; another thing is that it is very difficult to make them understand anything they do not like or that does not suit them.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN DAVIDSON,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
ABENAKIS, VILLAGE OF ST. FRANCIS,
COUNTY OF YAMASKA, 19th September, 1880.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to submit to you my annual report concerning the affairs of the Abenakis Tribe of St. Francis, together with the census and tabular statement, for the year ended 30th June, 1880.

It would appear from the census that there is a decrease of 28 in the population, but this is explained by the fact that 29 persons not entitled to be entered in the census, such as white men married with Indian women, &c., &c., had been included in the previous census who are excluded from that of the present year; if they were counted in this last mentioned census, it would show an increase of one soul for this year.

I will simply refer here to the difficulties which have arisen during this last year among the members of the tribe, leading to a division of them into two parties respectively, complaining of the bad administration, &c., of the Chiefs. This subject is well known to you, as action has been taken in the matter by the Government in instituting an inquiry, which I have held as requested, and which I hope to be able to report on to you in a short time. I am happy to say that the kind of animosity created by these troubles among the Indians, although it has not completely disappeared, has been considerably lessened by the lapse of time.

There is a point on which I am particularly happy to report favorably to you: it is the generosity with which the whole members of the tribe unite together to support and help those among them who are in need, either by sickness or poverty; they then forget all hard feelings, to obey only the voice of mutual charity.

As usual, I have to say that the progress in agriculture is very limited.

In conclusion, I may add that the returns of the hunt are yearly decreasing, but I can say that there is some marked progress in the manufacture and trade of the industrial works of the members of the tribe.

With respect to teaching, I am sorry to have to say that the deplorable apathy of some of the parents in neglecting to send their children to school is, to-day, as in former times, much paralyzing the progress of education, although I must, in justice, state that the constant efforts of our teachers have proved successful in producing some improvement, in this important branch of the affairs of the tribe.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. VASSAL,

Acting Indian Agent.

(Translation.)

VIGER AGENCY,
RIVIERE DU LOUP,
26th October, 1880.

To the Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my report to 30th June last. A tabular statement was sent you last month.

Sickness was prevalent amongst these poor Indians for a portion of the year, without being epidemic.

There were ten deaths during the year.

Their poverty is very great, they subsist for the most part by hunting and fishing, which scarcely amount to anything, as you will see by the tabular statement.

As I had the honor to remark in my report for 1877, the Indians do not wish to return to the St. Francis Reserve; the small houses I got them to erect there are in ruins, the boards, doors, windows, etc., having been removed to shelter them at Cacouna or elsewhere.

None of the band do any farming, with the exception of the widow of Paul Joseph, of Viger; she has built a small house, which is pretty comfortable, and raises nearly enough for her family.

All humbly submitted.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ANT. LEBEL,

Indian Agent.

(Translation.)

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
LAKE ST. JOHN AGENCY,
13th September, 1880.

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

SIR,—I have the honor, according to your instructions, to transmit my report for the year ended 30th June last, with the tabular statement.

Since my last report there is no perceptible progress to notice, in their farming and manner of living.

Their harvest last year was only middling, the cold in the beginning of September injured it greatly; this year's crop promises better.

Their hunt was fair this spring; if they would be more self-denying, and more economical in their purchases, they would certainly suffer less distress; they are the same as other Indians, without thought for the morrow. Next year I hope that the traders will sell nothing on the reserve, they would then have less chance for extravagance.

Suits have been commenced, and are still going on, against the whites who reside amongst them. These ejections are troublesome, make enemies, and there is much difficulty in arousing the Indians to vindicate themselves. I hope that in a short time we will regain our former tranquility.

I am happy to say that my Indians have worked well in keeping in repair the roads your Department made them construct two years ago. The whites have all been surprised, they did not expect such a result; this system of employing them to work

for themselves would have a good effect, if it was adopted for farming purposes their reserve would soon be cleared and nearly all occupied and farmed by them.

Notwithstanding the good advice of their missionary, parents are indifferent about sending their children to school.

The census is 268 souls, showing a decrease of 15 since last year.

The money received during the current year, has been disposed of for the assistance of the sick, widows, infirm and orphans, and for the purchase of seed grain.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

L. E. OTIS,

Indian Agent.

(*Translation.*)

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.
COUNTY OF BONAVENTURE, RESTIGOUCHE MISSION,
CROSS POINT, 5th October, 1880.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to send you, to-day, the report asked for; the delay in sending it has been unavoidable.

The Micmac Indians, of the mission of Ste. Anne of Restigouche, now devote themselves much more to the cultivation of the land than they formerly did. The decrease of game and the loss of the fish are the two causes which appear to have forced them to it. Unfortunately, the land fit for cultivation is commencing to be so scarce on the reserve that new families have much trouble in procuring a small piece. The small quantity of land held by many families prevents them raising hay, making it impossible for them to keep cattle.

During the summer months the liquor sellers have always been the cause of the ruin of many families. Now, with the assistance you have been good enough to grant for a lock-up, there is everything to hope that the law will be more respected.

As the Department of Public Instruction no longer continues the grant to the Indian Schools, it will not be possible always to keep the school in operation during the ten months of the scholastic year. Moreover, it will be necessary, from the present grant of the Indian Department, to see to the keeping of the school house and furniture in repair.

The tribe seem to be very tired of keeping repaired, chiefly for the use of the whites, the Cross Point road, which crosses the reserve. They neglect it very much, giving as a reason that they ought to have part of the seigniorial tenure money and also the money collected upon the reserve for taxes.

I remain, Sir,

Your very devoted servant,

OCT. DRAPEAU, Ptre.,

Missionary.

COUNTY OF OTTAWA,
 PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
 MANIWAKI, 11th October, 1880.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit you herewith, tabular statement showing the census, progress in agriculture and other industries, &c., of the Indians under my supervision during the past year. I have endeavored to make the figures as correct as possible.

There is a marked decrease in the population, which is principally owing to the number of deaths from small-pox. In accordance with instructions, and as a part of my duty, I have used every effort to induce the Indians, belonging to the River Desert Band, to settle on and cultivate the lands on the Maniwaki Reserve, and have strongly urged on those who have been making improvements to persevere. I am happy to state that my efforts have not been in vain. Several of those who had already settled on the reserve have made considerable "clearings" during the year, and several, who never before occupied any land, have settled down and made some improvements. As a rule, the most of the Indians on the reserve have devoted more time and attention to the cultivation of the soil, during the past year, than they have hitherto done.

I continue to urge upon them the necessity of procuring good cattle, which, when properly trained to work, would be of incalculable advantage to them in clearing new land, ploughing, &c., &c. A few Indians, acting on my advice, have purchased some young steers, and several others have promised me that they will also do so as soon as they can dispose of their farm produce in the fall. To guard against imposition or over-charge, I have instructed them not to close any bargains without consulting me, so as to give me an opportunity of inspecting the animals.

I distributed the seeds in the spring as carefully as possible among the Indians, giving to each one in proportion to the area of land under cultivation, and took particular pains to see that the seeds were properly planted. Some of the Indians arrived from the woods rather late in the spring to get their seeds planted in good season. On the whole, the crops on the reserve are considerably over the average; the yield of potatoes particularly has been much larger than usual.

The want of a better communication to the reserve is a great drawback. The main road is in very good condition, but there are no roads through the interior, excepting that portion which was made during the summer, from the main road as far as the Bitobe Creek. The work on that portion of the road was, according to your instructions, performed by the Indians. I was agreeably surprised to see how well they worked. The continuation of this road, as far as settlement extends, would open up one of the most fertile belts of land on the reserve; besides, it would benefit many Indians along that route, who have no other way to get out to market, or any other business, in summer excepting by canoe. The extension and completion of this road will also have a powerful tendency in inducing many Indians to settle along it.

The fur-bearing animals are rapidly decreasing, and many Indians who followed the chase, as a means of obtaining a livelihood, have now abandoned it altogether.

The Tête-de-Boule Indians are decreasing very fast; they lead a wandering life, and nearly all of them live by the chase. They visit the reserve periodically, and when the limited means they bring down with them, in the way of furs or moose moccasins are exhausted, they return again to the woods. I was particularly anxious to get some of those people to settle down on the reserve, in hopes that others of their tribe would be more easily induced to follow their example. I succeeded in getting two families of them to commence making improvements. The breaking out of small-pox amongst them greatly interfered with my scheme.

You are already in possession of all the facts in connection with the spread of small-pox among the Indians in my agency during the summer. A few observations, however, may not be out of place. As soon as the disease began to spread, the Indians became very much alarmed, particularly the Tête-de-Boules, who hastily

moved up the Gatineau towards their hunting grounds. They had not proceeded many miles when several of them died. The first five victims were decently interred by a Tête-de-Boule Indian named Jocks Keskenoyuet. The survivors hastened onwards, but before they had got north of the Baskating, fourteen more of them died of the fell disease, which had haunted them throughout their panic-stricken flight. All these were left unburied, their friends having deserted the bodies. The situation of the Tête-de-Boules at this time was very critical, as with small-pox making ravages amongst them, and their supply of provisions exhausted, they were reduced to a very destitute condition. As soon as the true state of affairs was reported to me, and acting under your instructions, I despatched a relief party in charge of Mr. Paul Riel to administer to their wants and supply them with provisions. Mr. Riel was familiar with the geography of the Upper Gatineau, and was well known among the Tête-de-Boules. His mission was a success. On his return he reported that he had visited all those in distress, relieved their immediate wants and interred all the deserted bodies. He also reported only one case of small-pox among the Tête-de-Boules when he left the Baskating. An Indian named John Baptiste Tonio, arrived from the Upper Gatineau a few days ago; he reports that three Indians had died of the disease after Mr. Riel's visit, but that the survivors are now all quite well. The Indians are very grateful for the relief sent them. To check the spread of small-pox on the reserve, I had all the uninfected Indians vaccinated, and the dwellings disinfected where disease had existed.

The death of Michel Apigon, one of the chiefs of the Desert Band of Indians (the particulars of which I have already reported to you), who was killed in a row between some whites and Indians at Maniwaki, on the 7th July, for a time seemed to mar the harmony which had hitherto happily existed between the two races in this locality. The Indians were very much agitated over the loss of their chief, and seemed desirous of retaliating. I told them that they must not violate the law, and to leave the matter in my hands, and that I would speedily have the accused parties arrested and brought to justice. They hinted that the law was partial and in favor of the whites. Their idea of partiality in the administration of justice arises from the fact that all persons committed to Aylmer Gaol for various crimes and offences from this section of the Gatineau Valley, for the last fifteen years, were all acquitted excepting two, and it so happened that those two were Indians. To disabuse their minds on this point, and to inspire them with confidence in the integrity of the law, I lost no time in making arrangements for the speedy capture of the accused, one of whom had fled up the Desert and the other up the Gatineau River. In a few days they were arrested and safely lodged in Aylmer Gaol, to stand their trial at the next Court of Queen's Bench. The successful capture and imprisonment of the accused had a good effect on the Indians, and helped to create a healthy sentiment of respect amongst them for legitimate authority.

I regret very much to state that the liquor traffic among the Indians in my agency has not decreased. I have endeavored to check the evil but have failed, as it is impossible to get such information as will secure the conviction of the offenders. The Quebec Government are, to a very great extent, blameable for this state of affairs, as they increased the number of licenses to sell liquor in Maniwaka Village during the year, although they had been petitioned, and earnestly requested not to grant any, by the most respectable portion of the community in Maniwaki and vicinity.

Owing to the existence of small-pox, the number of children attending the Maniwaki School during the summer was very much below the average; I expect, however, in a short time, when all danger of the disease shall have passed away, that the parents will send their children to school again, as usual.

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

CHAS. LOGUE,
Indian Agent.

(Translation.)

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
COUNTY AND DISTRICT OF SAGUENAY,
NOTRE-DAME BETHSIAMITS,
20th September, 1880.

To the Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor, as Superintendent of the Montagnais Indians, to submit for your information a tabular statement with my report, containing information collected by me, the result of observations made during my visit amongst the different bands under my care, who live at Grande Romaine, Natashquan, Mingan, Seven Islands, Godbout, Escoumains, and the Reserve of Notre Dame Betsiamits.

GRAND ROMAINE.

I met with 31 families, 3 widows with children, 1 orphan girl and 2 orphan boys, 13 families whom I did not see; were then in the woods, the total number are estimated at 171 souls; next year I hope to give you a correct census, as I know they will be glad to meet their agent.

Charlie Lafontaine is Grand Chief; they all live in wigwams of birch bark; the result of the hunt was small last winter, but there is not much poverty, those that are better off assist the poor. I had no annuity to distribute amongst them; they say they would be very glad to receive it like their other brothers.

There was no sickness. There were some cases of liquor having been supplied by a trader of the neighborhood, but as there was no Magistrate on the spot to make him pay a fine, I had to content myself with giving him a good lesson, which I hope will make him more careful in the future; but, unfortunately, other roving traders can supply their wants.

At present Grande Romaine will be the great rendezvous for all the Indians, from St. Augustine to the east of Natashquan. I know that this will be the best place for them on account of the game and seal in the summer,—it is also what they wish.

These Indians are all Catholics: their missionaries will build a chapel next spring. The Hudson's Bay Company intend to establish a store there for the Indians. I am very glad on their account as it will, perhaps, be the means of driving away the traders who demoralize so many of these poor Indians.

I have talked with them and advised them to fish for cod while they are at the sea; they are pleased, and will be disposed to do so; they already have six boats, but they will require lines, hooks, salt, barrels, and a seine for *capelin*, and a wooden building for storing their fish; two herring nets would also be of great assistance; by this means they could live well in the summer. They wish to have the River Grande Romaine to fish for salmon and trout; they ask your Government to be good enough to give it to them, and supply them with nets.

No farming can be done there, not even for potatoes; the soil is only sand and rock, called *plaqué*, covered with moss; wood is scarce, and what there is, small and stunted; the spring is late, autumn early, the climate is cold—it freezes every month during the summer, so the settlers on the coast say. At the time of my visit, the 17th and 18th June, ice and snow was still there, and it was very cold.

These Indians complain that the whites wrong them, by preventing them from hunting the seal on the ice in the spring, either by driving them away or ill-treating them, as at the Bay of Manshonache, Point Marier, and at Wattohiakastic to the east of Grande Romaine.

These Indians go a great distance into the woods; they usually arrive here from their hunting grounds about the first of June, and return by the end of July, and then they all go to the woods, old as well as young, widows, &c.

 NATASHQUAN.

I met with 18 families and two widows, 83 souls in all.

While passing there on the 16th June for Grande Romaine they were all in the greatest misery, some of them had not eaten flour this Spring, they were dejected, badly clothed, and it was painful to see them; I at once distributed the \$75 that you had given me, in provisions, powder, shot, caps, and some clothes, which made them more cheerful and pleased with the assistance coming at that time. I went on to Grande Romaine, and on my return to Natashquan I visited all these families and took the census, as above; they had no chance during the winter of hunting for furs and game, nor for seal on their return to the sea, which was the cause of their suffering from hunger. At present there is nothing for them to do at Natashquan. They say they are too many white settlers on their hunting grounds. I think that this is the case. They have two useless boats, no house nor chapel, and the Hudson Bay Company have withdrawn their stores on account of the traders, which is an additional misfortune. They all wish to leave the place, and to settle with those of Grande Romaine. After having seen their great poverty, I have advised them to go to their brothers at Grand Romaine, where they would have game and seal while waiting to return to the woods, and they could fish for cod next year, unless your Government will give them the River Natashquan for salmon fishing; I know that it is your intention. I will be very glad to fish the river on their account, or lease it, for they are incapable of utilizing the product of it. If I had the river I would take a Reserve for them next year, wood is convenient, and they could remain in their respective places; but there is no farming to be done, the land is unfit for cultivation, the climate is cold.

There is no sickness, nor have I been able to learn of any serious cases of drunkenness amongst them, for a very good reason—they have no money to buy liquor; yet there, as elsewhere, traders of that class are not wanting.

MINGAN.

I met with 32 families, 9 widows, 3 of whom had children, 1 orphan boy, 5 orphan girls, in all 145 souls. Minthemum is under Chief.

Mingan, one of the oldest posts of the Montagnais, has a good harbour. I visited this post the 25th of June, and immediately went over the place for land for a reserve.

They had a middling catch of furs; there is little distress amongst them, with the exception of the aged, widows, &c., to whom I made the payment of the grant in provisions.

There is no contagious disease, only ordinary complaints. They live in cotton tents, and wigwams of birch bark; they have a good chapel. Formerly they lived in two log cabins (or rather camps); at present these are no longer serviceable.

These Indians go early in the fall to the woods, and return late in the spring. They are now all in the woods for the winter, with provisions advanced them by the Hudson Bay Co. They have no land at all; besides, the land is unfit for cultivation. They much prefer the woods, it is their nature.

Following your instructions I counselled them to fish, which they are disposed to do; they have two boats, but there are no cod at Mingan; they all wish to fish for salmon, had they a river; they address your Government to give them the River Mingan.

The Hudson Bay Company have a good store there for the necessary requirements of the Indians, if they wish to profit by it. At Mingan, as elsewhere, they spend too much of their time with traders, which is bad for them; it is one of the causes of their present poverty.

At the time of my visit I had not a single case of drunkenness to deplore; all the traders were on their guard, but in the absence of the agent they always find the means of bringing in these wretched liquors, for what reason? to attract the sympathy of the Indians so as to be able to deceive them, and to obtain their furs at a small price

I was obliged to spend eight days at this post waiting for a passage. During this time I was always with the Indians, counselling and encouraging them.

SEVEN ISLANDS.

I met with fifty-two families, six widows, of whom four had children, and three orphan girls, in all 260 souls.

The greater number had a middling catch of furs, and had sold them to the Hudson Bay Company and to traders to pay their last year's advance.

I had sent them forty bushels of potatoes to sow, but they did not sow any, they ate them, saying that the Queen was very good to have sent them potatoes. The land is not fit for cultivation, like all the other places on the north coast below here.

I distributed the balance of the grant to the poorest, in provisions, for there are always poor people amongst them.

During the winter, while in the woods, a family was found in distress without provisions; nothing at all to hunt; the man died of hunger; the family was assisted by other travelling Indians.

The Indians at Moisie are the same as those of Seven Islands. They have never had a post at Moisie. In future I will only speak of the Indians of Seven Islands. For example, the River Moisie is the channel of communication for those who direct their steps towards the interior; they dwell in cotton tents and wigwams of birch bark; there is only one old house there, a chapel, a store of the Hudson Bay Company, and they have three worthless boats. Next year they say they will fish for cod if they have the means, lines, hooks, salt, a seine for *capelin* and good boats; they also ask for a place to fish salmon. I have seen no other place than the Moisie for that purpose, but the river is leased to Mr. Holliday. Going along the Moisie the Indians often ask for salmon from Mr. Holliday; he never refuses them, which is an act of charity on his part.

The Indians would be better pleased to have a river for salmon fishing than to have the grant, for they say they could all share equally. Of late years the grant given them by your Government appears to me to have been badly distributed by Chief Minpartenmaire Merrick; he lacks energy, but is overbearing and pretentious. He shares the grant with his large family and principal friends, who usually spend their time at Moisie while they are at the sea. Such are the Moisie band.

There is no sickness among them. There is plenty of liquor at Seven Islands, all the resident traders have it, and many of the travelling traders also furnish their share. I was obliged to remain fifteen days, while the Indians were all assembled for their mission, in order to prevent drunkenness; the greater number listened to me. At this time I made a deposition against one of the traders of the place for selling liquor to the Indians. I hope the magistrate, when he goes to Seven Islands, will fine him. This would have a good effect and be an example for the future.

GODBOUT.

I met with 4 families, 4 widows, 3 with children, in all 31 souls.

At the time of my visit they were not in distress, nor sick.

The number of families appeared to have decreased; many had gone to Seven Islands and Bethsiamits.

They have a good chapel, and three well kept houses, but they always like to have a wigwam near their houses.

In the spring I sent them 40 bushels of potatoes; they sowed a good part of them; they failed either on account of their bad quality or from the bad soil, or the climate; they looked badly and promised a small yield. The Indians told me that the potatoes never ripened there, and that they spoiled in the winter.

As they could live this summer without distress, I did not give them much. I kept the balance, which I will distribute to them this autumn in flour, which will be a great assistance in the winter for the aged and widows who remain at the sea.

There is only one merchant trader in the neighborhood. At the present time, I do not know of a case of drunkenness; these Indians are more sober than elsewhere. There is very little hunting to be done at Godbout. The whites injure them. Even last winter a Canadian maltreated one of these poor old Indians, disputing his road to the hunt. This Canadian was prosecuted for the assault. The land they have always occupied from time immemorial is nearly all stripped by the neighboring families.

ESCOUMAINS.

I met with ten families and one infirm old widow, in all 50 souls.

Escoumains is an old Indian post. In winter the Indians hunt for furs and seal; sometimes they also hunt seal in the summer. They make snowshoes, which they sell to the whites. The women make sealskin tobacco-pouches and moccasins of cariboo and sealskin, worked and embroidered in silk, which they sell to the whites.

They have five small houses, in good repair, and are neat in their dress. They have no chapel, they attend the chapel of the whites.

They have no land for a reserve; they occupy a property now granted to Mr. E. Vaehon. These Indians have occupied this land for more than 30 years. The proprietor would part with it at a low price. If your Government wishes to buy it, the Indians ask for it; it would make them a small reserve. In addition to this, if your Government would give them potatoes and grain, which they could sow next spring, it would assist them to live. This land would be easy to cultivate; seed would grow easily. This small band has never had a grant; they would be very thankful to have one.

Some of these Indian families go to Tadousac during the summer, where they can more easily dispose of their work to tourists who visit the place at that time. They are civilized and well conducted, the greater number are sober; the liquor sellers are on their guard. I cautioned them all, at the time of my visit, in the month of August last, and I hope it will have a good effect. There is no sickness among them.

RESERVE OF NOTRE DAME BETHSIAMITS.

I was not able to take a correct census at Bethsiamits; a good many families had gone to the woods at the time of my return from the lower posts. I hope to give you a correct one next year. I counted about 520 souls.

Jean Baptiste Estlo is Grand Chief, and is very respectable.

I bought 322 bushels of potatoes for them; they only sowed about 25 bushels, and ate the rest; potatoes do not mature here, and what are gathered in the fall spoil in the winter for want of ripeness. The spring is late; the Indians usually arrive from the woods in June, and return in August; this is the reason why they plant little.

The grant sent me last spring I distributed, some of it to the most needy; with the exception of the potatoes, they would be able to get through the summer. This autumn I will distribute the balance to them, which will be of great assistance for the winter, for many widows, old people, orphans and infirm persons remain on the reserve.

The Indians of this reserve are generally well clothed and have 28 houses, in bad repair, still they are fit for them; they also have a good large chapel.

They have had no contagious disease this summer.

The absence of traders from the reserve has been productive of good; there is more quietness, but a good deal still remains to be done, for the reserve is surrounded by traders; they will require continual watchfulness for liquor—notwithstanding that drinking seems to have diminished the Indians still often obtain liquor, and just now it is impossible to find out from whom they get it; but I must speak in favor of the agents of the Hudson Bay Company, who never give a glass of liquor to the Indians.

On the 27th of March last Mr. Matheson, of the Hudson Bay Company, distributed gratuitously 17 barrels of flour to the widows, orphans and aged, which saved them from misery; this is a further benefit of the Hudson Bay Company.

A school on the reserve would be of great good; there are always enough children left behind during the year to attend the school; it would be a good example to the children, whose parents are so demoralized. Now there are scarcely any salmon in the River Bethsiamits; they only took about 30 salmon this summer; this is owing to the noise of a saw-mill, a steamboat, and the running of the logs on the river, and by their boat poles used for going up the river, the workmen of the mill disturb all the places where the salmon deposits its spawn; this increases the distress of the Indians. The catch of furs and game has also grown less.

Two poor Indians died from hunger, during the winter, in the woods, *whilst hunting*; their families were assisted by other Indians.

GENERAL REMARKS.

So far, some with exceptions, I am satisfied with the Montagnais Indians of Grande Romaine, Natashquan, Mingan, Seven Islands, Godbout and Escoumains; they were very pleased to see me, and are thankful to the Government for having given them an agent to look after their interests, and have listened to the advice I have given them on the part of the Government. But this is not the case with the Indians of Notre Dame Bethsiamits; they are generally drunken, demoralized, proud and suspicious. I attribute this to the traders, who supply them with drink and give them all kinds of bad advice; these traders also do their best to set them against the agent and even against their missionaries. I know two of the principal of these traders, whom I will willingly name if I am allowed; these traders do all they can to enlist the sympathy of the Indians in order to obtain their furs.

The loss of the salmon fishing on the coast, has been the cause of much suffering to the Indians, and the great number of whites or farmers stationed on the coast are masters everywhere; they take much of the fur, seal and game, depriving the poor Indians of so much that it injures them.

The Indians only hunt to feed and clothe themselves, and not to make money; as long as they live from one day to the next they are satisfied; they are generally generous among themselves, the better off assisting the poor.

The grant given by your Government to each post for the Indians, from what I now know, has been judiciously distributed except at Seven Islands (or Moisie), where Chief Minpartenmire Merrick kept it for his family and some of his friends, as I have before remarked in speaking of Seven Islands.

I am informed that if the Indians had never left off trading with the Hudson Bay Company, they would still live well and would want for nothing; it is on account of their paying too much heed to traders, who deceive them in every possible way, that the Hudson Bay Company make them little advance now.

At Mingan, Seven Islands, I saw few potatoes sown. I asked the agents at the posts why they did not sow more; they said, see for yourself; the land is unfit for cultivation; it would require much manure, and other soil than rock, and a milder climate. Potatoes would freeze every month of the summer, and would not ripen, and would rot in the winter. At Point Esquimaux, likewise, in reply to my request at the time of my passing there, I was told that more than 2,000 bushels a year were brought down for the requirements of the place.

My opinion is, from the experience I have had for a long time on the north shore of the River St. Lawrence, that it is useless for the Indians to farm when the whites do not attempt it. Should the Indians farm it would cost your Government more than they would make by it; beside, these Indians go so far to their hunting grounds, that it is necessary for them to leave early and return late in the spring, having to wait for the ice on the lakes and rivers to melt, and for the water to fall in the rivers before returning. They are usually ten months on their trip. It is easier for them to live in the woods; it is their nature. I believe hunting to be their greatest interest.

During the time they are in the woods they are not exposed to demoralization, nor to contagious disease.

The Indians are by nature nomadic. Certain posts seem to have grown less, while others have increased, but this only by the change of some families who remove from place to place. The Montagnais are a roving tribe.

It is impossible for me to give a statement of the quantity of furs taken, as the Indians sell the greater part of them to the traders. Perhaps I may be able to give you an idea next year.

At present the Indians are all in the woods with the necessaries for the winter, that is, all those who can hunt.

I took it upon myself to take to Beauport Asylum, at Quebec, an old Montagnais woman who was crazy and out of her mind. I was not able to watch her here, and I feared that the Indians would abandon her. At the same time I took an orphan girl to the Convent of the Sacred Heart at St. Sauveur de Quebec, that the good Sisters might keep her.

I hope that your Government will give me something for these expenses.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your very obedient servant,

L. F. BOUCHER,

Indian Superintendent.

BEAR RIVER, 11th September, 1880.

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 and tabular statement:—

I found the year ending 30th June, 1880, one of the hardest I have ever known; the low price of furs, and also porpoise oil, I suppose, had something to do in making the times hard, as hunting and killing porpoise are the two principal industries that the Indians of my agency engage in, and when the price of oil and fur are good, there are many that can really make a good living; but as the Indians never lay by a dollar, they are sure to be in trouble the first approach of hard times. I had an unusually large number of aged and helpless to care for last winter. The way I managed this was to allow a certain amount weekly to families that would board them; by this means I managed to do a great deal of good; these old people always very grateful for help when it is so much needed; quite a number of them died during the winter. I cannot report any marked improvement in farming. The Micmac was never intended for a systematic farmer; those that plant, do so in small patches, raising barley enough to get them through the winter; potatoes are the only thing raised to amount to much.

The reserves are very rough, almost covered with granite; there is excellent grazing ground on the reserve which the Indians hire annually to the white people; this, I consider, is the best use we can make of it at present.

I can see a marked change in the children that attend school; when these attain to the years of man and womanhood, we may reasonably expect improvements that we look for in vain at the present time.

The moral character of the Indians, as a general thing, is quite as good as can be expected, when the manner in which they are brought up is considered. I regret to say that, notwithstanding the stringency of the liquor law, there are in many cases a too free use of ardent spirits, which always has an immoral tendency.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN HARLOW,

Indian Agent.

INDIAN AGENCY No. 2,
CORNWALLIS, KING'S COUNTY,
NOVA SCOTIA, 30th August, 1880.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to send you, by to-day's mail, a tabular statement of Indian Affairs in this Agency for the past year, ending June 30th.

I do not pretend that it is strictly accurate, but approximately near the truth.

The increase in population is caused by the influx of several families from adjoining counties.

In the column for Decrease, the seven deaths which have occurred are not counted in.

The land (ten acres), purchased at Cambridge, is the only Government property, strictly speaking, in this agency.

The land on which Mr. Glode resides (1 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres) was purchased by Father Holden from Knowlan, and the consideration money paid, but whether from Government funds or private, I cannot say, but have taken steps to ascertain the truth, and will apprise the Department of the result.

There is little or no sickness among us at present, and I am supplying but one family with a weekly allowance of flour.

Your obedient servant,

J. E. BECKWITH,

Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA.

INDIAN DISTRICT No. 3,

CALEDONIA, 12th September, 1880.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to forward for your inspection this my annual report, with tabular statement.

The crops this year are fair. Hay is very scarce, whilst potatoes are more plentiful than last year.

Two or three children of this Agency have been attending the public school at Milton during the past summer. I hope to see the number increase next year.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS J. BUTLER.

NOVA SCOTIA.

INDIAN DISTRICT No. 4,

CHESTER, 22nd September, 1880.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit, with the accompanying tabular statement, the following report on Indian Affairs in my district.

I am much pleased to be able to state that I have noticed a gradual improvement, morally and socially, among many of the Indians of this county since my last

report. They are evincing each year a stronger desire to become owners of strips of land, and to build frame houses in place of the old camp. This is noticeable, especially, in Bridgewater and vicinity.

The crops this year, as far as I can learn, will compare favorably with those of any previous years. The hay and potato crops especially are beyond our best expectations. The only drawback at present is a symptom, in some places, of the "dry-rot" in the potato. I received from the Department, during this year, eighty-eight dollars (\$88), all of which I expended in the purchase of seed grain, blankets, and in relieving poor and distressed families. Receipted accounts have already been forwarded to the Department for the above amount. I do not know of more than two families who suffered from extreme want last winter. My attention was called to one very sad case about the middle and coldest part of the year. The family in question lives in Bridgewater, beside four other camps. When I arrived at the spot, I found the father and mother in the last stages of consumption, without fire, food or clothing. They told me they had been in that state for three days and nights. I can safely say they were the coldest days and nights of the whole winter. By the means of speedy aid from the Department, together with the help solicited from kind, charitable friends, I was soon able to administer amply to their wants. Both have since become victims to this disease. There are some eight or ten families living along the shores of the LaHave River, who make out a livelihood by salmon fishing, hunting, coopering and basket-making. Nothing can induce them to settle down on the reserve. A few cases of drunkenness and immorality have been brought under my notice, but the great majority, I am happy to say, are a law-abiding people.

All the Indians in my district are Roman Catholics, and attend divine service very regularly. We have no schools. This is due, in a great measure, to the Indians being much scattered—living in small groups at a distance of twenty-five and thirty miles apart.

With a view to the prevention of trespassers on the reserve, and with a hope of encouraging more and more a love for self-aggrandizement and industry, I suggested over a year ago, to have the boundary line defined, and also the respective lines of each one, that every one might know his own land, and for whom he was working. The work was accomplished some months since, at the cost of seventy dollars (\$70), and, I am pleased to state, things have been presenting a more satisfactory appearance ever since. I thought it expedient to have the reservation divided into lots of one hundred acres each, thus allowing each family a sufficient amount of wood and tillage land for the making of a good farm. In a circular from the Department, dated July 20th, I was asked my views regarding the establishment of a system of Municipal Government among the Indians of my district. I beg leave to state here, I feel confident such a system would prove wholly impracticable in this county. The Indians are not intelligent enough to assume responsibility of such a nature.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. J. McCARTHY,

Indian Agent.

BEDFORD, HALIFAX,

NOVA SCOTIA, 5th August, 1880.

To the Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

HON. SIR.—As it is necessary now to send the annual report on this Agency I enclose it in duplicate. There is little to add to the report of the previous year. For the most part, the Indians of Halifax County are very poor. They are

scattered about the county, and do not congregate in any other locality so largely as in Dartmouth. However, many from other counties have come to Bedford, Dartmouth and other places near the city, and camp there during the summer. A project was on foot by the Government to purchase a property at Cole Harbor for the Indians. The title of the said property had been submitted to the Minister of Justice for examination; I have heard from a lawyer of his office that the property has been surveyed, and that they are satisfied with the title. It would be a great thing to have it secured for them. I regret to say that, owing to their nearness to the city of Halifax and to Dartmouth, and their apparent fondness for those places, that many Indians are addicted to liquor, and one man returning from Halifax lost his life by it last winter. They do not do much on the land, as their own reserves are mostly valueless. They live principally by fishing, hunting, basket-making and cooperage. They are all Roman Catholics.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. C. O'CONNOR.

SHUBENACADIE, 28th September, 1880.

To the Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—Enclosed please find tabular statement, as nearly correct as I could possibly make it, as there are only three men in the tribe that seem capable of doing business, and those three I have appointed a committee to oversee the settlement, and thus help me in the work.

One difficulty in making up the statement is, that they have not all their grain thrashed, but I have made, as I think, a neat calculation as to the amount, which, though not large, is pretty fair, considering they have no manure for their lands.

Some of the tribe have more lands than they are working at present, but there are no others that seem as if they would like to get any of it, and when they do you will see by the statement there is plenty of it.

Some of the tribe who have been shifting from one place to another have, since you began to give them encouragement, returned to their old place.

A matter which they complain of is, that one mill on the stream above them flows saw-dust on their lands, and another below them during the spring freshet backs the water and overflows the land, and one man says spoiled a considerable quantity of his hay.

Another matter in which they seem greatly interested is a school which they say they must have, as they do not want their children to grow up in ignorance, as they have done.

They have among them one of their own tribe, named Joseph Cope, who is capable of teaching their children, having got an education in a neighboring city, and they begged me to ask you to assist them in this matter at once.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES GASS,

Indian Agent.

TRURO, N.S., 4th September, 1880.

To the Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I cannot give you very much of a report for year ending 30th June, 1880, as my appointment as Indian Agent took place on April 27, this year. I received in May, \$25 for purchase of seed grain for the Indians of this county, which has been expended as shown by my statement to the Department. It certainly was a great help, and will, I hope, be the means of preventing them in many instances asking for aid from the local authorities, during the coming winter. They have no reserve, and possess no land in the County of Colchester, which, if it were the case, would facilitate improvement among them very much.

I am, yours, &c.,

D. H. MUIR, M.D.,
Indian Agent.

PARRSBORO, N.S., 1st November, 1880.

To the Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor herewith to submit, for the information of the Department, the inclosed tabular statement, with report for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

The health of the Indians in this agency has been good, and the increase in population much greater than would appear from the census returns for the year; this is due to several families having, during the past year, moved into the adjoining county. The band living at Halfway River, are, in many respects, advancing in the habits of civilization. They are beginning to appreciate the interest taken in them by the Department, and to see the necessity of devoting more attention to agricultural pursuits; many of the men work out with the farmers and lumbermen in the neighborhood, but their wages are so small that they can do but little towards supporting their families, and, I am afraid, in the coming winter many of them will suffer from hunger and privation.

They have no school, but several of the children have at different times attended the district school in their neighborhood.

The crops last year were good, but several of the families lost their potatoes, their cellars not being frost-proof.

As a whole, the Indians belonging this agency are a peaceable and temperate people. I have heard of but one case of drunkenness during the year.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. T. CLARKE,
Indian Agent.

PICTOU, NOVA SCOTIA, 1st October, 1880.

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

SIR,—Changes in the habits and circumstances of Micmac life are so slow of formation, that one finds little to report from year to year. But if a more lengthened period, a quarter of a century for instance, or even a decade, be taken at once into review, a well-defined transformation, though almost imperceptible in its progress,

will yet be found to have been effected. Pictou Indians can scarcely be said to-day to lead a nomadic life; and yet it is impossible to point out the precise date at which their wandering customs ceased to exist. Any person here, who has reached middle age, remembers, quite distinctly, when they subsisted exclusively on the fruits of the chase. They hunted at all seasons, and to this employment they, very rarely, added the labor of catching a few fish, and that too after the most primitive of fashions. The women, indeed, plaited a few baskets, which were purchased more as toys than as articles designed to serve any useful purpose. The men rarely stayed more than a few weeks, particularly during the summer, in any one place. The tribe were thus essentially a wandering, homeless race, dependant on the chances of game and venison, and on the spear and the rifle, for means to eke out a very precarious livelihood. Wherever they chanced to alight they built wigwams, covered with birch bark, and constructed canoes largely of the same material to convey themselves and their *pénates* from one very temporary resting place to another. Thus lived our Indians a few years ago, a harmless, but a useless life.

To-day, however, a change forces itself on the notice of the least observant. They build permanent houses. They congregate on their reserves. They possess boats, and many of approved appliances for fishing with hook and line, and sometimes with nets. They are not unfrequently employed at full wages, on public and other works, in company with their brethren of European extraction. They have "a turn" for woodwork of any description and devote much of their time to it. The gun still hangs up over their doors, but they rarely take it down, unless an actual temptation entices them, in the shape of a flock of sea-fowl flying over their village.

Unlike their brethren in some other parts of this Province, they pay little or no attention to farming, and make scarcely any preparation for winter, and, unhappily, this is the season in which their woodwork is at a discount, fishing is impossible, and their village is not accessible enough to enable them to avail themselves of other stray chances of paying labour. They had planted a few bushels of potatoes the preceding spring, and committed a small variety of other vegetable seed to the ground, but their harvest, though of much assistance during the fall and early winter months, is entirely inadequate to the demands made upon it, and before the snow disappears, they are, as a rule, absolutely destitute of food. It is the same experience every year.

There is one trait in the character of our Micmacs which cannot be too highly praised. Living as they do, they frequently suffer many privations. This evening they have not to-morrow's breakfast in reserve for themselves and families, and yet a case of theft from their white neighbours, is, I believe, utterly unknown. The gradual elevation of a race with a fine characteristic like this so firmly impressed ought not to be despaired of. As to the rest the average Micmac is chaste, patient, temperate and reverential towards the aged, affectionate in his domestic relations, and charitable, when means and opportunity permit, to his less favored Indian brother.

The absence of schools has been a serious privation. Very few persons can even read, not one can be regarded as a scholar. The earlier missionaries had invented a system of hieroglyphics, which they subsequently gathered into a volume, and handed to the first converts. By the good offices of a religious foreign society, a reprint was made a few years ago, and many copies of this later edition are now in circulation. The publication is in two small separate volumes, which contain the Lord's Prayer, the Creed, the Hail Mary, a few other simple supplications, the Ten Commandments, the principal Roman Catholic Ecclesiastical Precepts, the entire service of the Mass, the Office for the Dead, several selections from Sacred Scriptures, and a summary of Christian doctrine in catechetical form; this, I need not say, is the poor Micmacs greatest treasure on earth; father has explained to son, and son to grandson, this simple record, through two hundred and seventy consecutive years. Each Sunday evening, the head of the family, with profound reverence, takes "the book" into his hand, deciphers it from beginning to end, and then with great earnestness, impresses what he considers its most important truths on the minds of his by no means inat-

tentive hearers. Yet there are many drawbacks to this mode of teaching. The volumes are hieroglyphic. Their perusal imparts no conception of a written alphabet, of arithmetic, of secular history, of current events, or of literature properly so-called. The world that lies outside of personal observation is unknown to the ordinary Micmac.

Last year the erection of a small, yet comfortable and sufficiently commodious, school-house was begun in the Indian Village at Boat Harbor, and with the assistance received from your Department, was this year fairly finished. A young lady (Miss Jollymore) whose attainments easily procured her a first-class license at the provincial examinations, and whose many good qualities otherwise render her services as teacher particularly valuable, undertook to open school in the new building. Her labors so far, have been very successful. I base great hopes on this. Parents and children seem equally anxious to second her efforts; and, if the experiment results (and I have little doubt it will) as beneficially as we all anticipate, the advantage to the race must be signal. Were nothing to be gained but the means of passing the long winter evenings, in listening to the harmless tales of adventure in which the poor children of the forest delight, the amelioration, in the monotonous character of their existence, would be worth striving for. But I anticipate more; I look forward to the time when the young Indian may become an accountant, a clerk, perhaps the chief clerk of a business firm; for no one is more scrupulously honest in his dealings, or more attached to the employer who does fairly by him.

I commend their school, the first in this district, to the favorable consideration of the Department.

In treating with Indians, and especially in dispensing to them the public grants, the agent has sometimes difficulties of a peculiar nature that, perhaps, it would be well to mention here. Vouchers for the distribution of blankets in the fall, and of seed in the spring, are easy enough to be obtained. The chief, the minor captains, and the populace generally meet the agent in solemn conclave, and at an appointed time, and the allotment to each family is defined, an acknowledgment is signed of the amount received. At other seasons, however, sudden cases of illness may occur, or other emergencies may arise, which do not admit of consultation with the higher authorities of Indiandom. The agent must simply take steps to alleviate distress, so urgent in its demands as to forestall all regular methods of procedure. He must make disbursements for which it is often impossible that he can at the time secure regular vouchers. A week later the recipients of Government bounty have moved away from their reserve and have settled somewhere else, and likely, as not, will be absent for six or twelve months. There can be no regular remedy: a cast-iron process will not always suffice for Micmac necessities.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. MACDONALD.

DISTRICT No. 9, ANTIGONISH, N.S.,
27th September, 1880.

The Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—The Indians of this agency are so conservative in their ways and habits that the report of one year must differ but little from those of preceding ones.

It can be seen by the tabular statement, that during the past year a number of dwelling-houses has been built. These houses are small, but, according to their own ideas, comfortable. They are occupied, however, during only a part of the year, as some of the owners go away during the fishing season, and in many cases, during the winter months, encamp in the woods of the neighboring districts where they can more easily procure materials for cooping and basket works.

The improvement from year to year on the reserves is very inconsiderable. A small patch is either cleared of its woods, or what is already cleared is plowed by such as plant in the spring; no other efforts are made towards cultivating their lands.

Our Indians here, in general, are sober, and are noted for the simplicity of character and the absence of many of those crimes and cases of gross immorality which too often blacken the characters of their more pretentious and enlightened brethren.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
WM. CHISHOLM.

RED ISLAND, RICHMOND Co., N.S.

No report from Rev. J. McDougall.

NOVA SCOTIA, INDIAN DISTRICT No. 11,
INVERNESS Co., RIVER INHABITANTS.
September, 1880.

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

Sir,—It again becomes my duty to inform your Department of the state of the Indians under my supervision: the tabular statement, which I forward herewith contains much important information regarding them which it would be superfluous to reproduce here.

I am happy to be able to report an unmistakable improvement in the condition of all the Indians of my agency. Each succeeding year shows more clearly than the preceding one, that it is only a question of time to find them good and useful citizens, provided only that they be well treated, and have fair opportunities of advancement. Among them agriculture is yearly being better attended to; but they do not yet devote as much attention to that important industry as I would wish. Their hay is this year very good. Their other crops promise an excellent yield; but, I am sorry to say, their grain fields are yet very limited in extent. Considering the unusual severity of last spring throughout Nova Scotia, their thrift and contentment are admirable. Those who were likely to suffer destitution in the early part of the summer, received timely relief through the funds so generously placed at my disposal, by your Department.

Some of the whites, contiguous to the band of Whycomagh, to whose trespasses I had occasion to refer in some former reports, are still using valuable portions of the Whycomagh Reserve. It is a matter of regret that whites, who profess to be Christians, should invariably, when an opportunity presents itself, do their utmost to impose upon and defraud of their rights, the Indians who never trespass against them.

The children attending the Indian school on the Whycomagh Reserve, are under the tuition of Mr. McEachen, an excellent teacher, and those who attend regularly are making satisfactory progress; but it is probable that in the course of a few years the beneficial results of Mr. McEachen's labours among the "lords of the forest primeval" will be more patent and more felt than they now are.

As a class, the Indians, with whom I have to deal, are sober and very well-conducted and very industrious. Cases of drunkenness are of very rare occurrence among them.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
D. McISAAC,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA, DISTRICT No. 12.

No report from Rev. A. F. McGillivray.

CHRISTMAS ISLAND, N.S., 11th November, 1880.

The Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit herewith a tabular statement, in connection with Indian Affairs in the County of Cape Breton, for the year ending 31st October, 1880.

Apart from that statement, there is nothing, since my last report, to call for any special mention on the condition of the Indians of this agency.

This year's crop on the reserve at Eskasoni, compares favorably with that of former years. The Indians on this reserve, especially those who are permanent residents, are doing fair progress in farm work. The scarcity of farming implements, such as ploughs, carts, and harrows—many being unable to provide themselves with these articles—I find to be the greatest drawback to the successful improvement and cultivation of the land.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

M. McKENZIE.

Indian Agent.

CHATHAM HEAD, N.B., 11th October, 1880.

The Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose tabular statement and report on Indian Affairs within my Superintendency, for the year ended 30th June, 1880.

As regards agricultural improvement, there is not much advance to report, but I am confident that in another year there will be a marked improvement, in consequence of the instructions issued by the Department to distribute seed instead of cash.

I may state that at some of the reserves there is an advance in farming, but it is a difficult matter to convince them of the benefits they might derive by paying more attention to it. The past winter was not a good one for them, fish being very scarce.

The population, as asserted by some persons, is not on the decrease; you will observe by the census list, that there is a slight increase; this is caused by a family moving to Red Bank from St. John River; and I have had an opportunity of getting the most of the transient ones; I think last year some of these were missed. It is difficult to get it exactly correct, the names are so mixed.

I think there has been less drinking among them, and they have a great desire to have schools and churches on all the Reserves, or on those where they reside.

At Burnt Church, Northumberland County, there is a nice school, which has just been put into operation, and I have no doubt it will work to advantage; at the same place there is a very nice church, another at Eelground, and one at Red Bank; these are the places where the Indians reside in Northumberland County.

On the Richibucto River, Kent County, there are also two churches, one at Big Cove, and the other at Indian Island; these churches have been built, almost altogether, by their own exertions; there is a small amount due on them.

At Fort Folly, Westmoreland County, there is another church, which was built some years ago.

During the past year, a surrender of the lands occupied by white people on the Big Cove Reserve, Richibucto River, was given to the Government, and the settlers are now required to pay two dollars (\$2) per acre; the interest on the money so received, to go towards the assistance of the band on that reserve. The band at Buctouche are about doing the same; this will settle what has been a troublesome matter for some time, and the settlers will receive a complete title of the land.

On the whole, I think there is an improvement among them.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

CHAS. SARGEANT,

Visiting Supt. and Agent.

WESTERN SUPERINTENDENCY,
FREDERICTON, N.B., 22nd November, 1880.

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 20th July last, I herewith enclose a report upon Indian Affairs connected with my Superintendency, for the year ending the 30th June, 1880.

The tabular statement, forwarded by me some time since to your Department, contains the fullest information I could possibly obtain under all the circumstances, and has been made up with great care.

You will notice, upon reference to that statement, that there has been a small increase in the population during the past year; but the Indian character being so migratory, it is next to impossible to make up a very exact statement of the number of their people, more particularly when you consider that, in many cases, their population is scattered over so much country. And although the pure-blooded Indians are gradually passing away, yet, from a variety of causes, I think that there is a tendency to steady increase.

Having called your attention repeatedly to the small amount of pecuniary aid furnished me for the poor, and more particularly as the amounts forwarded me for that purpose within two or three years past have been so small, and out of all proportion to their occasional and general necessities, I am most respectfully requested, by the Indian people generally, to call upon your Department to take the matter into your serious consideration, and contrast their allowances from time to time; and more particularly of late, with the enormous amounts paid to the Indians, and for Indian purposes, in the North-West; and moreover, to consider that the Indians of New Brunswick have always been noted for their loyalty to the Crown, and that their ancestors helped to fight the battles of our common country. You will pardon me for speaking so strongly in their behalf, as I have used great efforts to prevent deputations from visiting Ottawa, which you are aware (however advantageous it might be for the Indians in a pecuniary point of view) would be attended with, it might be, serious inconvenience in taking up the time, and interfering with the duties of the Superintendent-General and staff; but I am well satisfied that if the Department feel that more cannot be done, and come to the sad conclusion to do no more than in the past, in the form of pecuniary aid, and the establishing on one or more of the localities within my superintendency of a school, I dare not undertake to state that I can restrain their most ardent desire, and full determination to form a deputation of one or more, and visit Ottawa with the intention of accomplishing what I have vainly endeavored to do for them in the past.

Regarding schools: upon my visitation to Woodstock I ascertained that the children who had formerly attended, had left the school; and I know that there is a great dislike on the part of the children, and their parents, for them to attend the white schools, and have remonstrated with the Indians as to their objections in attending the common schools, but to no purpose; they still adhere to the old cry—"Give us a school of our own; they have them in other parts of the Dominion, and we have as much right to school as they have."

I have to state that upon an examination of the law regulating the sale, &c., and for fines imposed regarding intoxicants among the Indians, I deem the amendment an improvement. I have now to call your attention to some other provisions of the Indian Act, viz., sec. 74, sub-secs. 1 to 11 inclusive, which owing to the want of education, they do not, or will not, sufficiently comprehend, to take a practical view of the matter at present; but if I may be allowed, under all the circumstances, to make one suggestion—that is if it can be done—(because I know that the Indians are placed possibly in this respect differently from other classes of people) to provide a police force from among themselves, by the authorizing of any of the bands to elect or appoint in their way, in council, such a number of police or constables as may be necessary to protect themselves, and to take to the nearest lock-up or jail, any one or more persons connected with their respective bands, who might be guilty of a breach of the law regarding intoxicants, so that they might be dealt with in the ordinary way. My reason for moving in this matter is, that I find it next to impossible to secure the services of the duly appointed policeman or constable, consequently the law is frequently violated, and the peace and quiet of the Indians and all classes, are occasionally very seriously disturbed; and supposing that the authority were given to the Indians, I do not intend that it should supercede the ordinary force authorized by law, but merely an addition for greater security and convenience.

Agriculture is carried on chiefly on the reserve at Kingsclear, in the County of York. I made some advances of seed, &c., to some of the Indians of St. Mary's, York County, and in the neighborhood of St. Stephen, and in St. George, Charlotte County; also in St. John, Carleton, Queen's, and Sunbury Counties, in most of which places some of the Indians have made good use of the seed, but I find that others are not disposed to plant or sow, and have used the seed for food, although I have always remonstrated with them, but in some cases to little purpose.

In consequence of the Indians keeping but few cattle upon the Kingsclear and St. Mary's reserves, &c., the amount of manure made upon the reserve is a mere nothing; and this spring, finding that they had hardly any manure, and that it was not in the neighborhood to purchase, I was compelled either to withhold the seed or purchase a certain kind of manure called super-phosphate, wherewith to enrich the land, which was really cheaper than ordinary farm manure (even supposing it could have been purchased); and the Indians stated to me that it answered a very good purpose, in fact, if they had not had this manure the various crops would have been almost worthless; whereas, they are generally loud in their praises of the very good harvest the almighty has been pleased to bestow upon them.

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

WILLIAM FISHER,
Visiting Superintendent.

PERTH CENTRE, VICTORIA COUNTY,
 PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK,
 27th September, 1880.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my report of the Indians residing in the Counties of Victoria and Madawaska, and I also enclose herewith tabular statement, for the year ended 30th June last.

The Indians living on the Tobique Reserve number 146 souls, making an increase of 16 in their population since last year; those living at Little Falls have decreased from 39 to 34 since last year, the total number of both bands being 180.

I am glad to be able to state that they are, generally speaking, industrious, temperate and contented, and that I know of no suffering among them for the necessaries of life; they have been very healthy during the past year, there having only been five deaths among them, and these were infants or small children.

Their crops have been good, and it is gratifying to report, that with each succeeding year, they are slowly but surely advancing towards a higher state of civilization—that of cultivating the soil.

Besides farming, the other occupations they follow are hunting, making snowshoes, moccasins and baskets, for which they nearly always find a ready market; fishing is not much engaged in, salmon being about the only kind of fish caught, and they have been very scarce, besides the law prevents them from spearing—a fact of which they complain.

In accordance with your instructions of last winter, I prepared a plan and specification for a school-house, to be built on the Tobique Reserve, and placed the same under contract, which is now completed; it is in size 18 by 24 feet, and well finished inside and out, and well furnished with seats, desks and blackboards, with which the Indians are highly pleased; they are very anxious to have a school, and I have no doubt that their school, when started, will be largely attended, there being 50 children of suitable age to attend.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

MOSES CRAIG,

Agent.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND,
 LENNOX ISLAND, 25th August, 1880.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to submit, for the information of the Department of Indian Affairs, the following report, with the tabular statement, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

There has been, as you will perceive by the tabular statement, an increase in the population during the year. Part of this increase is owing to a few families, from Cape Breton, emigrating to this island in the spring; the natural increase has been very light. There have been twelve deaths and sixteen births.

The Indians living on the reserves cultivate the land, though on a very small scale; the chief produce being potatoes and wheat, but a little oats is also grown. Their crops, in general, look remarkably well.

I think the most industrious, in the farming way, that I have seen amongst them, is Thomas Thomas, at Lennox Island, who works very steadily on his farm; his wheat and potatoes are excellent. I am happy to be able to state that there is a marked improvement in farming.

Their principal occupation, during the summer months, is fishing, berry-picking and the making of butter tubs, and in the winter they are generally employed in making baskets and axe-handles. They seem to make a good living at their trade. The materials for their manufactures are getting very scarce, and are becoming still more so every year, and unless a still greater improvement takes place, they must, as a consequence, have a hard task to support themselves in the years to come.

Goose hunting has been a failure this year; but very few were killed during the season.

I am pleased to be able to report that they have faithfully kept their temperance pledge which they took last year. A few of the Indians who were not living on the reserves and have not joined their brothers in the temperance cause, are still addicted to strong drinks, but worthy to note the number is very small.

Nearly all the Indians living on the reserves live in houses; six houses and two barns are being built this summer.

I am still teaching on the reserve of Lennox Island; the children attend school very regularly in the winter, and make very fair progress, but in the summer time the average attendance is always small. Some of the parents do not seem to value the education of their children, and take very little pains in sending them to school. During the summer the children are often away with their parents picking berries, so it is impossible to make much progress in the several branches which they study.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN O. ARSENAULT,

Indian Superintendent.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
WINNIPEG, 10th December, 1880.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to report, that from the correspondence received at this office during the year from the different Indian agencies, a general feeling of satisfaction prevails among the Indians of this Superintendency in consequence of the promptitude of the Department in carrying out the stipulations of treaties; the liberal gratuities of provisions generously given those suffering from sickness, infirmity or destitution; the ample quantities of seed grain and potatoes supplied, and the extra number of farming implements furnished to enable them to cultivate their fields to advantage. From the representations of the agents, the only dissatisfaction manifested is with reference to the non-survey of reserves and the want of schools, where none have already been established. It is difficult and almost impossible to secure the services of competent teachers to take charge of Indian schools in remote districts, at the inducements offered by the Department, as the attendance of pupils is, invariably, most irregular, on account of their parents having to wander about hunting and fishing for their living; hence the salaries of teachers are considerably reduced from the maximum allowance granted to them.

I regret to inform you that illegal traffic in intoxicating liquors still continues to be carried on by unprincipled and irresponsible parties, with Indians frequenting Rat Portage, Selkirk, Winnipeg, Portage la Prairie and Emerson. Last summer several of those nefarious liquor vendors were tried, convicted and punished according to law, but still the evil appears not to have abated.

The vouchers received at this office show that all the supplies requisitioned for by me, were delivered by the contractors to the agents, and distributed by the latter to the different bands of Indians under their charge, in excellent condition, with the exception of the tobacco supplied Mr. Martineau's agency, which is represented to have been a very inferior quality, being mixed with pulverized anthracite coal, particles of brick, and pieces of wood and iron wrapped up in good tobacco leaves, for the purpose of covering up the fraud thus perpetrated by the manufacturer. All the provisions and other supplies arrived, at the places appointed for payment of annuities, at the dates fixed for delivery, with the exception of those of Coucheeching and Assabaskashing, delayed in transit at Cross Lake, from unavoidable causes.

I conferred with Mr. McColl, Inspector of Indian Agencies, with regard to the manner in which my instructions had been carried out by the agents in the payments of annuities, distribution of supplies, etc., and also with reference to the time necessary for them to travel from one reserve to another, and was informed that some Indians were in the habit of drawing their annuities at different places the same year, and I have requested the agents to retain at subsequent payments the amounts thus overdrawn. Being likewise informed that the time occupied in making the payments was excessive, I made the requisite changes indicated, as will be observed on referring to my schedule for dates fixed for payments next year. Upon Mr. McColl's report to this office, that he made preliminary arrangements, according to instructions, with the Hudson Bay Company to supply seed potatoes next spring, to the Indians in remote districts, I have requested Mr. Chief Commissioner Graham to furnish the quantities requisitioned for, at the prices submitted. This will ensure early delivery and save a large amount in freighting. The valuable and indispensable information obtained by Mr. McColl in his inspection of Indian Agencies, in detecting irregularities, etc., has enabled me to more thoroughly cheque the pay sheets, travelling expenses accounts, vouchers for distributions of supplies, school returns, etc. In the absence of annual reports and tabular statements, being sent to this office by the agents, I am unable to give the statistics asked for by the Department. The only data, except the pay sheets, in my possession is that furnished by Mr. McColl, which I am informed has already been forwarded to Ottawa. Of the twelve schools recognized by the Department, nine have received grants, amounting to \$1,473.50, through this office during the past fiscal year. The amount of annuities paid this year was \$54,814, of which \$1,104 was for arrears. The number paid this year was as follows: 50 chiefs, 157 councillors, and 10,021 other Indians. In conclusion, I beg most respectfully to inform you that, in my opinion, the agents are discharging their duties with more general satisfaction than in former years, and consequently fewer complaints are made against them by the Indians. I am pleased to inform you that Mr. Indian Commissioner Dewdney having visited this office on several occasions during the year, expressed himself well satisfied with the management of Indian Affairs in this Superintendency.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES F. GRAHAM,

Indian Superintendent.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
WINNIPEG, 25th November, 1880.

The Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to report to you that, in accordance with instructions received from the Department of Indian Affairs, through the Deputy Superintendent-General, and also through Mr. Commissioner Dewdney, I started on the 21st of May last for Prince Arthur's Landing, *via* Duluth, on a tour of inspection of the different Indian Agencies embraced within this Superintendency, and returned to Winnipeg on the 26th ultimo, having visited the eight Agencies, and mostly all of the sixty bands under my supervision, scattered over one hundred reservations from Savanne on Lac des Mille Lacs to Cumberland, on the Saskatchewan, and from Cross Lake, on Nelson River, to the southern boundary of this Province; and travelled, accompanied by three voyagers, thousands of miles over treacherous lakes and dangerous rapids, in a fragile birch canoe, which had to be carried, together with provisions and camp equipment, across seventy-five rocky and marshy portages, averaging from a few rods to nearly five miles in length. During the whole time occupied in accomplishing this laborious and perilous trip, not a single day did I lay over in consequence of stormy weather encountered on the way.

A general reference to the various duties performed on my official tour will not, I apprehend, be considered inopportune. On arriving at the several Agencies, the books and vouchers for distributions made were critically examined, as well as the provisions, implements and other supplies on hand, to ascertain if they corresponded in regard to quantities and qualities with those supplies forwarded by the Department, as shown by the records and samples at the Indian Office in Winnipeg. I also made a thorough inspection of the offices and storehouses at the Agencies, to see if the requisite accommodations were available for the transaction of official business, and for the storage of Indian supplies. I went to the reserves and endeavored to impress upon the Indians the necessity of abandoning their nomadic habits, and of devoting their undivided attention to the cultivation of their lands and to the education of their children, in order that they might become as prosperous and self-supporting as other subjects of the Queen. I visited their houses and gardens to ascertain, from personal observation, what advancement in agriculture and improvement in buildings had been made since my former visit in 1878. I inspected all the schools in operation, noted what progress in learning had been made by the pupils; examined the registers, as to the number and regularity of attendance, and made careful enquiries concerning the efficiency of teachers employed, and the interest they manifested in their work. I also made enquiries as to whether the agents had been discharging their duties properly, and closely investigated all complaints made against them. In addition to the information requested to be furnished the Department with regard to census, progress in agriculture, industries pursued, &c., &c., I have taken careful statistics of the number in each band able to speak or read in English or French, or read in Ojibbeway or Cree; and likewise of those who embraced Christianity, as well as the denominations to which they respectively belong, so that their advancement in civilization may be accurately determined at a glance on reference to the tabular statement and supplement attached, herewith enclosed. Chiefs and councillors were frequently charged with partiality in the distributions of provisions and other supplies, and upon investigating these accusations, and becoming satisfied of their truthfulness, I pointed out to them from the Indian Act that, unless they dealt honestly with each other, they were liable to be removed from their positions in the bands. This had invariably the desired effect, for they have a wholesome dread of dismissal.

Some complaints were made by Indians that the stipulations of treaties had not been fully carried out to them, but complaints of this nature were comparatively few this year, the majority of which originating from their extravagant interpretations of

promises made, that they and their children were to be supplied with all the necessities of life. In order to disabuse their minds of these erroneous impressions, I read and explained carefully to them the obligations of their respective treaties; and showed them, from what they had already received, that the Government was not only faithfully carrying out the conditions of the same, but was also generously giving them many things not mentioned therein.

The supply of seeds, cattle and farming implements, furnished them by the Department, has enabled them to devote more attention to agriculture than formerly. On many of the reserves visited their progress in this respect is very encouraging, especially in the cultivation of potatoes which they produce in abundance, affording, with the supply of game and fish available, their principal subsistence during the greater portion of the year. The increased number of dwelling houses and stables, built on reserves within the last couple of years, is another evidence of their industry and prosperity, and augurs well for the future. In consequence of the unusually wet weather of last season, a number of the reserves were flooded with water from the lakes and rivers, damaging somewhat the potato crop, and destroying a large quantity of hay, but enough is left, if properly secured, for themselves and cattle to tide the winter over.

I regret that the advancement of education in this Superintendency is not very satisfactory, owing partly to the irregular attendance of pupils at school, on account of the wandering habits of parents, but chiefly to the inefficiency of the majority of the teachers employed, whose qualifications would not entitle them to a third class certificate at any county board; but the services of competent teachers capable of imparting instruction to Indian children, are not always available at the inducements offered, and hence an inferior grade is frequently engaged, having neither the energy nor the ability for the responsible work undertaken. Of the twenty-four schools in operation at intervals during the year, about one-half of them are supported by the Government, and the other half by missions. On many of the reserves where schools have never been established the Indians are desirous of having them started at once, in order that their children may be educated. They expressed their gratitude at the liberality of the Government for offering them assistance in the purchase of materials for completing their schoolhouses when erected.

The different agencies will be subsequently dealt with in detail, but I may mention here *en passant*, that all the agents under my inspection, with but a single exception, are generally discharging their official duties faithfully, so far as the distribution of supplies, and the payments of annuities are concerned, but beyond these very little is done, except an occasional correspondence with the Inspector and with the Acting Superintendent, on business pertaining to the bands under their charge.

The "Honey Dew" brand of tobacco, supplied this year to a number of the bands, was inferior in quality, and not equal to the sample sent to this office from the Department, whereas the "Thistle Twist," supplied others was above the standard required. The Fairford and Lake St. Martin Indians positively refused to receive the former from the agent, and they request that a proper article, in lieu thereof, be given them without delay. Some were disappointed last summer in consequence of not receiving any grub hoes, so indispensable to them in the cultivation of their little farms. Although the garden hoe supplied is a very superior article, and admirably adapted for mellow soil, yet it is unsuitable for the various purposes required in clearing and breaking up their wooded and scrubby-timbered lands. With the exception of the tobacco already referred to, all the supplies were of the very best quality, and were delivered in excellent condition, at the different places of payments, on the dates appointed, excepting those for Assabaskasing and Ootchuching, reported to have been several days late in arriving.

On almost every reserve visited, Indians represented that they have not enough of hoes and axes for working to advantage in enlarging and improving their gardens, and they request that their requirements, in this respect may be favorably considered by the Government, as the supply, in many instances, of these articles already received are nearly worn out. They also ask that those reserves, whose

boundaries are not already determined, may be surveyed at the earliest possible date, in order to prevent non-treaty parties from encroaching upon their rights; and they further ask that, in places where their reserves are nearly covered with water, lands fit for farming may be given them elsewhere.

Not many instances of intemperance among Indians came to my notice during the year, but I am informed, from reliable sources, that intoxicating liquors are frequently dealt out to them, at Rat Portage, Selkirk, Portage la Prairie and in Winnipeg, by unscrupulous whiskey-mongers, who generally manage to elude detection, and thus evade the clutches of the law.

The condition of Indian affairs in this Superintendency is becoming every year more satisfactory; complicated pay-sheets are being critically examined; abuses and irregularities corrected; promises and stipulations of treaties faithfully carried out; provisions, implements, cattle, etc., of the best quality supplied; encouragement to education by assisting in finishing school-houses, purchasing books and stationery, and offering liberal prizes to successful teachers and meritorious pupils; and a uniform system of book-keeping and correspondence established at the different agencies, so that any discrepancy with regard to distribution of supplies or payment of annuities, existing between them and the Indian office in Winnipeg, may be easily detected.

An inspection of the head office here shows that Mr. Acting Superintendent Graham, and his assistants, Messrs. Levêque and Wright, are discharging efficiently the various duties devolving upon them in connection with the agencies. Pay-sheets are critically checked, school returns closely examined, letter-books properly indexed, correspondence and other official documents methodically arranged and filed, accounts of supplies distributed correctly kept, and estimates for the next ensuing fiscal year's expenditure carefully prepared.

THE AGENCY OF DR. YOUNG.

The state of affairs in this agency is manifestly improving. This year no serious complaint of negligence in the performance of his official duties was made against the agent, who apparently is devoting more time and attention than formerly, to the interests of the several bands under his charge. The accounts of supplies received and issued are correctly kept, and agree with the records in this office; the provisions and implements on hand are safely stored, and the pay-sheets are more thoroughly scrutinized, during the payment of annuities, than they previously had been before the analysis made at this office was sent the agent for his guidance. In 1879, 204, and in 1880, 78 names, representing in all 278 families, were dropped from these pay-sheets, owing to marriages, deaths, parties leaving or withdrawing from the bands, fictitious names of parties who never existed having been found inserted thereon, and names assumed by parties who were systematically defrauding the Government by drawing their annuities in several places the same year. I discovered a number of the latter at Broken Head River who were drawing money there and at St. Peters also, and called the attention of the agent to these irregularities and requested him to look closely into the matter, which, it will be observed on reference to the pay-sheets, was attended to by his striking off a number of names. The St. Peters Indians, always troublesome and difficult to manage, appear to be generally satisfied, since the Department, through the recommendations of Mr. Commissioner Dewdney, has generously given them six additional oxen, and built them an elegant and commodious school-house. The only grievance of any importance now existing among them is the long disposed and complicated question with regard to the legal tenure of lands purchased within the reserve by white settlers from the Indians. The union school at North St. Peters was closed last February in consequence of the non-treaty parties refusing to grant, according to agreement, any assistance towards its maintenancé. The other school, ably conducted

by Mr. Ross, is well attended, and the progress of the children in learning is very gratifying.

The Broken Head River Indians are not very thrifty, especially the heathen portion of them, who depend chiefly on fishing and hunting for their living. They complain that they are unable to cultivate their gardens for want of hoes. The school is indifferently carried on by Mr. Dennett, who experiences much difficulty in securing regular attendance. The heathens have an aversion to religious instruction, and cannot be induced to send their children to mission schools. The Fort Alexander Indians, owing to the extreme severity of last winter, had a quantity of their potatoes frozen, but the supply given them for seed, although inadequate for putting all their gardens under crop, enabled them to plant enough for themselves and families. It was pleasing to observe the marked progress made in their clearings and buildings since my previous visit. The two schools established on this reserve are frequently closed, from the insufficiency of the appropriation granted for their support. When Mr. Tabouret, the French teacher, left last February, the school was very successfully carried on by the resident clergyman, Rev. Mr. Allan, until another could be obtained. All efforts to secure the services of a teacher for the English school closed in March last, signally failed. The Black River Indians have an excellent reserve, but made little improvement upon it. In July their potato crop was seriously injured by frost. There is a school upon this reserve, but no school-house. Mrs. Hope, the teacher, collects her scholars, either in her wigwam or dwelling-house, and diligently instructs them to the extent of her knowledge, which is but very limited.

THE AGENCY OF MR. OGLETREE.

Upon inspecting this agency, I found that the supplies on hand, and the accounts of provisions given to infirm and destitute Indians, correspond with the records of this office. I also ascertained that the general business of the agency is attended to most thoroughly and efficiently. The agent suspecting that some Indians claiming payments were also drawing their annuities in Col. McDonald's agency, made inquiries of that gentleman relative to the matter, and was informed that his suspicions, in several instances, were well grounded. The Sandy Bay Indians, owing to the flooded state of that section of country, do not desire the extension asked for two years ago. The whole reserve, as at present located, is suffering a most serious drawback from its being flooded with water. There were only a couple of square miles available for farming purposes last season. It would therefore appear, as if the request of the Indians that a narrow ridge of arable land in proximity to the western limits of the reserve, be included therein, should be granted, in order that the requisite agricultural facilities be afforded them. This extension, while apparently increasing the acreage, really gives them no greater quantity of land than they are entitled to under treaty stipulations. There is not any school at present upon the reserve, but there is every prospect of one being started very shortly, as the Indians have expressed themselves most favorably disposed towards the building of a school-house at an early day. The only complaint was with regard to the inferior quality of tobacco supplied them this year. The Long Plain Indians, although possessing a reserve admirably adapted for the production of roots and cereals, are making no perceptible advancement in that direction. Their houses, with few exceptions, are of the crudest and most primitive construction, and their gardens are of the most wretched character. The Swan Lake Indians, subsisting principally by the chase, have abandoned their reserve and are scattered in different places over the southern and western sections of the Province. A son of Yellow Quill, in collusion with the chief and councillors, defrauded the Department out of five dollars by assuring the agent his family consisted of himself, wife and child, whereas the latter was not then born. If these fraudulent impositions were severely punished, their recurrence would be correspondingly diminished.

THE AGENCY AT EMERSON.

In consequence of Mr. Agent Newcomb's resignation, Mr. Acting Superintendent Graham was entrusted with the payment of the Rosseau River Indians. Several applied for annuities on behalf of absentees; but were refused, on account of information received from the chief and councillors that those parties were residents of the United States, and merely came to Canada to receive presents and annuities with their relations. This reserve is very fertile, and, if properly husbanded, would produce abundance of food for the sustenance of man and beast, but I regretted to notice that so few houses and gardens had been made within the past year. The teacher, Mr. McPherson, abandoned the school for the present, owing to the irregular attendance of pupils.

THE AGENCY OF MR. MARTINEAU.

I found, upon inspecting this agency, that the vouchers, for distributions of provisions and implements, corresponded with the accounts of this office, that the balance of supplies was safely stored, and that the general business of the agency was transacted apparently satisfactorily this year. Last spring, the Riding Mountain Indians were transferred from this agency to that of Captain Herchmer. In May, 1879, an epidemic, believed to be measles, prevailed so generally among them, that they were unable to plant their gardens in time to mature, hence, in the following December, their scanty supplies becoming exhausted, they were driven by the cravings of hunger to such an extremity as to greedily devour carcasses of diseased cattle, and were it not for the liberality of private individuals, and the generosity of the Department, a number of them would have certainly perished from starvation before the winter was over. No regular school has been started here yet, but Mrs. Flatt, the Presbyterian Missionary's wife, has been teaching without any remuneration, at intervals, as opportunity presented itself, for a number of years, and succeeded in teaching twenty Indian children to read in English and Cree. They intend to build a school-house as soon as possible, and want the Government to furnish them a teacher whenever it is completed. They ask for another flag, as the one received was worthless. The Lake Manitoba Indians wish the limits of their reserve to be extended a couple of miles in a northerly direction, so as to include land suitable for farming; a similar quantity to be deducted from the southern end of the reserve, where it is mostly covered with water. The Ebb-and-Flow Lake Indians desire their reserve to be extended about a mile in a southerly direction, to include some prairie lands required for farming and meadows, an equal quantity to be taken from the northern end of reserve. This differs somewhat from their previous request, but the flooding of the water, this season, from the lake, accounts for the change. The whole reserve was nearly covered with water when I visited it in October. The school was temporarily closed during the fall, until the Indians would return from their fishing. The teacher, Mr. Asham, has been engaged here for a number of years. He complains of the indolence and indifference of the band in cultivating their lands, or educating their children. The Fairford Indians are very intelligent and enterprising, and have accumulated considerable property. Their progress in agricultural pursuits is very marked, especially along the river towards its mouth. They ask for the hay lands on the old mission ground across the river, but I consider it undesirable to accede to their request, as they have ample river frontage already. They also ask for more implements to enable them to cultivate their gardens to advantage.

The school, conducted by Mr. Anderson, is in a prosperous condition, and deserving of encouragement. Baptiste LeClair, formerly a member of the Fairford Band, but now living at St. Peters, received payment in 1879 for a family of eight persons in both places, but,

being detected, the amount overpaid was, upon instructions, deducted by Mr. Martineau from this year's annuity, and refunded.

The Lake St. Martin Indians are but slowly progressing in agriculture. This is largely attributable to uncontrollable circumstances, for the greater portion of their reserve is unfit for farming, owing to its marshy nature. Last season it was nearly all under water. The chief is desirous that an additional plot be given them across the narrows, where a few acres of suitable land are available. The granting of this would seriously interfere with the privilege of the fishery at that favoured locality, for it would place other parties at the mercy of the Indians, because that is the only camping ground in the vicinity outside the reserve. This band never received a pit-saw, nor a tool-chest, and is almost destitute of hoes and axes. The children are very backward in learning. Mr. Francis Store is engaged in teaching a number of them in a private house, there being no school-house on the reserve.

The Little Saskatchewan Indians are most importunate in their entreaties for a change of reserve. Their gardens were flooded with water last summer, and mostly all their potatoes destroyed. They are desirous of obtaining a dry and suitable location at Sandy Bay, a section of land halfway between St. Martin's and Fairford. The agent dismissed two of the councillors for refusing to abandon their locations at the lower mouth of the river, and remove to a place opposite their present holdings, at the arbitrary whims of the chief. An election was afterwards held, over which the agent presided, and other councillors were appointed. This proceeding, according to my understanding of the Indian Act, was most irregular, as the Governor alone is empowered to depose life chiefs from their positions, and that only for dishonesty, intemperance, immorality or incompetency.

The Crane River Indians, a fragment of the late Broken Fingers' Band, are very grateful for being allowed to retain their former holdings at the mouth of the river. They are also very thankful for being paid now their annuities on the reserve. Their improvements are unparalleled in this Superintendency, considering their limited opportunities. They had the finest crop of potatoes this year I ever saw. They request that the payments of the two councillors, still remaining, of Chief Broken Fingers, be resumed, as only five dollars had been annually received since his death.

The Water Hen Indians are progressing but slowly in agriculture. Their reserve is generally low and wet, but unusually so last season. An extension southward is asked to embrace clearings of chief's sons.

Some Duck Bay Indians complain that Joseph Bosseau, their late councillor, being accused of pawning to a trader, for a little tea, a quantity of treaty twine, enough to complete one net, and failing to redeem it, was tried by the agent, found guilty, and deposed for dishonesty. An election was held immediately to fill the vacancy thus created. Two candidates were nominated, Joseph Bosseau and Baptiste Quenezane, the one receiving six and the other seven votes, hence the latter was chosen. I take similar objection to this procedure that I have taken to the dismissal of councillors at the Little Saskatchewan, with this aggravating difference, that the party deposed in this instance appears to have been eligible for re-election.

THE AGENCY OF MR. MATTHEWS.

In a special report, written on the 5th July last, the state of affairs in this agency was discussed, but the following details relative to the condition and requirements of the several bands were inadvertently omitted therefrom. All the chiefs and councillors complained of not receiving their last triennial suits of clothing. The Lac des Mille Lacs Indians have no domestic animals of any description, except a hungry pack of dogs. All the cattle received from the Department were killed and eaten. The only crops raised are potatoes, which are not cultivated very extensively, owing to the

inefficiency of seed available for planting, through their own improvidence in not saving any from the former year's production.

The Sturgeon Lake Indians have not yet received their quota of cattle, neither have they any of their own. In 1879 nothing was raised in their gardens but a couple of bushels of turnips. They complained of not receiving any potatoes for planting, and of being unable to cultivate their gardens for want of implements.

The Lac la Croix Indians complained of not receiving their seed grain, potatoes and implements on their reserves, but were obliged to go to Savanne for them, and carry them home in the canoes. The Seine River Indians prepared hay, every year, for the cattle promised them, and request the Government to supply them during the winter. The chief and others assert that "Chiwianigan," No. 29, on pay-sheet, has not received the annuity for himself and family last year, having been absent at Fort Francis during payments at Savanne, whereas he is represented on a copy of the pay-sheets, in my possession, as having been paid twenty-five dollars to self.

THE AGENCY OF MR. PITHER.

The business of this agency is apparently transacted accurately; the books and pay-sheets are neatly and correctly kept; the supplies in the storehouse and the distributions made are properly accounted for, and the payments of annuities are carefully and satisfactorily made. The agent represents that, owing to instructions received from the Department, strictly limiting the issue of provisions to aged, infirm or sick Indians having no relations or friends to provide for them, he has ceased altogether to make any distributions of that nature, as no individuals answering that description can be found, consequently nearly all the supplies in the storehouse, two year ago, are still remaining there. The Indians are dissatisfied with this restriction, and request that assistance in provisions be given all the sick and infirm Indians among them. The system adopted in this and Mr. McPherson's agency differs from that in others, and prevents any arrears from accumulating, for if Indians or their representatives are not present to receive their annuities, the amounts due them are enclosed in envelopes which are either kept by the agents themselves or handed to the respective chiefs until those parties return home, when these moneys are given them. This practice, it appears to me, is liable to be abused, for it frequently happens that it is impossible to determine the numbers in families of absentees, inasmuch as they may have increased or diminished by births, deaths or marriages, since the previous payment, and the amounts to which they are entitled may, therefore, be materially affected thereby. Of the fourteen bands comprised within this agency, about one-half of them are making some advancement in agriculture, especially on Rainy River, but none whatever in education. Chief Mawintopinesso was most importunate in his entreaties, that the Government would build school-houses on the reserves and educate the children of his people whose poverty and ignorance, even with the assistance offered, prevented their doing so themselves. He begged that pity may be taken on his deformed and helpless daughter, and that provisions be given her from the supplies at the agency. Kilcheasuchnabe, formerly a member of Pawawawis Band, in Mr. McPherson's Agency, but latterly belonging to that of Mawintopinesso, in this agency, received his annuities with the former band, as follows, viz.: in 1876, for a family of five; in 1877, for seven; in 1878, for four; and in 1879, for eight; whereas he also drew payments with the latter, for one in 1876, for five in 1877, for six in 1878, for seven in 1879, and for eight in 1880. I informed Mr. Acting Superintendent Graham of the fraudulent imposition perpetrated by this Indian, and requested him to instruct the agents to report on this irregularity, and upon subsequent payments being made to retain his annuities until the whole amount overpaid is fully refunded.

 THE AGENCY OF MR. MCPHERSON.

An inspection of this agency fully satisfied me that the agent is discharging the duties entrusted to him, honestly and faithfully to the extent of his ability. Accounts of supplies distributed and in storehouse agree with the records kept in the office here. Very little improvement is manifested in the cultivation of the majority of the reserves in this district. The Indians at Rat Portage and Islington are making some progress in enlarging their gardens and in building themselves comfortable dwelling-houses, but the other ten bands, owing to the large quantities of rice and the unlimited supply of fish available, are devoting but little attention to farming. The greater number of the cattle supplied this and Mr. Pither's agency was killed and eaten by the Indians under one pretence or another.

The only school, a mission one, ever established in this agency is at Islington. The Indians there represent that applications were made a number of times to the Government for a teacher, but that their requests were never granted. They ask to be supplied with one without delay, as the other school is now closed. The heathen Indians of Treaty No. 3 are generally opposed to educational institutions of any description being established on the reserves, in consequence of their traditional aversion to religious instruction, invariably associated therewith; hence the deplorable ignorance and gross superstition which for countless ages overshadowed those benighted dusky savages, roaming like the wild animals they hunted, through forests primeval, or sailing in birch canoes, on ancient lakes, over billows untamed.

THE AGENCY OF MR. MCKAY.

There was no office or storehouse at the agency last summer when I visited it, but a building for that purpose was partially enclosed. The supplies on hand were temporarily stored in the Hudson Bay Company's warehouse at Grand Rapids. The payments of annuities were generally satisfactory, but the time occupied was excessive, and I suggested to the Acting Superintendent the advisability of curtailing it in future from seventy-six to fifty-three days. The York boats employed in this and Dr. Young's agency require seven oarsmen each, and, in my opinion, are not suitable for the payments; whereas the yacht used by Mr. Martineau is admirably adapted for light transport, and only requires three men to manage it, except in ascending rapids, where extra help could easily be obtained.

In my inspection of Island and Beren's River Bands, I discovered some half-dozen cases where husbands have deserted their wives, and payments for 1880 have been refused them by the agent, on his own responsibility, although in 1879, while the circumstances in these particular instances were precisely similar, he granted their annuities.

I call attention to this irregularity for two reasons: first, because it involves an apparent contravention of Section 83 of the Indian Act, which refers all such cases to the arbitrament of the Superintendent-General; and second, because in other agencies annuities have not been refused on this ground, whence arises a very undesirable lack of uniformity, in the practice, regarding this important matter. Upon enquiring into the correctness of the Cumberland Band annuities, I became possessed of information evincing the existence of a degree of laxity in adhering to the exact provisions of the Indian Act respecting the various persons to whom payments may be made. Inasmuch as the principle involved is one the misconception of which might, in my judgment, open the door of admittance to individuals not entitled to annuities, and thus perpetuate grave irregularities, I shall briefly state the facts disclosed, and such pertinent considerations as present themselves to my mind. Louis Tourdin, a half-breed, born at Isle à la Cross, and an employee there of the Hudson's Bay Company, was in 1878 married to an Indian woman of the Cumberland Band. His name did not appear on the pay-sheets prior to 1879. In that year he received payment

for himself, wife and four children, together with \$30 alleged arrears due him for six persons in 1876. He never belonged to this band, nor claimed to be a member thereof, yet in 1879 the agent admitted him as a new entry upon the pay-sheets, and granted him arrears for 1876. Tourdin being a half-breed, and not belonging to any particular band of Indians within the meaning of the Act, is clearly not entitled to any annuity. The fact of his being married to an Indian woman does not, according to my interpretation of the Act, seize him or his children of any right to annual payments from the Crown. The woman's status is not impaired so far as her annuity is concerned, but no title accrues to the half-breed or non-treaty Indian who may marry her. If any claim as an Indian can be brought forward upon Tourdin's behalf, it must be based upon his connection with the Isle à la Cross Indians, with whom no treaty exists. In either case, if my view be correct the Department is absolutely free from any responsibility concerning him. Another case, that of Peter Moran, exhibits precisely the same conditions, except that Moran was not married until 1879, and does not appear in the pay-sheets until this year. I have adverted to these circumstances because of their apparently intrinsic importance in the future. The establishment of precedents of this nature may result in augmenting, *ad infinitum*, the number of annuitants, for thousands of others in the far distant north have equal claims with those upon the generosity of the Government.

The Indians embraced within this agency are more intelligent and prosperous than those visited elsewhere. Their gardens are larger and better cultivated, their houses more comfortable and better furnished, and their schools more numerous and better conducted. Frequent complaints were made that salaries of teachers were not regularly received, and consequently the schools in many instances were closed. Blank returns were but recently supplied, and informalities in making out reports often occurred. The delay occasioned in sending them back to distant places for correction caused considerable inconvenience, and militated materially against the successful operation of the schools in remote districts.

I made preliminary arrangements, according to instructions, with the different officers of the Hudson's Bay Company, at the outside posts, for the supplying of seed potatoes next spring to the Indians of Treaties 2 and 5. This will ensure early delivery, and save expensive freights to those distant points.

A widow named Aneweese drew her annuity at Broken Head River from 1871 to date, and also at Dog Head from 1875 to 1879 inclusive, but having been detected this year payment was refused at the latter place, and I have requested the acting-superintendent to instruct the agent to retain the amount of twenty-five dollars so overdrawn, from her subsequent payments, and to refund the same.

The Island Band of Indians, lost, from various causes, nearly all the cattle supplied them. The councillor at Wanipkawisibbi is desirous of having his reserve immediately surveyed, as lumbermen are engaged in timber-cutting in its vicinity and he is apprehensive of their encroachment upon it.

Thick-foot expressed his gratitude, on behalf of himself and people, for having been granted a change of reserve from Dog Head to Loon Straits, and said he felt as if he now was newly born, and all the strength of youth come back once more.

Ten families who removed from Norway House to Fisher River, about a year ago, complain that they were refused payment, to either themselves or representatives, only at the former place, and request that they be recognized in future as part of the latter band.

The Indians at Norway House earnestly entreat that an independent band be created there, as their number exceeding six hundred persons are virtually without any one to look after their affairs, as their nominal chief is living one hundred and fifty miles away. They also ask for some farming and hay lands on Pine River, about twelve or fifteen miles to the north-west of their present reserve, in order to have sufficient land for cultivation. The school is vacant, and they request that a qualified teacher be sent them without delay, as their children are growing up in ignorance.

The Cross Lake Indians were supplied with their complement of cattle this year. They unanimously request that Proud McKay, one of their councillors "suspended" by the agent in 1875 for dishonesty, contrary to any construction that can possibly be put upon the 72nd section of the Indian Act, for there is no provision mentioned therein for suspension of councillors for either dishonesty or any other crime, and the Governor alone is vested with authority for dismissals. The crime alleged to have been committed by this councillor consisted in breaking into a deserted storehouse of the Hudson's Bay Company and taking therefrom a handful of tea. His object in going into this building was to get a grindstone supposed to belong to the band, but afterwards discovered that it was owned by the Company, and that the article he was searching for was in another house.

Some dissatisfaction was expressed by the Saskatchewan Indians with regard to the quality and condition of cattle supplied them last year. Doubtless the lengthy and tiresome journey from Fort la Corne had an injurious effect upon them. They arrived at the various reserves much fatigued and reduced in flesh, and to make matters worse the Indians had not provided ample food and shelter for them, resulting in the loss of about three head of the twenty animals received. They made particular objection to an ox supplied to the Cumberland Band, complaining that he was old, whereupon Mr. Belanger, the Hudson's Bay Company's officer in charge of that district, gave them their choice of other two oxen in lieu thereof, and upon examining the same made a satisfactory selection.

With regard to the complaints of the Pas and Cumberland Indians, relative to the quality of the flour supplied them last year, I am convinced from enquiries made, that it was badly damaged by getting wet in transit from Winnipeg to the reserves, and that the representations made to the Department with regard to the same were substantially correct.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be, Right Honorable Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. McCOLL,

Inspector of Indian Agencies.

SUPPLEMENT to Inspector McColl's Report, giving Additional Information
Farming

Name of Band.	Churches.	School Houses.	Schools.		Births.	Deaths.	Religion.					
			Supported by Government.	Supported by Mission.			Roman Catholic.	Episcopalian.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Heathen.	
St. Peter's.....	1	2	2		66	24	78	1,405				86
Fort Alexander.....	2	2	2		15	8	180	200				91
Brokenhead River (Heathen).....					4	9						421
do (Christian).....		1	1		5	4		58				27
Black River.....			1		6	2	4	51				
Sandy Bay.....					7	2	160	26				55
Long Plain.....								5				172
Yellow Quill.....												209
Rosseau.....		1	1				16					532
Duck Bay.....					3	1	69					15
Water Hen.....					6	5	118	3				5
Crane River.....					4	2	50	6				
Lake St. Martin.....			1		5	3		24				46
Little Saskatchewan.....			1		4	4		80				14
Fairford.....	1	1	1		10	1		204				12
Ebb and Flow.....	1	1	1		6	2	18	71				81
Lake Manitoba.....	1				6	2	31	40				99
Riding Mountain.....		1		1	4	9	9		136			12
North-west Angle, Lake of the Woods (Pahwahwassin).....												121
North-west Angle, Lake of the Woods (Conduemicowinine).....												40
North-west Angle, Lake of the Woods (Nootenaquahan).....												33
Big Island, Lake of the Woods.....					2	2						97
Whitefish Bay do.....						1						53
Shabaskang do (Naitume- quan).....					1	1						106
Shabaskang, Lake of the Woods (Katai- taipowacoot).....												48
Buffalo Bay, Lake of the Woods.....												40
Shoal Lake do (Sheeshe- gence).....					5	1						65
Shoal Lake, Lake of the Woods (Sha- wineepeness).....												44
Rat Portage.....					7	6	36	36				82
Islington, Winnipeg River.....	1	1		1	5	2		130				29
Long Sault, Rainy River, No. 1.....		1		1	5	1						71
do do 2.....					1	2						55
Hungry Hall, No. 1.....					1	2						48
do do 2.....					2	2						45
Manitou Rapids, No. 1.....					2	2						61
do do 2.....					1	1						33
Little Forks.....		1		1	1	2						79
Rainy Lake (Mickeeseese).....					5		11					113
do (Gobah).....					2	4	1					33
Nahcatchewanang.....												63
Nickickooseeminecanung.....												54
Flower and Eagle Lake.....												113
Mattawan, English River.....						1	34	35				68
Lac Seul, Trout and Sturgeon Lake.....							69	39				294

regarding the Indians of Manitoba and Keewatin, their Education, Religion, Implements, &c.

Hand Rakes.	Axes.	Hay Forks.	Scythes and Snaths.	Spades.	Grindstones.	Hoes.	Pit Saws.	Cross-cut Saws.	Hand Saws.	Chests of Tools.	Bulls.	REMARKS.
9	304	238	200	119	13	180	12	6			4	} Dr. Young's Agency.
.....	50	8	30	20	5	70	3	3			2	
.....	32	1	10	20		24	3	6			2	
.....	15			9	2	25	2	2				
.....	20	2	7	12	1	20	1		6		2	} Mr. Ogletree's Agency.
.....	55		30	12	2	18	4	2			2	
.....	20		6	2		20				1		
.....	12		6	2	1	12				1		
.....	22		8	18	1	25	1	2		1	2	Mr. Tetu's Agency.
.....	7		2	8		24	1	1	1		1	} Mr. Martineau's Agency.
.....	33		15	12	1	22	2	2			1	
.....	12		12			14						
.....	15		18	13		16		2			1	
.....	23		11	14	1	18	1				1	} Mr. Herchmer's Agency.
.....	68		29	33		66	3	2			2	
.....	26		21	6		38	1	2			1	
.....	68		25	40	3	70	4	2			3	
.....	24		5	2	1	12	1					Mr. Herchmer's Agency.
.....	25	1	9	4	1	17	1				1	} Mr. McPherson's Agency.
.....	15	1	9	4	1	9	1	1		1	3	
.....	11	1	5	4	1	12	1	1		1		
.....	40	1	8	7	2	26	1	1		1	2	
.....	17	1	4	3	1	16		1			1	} Mr. Pither's Agency.
.....	75	1	5	4	1	10					2	
.....	20	1	4	5	1	20		1			1	
.....	1	1	5			12						
.....	20	1	8		2	103		1			1	} Mr. Pither's Agency.
.....		1	5			15					1	
.....	16	1	9	2	2	19		1			2	
.....	50	1	20	12	3	30	2	1		1	1	
.....	10	1	13	12	1	12	1	1		1	1	} Mr. Pither's Agency.
.....	3	1	3	4	1	6	1	1		1		
.....	4	1	5	2	1	4	1			1		
.....	2		5	2	1			1				
.....	5		4	6	1	12	1	1		1	1	} Mr. Pither's Agency.
.....	2		2	3		5	1	1		1		
.....	7	1	10	5	1	20	1	1		1	1	
.....	3	1	5	8	1	10	1	1		1	1	
.....	3	1	4	5		5	1	1		1	1	} Mr. Pither's Agency.
.....	4	1	7	6	1	12	1	1		1	1	
.....		1	6	7	1	10	1	1	2		1	
.....	10	1	7	8	3	20	6	2				

SUPPLEMENT to Inspector McColl's Report giving Additional Information
Farming

Name of Band.	Churches.	School Houses.	Schools.		Births.	Deaths.	Religion.					
			Supported by Government.	Supported by Mission.			Roman Catholic.	Episcopalian.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Heathen.	
Lac des Mille Lacs							24					87
Kawawagamot					2							45
Rivière la Seine					3	3						131
Lac la Croix and Nameukan River						2						117
Island Bands.					15	9	8				31	200
Fisher River	1	1	1		7	8					186	
Berens River	1	1	1		18	9	6				208	266
Norway House	1	2	2		20	17					615	
Cross Lake			1		10	7					147	78
Grand Rapids	1	1	1		9	1	19	115				
Cumberland	2	2	2		17	15	83	264				2
The Pas	1	1	1		42	23	14	615				54
Moose Lake					10	8		82				173
Total	14	19	12	12	342	211	1,038	3,489	136	1,187		4,917

regarding the Indians of Manitoba and Keewatin, their Education, Religion, Implements, &c.—*Concluded.*

Hand Rakes.	Axes.	Hay Forks.	Scythes and Snaths.	Spades.	Grindstones.	Hoes.	Pit Saws.	Cross-cut Saws.	Hand Saws.	Chests of Tools.	Balls.	REMARKS.
2	8	2	2	10	2	20	2	1				} Mr. Matthews' Agency.
3	13	1	2	3	2	14	1	1	1	1		
5	10	1	4	4	2	10	2	2		1		
	5	1	5	10	2	13	2	2		1		
	70		9	22	2	40	2		8	3	1	
	52	2	28	31	15	42	9				1	} Mr. McKay's Agency.
	186		11	33	10	79	4	2	26	1	1	
	243		30	33	19	94	9	5		1	5	
	56		4	11	2	22	1	1		1		
	35		6	12		30	1	1		1		
	103		10	15	5	70	5			1	1	
	209		27	25	3	130	6	2			4	
	73		9	7	2	31	2	1		2	1	
19	2,216	277	744	671	124	1,674	107	70	44	29	60	

COUTCHEECHING AGENCY,
 RAINY LAKE, KEEWATIN,
 1st September, 1880.

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.

LAC SEUL, TROUT AND STURGEON LAKES.

This band of Indians have cleared several patches of land, on the proposed reserve, and expressed a desire that the Department should send a Surveyor to survey their reserves.

As this band is numerous, and extend over a large extent of country, from Sturgeon Lake to Trout, they have requested that they be divided into two bands:—The Trout and part of Lac Seul West to form one band, and Lac Seul East and Sturgeon Lake the other; and that the Department consent to appoint another chief. They say that by the number (400) they are entitled to another chief. They have consented to build a school-house. They sowed the wheat and barley sent to them last season. They have been unfortunate with their cattle; out of the five head supplied only one ox remains.

I vaccinated 150 after the payments.

There have been 19 deaths in this band since last payments, partly owing to relapses from exposure when recovering from measles.

MATTAWAN, ENGLISH RIVER.

These Indians have not made much improvement; part of them reside on English River, and are more industrious than the part who are with the chief at Mattawan.

They are anxious that their reserves should be surveyed.

No. 14 AND 15.—HUNGRY HALL, RAINY RIVER.

There are two bands at this place.

Mr. Morriseau ploughed some land for these Indians last spring; they intend to sow wheat and barley next season.

No. 13.—LONG SAULT, RAINY RIVER.

These Indians are improving. A man was sent down to plough, and sow five bushels of wheat, and as they lost part of their seed by frost, ten bushels of potatoes were given to them for seed. Their crops have a good appearance, although part of their fields were flooded by the high water in June and July.

No. 12.—LONG SAULT, RAINY RIVER.

The Indians of this band are also improving. One of the farmers on the river exchanged work by permission, and ploughed and sowed three bushels of wheat for them. They also got ten bushels potatoes, as some of them lost their seed by frost.

No. 11.—MENITO RAPIDS, RAINY RIVER.

There are two bands at this place. One of the farmers on the river exchanged work and ploughed and sowed three bushels of wheat for one of them; the other only planted corn and potatoes, as they were not prepared for wheat. The seed is in store for next season. One of the oxen of this band died during the summer, which is a great loss, as some of the band had learned to plough.

 No. 10.—LITTLE FORKS, RAINY RIVER.

These were not prepared to sow wheat, as they were short of food during the spring and were unable to procure fencing, which they intend doing, also to sow wheat and barley next season.

The seven bands who have their reserves along Rainy River, have excellent land, and several acres on each reserve are ready for the plough; were they more industrious, and would abandon their old customs of dancing and feasting, they could produce enough grain to keep themselves and families, instead of being obliged to sit out on the lakes and fish during severe weather.

No. 18—RAINY LAKE.

These Indians have part of their reserve in the bay, above Little Rapids, and although the land on the lake is good, only one family has planted a few potatoes and corn in this part of the reserve. I am sorry to say that they have not made any improvement since my last report. The half-breeds who receive annuities are paid with this band, but I am sorry to say that they have not enlarged their fields. The half-breeds and Indians got 27 bushels of potatoes for seed.

No. 17.—NAICATCHEEWENANG, N. W. BAY, RAINY LAKE.

Only part of this band plant on the reserve, the others plant corn and potatoes in their old gardens. Three families have commenced to build on the reserve.

No. 26.—NICKICKOOSEMINICAN, N. E. BAY, RAINY LAKE.

This band of Indians have built three houses and enlarged their fields; they had enough potatoes for the winter, and supplied other Indians with seed. They are anxious to better their condition by cultivating the soil.

No. 27.—THE WABEGON AND EAGLE LAKES,

These Indians are in two parties, part on Wabegon and part on Eagle Lake; those on Wabegon have only small patches of potatoes, and as their reserve is near the railroad line, they have neglected their gardens. I am sorry to say that the chief is addicted to liquor, which he always finds means to get from the whiskey peddlers along the line.

Those on Eagle Lake have enlarged their fields, and have requested that they may be supplied with wheat and barley for next season.

Owing to the high water all the hay grounds have been flooded, and I am afraid the Indians will be short of hay for their cattle.

The following bands have requested that their reserves be surveyed: Lac Seul, Mattawan and Eagle Lake, as the surveyor was recalled before finishing the survey of Eagle Lake reserve.

The supplies of ammunition, tea, tobacco, twine, pork and flour were all of good quality; neither percussion caps or gun-flints were sent with the supplies.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. J. H. PITHER,

Indian Agent.

ASSABASKASHING AGENCY,
LAKE OF THE WOODS,
September 7th, 1880.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit, for your information, the following report on the Indians under my supervision, also a tabular statement.

The tabular statement I have filled up as far as information I have received will allow me to do. With regard to the measurement of cultivated lands on the Indian reserves, I find it impossible to give a correct account, as I have not the chance of seeing the improvements the Indians do, and have to be guided by information received, another thing, I do not feel competent to measure land, or to give a correct valuation.

The Indians of Lake of the Woods, as well as those of Shoal Lake, have made very little improvement in cultivating new land, since my last report.

The Rat Portage Indians have cultivated some land in addition to their old farms. With the exception of a few families, all plant potatoes, and some Indian corn; they would do better if they had some person to show them how to work their agricultural implements.

The Islington band of Indians are the most industrious under my supervision; they have cultivated a good deal of new ground in addition to their old farms. This band were supplied, from Winnipeg in May last, with twenty-five bushels each of wheat and barley for seed, but the seed came too late for sowing, so, on that account, a good deal of their lands are lying idle.

Last summer, 1879, the crops of all the bands under my supervision, such as potatoes and Indian corn, were good. Like years before, the potatoes intended for seed, that were secured in pits for safety, were more or less destroyed by frost; in consequence the seed planted this season was smaller than was intended to be used; what has been planted promises by appearance to produce a good crop.

The Islington band of Indians numbers 159 souls: 29 are Pagans, 130 profess Christianity (Church of England). They want a school and farming instructor to be sent to them as soon as possible. There is a school-house belonging to the minister of the place, which they say they will hire to be used as a school-house in the meantime, while building a new one of their own; they want their children to be taught to read, write, and other useful knowledge, and above all Christianity; they have a church partly paid for by them, and partly by the Missionary Society. They also wish that their reserves should be surveyed, they want their reserve in three different places.

The Rat Portage band numbers 154 souls; 123 are Pagans, and 26 profess Christianity, of various denominations. They wish to have a school teacher to teach their children. Their reserve is divided into three equal parts, a certain number of them live in each of these parts, in consequence they have not decided where they will build the school-house.

The ten bands of Indians of the Lake of the Woods, proper, and Shoal Lake, number 647 souls, all Pagans; they have not come to any decision with regard of building school-houses, they would rather the Department would get them built for them. Those along the frontier are hard to be convinced of anything we tell them, they hear so many stories, from evil-principled people as to how much better the United States Government treat their treaty Indians.

The Rat Portage band of Indians are dissatisfied with the manner in which two blocks, A and C, of their reserves were laid out last year. Block A, they say, they wish it was more to the W. N. West, it would give them more land fit for farming and for hay purposes; whereas, where it is laid out, they are deprived of both on account of rock. In block C the greatest part is rock, unfit for any purpose. They say that a good deal of their cultivated lands and houses were left outside, and they have no hay

meadows inside of the block. The land from which they used to cut their hay is all outside.

The Lake of the Woods and Shoal Lake Indians, those that have not their reserves laid out wish to have them surveyed.

Chiefs Pawahwassin, Conducumecowininie and Nootinaquaham wish to be allowed to change their wild land reserves lying on the north shore of the entrance of the North-West Angle River, elsewhere; they wish the change, as it is unfit for cultivation; it is covered with nothing else but rock and swamp; no good timber on the ground.

The general health of the Indians under my supervision has been good. There has been a small increase in the population since my last report.

The language used by the Indians under my supervision is the Chippewa dialect.

The Indians under my supervision are much dissatisfied on account of the non-arrival of the Indian supplies at this place at the dates appointed. Year after year, since I was appointed Agent, dates are fixed for my guidance, for each place where I am to pay the Indians their annuities, in consequence, I have to notify the Indians to meet me on the dates appointed; the Indians do not bring any provisions along with them for their use while getting their pay; they depend on the supplies they are allowed from the Government, and of our assurance that the supplies will arrive at the date appointed, in consequence the Indians suffer greatly before the supplies arrive; some years they have been obliged to leave before it arrived, after spending a good deal of their treaty money in purchasing provisions to keep themselves and families from starving. Two years ago I had to feed them out of my own stock; last year I had to feed them out of the provisions for destitute Indians, and seed grain lying on hand here; after all, they had to leave before the arrival of the supplies. This year the supplies were backward in arriving also; I had to purchase from Mr. H. Gardner, a merchant, 600 lbs. flour, 6 lbs. tea, and 6 lbs. tobacco, to feed the Indians while we were waiting for the arrival of the supplies; if this could be remedied, it would put down a great deal of discontent among the Indians on this line.

With regard to the intoxicating liquor traffic, I am sorry to state that in place of getting less it is getting worse; the greatest quantity that comes there is brought through by the Dawson road; from Winnipeg to the North-West Angle the road is not guarded, the dealers bring their stuff through without fear of being molested, either by the Dominion or United States Government; just now there is a large quantity put by on islands in the Lake of the Woods, by the dealers; the Indians, I am sorry to say, get a fair share of the stuff. Some dealers brought some of the stuff to the place of the Indian payments this year, but fortunately a detective without employment (Hugh Kerr) was at the place of payment; when the dealers heard of his name they left immediately. But at Rat Portage place of payment, I was much annoyed by them selling the liquor to the Indians. I applied for assistance to the Magistrate of Rat Portage, but none of the offenders were caught; better protection will be required another year at the time of Indian payments, if the liquor traffic is still carried on.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. McPHERSON,

Indian Agent.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORY, DISTRICT No. 2,
MANITOBA HOUSE, INDIAN AGENCY,
9th September, 1880.

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

SIR,—I have the honor 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 30th June last.

I am sorry to say that I have not succeeded in getting data wherewith to correctly fill up the statement; but I give all the information as far as I could learn from the chiefs and councillors of the quantities of land they have under cultivation; the dates fixed for my visit to the reserves did not admit of time for a thorough inspection by myself; however, I did examine several farms on each reserve, which promised a pretty fair yield, but owing to the unusual rainy seasons, I fear that the harvests will not be as large as they promised in the earlier part of the season.

Lake Manitoba has risen over four feet, causing great damage to farms on the reserves immediately situated on the lake, as well as to the surrounding country. Potatoes are not affected very much, though the crops would have been better in a drier season.

LAKE MANITOBA.

A great deal of dissatisfaction prevails on the reserve, owing to so many members of the band being scattered on points along the lake and not residing on the reserve; the chief and his councillors are making every effort to bring them together, but they are not as yet successful. The remaining members of the band are anxious to have a school, but are unable to have a sufficient number of children owing to the absence of so many members with their children.

EBB AND FLOW LAKE.

This reserve has been partly flooded over, great harm has in consequence been done, and I fear only those members of this band having potato patches on high ground will have anything to show for the seed issued to them last spring.

About ten families belonging to this reserve, representing forty-three souls, are living in Manitoba Village, a distance of ten miles from the reserve; they have horses, cattle and improvements in that locality, and as most of them were established there before the transfer of the country to Canada, they allege they will require an allowance to enable them to move to the reserve. About seven families, representing thirty-one souls, are wandering round Riding Mountain and Lake Dauphin, subsisting chiefly by hunting. The majority, however, of the band are on the reserve where they are making a small settlement, by adding yearly to their improvements a house or a stable, as the case may be. I did not issue to them the usual quantity of seed-grain as the season promised to be very wet, and I fear that even from what they received they will have but very poor return. The school is progressing favorably. During the past winter several of their cattle died, and it was reported to me that some cattle disease was the immediate cause, but as it did not extend any further I imagine it could scarcely be correct.

CRANE RIVER.

Though numbering few this little band deserve great credit, they thoroughly understand the art of potato raising, and their fields, as seen during my last visit in July, were looking so well, and were so tastily done that they would be a credit to a white man. They are heathens, but are quiet and industrious and live very peaceably, and are in fact an example to the Indians of the other reserves.

WATER HEN RIVER.

This band is getting more numerous each year. They are coming on the reserve and intend working for themselves; the soil being rather poor, none being good, with the exception of that on ridges and timbered land, they are obliged to work hard in order to have the smallest garden, but they are, nevertheless, willing to work, and each year their improvements are noticeable. They are building a school-house; when completed they expect to have a teacher, and are gathering closer to each other, in order to be nearer to the school, so their children will thus be benefitted. As compared with the other reserves, this one is the poorest, fish being very scarce, and there being hardly any fur; but they hope that by perseverance in farming to overcome all difficulties in the future.

FAIRFORD.

This reserve is progressing more favorably, and it is really interesting to visit some of their farms, and, judging by the appearance of their crops in July, they will certainly have a good harvest, which looks cheerful for the coming winter. The chief, in the name of his band, thanked the Government last winter for the seed grain they had received in previous years, and stated that now, through the aid of the Government, they were enabled to save enough seed for their own use yearly. The school is kept regularly, with satisfactory results.

LAKE ST. MARTIN.

This band have in past years shown but very little progress, and I was glad to find, in my last meeting with them, that they are now anxious for improvement. They have gathered on a spot on the reserve, and are going to build a school-house. The school is progressing very favorably under the new teacher.

LITTLE SASKATCHEWAN.

This reserve has not yet been surveyed, causing great disputes among the band about the most suitable site for their reserve. Owing to high water the river rose and almost completely flooded the surrounding country, so much that they had a very few acres of dry ground. However, they had pretty good gardens considering the state of affairs. Most of the potato crops were drowned last year. When their reserve is allotted to them they propose building a school-house. At present, however, school is making good progress.

DUCK BAY.

This band, though forming part of Treaty No. 4, was this year transferred to this district for payment, owing to the difficulty of reaching the reserve by land by the Agent of Treaty No. 4, and it being so much easier got at by water, from this quarter.

This reserve is surrounded by swamps and marshes; consequently, there are but a few acres under cultivation, and most of the members have good houses. The fur is more plentiful in that part of the country, and, together with the fish, the Indians anticipate passing a good winter.

The health of the tribes in this agency is, as a rule, very good, but they all expressed to me their desire to have a physician visit them during the coming winter, as there are, on each reserve, members suffering from diseases of rather long-standing.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

H. MARTINEAU,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
ST. PETERS AGENCY, LOWER FORT GARRY,
25th September, 1880.

The Honorable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report, together with tabular statement containing statistics of the Indian Bands in my agency.

Speaking generally of all the bands, I may say there has been very little sickness during the past year, and as a consequence there have been fewer deaths among the children than in any previous year since they have been under my charge.

In the early part of the season the crops were all looking remarkably well, and a greater quantity of seed than usual was sown, but a frost in July did considerable damage to the potatoes, and since the harvest began there has been a great deal of wet weather which has damaged some of the grain. The hay crop has been an exceptionally good one, and more than the usual quantity has been put up and is in excellent condition.

In some of the reserves, more particularly St. Peter's, where there is an unlimited supply of hay and a good market, the Indians might add very materially to their support by the sale of this article alone, but, as they are not pressed by want in the summer, they are not thrifty enough to provide for the hard time sure to come in the winter, and therefore, as a general thing, do not put up much more than they require for their own use.

The privilege of cutting and selling the dry or fallen wood, free of charge, off the reserves, which the Department granted to the Indians last winter, was very much appreciated by them; and as long as there is so much timber in the reserves which has been burned and destroyed, and which, if left alone, will only rot, there seems to be no good reason why the privilege should not be continued.

The payment of annuities this year was made in one instead of five-dollar bills as heretofore. This is decidedly to the advantage of the Indian, and he obtains better value for his money. Formerly when an Indian handed a five-dollar bill to a trader in payment of an article there was always a good excuse for asking him to trade out the balance in the absence of change, and so he frequently had to buy articles he did not wish, and would not otherwise have taken.

In the use of intoxicating liquors by the Indians I cannot report any improvement, and there does not seem to be any difficulty in their obtaining as much as they have money to pay for. The change in the Act relating to the sale of liquors to them, seems to have made no difference either one way or the other. I fully expected it would have resulted in a larger number of convictions, but so far this has not been the case in this district.

ST. PETER'S BAND.

In my last report I stated that there was a great deal of dissatisfaction amongst the members of this band on account of the school and land questions. This feeling had increased to such an extent that Mr. Dewdney, the Commissioner visited the reserve in April last, and gave a careful hearing to all their complaints and grievances; and being convinced that there was good foundation, for some of them, granted certain of their requests, amongst others that a school-house should be built on the reserve, which was to be wholly supported and controlled by the Department, at the same time informing them that only a teacher holding a certificate from the Provincial Board of Education would be employed—this was understood on both sides to be a final settlement of the school question. And now if the land question can be as satisfactorily dealt with, and the trespassers removed from the reserve, the future conduct of affairs here would at least have none of the old standing difficulties to complicate it, or prevent the carrying out of the wishes and regulations of the Department.

It is now over nine years since the treaty with these Indians was signed, and yet the ownership of a large portion of the reserve, which is in dispute between the Indians and certain white men is not definitely decided. This unsatisfactory condition of affairs materially prevents the settlement and improvement of a portion of the reserve that is situated along the river, as there is no guarantee to anyone who may improve the land that he will reap the benefit of his labor. It was decided that all land in the reserve sold by Indians to white men since the date of the treaty had been illegally sold and was still a portion of the reserve, I am convinced that in a very short time every lot would be settled and built upon.

There has only been one school in operation on the reserve since February last, when the one in the north end of the parish was closed by the action of the white settlers in failing to vote any money for its maintenance. The school in the south end is well attended, and the progress of the children is very satisfactory.

BROKEN HEAD RIVER.

School matters on this reserve still continue to be rather unsatisfactory on account of the difficulty experienced in getting the children to attend regularly; this is caused, in a great measure, by the parents frequently leaving their homes to hunt or fish.

There has been some new land broken up since last year, and more ground cultivated than usual. The only crops raised are potatoes, barley and corn. There has been a good deal of hay cut, but this is mostly for their own use, there being no market near for the disposal of any surplus. One of the members of the Christian Band bought a mowing-machine, and is now trying to cut all the hay he can to sell to his less fortunate neighbours.

Six families of the heathens promised last fall to settle down on the reserve, but, so far, only one has done so. A number of this band made a trading visit to another band near the Mission's River, in the United States, and returned with thirty-six horses which they had bought with goods of their own manufacture, such as shoes, leggings, belts and beadwork. They were very proud of their bargain and talked of bringing them to the reserve for use there, but I fear their good intentions will be forgotten.

FORT ALEXANDER.

Owing to the severe and continued cold of last winter, most of the potatoes that had been stored in pits were frozen, so that in the spring the people were entirely without, and had to depend altogether on the supply furnished by the Department.

A new church has been built at the Roman Catholic Mission, and the old building is now devoted to school purposes only.

The catch of furs last year was very good, and although the price was lower, yet they were able to get their supplies more cheaply, and therefore did very well.

There are now two saw-mills on the river, one on the reserve, the other a few miles above it, so that any of the Indians who wish to work can easily obtain employment at very good wages, and also be able to dispose of their crops to advantage. A number of white settlers are taking up land and farming along the river above the reserve, and as they have already made good clearances and improvements their example may be of benefit to the Indians.

The two schools on this reserve are fairly attended, and the scholars are making satisfactory progress.

BLACK RIVER.

This band has now received its complement of cattle and will be expected to show more rapid improvement in the future.

The school here has been very irregularly kept and therefore very little progress has been made. They all seem very anxious to have their children educated, and it

must be partly the fault of the teacher that the attendance is not better. The reserve being so far away from the settlement, and the salary so small, it is difficult to secure the services of a good teacher.

The frost in July was particularly severe at this point.

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

DAVID YOUNG.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AGENCY,

25th September, 1880.

To the Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In accordance with instructions contained in circular, dated 20th July last, I herewith enclose tabular statement showing the census of the several bands of Indians, under my charge, for the year ending 30th June, 1880. The Long Plain Band, Short Bear or Keeshkeonaquah chief, put down the same amount of seed that they did last year and, where the crops are taken care of, they look well. Many of the Indians, after they put in the crops, go away to hunt and do not return till the payments are made in July, and by that means they neglect them; it is impossible for me to say the amount they raise, as they are using them from the time they are fit for use, consequently they have but few things to lay up for the winter.

Swan Lake Band, Yellow Quill chief. This band has no inclination to settle on their reserve, they put down the same amount of seed they did last year, but as they are not on their reserve, I cannot say how their crops look; very few of them care about farming, and those of them who remain out from the settlement seems to do better than those who remain near the town, as they have not the same opportunities of getting liquor. This band positively refuse to settle on their reserve; they now want to have the several bands united again, under one chief, and their reserve adjacent to the reserve of Short Bear, or the Long Plain.

Sandy Bay Band, Nahwahchewarkahpone chief. This band show more inclination to farm than either of the others and in a few years would become self-supporting, if it were not that their reserve is too wet for farming purposes; it is only here and there that there is a very small spot fit for cultivation, still they are anxious to remain on their reserve, as it is well adapted for fishing and stock raising. they have now about one hundred head of cattle and about sixty head of horses. They complain of last autumn being very poor for fishing, as they did not catch enough for their own use. They caught a great many muskrats and the price of the skins, this year, was high, but owing to many of the Indians not being able to inform me of the number they caught, I cannot accurately fill up the column headed furs. I have been urging on the members of the several bands to break more land, but invariably the reply is, the Government will not supply us with oxen.

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant,

FRANCIS OGLETREE,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,

ROSSEAU RIVER AGENCY.

No report from Mr. George Newcomb, Indian Agent.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
ASSINIBOINE SIOUX RESERVE,
BIRD'S TAIL CREEK,
September 10th, 1880.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose tabular statement for the year ending June 30th, 1880. It will be seen that considerable advancement has been made by the Sioux in my agency, particularly in the number of houses built.

At Bird's Tail Creek nearly every family has a house, and resides permanently on the reserve, having raised sufficient wheat, corn, potatoes and vegetables to last until next crop. Unfortunately a very early frost struck all the corn in low places, and has spoilt it for seed; but the Indians farming on high land, and planting early, have secured a large quantity in fine order. The rapid settlement of the adjacent country affords constant work to the Indians requiring it, in cutting house logs and hay, and getting out fencing, at which they are very expert.

Considerable improvement is also shown in the care of their gardens, the weeds having been kept under and the fences made strong and neat. This band, last spring, on hearing of the destitute condition of the Salteaux at Riding Mountain House, subscribed three bushels of seed corn out of their own scanty supply, and sent one of their number with it to distribute among the Salteaux. Taking into consideration that there is only one yoke of oxen for every five families, as much farming has been done as could be expected.

At Oak River Reserve, the Rev. Mr. Berman, a Church of England missionary, has taken up his residence, and many families are preparing to live permanently on the reserve, most of the Indians having hitherto wintered at the Portage. A number of houses and stables are now being built, and enough hay has been cut and stacked to feed all the cattle through a prolonged winter. Mr. Berman, the missionary, informs me that the Sioux are anxious to have their children taught English.

Farming operations at this reserve were greatly retarded by the River Assiniboine overflowing its banks and remaining out nearly a month, it being late in May before the gardens could be cultivated, otherwise a much larger area would have been sown. Their crops look very well however, and unless a very early frost comes their harvest will be abundant. These Indians are very successful potato raisers, and perfectly understand preserving them in pits during the winter. Last spring they supplied Rapid City and neighborhood with seed, and kept sufficient old potatoes to last themselves until July.

Both these reserves are now well supplied with cows, and will soon raise enough steers to enable each family to have an ox; and both bands are quite able to feed and clothe themselves. Scattered along the Assiniboine, between these two reserves, are several small bands farming on a small scale. They are putting up houses and stables, and have stacked sufficient hay for wintering their cattle.

These Indians earn a good deal of money, cutting wood for the steamers. At Oak Lake, south of the river, the Sioux have a reserve, but are only just commencing to farm. They got their first oxen last fall, but unfortunately all the land they ploughed was flooded this spring, the Pipe-Stone Creek being very high. Their plough was stolen during the winter, while the band was away hunting, and it was late in the spring before they were supplied with another. Since they received the new plough, a great deal of land has been broken, and if they can make a living during the coming winter on the reserve, where they are building houses, these Indians will, I am sure, be very comfortable and contented, I may add that this band hired a plough from a half-breed to work their little gardens last spring. They have never as yet wintered on their reserve. Six families still live at Turtle Mountain, and have small gardens, subsisting mainly by hunting, however. Hitherto a great many Sioux have wintered at this point, but game is getting scarce owing to the rapid settlement of the country, and the six families living at the mountain are anxious to farm. But the closeness of the frontier, and the distance from the other reserves, would render

their permanent settlement at Turtle Mountain undesirable, especially as there is plenty of room for them at Oak Lake.

A number of families are still at Poplar Point, the Portage and Gladstone, but they are coming into the reserves quite as fast as it is desirable with our present stock of cattle. These Indians all support themselves by working for settlers, and hunting muskrats, so that they are no expense to the Government at any time. Very few of the reserve Indians now practice polygamy; divorces are, however, rather frequent, and it is a little difficult to remember whose wife a woman is, as she may have been married to three or four men at the same reserve; many of the Indians at Bird's Tail Creek are, however, legally married.

Medicine dances still occasionally take place at Oak River, the promoters of these dances giving away everything they have and commencing afresh; great immorality also prevails on these occasions, and it is to be hoped they will soon cease altogether; the Bird's Tail Sioux do not allow them to be held on their reserve.

In March last, I received orders from the Department to visit the Salteaux at Riding Mountain. I found many of them in great distress, and urgently requiring relief. On my return in July to pay this band, I was much pleased with the great improvement in their condition, most of them being well clothed. Several new houses were being built in a style much better than any Indian houses I have yet seen. As the band has now two yoke of good oxen, it is to be hoped that farming operations will be speedily extended. There is plenty of work in this neighborhood in the lumber shanties during the winter; and with the exception of two families without men able to work, these Indians should be no further expense to the Government. The great improvement in this band I consider mainly due to the untiring exertions of the Rev. Mr. Flett, the Presbyterian Missionary on their behalf.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

L. W. HERCHMER,

Indian Agent.

GRAND RAPIDS, N.W.T.

INDIAN OFFICE, 18th September, 1880.

The Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs.

Sir,—I herewith forward the tabular statement, as complete as circumstances will permit.

I received the form of tabular statement only after my arrival here, and after making the payments at all the points on the Lake Winnipeg, but had for my own information taken a census and made inquiries of the several bands regarding many of the questions required in the form of tabular statement sent.

I am sorry to say that I was unable to ascertain the value of personal property, &c., total value of real and personal property, &c., description and value of furs, and description and value of other industries and also other distributions.

I have no means of ascertaining the area of reserves, not having been supplied with plans of the surveys of the reserves surveyed, and others have not yet been surveyed.

To the enquiry: "acres under wood," I must say that almost all the reserves in Treaty No. 5 are under wood, brush, muskegs, rock and water.

Trusting that the tabular statement and these few remarks may be satisfactory to the Department.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. MACKAY,

Indian Agent.

LAC DES MILLE LACS.

No report from Mr. R. H. Matthews, Indian Agent.

OTTAWA, 31st December, 1880.

To the Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—The report I had the honor of submitting to you on Indian affairs in the North-West Superintendency, dated January the 2nd, 1880, informed you of the position I found the Indians in when first I undertook the management of Indian affairs in the North-West, as well as the manner in which they received the information I gave them of the new policy that the Government intended to pursue towards them in assisting those who would settle and work on their reservations; I also informed you that provision had been made for them, in accordance with the recommendation made by the conference held at Battleford, in the month of August, 1879, to consider the Indian situation.

I now beg to report generally on Indian matters as I found them during the present season. I am glad to be able to state that I believe the new policy inaugurated by the Government in 1879 will be successful, and although the production of some of the farms will not be as large this year as I had hoped, on account of the late arrival of the farmers in the fall of 1879, which prevented their preparing their land for the spring sowing as early as is necessary in the North-West, the work performed by them, with the assistance of the Indians, has been most gratifying.

I am in hopes the food raised this coming year on our farms, and reserves, will go a great way towards feeding the Indians who by that time will have become settled.

I attach a return showing the number of acres broken (the bulk of which will be ready for seed as soon as the frost is out of the ground), the number of acres under crop this year, rails cut, acres fenced, hay cut and buildings erected.

The reserves in the neighborhood of Carlton have turned out fair crops, and the grain has been harvested in good shape by the Indians. As these were put in on old land they are finer than those on the reserve farms.

The Indians, I am glad to say, in this section are handing seed to the farmers to keep for them until next spring.

I instructed our farmers to try and bring this about, and the Indians appear to be willing to do it. Heretofore they have had no means of storing it excepting in their lodges, and when it was constantly in sight they could not refrain from giving it away or eating it. The Indians settled in the neighborhood of Battleford have also worked well.

On Red Pheasants' reserve, at Eagle Hills, some sixteen different fields were cultivated. A few families being interested together in the working and proceeds of these several fields, and it was found that where we have been able to arrange to give a few, and in some instances single families, a garden to be looked after by themselves, with the right to keep the produce raised on it, much more interest was manifested than when a large field had been worked in common.

On this reserve several Indians have been able to sell potatoes raised by themselves, after keeping enough for their own and their friends' consumption.

There are other reserves in this neighborhood that were settled for the first time last spring. They are occupied entirely by Plain Cree Indians, who never before grew a potato. They have worked well; and it convinces me that perseverance and good management will make them fair workers.

I propose in the future, where it is possible, to have small fields broken up for individual families, and have instructed the farmers to that effect.

In Treaties 4 and 6, there has been more or less agriculture carried on for several years by the Indians, and some of them have made very satisfactory progress, turning

out good ploughmen, mowers, and, in fact, good useful farm hands; but as so many of their friends are constantly coming in from the plains, where it is now impossible to make a living, the produce raised does not make such a good show as it would had the consumption been confined to those families who had actually settled.

In Treaty 7, the Stoney Indians, who for a couple of years back have made an attempt at farming, and who have shown a greater desire to improve, have made considerable advancement since an instructor was sent to assist them.

Each of these bands under Bears Paw, Chinikey, and Jacob, will have sixty acres under crop next year. They have this fall received the cattle promised them at the time of the treaty. The cows and calves, belonging to each family, are branded with a number that corresponds with the number opposite the names on the pay-lists as well as the band brand; each family will consequently know their own cattle, and take a greater interest in them, than if they had been turned over bodily to the chiefs. They received 198 cows, 51 calves, 6 bulls and 6 young steers. They were an excellent lot of young cows, and I believe these Indians will take pride in them, and their reserve being located in one of the best cattle districts I have no fear but that they will increase very rapidly, and in three years should produce as much meat as those Indians should require.

These Stoney Indians have had the advantage of the advice of the Reverend John Macdougall, who accompanied the chiefs to Fort Macleod at the time they received their cattle. He believes, from his knowledge of these Indians, that they will take the greatest care of their cattle.

These bands of Indians are good hunters and trappers, and spend a good deal of their time in the Rocky Mountains, between the Boundary line and Jasper House. They will require but small assistance from the Government, and in a short time, I trust, will be quite independent.

The Piegans, whose reserve is on the Old Man's River, near Fort Macleod, have also made a good commencement. They settled for the first time this spring and have had over a hundred acres under crop. They have built fifty houses. Ten of those families have exchanged some of their horses for stoves, while others have built fireplaces. They also have received their cattle, which are branded similarly to those given to the Stoneys; but with their own distinguishing brand. As these cattle will range with the other portion of the Government herd that have not been as yet delivered, I feel sure they will do well.

One or two of the chiefs of the band have had a few cattle of their own for a year or two, and have taken great care of them; and I am in hopes the same will be the case with the other Indians who have lately become possessed of theirs.

I have instructed the agents to notify the Indians, that as their cattle are given them by the Government in order that they might raise their own meat, any family killing them will be debarred from any further assistance from the Government.

The Bloods, a portion of the Blackfoot Nation, and representing the largest number, notified me last year that they were not content with the reserve as agreed upon to be given them at the time of the treaty. I reported this matter to the Government last winter, and an Order in Council was passed authorizing Colonel Macleod and myself to meet the chiefs and endeavor to make a satisfactory arrangement, by which the wishes of the Bloods could be carried out.

On arriving at Fort Macleod, I found a large portion of the Blood Indians awaiting my arrival, for the purpose of hearing what determination the Government had come to in regard to that matter. As Colonel Macleod was at Fort Walsh, and I knew would be delayed for some time; and that Crowfoot, the only Blackfoot Chief from whom any opposition might be expected was across the line, where he had been for over a year, and not likely to return, I informed the Blood Chief that if he would give me a release of all his interest in the reserve situated at the Blackfoot Crossing, provided the Government would give him a reserve at the point he indicated, I would send an instructor with him and his band to the spot selected by himself, where he could build houses and prepare some ground for next season, and that I

would recommend on my arrival below that a reserve be given to him at that point. This greatly pleased the chief and his Indians who were with him.

In a day or two they all left, accompanied by an instructor, and I have since heard that every family has a house to live in, and some twenty or thirty acres of land have been broken.

As I have already reported specially on this matter, I mention this to show how the wildest Indians are prepared to go to work if they have an opportunity of doing so.

The Blackfeet Indians under Crowfoot, left their reserve last October twelve months for the United States, and very few have, as yet, returned.

They have been amongst the buffalo ever since they left, and I do not anticipate that they will return before next spring.

On my arrival at Fort Walsh, last October, I found some three thousand Indians, representing portions of forty-two different bands, awaiting my arrival, in order, if possible, to be paid their annuity money at that point.

The annual payments had taken place at the end of July, but these Indians being among the buffalo, did not like to leave them. It was thought better that they should be paid at Fort Walsh, especially as news had just arrived that the buffalo were very thick in the neighbourhood of Fort Belknap and were heading north.

These, with the Blackfeet, a portion of the Bloods, Piegans and Assiniboinés, I am under the impression will number some seven or eight thousand. In all probability they will return to us in the spring, and some provision will have to be made to meet that emergency, or I fear trouble might arise.

FARMING INSTRUCTORS.

I am glad to be able to report that a large number of the farming instructors sent to the North-West in the fall of 1879 have carried out their duties in a most satisfactory manner, and in very few instances have any complaints been made to me by the Indians.

Two cases of assault have been reported to me, one, of two Indians abusing an instructor for not leaving his own meal to cook one for them, and the other for an attack made by an instructor on an Indian for impertinence and abusive language.

In the former cases the Indians were arrested by Inspector Herchmer of the N.W.M. Police and committed to jail with hard labor for two months.

This I understand has had a good effect among the Indians at Fort Pitt, where the trouble occurred, and where the Indians at times are very independent.

The other case was settled satisfactorily by Mr. Lawrence Clarke of the Hudson Bay Company at Carlton, and I have heard of no further complaints in that quarter.

The return of work performed on the farms will show that the instructors have not been idle, and the quantity of land put under cultivation by the Indians this year, as compared with any previous one, has astonished and surprised many who at one time were not sanguine of the success of the new policy. The Rev. Father André, of Duck Lake, informed me that the progress made by the Indians in the North-West had altered his opinion in regard to the instructors, and they had accomplished more than he had believed possible, and convinced him that the Indians in that quarter can be made self-supporting.

I append extracts from letters written to me by the agents in the different districts, a perusal of which I think will convince you that although the outlay to start the farm agencies throughout the North-West was very large, the results are not disappointing, and I trust continued assistance will be given to those Indians that make up their minds to settle. In another year I think a few instructors might be dispensed with in some districts where the Indian reserves are in good working order, and they can be placed in a new reserve where the Indians are not so far advanced.

Extracts from Mr. Rae's Letter.

CARLTON, 25th September, 1880.

SIR,—On visiting Star Blanket's Reserve this week, I was much pleased with the way they have worked. Their barley, which is very good, is all cut and stacked; their wheat, which is of very good quality, has been damaged by the frost, and has also been cut and stacked; their potatoes are very good, but they have only a very small patch each; they are quite willing to give in seed grain and potatoes to the farmer for safe keeping, and are evidently trying to do their best. This chief wins the yoke of cattle given for the best general crop on the three reserves, and his councillor wins the cow, or second prize. Their houses are of good size, and very fairly kept; their stables are also of fair size and well put up, and their fences are strong and well built.

They have not as much new land broken up for next year as I should like, but owing to the scarcity of work cattle and the labor they have put on their places this summer, they say they could not do better, but promise that next summer they will stick to it and break up a large quantity of land.

Most of the Indians on this reserve have already got cellars dug for their potatoes, which they will begin to take up next week.

I should say that if they have a good harvest next year, they will be able, in eighteen months from date, to support themselves.

At the request of Star Blanket, I spoke to the councillors and men present, and told them plainly that the provisions we were giving out were for the men who worked only, and that I would visit the reserve frequently and see what work was being done for the provisions I gave them; that as long as I saw that they were really trying to get on, I would help them with tools and provisions when necessary.

Extracts from Mr. Rae's Letter.

CARLTON, 25th September, 1880.

SIR,—On visiting Mistowasis' Reserve I was much pleased to find everything in good order, and that a large amount of work had been done for the provisions given them. Their grain is all cut and stacked, and they begin taking up their potatoes next week. I am sorry to say that they got so little seed that they have very few of them. Their houses, stables and fences are a great credit to them, and I should like to take over their places some of those sceptics who say an Indian could not be made a fair farmer; their cattle are looking well, and I was charmed to find that they had kept one of the oxen given them to eat at treaty time, and have worked him all summer.

They have a large quantity of land broken for next spring, and should they have fair crops next year, will, in eighteen months, be self-supporting. They think it a very wise plan to give in seed to the farmer for safe keeping. Mistawasis wins the gun, or third prize, for best general crop. Their turnips and carrots are doing well.

CARLTON, 25th September, 1880.

SIR,—On visiting Kitaways' Reserve, at Muskey Lake, last week, I was much disappointed at the state of affairs there. There are very few houses, and those of poor quality, no stables, very poor fences, and very little crop in; although I had given them provisions, I found that the wheat had not all been cut down. I ordered a Council and talked to them before the chief, four councillors, and about twenty of their men. I told them I was very much displeased with the state in which I found things, and that if they persisted in being idle, they need expect no help from the Government as long as I was here. After about six hours' talking they said they would try and do better, and would go to work at once if I would

give them more provisions. This I refused to do at present, as they had already received their supply for harvest. I told them they must go and cut the grain at once, and without more provisions, or I would give them nothing else till winter set in. After a long talk among themselves they consented to go to the fields, though some of them did it very reluctantly. I went out with some eighteen men and set them to work and remained with them for a day and a half, and when I started for Carlton they had nearly finished their last field.

They have little or no new ground broken up for next year, and I would suggest that the land, some eighteen acres, broken up by Mr. Tompkins, on this reserve, be handed over to the band next spring, on condition that they break up some ten or twelve acres adjoining.

Extract from Mr. Rae's Letter.

CARLTON, 5th October, 1880.

SIR,—I was much pleased on visiting the Duck Lake Reserve, yesterday, to find that the Indians there have nearly finished ploughing the land they had in crop this year; they have also finished three houses since I visited them last. Only three sacks of flour and about 50 pounds of bacon was distributed amongst them last week; even Beardy's band has worked well. Though provisions have been very short I have had no trouble in managing any of them.

Extracts from Mr. Orde's Letter.

RED PHEASANT'S RESERVE,
BATTLEFORD, N.W.T.,
18th November, 1880.

The crop on this reserve was magnificent; the potato yield was very heavy, Early Rose and Early Round the only two kinds grown; the barley and wheat, I am happy to say, came to maturity; the turnips and beets cannot be surpassed, but the carrots, owing to not being thinned in time, are in some cases small. These Indians are intelligent, peacefully inclined, and good workers. I took pride in helping them, and, with the assistance of ex-Indian Instructor McCord, they have advanced materially in farming; since last spring they have cut and stacked some 40 tons of hay; I have lent them 12 head of cattle (Ontario) to be wintered and used by them during good behavior only. They have, since my arrival here, cut 18,000 rails and 400 cords of wood, and hewed all their house logs; also built 24 houses, with windows, doors, chimneys and floors,—in many instances the floors are as white as snow—they have also built six byres, warm and comfortable. When you come to consider, Sir, that this band had but some 10 acres of land under crop, and four houses built, in 1879, I think it will appear to you that they have not done badly. The number at present on the reserve is 160 souls.

MOSQUITOE BAND.

Potatoes under crop, but not fenced, two acres. One of their number remained on the reserve last winter to build a house for the chief and to look after the yoke of oxen given them by yourself, and succeeded, with Instructor McCord's assistance, in putting in the above crop, which was all that was grown; the rest of the band have settled on the reserve this summer, they were a wild devil-may-care lot when they came in from the plains, but from the good example set by their brethren adjoining them, (the Croes) have built sixteen houses and two byres, and stacked seventeen tons of first-class hay to winter their stock on. Instructor Daunais has had twenty acres ploughed on this reserve. The band consists of 306 souls.

 STRIKE-HIM-ON-THE-BACK.

This band also had a splendid crop of everything but wheat, which, owing to its being sown in new land, was smutty, partly frozen and of no account; the carrots required weeding out; the beets and turnips were good. I located these Indians last fall; since then they have built eight houses (logs all hewed) and three byres; cut 200 cords of wood, 20,000 rails with which they have fenced twenty-four acres of land, with a balance on hand: they also built a sluice-dam across the Battle River, with a basket to catch pike, sturgeon and other fish. In the fall of 1879, they caught large quantities, but this year the water has been too high. There is, besides the above quantity of land, thirty acres broken by contract, and four acres ploughed by the band, making in all fifty-six acres (thirty-four new, twenty-two old) for next year's crop. The houses are, for Indian houses, very good indeed, being nearly all built with hewed logs, and mostly have floors in them; two are thatched-roofed. The byres are warm, comfortable and well built, for Indians. The number of souls at present on the reserve is sixty.

POND MAKERS.

On the whole the crop was a good one, considering it was sown on the sod. The potatoes did not pan out as heavy as on other reserves, owing to their being planted too far apart, and the quality sown, the "Lady's Finger," bought from Mr. Pambrun; this was the only sort that could be got in the neighbourhood, and having been used for seed by the Hudson's Bay Company for the last twenty years, have run down to the size of marbles. They have, to date, cut about 15,000 rails, and have a balance on hand of about 1,000 ready for use. They have also erected eleven houses, all, except two, having been built this summer. The buildings are all good-sized, warm shanties, without floors, which they are now flooring. One man has a set of hewed logs ready to build. They have cut about thirty tons of hay; this will, I think, be sufficient, with the straw they have, to winter their cattle in good shape. There is ploughed, besides the above quantity of land, twenty-seven acres by contract, and four additional broken and fenced by Indians, making a total of fifty-eight acres ready for next year's crop. I sent them to their proposed reserve last fall to get out house logs and rails; they worked well during the winter to that end, and like Trojans ever since; it is most encouraging to me, for the responsibility of saving provisions on the one hand, and the keeping them from starvation on the other, is great, and without encouragement in the shape of working in return for what the Government is doing for them, is, to say the least of it, annoying. The total number on reserve to date is 165 souls.

THUNDER CHILD.

Settled during this summer in a Muskeg and on a sand bank, and before I had time to put a stop to it had cut 300 house logs and seven tons of hay. I instructed Mr. McIver to select a good spot for them; he got them a better one, but could not get the Indians to budge. The band had these logs cut and four houses started, and the hay cut as above, and then had to abandon the reserve, as it was not fit in any respect. Since then they settled on the Saskatchewan River, opposite Turtle Lake River, and adjoining Maasomuis Reserve, and have some more logs cut there.

MAASOMIUS RESERVE.

Opposite Jack Fish Creek on the south side of the Saskatchewan River. There are about thirty acres broken by contract, and his Indians are a splendid lot of workers. Although they have been there about a couple of months, they have built five excellent houses for new beginners, and are taking out rails to fence the ploughed land. Those of the band who are on the reserve at present, intend going to Turtle Lake to fish next month.

I am of opinion, that if the Indian agents and farming instructors had not been sent out here when they were, the country would have been plunged into an Indian war, for the culminating hour had arrived. The contrast between the Indians of to-day, and the Indians of this time last year, is something extraordinary; in the autumn of 1879, discontent was rampant amongst them, now the Indian smiles, and the Great Mother is Mewahsin (good).

Extract from Mr. Norman Macleod's Letter.

FORT MACLEOD, 2nd November, 1880.

SIR,—On the 15th October I had the honor to report to you my having settled the Blood Indians on their reservation at the junction of the Belly and Kootenay Rivers, and the delivery of the treaty cattle to the Piegan Indians.

I have now the honor to inform you that, in the interval, a good house has been built on the Blood Reservation for the farming instructor, with a store-house adjoining. I have let, by contract, the ploughing of twenty acres, and the oxen which I brought from Mr. Bruce's farm are breaking land when not employed otherwise, preparatory for spring seeding.

The Indians have forty houses nearly ready for occupation. They are building fireplaces in them. "Red Crow" has built himself a comfortable house, and I have desired Mr. McDougall to put a door and window into it for him, so as to encourage him. Mr. McDougall reports the Indians as being most willing to work and eager to learn.

I have visited the Piegan Reserve. The Indians assisted in harvesting the root crops; they have fifty houses nearly completed, and they have also taken to building fireplaces. Several of them are cross ploughing, with their own horses, the pieces of land which were broken for them last summer.

On the 18th ult. I visited the Blackfoot Crossing. A number of the Indians had left to go into Macleod and other places, but when they found they could get no food they have since returned to the crossing. Thirteen houses have been commenced and a few of them nearly finished. This has been done by the "Long Chief" and his band, who told me, if I would promise to continue to assist them, they would remain and finish their houses and do any work required of them. Not wishing to discourage the beginning which had been made I have decided to continue to work there, though I felt much inclined to close it till spring.

The "Sarcees" are blamed for pilfering the larger portion of the potato and turnip crops before leaving for Calgary, and I think the Blackfeet assisted. At the same time two head of cattle disappeared for which the Sarcees are also blamed.

In consequence of these irregularities I stopped the supply of beef for a fortnight and told them my reason for doing so.

I wrote to Mr. Wright informing him of your wishes that he should employ the Sarcees as long as he could find work for them, and that when he could employ them no longer, he should ask them to return to the crossing for the winter, where I would have preparations made to feed them.

He writes me that the Sarcees have been working for him, and have been quiet and well disposed, and he thought that as he had no more work for them they would go back to the crossing. I shall endeavor to keep them quiet and contented till spring.

PAYMENTS.

The annual payments came off at the dates fixed last winter, excepting in a few instances where the assistance necessary to make simultaneous payments was not available.

The annuity tickets were issued as I had proposed in my last annual report and were accepted by the Indians with less opposition than I had expected.

The distribution of these tickets in conjunction with the simultaneous payment has been the means, I believe, of making a considerable saving to the Government. It has prevented Indians moving from one place of payment to another, with the object of getting twice paid, and as each head of a family was expected to show their children before receiving a ticket, the number has not turned out to be so great as had been previously reported. Continued vigilance in this respect will, I believe, again reduce the number to be paid.

The failure of buffalo in the north compelled us to pay, in the south, large numbers of Indians who should have received their money at Qu'Appelle, or on the Saskatchewan.

Those that requested to be paid at Fort Walsh in October last, represented Indians, as I stated before, from 42 different bands, and numbered nearly 3,000.

Inconvenient and irregular as this payment was, with the chance of having to pay some Indians who had already received their annuity money earlier in the season, and preventing the check we should have had if the payments had been made in their own districts, I thought it to be in the interest of the Government to assent to the wishes of these Indians, especially as they were anxious to again return to the Buffalo which were reported, as I said before, very thick about Fort Belknap, and were heading north.

In Treaty 4, the payments were made by Mr. Agent Macdonald and Mr. Jones.

At Fort Walsh a second payment was made by Mr. Agent Allan, and all passed off quietly.

In Treaty 6, Mr. Agent Clark paid at Carlton, Duck Lake, Prince Albert and Fort à la Corne.

During these payments some cattle, intended for feeding the Indians, were shot by Indians under instructions from Chiefs "Beardy," "Cut Nose," and "One Arrow."

The cattle were in a corral, in charge of our drover, when a lot of young men, headed by one of "Beardy's" councillors, arrived with carts, shot three head, cut them up and took them to camp, placing the meat in front of the lodges of each chief; it was there divided and eaten.

Captain Herchmer, of the North-West Mounted Police, luckily arrived about this time on his way to Battleford; information being laid, he, together with Inspector Antrobus and six men, arrested the three chiefs and one councillor; and although some 150 Indians turned out and showed a bold front, firing over the heads of the police, the arrests were made with great pluck and discretion.

The prisoners were committed for trial, and were tried before Col. Richardson, at Prince Albert.

They were given a jury trial, and Mr. Lawrence Clarke, Agent of the Hudson Bay Company, left the bench to defend them.

The chiefs were found not guilty of killing or making away with the meat, and were released, while the councillor was convicted; and as I knew that he was the tool of the chiefs, I requested Colonel Richardson to deal leniently with him; he also was released after receiving a severe reprimand, and was told that he might be called upon to receive judgment at any future time. The plucky manner in which the arrests were made, and the prompt action of the authorities in at once dealing with the matter, had a good effect; and although the chiefs got off through the kind feeling of a sympathizing jury, they received a lesson which they will not soon forget.

Since this occurred the Indians belonging to these chiefs have worked well and behaved much better; and I have received lately most satisfactory reports of Chief Beardy, who appears now to have made up his mind to turn over a new leaf.

This is the only hitch that occurred during the payments in the Carlton district.

I thought it advisable to be at Battleford during the payments myself, as I expected a large number of Indians who had previously been paid at Sounding Lake would come to that point for their money.

Some sixteen hundred were paid there. At first they were very obstructive and declined to receive their annuity money unless I agreed to some excessive demands

which they made. After repeated interviews they changed their minds, and subsequently the payments were made and passed off without trouble.

Almost all the Indians paid at Battleford have remained in that vicinity, have settled, and are progressing rapidly and appear perfectly contented.

In the Edmonton district, I desired Mr. Wadsworth to take charge of the payments.

This he did and carried out my instructions satisfactorily. In his report to me on these payments he states, after referring to those made at Edmonton, that:—

(Extract from Mr. Wadsworth's Letter.)

EDMONTON, 30th September, 1880.

"SIR,—On 15th August, I went to the Rivière Qui Barre and found the three bands waiting to be paid. After a less amount of talk than is usual, upon this occasion they took their money, returning to make hay; some provisions left over I gave them to take home for this purpose.

After proper notice, I went to Peace Hills on the 8th September, and paid three bands there; they were pleased to be paid so near their homes and behaved very well; they expressed great dread of suffering and starvation, which they fear is in store for them the coming winter; being plain hunters they suffer directly from the disappearance of the buffalo; these fears I did my best to allay, without causing them to place too great dependence upon the Government for assistance.

I have to direct your attention to the great falling off in the number of Indians paid in each band this year. I can in no way account for this.

The Indians may have, at former payments, presented themselves twice, but as I have only known one instance of this kind to happen this year, I cannot think it obtained to any great extent; the numbers of the families have, in many instances, been given incorrectly, also Indians wishing to be paid for absent members of their family, whom it was likely were being paid elsewhere; this year I have as far as possible stopped this practice.

The ticket system adopted for the first time this year, promises to be of the greatest advantage in facilitating the payments another year, the Indians already attaching a value to them that promises their preservation.

The Edmonton and other "stragglers" are greatly made up of half-breeds, and in instances where women appear on the pay-sheets, as heads of families, their husbands are non-treaty, (a few widows excepted). By the Indian Act their children are not *Indians*, not having instructions to the contrary I paid these children as formerly.

One man paid at Rivière Qui Barre, it will be seen, is a French Canadian. I paid both him and his family, but declined to accept a child born during the past year.

Many half-breed men, who are now taking treaty, would like to withdraw were they able to pay back the money they have already received; as they are not likely ever to get this much ahead, I think it would be better to do so without exacting the return of the money, than to continue paying them and their families year after year; a saving would be made of a large amount annually to the Government.

I fixed the dates of payment for Victoria upon August 23rd, for Whitefish Lake, August 30th, and Lac LaBiche, September 3rd. I could not attend at the payments personally, and therefore placed them in charge of Inspector Gagnon, of the North-West Mounted Police. He returned after completing them on the 8th instant, and reports, generally, a very satisfactory feeling among the Indians of that portion of the district; they have some few complaints, but forbore to press them, waiting for a visit at some future time from some officer high in authority in the Indian Department to present them.

Inspector Gagnon cannot account for the great discrepancy between the numbers paid this year and last year, as no Indians from these bands were reported absent.

Secum, the great chief of this section, has requested that the payments for the bands paid this year at Victoria, Whitefish Lake and Lac LaBiche, be next year made

at Whitefish Lake on the 25th July; he gives as a reason for this request, a large payment will attract a great number of traders, with competition the Indians will be able to purchase their goods cheaply.

The Indians of this district are very anxious to become self-supporting, but as yet cannot see their way to make a living from farming. With your concurrence I have promised them additional help next spring in putting in their crops, and I feel sure if this is given to the extent of sending one man to each reserve, with an additional yoke of oxen, that it will prove of great advantage both to the Government and the Indians, as the man will not only work himself and show the Indians how to put in their seed, but will exercise such a control of the provisions and seed sent them that nothing will be wasted.

The farming instructors cannot do this with their present staff and also get their own farms seeded in good time, it will therefore be necessary to hire in the spring white men temporarily to carry this out under the direct supervision of the farming instructors."

In Treaty No. 7 the payments were all made on one day: Inspector McIlree paid the Bloods at Fort Macleod; Agent Macleod, the Sarcees and Blackfeet at the Blackfoot Crossing; Inspector Frechette, the Stonycys at Morleyville.

These all passed off quietly, but many of both the Blackfeet and Bloods were absent, and are not expected to return before next spring.

I append copy of a letter from Mr. Agent Macleod in reference to these payments.

The payments were made all over the Territories with one dollar notes, and this gave great satisfaction to the Indians.

Extracts from Mr. Norman Macleod's Letter.

FORT MACLEOD, 14th August, 1880.

SIR,—I have the honor to report to you for your information, that according to your instructions, handed to me in Ottawa, on the 23rd February last, I made the treaty payments for this year to the several bands of Indians in Treaty No. 7, on their several reservations, with the exception of the Bloods, who were paid at Fort Macleod, their reservation not being yet decided upon, on the 26th of July and following days.

I had previously made application to the officer in command of the detachment of Mounted Police at this post, for the necessary assistance in making the payments so that they should all be made as near the same date as possible. He detailed Inspector Frechette to the Stoney Reservation, Inspector Dickens to the Piegan Reservation, Inspector McIlree to pay the Bloods at Fort Macleod, and I took the Sarcees and Blackfeet at the Blackfoot Crossing.

I received the money for the payments from Inspector McDonald, on the 18th of July, he brought it from Cypress.

I enclose copies of my instructions to the police officers making the payments, and to the farming agents in charge of the several reservations for their guidance, during the payments.

I started from Fort Macleod to make the payments at the Blackfoot Crossing on the afternoon of the 24th of July, arriving there on the evening of the 25th; the chiefs of the different bands came at once to welcome me, and said they would speak next morning. On Monday they all assembled and had a long talk.

I told them what I had come for, and that I would begin to pay them next day, if the supplies which I expected should arrive that evening; they had the usual amount of complaints and wants to talk over; they were dissatisfied with the farming agent and with his census of them, upon which they drew their rations, so I took this opportunity to make a census of them myself, personally, and that I would go next morning, and count them by families; they also told me they did not wish to be paid till they saw the supplies arrive

On going to make the census, I began with the Blackfeet, a few of whom had turned out, but having no chief of any influence among them the larger number refused.

I then asked the Sarcees, under Bull Head, if they were ready. They said, as I had begun with the Blackfeet, I should finish them first. I told them, as they were dissatisfied with the census already made, they should have no rations until I counted them, and that if they changed their minds in the course of the day, to send me word and I would come back; in about an hour a messenger came to say they were ready to be counted. I went at once and found them seated by families. On completing the numbering, I found a very slight difference between it and the one made by the farming agent.

The supplies did not arrive till the evening of Thursday the 29th.

I began to pay on Friday morning and finished on Saturday by 9 o'clock, a.m.

I then divided the tea, sugar, tobacco and ammunition proportionately between the Blackfeet and Sarcees, and gave them to the chiefs to distribute; when it was over they came to me to say that they were satisfied with the payments.

I left at noon to return to Fort Macleod, arriving at noon on Sunday the 1st inst.

The Commissioner of the Police considered it necessary that an escort should accompany me to the Blackfoot Crossing and detailed Superintendent Winder and three men for the duty. I was supplied with transport by the police.

I received the returns promptly from the officers who made the other payments, and they reported to me that their payments had gone off quietly, and to the satisfaction of the Indians.

I made some supplementary payments, on my return to Fort Macleod, to Indians who had come in too late for the regular payment, to some whose identity had been questioned, and a few blind and helpless persons who were not able to remove to their proper reservation.

CONTRACTS.

The contracts entered into this year with the Hudson Bay Company, I. G. Baker & Co., Mr. Croft of Hamilton, Ontario, for harness; Mr. Wright of London, Ontario, for hardware; Mr. Ashdown of Winnipeg, Manitoba, for hardware; and Mr. P. A. Brown, of Collingwood, for cattle, have, on the whole, been satisfactorily carried out, every exertion having been made by the contractors to deliver the goods by the contract time. The goods have also been delivered equal to the samples which had been supplied the agents for the purpose of comparison, except in one or two instances. The date for delivery was fixed much earlier than usual, as it was thought advisable to make the payments at a date that would not interfere with Indians attending to their harvesting and their haymaking, and although some of the articles did not arrive at the stipulated time, they reached their destination so as to enable us to distribute them and to be used by the Indians the year they were contracted for.

I believe this is the first time that this has been the case, and it may be accounted for by the system adopted last year of obliging the contractors to deliver at the terminal points, instead of the Government accepting the goods at Winnipeg, and from that point making fresh contracts for their delivery in the North-West. I think that this system should continue as well as the one of obtaining prices from the contractor for all supplies required during the year. This prevents more contracts being let in the interior at times when it would be impossible to communicate with the Department at Ottawa.

It will also take a good deal of the responsibility off the shoulders of the agents of the Department, and should prevent accusations being made of jobbery and dishonesty against those whose positions in the Territories are sufficiently trying while dealing with disaffected and destitute Indians.

In distributing supplies to the different farms, as well as in forwarding goods from the central points to which our agency goods were delivered, I instructed our

agents to utilize as many Indians owning carts as would be willing to freight, as well as half-breeds who reside near the agency, should they agree to carry it at the well-known recognized rates.

This, to some extent, has been carried out and appreciated by both Indians and half-breeds.

SCHOOLS.

Although we have a number of schools in the North-West Territories, carried on by the different religious denominations, assisted by Government grants, the attendance of children, I am sorry to say, is small.

The reason of this is the destitute condition of the Indians, and the want of clothing for the children; the Indians are most anxious to have their children educated, but give this as an excuse.

The following is a list of schools in the North-West Territories:—

TOUCHWOOD HILLS, GORDON RESERVE.

Established 1876, by Rev. J. Reader, C.E. Mr. Reader was removed to the Pas this summer, and the school is now being conducted by Rev. Mr. Setter, a pure Indian, who is a clergyman of C.E. A good school-house here.

JOHN SMITH RESEVE.

Established 1878, under the C. M. Society, H. T. Bourne teacher, is paid by the society £70 sterling a year in addition to the Government grant; average attendance, 22 treaty children. No school-house.

FORT A LA CORNE, JAMES SMITH RESERVE.

Established January 1st, 1879, under the C. M. Society, who pay the teacher, Bernard Constant, £50 sterling a year; average attendance, 12 treaty children. No school house.

AH-TU-KA-KOOPS RESERVE, REV. MR. HIND'S MISSION.

Established 1875, never received any Government aid. Mr. Hind states he is now paying the teacher out of his own pocket, as the C. M. Society are not able to allow a grant. A good school-house; average attendance, 16.

SNAKE PLAIN SCHOOL, NEAR CHAFFY'S FARM, MISTOWASIS' RESERVE.

Established 1876, by the Rev. Mr. Hind, C. E., but was closed the end of June, 1880. The teacher, Mr. Pritchard, had been receiving £70 sterling per year from the C. M. Society; no Government aid; average winter attendance, 15.

I was informed this school would be reopened under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church.

EAGLE HILLS SCHOOL, NEAR RED PHEASANT RESERVE.

Established by the Rev. Thomas Clarke, Mr. Robert Jefferson teacher, since September, 1878; previous to that time Mr. Clarke taught it himself; he receives the Government grant, and the balance to make up £70 sterling, is paid by the C. M. Society; average attendance, including the branch school at Battleford, which is taught by a young lady, 17 treaty children. There is a good school-house upon the Red Pheasant Reserve.

BATTLEFORD.

In addition to the branch school established here by Mr. Clarke, there is another under the direction of the resident Roman Catholic priest. I think very few, if any, treaty children attend this school.

FORT PITT.

Rev. Mr. Quinny, C.E., is about to establish a school at Indian Instructor Williams' farm, near here.

SADDLE LAKE.

A school is about to be opened by the resident C. E. Clergyman, Rev. Mr. Inkster, a native of the country.

POUNDMAKERS' RESERVE.

Rev. Père Lestance has made application for a small advance of food and clothing (to be repaid from the Government grant when earned) in order to establish a school at Poundmakers' Reserve. At present these Indians are so destitute they cannot clothe their children, in order to send them to school.

ST. ALBERT R. C. MISSION.

A large school is established here under the direct supervision of his Lordship the Bishop of the Diocese and the Sisters.

When I visited this school there were 60 pupils present, 31 being orphan Indian children, who are fed, clothed and live at the mission, where they are also taught to work, the boys doing light duties on the farm, and the girls domestic duties.

This school draws Government money to the amount of \$300 annually since 1876.

LAC LA BICHE.

There is a large school here under sisters of the Roman Catholic church. I have no particulars regarding it.

CONDITION OF THE INDIANS.

The bulk of the Indians in the North-West Territories are to-day, and have been for the last 12 months, almost entirely dependent on the Government for their existence.

Those who are known as the Wood Crees have always done more or less hunting for small game, and to some extent support themselves; but the Plain Crees, the largest number, are dependent entirely on the buffalo, and know nothing of hunting in the woods, and although a good number of them are still endeavoring to follow the buffalo, the majority have given it up and are settling on the reserves.

As they come in they are told that they are expected to work for their food. They are quite willing to do so, but it is found impossible to provide it; all the work we have to offer now is on the reserves, and the tools and implements provided at the time the treaties were made, go but a small way to keep so many employed, consequently some other work must be provided before we are enabled to enforce what must be admitted by all as imperative, viz., work for food.

As settlement increases, many will find employment, and as they realize the advantages of making a little money for themselves, will be more anxious to obtain work.

As there is now every reason to believe that the Canadian Pacific Railway will shortly reach the interior of our territory, I see no reason why a large number of Indians should not be utilized in getting out ties for that work, as well as to do considerable grading.

I would suggest that the Government should obtain from the contractors the price they would be willing to pay for ties at the points where the railway crosses the following streams: the Little Saskatchewan, the Assiniboine, and the South Saskatchewan.

Parties of Indians could be employed where the timber is suitable for ties, and when ready, they could be rafted down to the crossing; other timber which will be required by the contractors could also be got out in this manner by the Indians.

The Government would require to furnish food and tools, the price of which could be deducted from the amount agreed to be paid to the Indians for the ties furnished; any balance due them could be paid in clothing or other necessaries, and, perhaps, a little cash, which would be a great inducement for them to enter into this arrangement.

There is no reason why some should not be employed at other work on the railway line, and I will undertake to grade five or ten miles of the line with Indian labor if the contractors will set apart a portion of located line for that purpose.

I mentioned this to the Indians at Qu'Appelle last spring, and they expressed a willingness and showed great anxiety to undertake the work. I, therefore, would strongly recommend that I be authorized to make an arrangement in the direction indicated.

I am quite sure of its success, if the Indians are placed in charge of men accustomed to deal with them, and who can be found in the Territories, embodying the necessary requirements of good lumbermen, and accustomed to Indian management.

The mortality among the Indians this year has been greater than usual, the Indians attributing it to the white man's food; and I have no doubt the sudden change from unlimited meat to the scanty fare they received from the Government has to some extent brought it about.

In the south, scarlatina and measles broke out last October, and, in one camp, over one hundred died; but, from last reports, I hear that both are decreasing.

Many Indians have also lost their lives from coming into collision with hostile Indians. Horse stealing to a great extent has been carried on, and the old hostile feeling has been revived among some of our own Indian bands.

Almost every tribe have had what they call war parties out, which means horse stealing expeditions.

American Indians have kept ours on the *qui vive*, all Summer, and some of our best Indians have lost every horse belonging to them. Attacks have been made on straggling parties, killing many and robbing them of all they possess.

One attack, requiring the most sympathy, occurred in the vicinity of Moose Mountain, where many lives were lost.

This has been reported to the Government and some prominence given to the case.

The Indians were only endeavoring to kill small game for meat, and thus, with what they raise on the reserves, eke out an existence.

This band is now at Fort Ellice in a most destitute condition, having neither clothing nor food.

It has been reported to me that four have died from exposure and want, and special means have been taken to relieve them.

The behavior of our Indians all through the Territories has, on the whole, been very good.

In a few instances, where large numbers had congregated together, excessive and unwarrantable demands were made, and threats used that means would be taken to enforce them, but better councils prevailed and all such demands being met with firmness, it invariably ended in a shaking of hands and their dispersing satisfied that the Government would deal justly with them.

On several occasions the Indians settled on their reserves. Crees, Bloods and Assiniboines have expressed themselves grateful for the assistance given them by the Government, and were very much pleased with the message sent from the Great Mother through His Excellency the Governor General, stating how pleased Her

Majesty was at the manner they had behaved during their suffering, and how Her Majesty sympathized with them.

They told me, more than once, that they were very grateful for the assistance given them, they did not ask for any more, but hoped that what they were getting would be continued a little longer, until they could raise sufficient for themselves, and said that whatever would happen they would always be our friends.

BUFFALO.

When I left the Territories in the month of November, 1879, large numbers of our Indians were starting for the buffalo, which they expected to meet near the boundary line, small bands of twenty and thirty having been seen between Fort Macleod and Wood Mountain.

Prairie fires, however, were started at different points almost simultaneously, as if by some preconstructed arrangement, and the country north of the boundary line was burnt from Wood Mountain on the east to the Rocky Mountains on the west, and nearly as far north as the latitude of Qu'Appelle.

This alone would have been sufficient to keep the buffalo south, if nothing else had stood in the way, but the continued residence of the Sioux on our side of the line, and the large number of Indians who, after our payments, went south and met the buffalo in the front, prevented any reaching those Indians who had settled on their reserves in the north.

The Blackfeet, including the Bloods, most of the Piegans, and a large number of Crees were with the buffalo all winter. With the exception of the Blackfeet under Crowfoot, about half of the Bloods and a small number of the Crees, all have returned this summer for the annual payments.

Those of our Indians who remained in the Territories received almost continuous assistance from us during the winter.

The severity of the season, coupled with the want of clothing among the Indians on the Saskatchewan, prevented their hunting as much as usual; but although last winter was the severest that has been felt for many years, they showed, on the whole, a good disposition to work at anything that could be found for them to do.

The supplies sent into the Territories, in accordance with the recommendations of the Conference held at Battleford to consider the Indian situation, held out pretty well, but, as the Honorable Mr. Breland had predicted, were insufficient, and before the season came around when fresh supplies could be contracted for and sent in, food had to be purchased from merchants in the interior at the current rates.

It was, however, fortunate that so many of our Indians were within reach of the buffalo, or great distress and actual starvation must have ensued.

While at Fort Walsh, this fall, reports reached me that buffalo were very plentiful at Fort Belknap, on the Milk River, and were going north. This induced a large number of Crees, who had but lately returned from the buffalo to again endeavor to reach them, and I believe they have been successful.

I have also heard that some bands have gone north, and if no fires (which up to the time of my leaving had been very few) have spread in that locality, I am in hopes to hear that in a short time a few buffalo will get into the interior and within reach of our Indians, who are not now in a position to travel with their families any great distance in search of food. But while I am in hopes that this winter we shall have a few buffalo to help us in feeding the destitute Indians in the south, I think it my duty to say, that in future this source of relief, in my opinion, cannot be depended upon. For the last four or five years the buffalo have gradually been creeping south, making it difficult for our Indians, on the Saskatchewan, to reach them. Those that did, had not only to encounter hostile American Indians, with whom they often came in collision, losing many warriors, but also were followed by whisky traders, who robbed them of their horses and of the robes they had made by the hunt.

Many returned during the summer, utterly destitute, and some had to be met on the way with supplies to enable them to reach their own country.

The proceeds of the hunt, from one cause or other, did not enable them to save enough food to take them a journey of a few hundred miles.

While this has been the case this year, I feel that no dependence can be placed in buffalo in the future, and we may shortly look for the return of all our Indians, when the Government will be compelled to make some provision to meet the situation, or I fear that trouble might arise. In every band of Indians there are numbers of helpless women and orphans, who can with difficulty get from their friends sufficient to exist on when food is comparatively plentiful; but in times such as these they are discarded, and the Government must feed them or they will die like rotten sheep on the prairie.

The country south is entirely destitute of game (that is, of small game), and has not the advantage of the northern country in being able to afford hunt for small fur, or for fish, consequently our Blackfeet and Assinniboines will be utterly without any resources. I am in hopes to be able to induce those Crees who, up to this time, have been attempting to make their living by the buffalo, to go north; but it cannot be expected that either the Blackfeet or the Assinniboines can be induced to leave their own country. These, hitherto supposed to be averse to agriculture, have all shown such a disposition to work, that I believe in a few years they will be independant of the Government, if properly assisted and instructed in agriculture.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. DEWDNEY.

Indian Commissioner.

FOLD OUT

CHART

OFFICE OF THE INDIAN AGENT, TREATY No. 7,
FORT MACLEOD, N.W.T., 29th December, 1880.

E. DEWDNEY, Esq.,
Indian Commissioner, Ottawa.

SIR,—In making this my first general report of the progress made in this treaty since I took charge of it last spring, I shall only be repeating, in a great measure, what I have already written to you in my monthly reports; and, without going into details, shall endeavor to show you the position of the several reservations up to this time.

At the Piegan Reservation I found the farming instructor engaged in preparations for sowing his spring crop, which took all his time till the end of June, leaving him little time to look after the Indians, beyond feeding them. A change was made in the instructor this month, and as soon as the crops were sown, I directed him to give his attention more particularly to the Indians in breaking patches of land for them to cultivate for themselves, to encourage them in cutting timber for houses and showing them how to build them. The result is that the Indians have now some sixty houses built, in which they are living. There are fifty acres of land broken, exclusive of the home farm, ready for cropping in spring. They will be employed during the winter in cutting rails to enclose their several patches. I propose to give them potatoes and turnip seed to plant this land with, and if my expectations are not disappointed, they should have a large quantity of roots which will assist materially in feeding them next autumn and winter. I found that the Indians were unwilling to work on the farm unless they received extra wages, but when encouraged and looked after they are willing to work for themselves. I endeavored to show them that the work they did on their farm was for their own benefit and instruction, but they would not see it in this light. Several of them who had patches of land under cultivation during the summer, have cross ploughed it this fall with their own horses. Nearly all the tribe are now settled on their reservation.

The Bloods having no reservation assigned to them, were camped in the neighborhood of Fort Macleod; during the summer their numbers were increased, till the time the treaty payments were made, by small parties coming in from the plains, in a most destitute condition, having remained out as long as they could subsist themselves. The larger number of this tribe are still on American territory, where they find buffalo. On the occasion of your visit to this treaty, in September, you made arrangements with the head chief, "Red Crow," to take a location on the Belly River, and to begin with his people to settle there until you could make arrangements to have the reservation finally decided upon. By your instructions I proceeded to this place and selected suitable land on the south side of the Belly River from the fork of the Kootenai eastward, and placed Mr. John McDougall in charge. A comfortable house of two rooms, a store-room and root-house have been built. The Indians have built forty-five houses, and have a few more in progress. They are now cutting rails, and are working the tops of the trees, cut for building purposes, into cordwood. I was disappointed in getting the twenty acres of land broken this fall, which I had contracted for, and, if it will meet your wishes, I shall have one hundred acres broken in the spring, to be planted by the Indians with potatoes and turnips. During the winter enough rails will be cut by the Indians to enclose this land.

My success with the Blackfeet, at the Blackfoot Crossing, has not been so encouraging. Much could not be expected from them, as they were only the old and helpless, who could not follow the rest of the tribe to the plains to hunt; who remained camped about Fort Macleod during the winter and spring. Very few additions were made to this number from the main camp across the lines during the summer. As soon as I could make arrangements, I sent them off to the Crossing, so that any who could work should have an opportunity of doing so; but having no chief amongst them who had influence with them, and who would advise them, it was found difficult to do much with them. The Sarcees arrived about this time in small straggling parties from Cypress, most of them on foot and starving; I sent them also on to the Crossing, being their proper reservation.

When making the payments at the Crossing in July, the Sarcees told me of their dislike to live amongst the Blackfeet, and I then offered to give them assistance in breaking land and settling, if they would select a portion of the reservation, and suggested the western limit of the present reserve; but they put off from time to time saying that they would wait your arrival. As I have reported to you so lately what has been the result of this indecision on their part, I need not repeat it here. My opinion is that they should be settled on the western portion of the present reserve, where there is a large extent of good land, a sufficiency of timber for present use, and they can be as much separated from the Blackfeet as if fifty miles further off. They can be attended to by the farmer in charge from the Crossing, and there are some houses already on the land which they can occupy. A little firmness, I think, would settle them here. The Blackfeet have built fifteen houses at the Crossing; but, it being so late in the season before they or the Sarcees went there, nothing could be done in putting in crops for them.

I am also disappointed with the progress the Stoneys have made during the summer, for instead of attending to the crops, which were put in for them in the spring, and making preparations for enlarging and fencing their lands, the able-bodied have been induced to remain away hunting in the mountains, and have only attended to their crops casually, the consequence is, that they will be much in the same position next spring as they were last season, unless they can be made to work during the winter in cutting rails to fence the land broken for them this Fall, for unless the land is securely fenced it is useless to waste seed upon it.

The cattle given to the Piegans and Stoneys under the Treaty, are being carefully herded by them and are thriving and in good condition. The Piegans herd theirs in one body in the Porcupines along Beaver Creek. The Stoneys keep theirs in two bands; "Bears Paw" and Jacob herd together on the north side of Bow River, and "Chinique" on the south side. There have been no prairie fires this season in this section of the country, which circumstance has been of great advantage to all having cattle, there is consequently plenty of feed everywhere.

My reasons for urging upon the Indians the necessity of their building houses, were:—

1st. That they might have a warm comfortable shelter for the winter, as their lodges are completely worn out.

2nd. That they will be obliged to settle down and give up their wandering habits.

3rd. If any of them wish to go out to work on the supply farms or elsewhere, they will have a place to leave their families in, who can take care of their crops in their absence, and their work can be made remunerative where the whole family has not to be fed. If the men in charge of these supply farms will encourage the Indians to work for them, a large amount of cheap labor could be secured in this way, at certain times of the year when wanted, and I would recommend that the Indians so working should be paid according to their ability to work, so as to enable them to purchase clothing and other necessaries; they would soon come to see the advantage of this work to them. And lastly, when schools are established amongst them, the children will be got at more easily, and their attendance will be more regular.

As the Piegans, Bloods and Stoneys are so far settled, it would be advisable to establish schools on their reservations. No Government assistance has been given, as yet, in this direction. The Rev. George McKay who is sent by the S.P.G., from which society he receives his salary, without any further assistance, has built a house and established a school on the Piegan Reservation; his average daily attendance in school is eighty boys and girls. He teaches them English, reading, writing and arithmetic. He reports the children to be intelligent and apt in learning, also particularly quick in learning to write. He has worked all summer with the Piegans, and has given them much encouragement by his example and persevering industry, having organized several parties to go up the river to the mountains to raft down timber for their houses. He learned to speak Blackfoot fluently. The Rev. Samuel Trivett has settled with the Bloods on Belly River; he has built a house and school room. He is sent out by the Church Missionary Society, from whom he receives his

salary besides assistance in many other ways. His daily average attendance at school is thirty-five children, who are learning English, alphabet, figures and writing. He finds the children intelligent and eager to learn. A supply of the first series of school books used by the Educational Department of Ontario in the common schools, and some slates, would be a great assistance for the present if they could be procured.

At Morleyville a school has been established with a teacher for some time. It is supported by the Methodist Mission Society, but I am not at present able to give further particulars.

I would here suggest that the farming instructors and their assistants, on the several reservations, should not be expected to farm on an extended scale—except a few acres to raise potatoes for their own use—but to give their entire attention to instructing and assisting the Indians in cultivating and breaking fresh land, until as much land is broken as they can manage; for, without constant supervision, the Indians will not work regularly and systematically, and where a farm has to be attended to this cannot be done.

The treaty payments for the season were made quietly, satisfactorily and promptly at the time upon which it had been arranged to make them. The Indians all expressed themselves satisfied, and were particularly pleased at receiving their money in one dollar bills. I was pleased to observe that generally they spent their money in purchasing useful articles, such as clothing, doors, windows and stoves for their houses, many of them having still some money by them.

I would recommend that all the working oxen from the supply farms should be sent to be used on the reserves, and replaced with horses, which would be more serviceable on the farms. The oxen can do all the breaking as it is required, and with a slight harrowing the Indians can plant the land in potatoes and turnips with their hoes, for the first season, and when the land is once broken it can be worked by the Indian horses, or oxen of their own raising from the cattle they received.

Since arriving here last spring, I have visited the Stoney Reservation twice, the Blackfoot Crossing four times, the Piegans seven times, the Bloods twice, the supply farm at Fish Creek twice, and the supply farm at Pincher Creek six times.

I regret having to report the almost total failure which has attended the operations on the two supply farms, at Fish Creek and at Pincher Creek, greatly owing to unavoidable causes. The spring was cold and late, and vegetation slow. The land was not in a state to expect a full crop from it, the greater part of it having only been broken for the first time in the spring, which caused the seeding to be backward. The seed intended for them was not delivered in time, and on the 23rd of August a heavy snow storm, followed by severe frost, cut off the late sown grain. The farm at Fish Creek was also visited by a severe hail storm in July, which damaged the growing crops considerably. These storms are said to be unusual in this country. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, the farms in the neighborhood, where the land was properly prepared and sown early, have yielded fair crops of barley and oats, showing that these grains may be raised successfully; peas will also yield good returns, but there being no demand for them at present they are not cultivated to any extent, they would make a valuable addition to the food supply for the Indians. Wheat is more uncertain, but, I think, more from the inferiority of the seed used, and the want of care in preparing it before sowing so as to prevent smut, than from the unsuitableness of the climate and soil.

Several practical farmers who have decided upon farming in the neighborhood of Pincher Creek, have expressed themselves as more than satisfied with the appearance of the country, and have already broken land to begin operations. Some eighteen persons have taken up lands to begin farming and cattle raising in this vicinity next spring.

The establishing of a saw and grist mill in this vicinity by the Government has been a great inducement in drawing the attention of intending settlers to this part of the country.

The supply of food for the Indians is a serious question, and one which I cannot presume to meddle with, depending as it does upon the policy of the Government, but until the Indians become self supporting they will require assistance, which will, at the shortest period, be two years from next harvest. There is absolutely no game in the country by which they can subsist, or even partly assist in feeding themselves, and unless fairly supplied with food to prevent them from feeling hunger they will become discontented and have recourse to the committing of depredations upon the settlers and their cattle. A large increase to the numbers being now fed is probable in the event of the balance of the Blackfoot and Blood Tribes, who are now across the lines, returning in the spring. With the supply farms properly equipped, a large amount of food can be supplied. Barley, turnips and potatoes are sure crops, and if the seed is forthcoming in spring to sow the land now ready, a large saving will be effected. The result of last season's operations cannot be considered as a fair trial of what may be done, from the various accidental causes I have already mentioned.

The farms may now be considered established, the land is broken and fenced, and buildings erected, and I have no hesitation in saying that, with ordinary management, they will give satisfactory returns. The amount of food which the Indians themselves will raise will also be increasing yearly, for they evince a great willingness to learn, and are not disinclined to work if kindly managed.

I have already, in a former Report, sent you a statement of the implements which I consider necessary to carry on the work on the farms. At present they are poorly equipped in this respect, causing a loss of power and time; this delays the sowing in spring, and in harvest when high winds are prevalent the grain is threshed out if allowed to ripen too much, unless promptly harvested.

Some plain, strong farm wagons are much wanted on the reserves, one for each of the smaller, and two on the larger reserves. The few wagons to be purchased here are either too heavy or too expensive for the work required. Logging chains are also wanted, for the few supplied are not suited to the work to be done, being too short and heavy for use in large freighting trains.

The want of medical advice and assistance is much felt amongst the Indians, as it is only in the neighborhood of the police posts that they can obtain any assistance, and being now settled on their reservations they cannot even have this. There are many serious cases which might be cured, or greatly alleviated, if advice was at hand to which they could have recourse. Pulmonary complaints and affections of the bowels are prevalent; and from their filthy habits of living, there is always sickness amongst them.

Before concluding this report I must express my thanks to the officers and men of the police force for their kindness and readiness, at all times, to assist me in every way possible; and to testify to the kindly feeling which exists between them and the Indians.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

NORMAN T. MACLEOD.

Indian Agent, Treaty No. 7.

BATTLEFORD, N.W.T.

No report from W. L. Orde, Indian Agent.

CARLTON, N.W.T., 1st September, 1880.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to submit a report of matters in that portion of Treaty 6, known as Carlton District, for the season of 1879 and 1880.

Immediately after my arrival in the territories in September, 1879, I, in company with Mr. Wadsworth, Inspector of Indian Farming, made a tour of the district and selected locations for Messrs. Tomkins and Chaffee, Farming Instructors, in the vicinity of the reserves indicated by Mr. Dewdney, Indian Commissioner.

I found that on all the reserves some attempts at agriculture had been made; potatoes had been grown successfully in small patches, and in a few localities small fields of wheat and barley were to be seen; but as a rule the farming was of the most primitive description and on such a small scale as to be practically of little benefit to the Indians. On the reserve of John Smith, at the south branch of the Saskatchewan, however, a good crop was harvested. I found also in the reserves of Chiefs Mistawasis and Atakakoop that the efforts of the Rev. Mr. Hines, the Church of England missionary at Assissippi, to induce the Indians to cultivate the soil, had met with some measure of success.

The winter of 1879-80 was unusually severe, and the destitution among the Indians very great, but acting under your instructions I instituted a system of relief which not only kept the Indians from starving but materially improved their condition.

Some of the younger members of the bands were encouraged to hunt for such game as might be found near the reserve, while the majority of the men were employed in getting out timber, cutting fence rails, and otherwise improving their reserves. Every able-bodied Indian was required to prove to the satisfaction of the Farming Instructor, that he was engaged in some of these occupations before receiving relief for himself and family.

The Farming Instructor from time to time visited the locality where work was going on, giving advice and encouragement, and assisting in the building of their houses; and the result is, that instead of living in tents made of birch or skins, nearly every family has a house, a well fenced field or two, and, in a great many cases, a neatly enclosed plot for a garden.

Indian labor was also largely employed on the Government farms.

But, as in all bands of Indians, a large proportion of its members consist of old men and women, and widows with families, and a very considerable quantity of provisions had to be issued gratuitously.

On the arrival of spring, farming operations were commenced, and it is very gratifying to be able to state that the Indians showed a most excellent spirit, and worked well. They evinced a keen desire for information and advice, and carried out, as well as they could, the instructions of the farmers.

A comparatively large acreage was seeded and a fairly good crop has been harvested; but its value and quantity have been seriously diminished by a sharp frost which occurred about the end of August, and it will have to be supplemented, to some extent, by aid from the Government, in order to carry the Indians through the coming winter and spring.

The advantages of the present system cannot be fully seen until next year, as the Farming Instructors arrived in the country too late in the autumn of 1879 to get any land broken. A great deal of breaking has, however, been done this year, and I confidently expect that a crop sufficiently large to make the Indians in this part of the country independent will be harvested next year.

The Indians appear to understand fully that they can no longer depend upon their former means of livelihood, and that they must look now to farming and stock raising as their only means of subsistence. In order, however, that they may be successful in their new mode of life, it is, I think, very desirable that for another year they should continue to receive such help in the way of food as may be necessary.

Mr. Loucks, the Farming Instructor appointed for the Prince Albert district, reached the Saskatchewan too late in the season to proceed to his reserve. He was fully employed, however, during the winter in managing a soup kitchen at Prince Albert, and in looking after the destitute Indians in that part of the country, among whom were about 750 Sioux.

All the Farming Instructors have displayed commendable zeal and energy in the performance of their duties.

The payments commenced this year at Carlton on the 26th July, the day appointed by the Indian Commissioner, and were continued at Duck Lake, Prince Albert and Fort à la Corne. Everything passed off satisfactorily, with the exception of the killing of some cattle, by the Duck Lake bands of Indians, the particulars of which you have already been made acquainted with.

At the Councils I held with the different bands, the request that more working cattle should be given was generally made by the chiefs and headmen.

I believe that as they advance in agriculture and farm a larger quantity of land, one or two yoke of cattle to each band, in addition to those already supplied under treaty, will be necessary. At present, three or four families are waiting, perhaps for some time, for the same yoke of oxen, and as the season is short and the farms are some distance apart, much valuable time is lost.

The implements sent for distribution this summer arrived safely, and have given satisfaction to the Indians.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. PALMER CLARKE,

Indian Agent.

EDMONTON, 21st August, 1880.

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

SIR,—From letters written from time to time, you will have received intelligence of most of our proceedings during the winter, I should therefore only trouble you with a *resumé* of what was done.

The unusual destitution of the Indians, all over this Agency, obliged us to assist them to a large extent; indeed, large as it may appear, it was by no means what it looks at first sight. If you divide the amount distributed by the number of recipients, you will find it but a small portion to each sufferer. I may well call them sufferers, for I have never seen anything like it since my long residence in this country. It was not only the want of buffalo, but everything else seemed to have deserted the country; even fish were scarce. Fur-bearing animals, from which the Indians might have supplied themselves with clothing etc., were not to be had. In some cases some hunting might have been done, but the poor people were naked, and the cold was intense, and remained so during the whole winter; under these circumstances they behaved well, and no raids were made on anything here. They ate many of their horses, and all the dogs were destroyed for food; in fact, everything was tried and failed. In our assistance the strictest economy was practised, and unless the Indians had been allowed to die, or to help themselves to the settlers' cattle (neither of which ways would have brought much credit to anybody concerned), we could not have got through with less. We fully hoped that in the spring, wild fowl and fish would have been plentiful, but owing to the continued bad weather, few of

either of these sources of provisions were available. It is only within a few weeks that anything like an abundance has been procurable.

Notwithstanding these drawbacks, we succeeded in getting in a good deal of barley and potatoes. I fancy it is under the mark when I say we have 700 acres altogether sowed; of course, it is not done well, but a good beginning has been made, and I am sure you will find, on visiting the different locations, that a good deal of work has been done. Owing to the bad state of the roads, we could scarcely get anybody to freight, and this rendered the seeding later than it otherwise would have been, but not very much, for the weather, in many parts of the Agency, would not admit of sowing much sooner. Should nothing prevent it, they will have considerable returns; the improvident nature of Indians, of course, will obviate any great benefit to be at once derived from their harvests; still, a great many have already seen the good of laying by for a rainy day.

The farmers here, I am happy to say, done well, and so far their crops are looking very well indeed; the constant rain we are having may injure them to some extent, but should a moderate spell of warm, fine weather succeed shortly, we may justly expect a large return (particularly in potatoes). When it is remembered that not a sod was turned until the frost was out of the ground this spring, I think you will say no time has been lost at any of the farms in this agency. Even the Saddle Lake farm is doing well, though we had a man there who knew nothing about his business.

The success there is owing to the exertions of Mr. Higgins, the assistant, who has proved himself to be a practical farmer.

I cannot say too much in favor of the other two, Messrs. McHugh and Lucas, both of whom have done a large amount of work. The former has 115 acres under crop, besides about 30 or 35 acres broken up since seeding. The latter has been working under greater difficulties than either of the other two, and on inspection it will be found that a great deal of credit is due to his exertions. I may as well state that the farmers of this Agency have given me entire satisfaction, except Mr. Donally, but he was totally unfitted for the situation; being of a speculative turn of mind, he made some very serious mistakes.

After seeding, and after I had visited the Plain Cree improvements, the chiefs seemed as much pleased as I was myself. They were on their way into Edmonton, while I was on my way out. On my return I found that some evil had been at work, and that matters were not as I had expected.

Immediately on my arrival they came to me, demanding one beef animal, one large chest of tea, 100 lbs. tobacco and 100 lbs. sugar for each Chief. They asked it in a way that I at once saw it was done in bravado. I at once told them that I was surprised at the demand, and also at the way in which it was made, and that, under those circumstances, I would not give them what they wanted; that, had they asked in a proper manner, I should have given them what I thought proper, as no doubt they had tried hard to work well, and had succeeded in doing more than I had expected, but now they should get nothing. They then told me that they were very numerous and that they liked their country; that the Government were liars, inasmuch as they did not fulfil their promises, and they would go home and have nothing more to do with us. I told them that fear was a thing we were not acquainted with, and that we should carry out our plans, but that their request would not be complied with. They then got up and left in high dudgeon, shortly after sending in the medal.

A council was held across the river, which lasted for some time, and the next evening Bobtail came down to my house and told me that he, as leading or head chief in the plains, had listened to bad advice, but that should he live for many years he would never do so again; that he was sorry for what he had said, and the other chiefs were of his opinion. We had them now in the right place, and the following day they came for the medal and were willing to accede to my proposals; in fact everything was in the proper view, and no trouble would have arisen about reserves or anything else had the iron been struck when it was hot. I would respectfully

suggest that the Indians should get more oxen, as four is by no means sufficient for a whole band, the majority of whom put in crops for themselves.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES G. STEWART,

Indian Agent.

QU'APPELLE, N.-W. TERRITORIES, 12th September, 1880.

The Honorable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report of my transactions in Treaty No. 4 during the last year:—

After closing up all matters connected with the annuity payments, I visited the two bands at Swan River, also Duck Bay, giving relief to them by distributing sufficient twine for a net for each family.

On the seventh of December I left Swan River barracks for Qu'Appelle, where I was directed to proceed and establish my headquarters for the present. I reached this on the seventh of January.

I visited, *en route*, the hunting camps of several Indians; a few I found provided with a little venison and small furs—the latter article they purposed trading for clothing.

During the winter I visited the agency farms, and saw that the Indians on the reserves were kindly and fairly treated. A few trifling complaints were made, which were settled on the spot.

The arrival of the Indian Farm Instructors was received with joy by the Indians, who were doing their best on their respective reserves, and I must say the example that has been shown by some of the Instructors, so far, has been of benefit to those Indians who have a desire to better their condition.

A much larger area of land has been put under cultivation this year, and the crops, on my visit to Touchwood Hill Reserve and this place, looked promising, more particularly the wheat; a good deal more might have been sown had seed been procured; scarcity prevented our doing so.

A good deal of distress existed last winter, at this place particularly, owing to the men going to the plains, and leaving their women and children here; from those who could work some return was got for the provisions supplied them. The fishing was not carried out as it might have been, on account of the severe winter and the slight clothing they had to protect themselves from the exposure on the lake.

At Touchwood Hills, Bird Tail Creek, and Pelly, very little was given to the Indians without getting something in return, either on the reserves or on the agency farms.

On my return from making the payments of annuities at the Cypress Hills, I found nearly all the Indians I had paid here, still camped about the Qu'Appelle lakes, and every few days calling at the office for relief. They were quite bewildered, not knowing what to do; to return to the plains was sure starvation, and every likelihood of the few horses they had being stolen from them.

I invited the chiefs and head men together, and explained the advantages they would derive by going on their reserves immediately; at the same time showed them the loss they would sustain every year by their not doing so. I also informed them that unless they went on their reserves I could not assist them in their work, nor could their old people be as well cared for.

I am happy to report that during the last week in August, and up to this date, I have succeeded in influencing eleven new bands, representing 2,310 souls, to go on their reserves. Four at the File Hills, which reserves are at present being surveyed by Mr. Patrick; four at the Crooked Lake, also being surveyed; one at Touchwood Hills; one here, and one at the Moose Mountains.

These Indians (Plain Crees) are totally ignorant of farming or the ordinary mode here of making a living, such as even making or setting a net, killing fish or small game, having always lived on the plains hunting the buffalo, and for the last seven years merely coming here for their annuities and presents. I have made provision for them on their reserves, and they are now being assisted in getting out logs and building houses for the winter.

These eleven bands, now having just gone on their reserves, have nothing to depend upon for a living, and until they produce something for themselves they must look for a liberal supply from a generous Government for support. Many of them have hardly enough to cover their persons, still they are willing to work and learn, and I look forward to seeing these Indians in a few years doing a good deal towards their own support.

The number of Indians who received annuities, and amounts paid last year within Treaty No. 4 were as follows:

Fort Ellice.....	724	Indians	\$4,304
Touchwood Hills.....	588	"	3,745
Qu'Appelle	1,571	"	9,559
Pelly.....	644	"	3,390
Fort Walsh.....	4,403	"	36,543
Total.....		7,910	Indians \$57,341

Of this sum \$18,152 was paid to Indians of Treaty No. 6, whom I found at Fort Walsh, poor and deficient of horses to move north to their respective places of payments.

The number of miles I travelled during the last year, in connection with Treaty affairs were, with horses, 2,290 miles; with dogs, 815 miles; total, 3,105 miles.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. McDONALD,

Indian Agent, Treaty No. 4.

FORT WALSH, 30th September, 1880.

The Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose herewith tabular statement of the bands of Indians within my province. In forwarding same, I would call your attention to the fact that I did not arrive here and commence my duties until the 13th September last. I therefore, am unable to furnish you with a report such as I would wish owing to the short space of time which has elapsed since my arrival. Upon taking office, I reported, as instructed, to Colonel Macleod, who kindly informed me of the system which had been adopted previous to my appointment. I then visited the Saulteaux and Assiniboine Reservations; on the former, Mr. Setter, who is Instructor, pointed out the various employments at which the Indians worked, and there I found the crops in excellent condition, considering the inconveniences and drawbacks attendant thereto during the past summer: the seed was planted very late, and, as Mr. Setter

informed me, they had no rain for six weeks, the wheat was of an excellent quality, well headed and perfectly ripe, the barley got touched with the frost, but I am informed it was not the kind ordered for this climate and must have been sent in mistake. The Indians had small gardens here and there, wherever a good locality presented itself; they displayed a great deal of energy in trying to make a success of their first agricultural enterprise. In passing through "Little Child's" (Chief) garden I noticed a large number of overgrown cucumbers, besides corn and other vegetables, all being attended to by members of his family, all of which went to prove the virtue of the soil.

I was informed that Little Child, with his band, wished to move to Qu'Appelle and join the balance of his tribe who have been there for the last few years with a minor chief named Osoup. I accordingly held a council, and saw they were undecided what to do, some wished to join their friends at Qu'Appelle, and others wished to remain on their present reservation. I am inclined to believe they will shortly all leave for Qu'Appelle, a great deal of jealousy appears to exist between the chief and minor chiefs of this band.

I next visited the Assiniboine Reservation at the Head of Cypress Mountain. The reserve is situated in an excellent locality, for wood and water, but the climate is such that it is useless to think of continuing agriculture in that locality owing to the early frosts and snow storms which are so prevalent. On the 3rd September all the crops and vines were killed by frost, and, with the exception of the potatoes, everything planted proved a failure. It is very much to be regretted the crops were not a success as the Assiniboines took every interest in the advancement of their agricultural pursuits, and displayed great willingness to do any work they were called upon to perform. I trust they will meet with better success next year, as their conduct during the past season has been most commendable and really merits better success than has attended them this year. Although their crops were a failure they appear in no way discouraged, on the contrary, they speak of looking for a better location for their reserve next year.

I held several councils with the Indians who had not yet determined on a reservation with a view of ascertaining their opinion on the matter; there were several chiefs present, the principal being Pie-à-pot, Little Pine and Lucky Man. The first two of these chiefs expressed a wish of settling in this mountain, and Lucky Man wished to locate in the neighborhood of Battleford. I could get no definite answer from any of the chiefs as to when they would settle down. They were anxious to receive their annuity payments. It appears they were on the Missouri River hunting buffalo when warned of the time the payment would take place, their horses were in a very low condition and the distance being so great they could not arrive here in time. I consulted Colonel Macleod, and he agreed with me in recommending the payment of those who had not arrived for the regular payment in July. The Indians were in a very destitute condition, almost without clothing of any description, and from 15 to 20 persons in each lodge; they came from the plains with the expectation of receiving their payments and purchasing clothing, &c., before returning again, the camp numbered about 2,500 persons drawing rations.

Scarlet fever of a very virulent type broke out in the camp, and several deaths have already occurred. Dr. Kennedy visited the camp and warned the Indians of the precautionary measures it would be necessary for them to take to prevent the spreading of the disease; about 30 deaths have occurred within the past month; it is difficult to say to what extent this disease will spread as it is almost impossible to impress on Indians the necessity of any such measures.

I have experienced a great deal of annoyance with a non-treaty Indian called "Little Poplar;" he is son-in-law to Lucky Man and exerts a great deal of influence over him. The "Little Poplar" has the reputation of being Big Bear's ruling spirit, he appears to delight in holding the law at defiance and does everything in his power to produce insubordination in the camp, it is currently reported that Big Bear, with the balance of his non-treaty Indians, would have accepted the terms of the treaty

years ago had it not been for the influence Little Poplar holds over a certain element in the camp.

On the 21st September, an altercation took place between an Indian and a resident named Stuttaford; the latter struck the Indian, was arraigned and fined for the offence; but the Indians considered the punishment too lenient, so took the law in their own hands by rushing down to Stuttaford's garden and pulling up his vegetables. They had done considerable damage before the police arrived and prevented them from tearing up the whole garden. The day following I called on Colonel Maclood, and we decided that the Indians should be punished and Stuttaford recompensed for his loss. I accordingly went to the camp and found all the depredators belonged to Lucky Man's band. I informed him that I intended paying Stuttaford for the loss sustained by his Indians and deducting the amount from the rations of those connected with the affair. At first they were dissatisfied; but after I explained the matter thoroughly, and they saw I was determined, they appeared to be anxious to pay for the damage done. I had the damage assessed by two competent persons who considered it did not amount to more than \$8.00, so I stopped the equivalent of that amount from the rations of the band implicated and handed same over to Stuttaford.

In conclusion, I would most respectfully call your attention to the assistance rendered me by Pie-à-pot (Chief). He has done everything in his power for the observance of the law and the welfare of his tribe. On one occasion when Lucky Man and Little Poplar were speaking in a threatening manner in council, Pie-à-pot interfered and made them desist immediately. Were all the Indians of the same temperament of mind as he appears to be, there would be very little difficulty in managing them.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

EDWIN ALLEN,

Indian Agent.

BATTLEFORD, 1st December, 1880.

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

SIR,—The following report of the progress made in the survey of Indian Reserves in Treaty No. 6, North-West Territories, under my charge during the past season, is respectfully submitted for your information.

I received instructions from the Surveyor-General to report to Mr. Commissioner Dewdney at Winnipeg, and place myself and party at his disposal.

On the 11th May, Mr. Dewdney advised me to proceed to Edmonton to survey the reserves in that vicinity.

We left Winnipeg by the steamer "Marquette" for Fort Ellice, on the 18th May, and after a series of accidents, arrived at Ellice by steamer "Manitoba," on the evening of the 29th. The trip is usually made in eight days, but unfortunately the second day from Winnipeg the engine broke down, and our boat was tied up to the bank until Saturday, the 22nd, when we were towed to Portage la Prairie by the "Manitoba" and our freight transhipped to her. On the morning of the 22nd, one of Mr. Whellams' party of emigrants fell overboard and before assistance could be rendered was lost. The poor fellow left a wife and three children, for whom a purse of \$165 was made up by the passengers.

On the 26th of June we arrived in Battleford, having made the journey in nineteen and a half travelling days, an average of twenty-two and a half miles per

day, which, for heavily-laden carts, is considered very good. I remained until Friday, 2nd July, giving my horses a chance to feed and rest, and on that day started for Edmonton by the south trail.

From Battleford to Edmonton there are three trails, viz. ^a the north, south, and telegraph.

The north trail passes Fort Pitt (ninety-two miles distant from Battleford), thence along the north side of the Saskatchewan River, *via* Saddle Lake (at one hundred and eighty-six miles), and Victoria (two hundred and twenty-three miles); total distance to Edmonton, two hundred and ninety-seven miles.

The south trail runs almost in a direct line to Fort Saskatchewan, crossing the 14th base at one hundred and sixty miles, passing through the chain of lakes at one hundred and seventy miles, Fort Saskatchewan at two hundred and fifty-one, and Edmonton at two hundred and seventy-one miles.

The telegraph trail follows the line of the Canadian Pacific Telegraph, and the total distance to Edmonton is reported by Mr. King to be two hundred and fifty-nine miles, making it twelve miles shorter than the south, and thirty-eight miles shorter than the north trail; but, on account of the deep ravines across which it passes, is not much used.

Shortly after my arrival at Edmonton, I was instructed by the Indian Agent to survey a reserve for Chief Pay-pas-tays (The Woodpecker), located opposite Fort Edmonton, and two miles from the south side of the Saskatchewan. As this would materially interfere with the "claims" of the settlers, I prevailed on the chief to move two miles further south, and commenced the survey on the 2nd of August. On the 16th instant, the chief ordered my party to stop work, giving as a reason that he was not satisfied with the area of the reserve. At the request of Mr. Inspector Wadsworth, I had gone with him to the treaty payments at La Rivière Qui Barre, to meet the Indians from Lake Ste. Anne and Lac la Nonne, and arrange for the survey of their reserves, so that no time would be lost between the completion of Pay-pas-tays' Reserve and the survey of the reserves for those Indians. The party was left in charge of my assistant (Mr. Kippon, a Provincial Land Surveyor), and on his being ordered to stop work, sent word to me to that effect. I at once instructed him to pay no attention to mere talk of the chief, but complete the survey, unless he (the chief) resorted to actual force; in that case, to bring the party to Edmonton. With these instructions I inclosed a letter from Mr. Wadsworth, advising him if he had any complaints, to make them to him on his return, and in no way to interfere with the progress of the survey, upon the pain of the utmost displeasure of the Government. This letter was presented to the chief, who asked for its interpretation, and then refused to accept it. He stopped the survey by removing the instruments, and said he was prepared to prevent further work.

The number given me as being paid in this band in 1870, was 241, and upon this basis I informed them that they would get 48 square miles, but the number in the band at the time of payment this year was only 189, and on this account Mr. Wadsworth notified me to give them not more than 40 square miles, or the allowance for 200 souls. I may also state that the present number (189) is made up of Indians, half-breeds, and a lot of "absentees," old women living at Fort Edmonton, who declare they will not move across the river to the reservation.

Before the survey was commenced, in answer to a demand of the chief for 60 square miles, I plainly explained to him that the treaty allowance was one square mile for every five souls, and upon no consideration would he get more.

At the time the party was stopped the survey was nearly completed, only about five miles remained to be run on the south boundary.

The Indian Commissioner, on his arrival at Edmonton, after hearing what the chief had to say, informed him that I would not return to complete the work this year, and, much to his discomfiture, made no promise that it would be completed. In passing through Edmonton on my way down last fall, one of this chief's head men and brother, Tah-coots, the murderer, came across the river and asked me to finish the survey, expressing deep regret, for not only his chief, but the band, on account of

their previous behaviour, and made extravagant promises as to their future conduct. I informed him that I had heard that many of the band were leaving and joining other chiefs. He said he was sorry to say this was true. I think they fear the band will dwindle down to so few that it will be broken up. This would probably be the best thing that could happen, as it is principally composed of stragglers, who are both impudent and lazy, and their residence in a prosperous settlement would be detrimental to its advancement.

On the 27th of August I commenced the survey of Chief Alexander's reserve, situated about 25 miles from Edmonton on the Lac la Nonne trail; and about three miles from the Indian farm (Mr. McHugh, Instructor). The eastern boundary was first located; it runs nearly its whole length, seven miles, through a fine open undulating prairie, interspersed with groves of poplar, hay marshes, and valuable bottom lands; near its northern extremity it passes through a grove of spruce, leaving about fifty acres of it on the reserve. The south boundary (length six miles) runs for the most part through the same kind of country as the previous line. Towards its western limit it enters a more hilly and densely-wooded country, and finally at 454 chains enters Sandy Lake, which at about this point is about a mile wide. The north boundary passes through a low and gently undulating country, covered for the most part with clumps of willow and poplar, and containing some very fine hay and bottom lands; it runs north of, and therefore leaves within the reserve, a large spruce swamp, containing a great quantity of timber suitable for building and other purposes. The west boundary strikes Sandy Lake at 452 chains, and runs through a high rolling country, densely wooded with poplar and fir.

The area of the reserve is 41 square miles, about 16 of which is rolling prairie, soil excellent, and suitable in the highest degree for agricultural purposes.

The remainder of the reserve is more or less wooded. There are several spruce swamps, two of which are very extensive, and contain timber of a large size and excellent quality; in one of these, near the west boundary, I noticed trees over two feet in diameter.

River QuiBarre is about twenty-five feet wide and five feet deep, it flows through the centre of the reserve and drains it.

Sandy Lake, on the southwest corner, is a beautiful sheet of water, from one to two miles wide, and about six or eight miles long. The shore, in some places bold and precipitous, is densely wooded with spruce and poplar, and next the water is composed of a whitish colored sand of fine quality, underlying which is a bed of sandstone extending into the lake, and running back about one hundred feet, where it is lost to sight under the overlying granite. A great deal of this sandstone can be easily obtained, and will make excellent building material.

Pike, or jack-fish, appear to be very numerous, as we saw numbers jumping out of the water and along its shores.

Chief Alexander was on the ground nearly all the time the survey was in progress, and left before its completion for his home, at Lac la Nonne, to catch his winter supply of fish, but before leaving signified his entire satisfaction with all that had been done, and although he for his part would rather have had the reserve at Lac la Nonne, where fish are easily got but the land is poor, he cordially carried out the wishes of his band, and rendered us all the assistance in his power.

The reserve for Chief Michel Calahoo fronts on the Sturgeon River, and lies between the river and the 14th Base, and west of a meridian ran and posted by Mr. King in 1878. The chief was desirous of locating on both sides of the meridian; but I pointed out to him the advantage of having his boundary at all times free from dispute, and that the 14th Base and the meridian would be governing lines in the future survey of the country; he decided to adopt my suggestion. I therefore ran over the meridian from the river to the 14th Base, a distance of 600 chains; thence west along the base line 400 chains; thence north 687 chains to the Sturgeon River; thence easterly and along the river to the place of beginning; area, 40 square miles.

The east and south boundaries are partially wooded; the timber consisting of poplar and fir. The west boundary runs through heavy timber, and the shore of Sturgeon River is also well timbered.

Nearly one-half, or about twenty square miles, is high rolling prairie, and the soil a clay loam with clay subsoil.

This is one of the best pieces of land I have seen in the North-West; it is distant from the flourishing Roman Catholic Mission of St. Albert, at Big Lake, about eight miles, and the country between the reserve and the mission is well settled.

The Indian Farm, Mr. McHugh, Instructor, is situated on the north bank of the Sturgeon, opposite the reserve, and settlers have taken up "claims" nearly adjoining it.

The Sturgeon River is here about 150 feet wide and four feet deep, it takes its rise in Lake St. Anne and empties into the Saskatchewan, about five miles below Fort Saskatchewan.

Thursday, September 20th, we started for Lake St. Anne and arrived there the following evening.

On Saturday, engaged canoes and crossed the lake to Chief Alexis' camp.

I noticed at several places on the shore comfortable houses, and on inquiry ascertained they belonged to members of Chief Michel Calahoo's Band. At the head of the lake is the present house of the chief; he has a comfortable house, size 20x26, hall running through the centre and rooms on each side. His outbuildings, which consist of storehouse, 12x16; stable, with stalls for cattle and horses, calf pens and hayloft, are all in good repair. He has about twelve acres fenced and under cultivation, and seems to be doing his best to make a comfortable living. He is very intelligent, speaks French fluently, and can make himself understood in the English language. His reasons for leaving Lake St. Anne is, the land there is light, and he desires to get near a settlement, in order that he may become better acquainted with the ways of the white man. I have no doubt this man and his band will succeed.

I found Chief Alexis' camp about seven miles further up the shore, and himself and his Indians in a very destitute condition, having no houses, only a few skin tents, living principally in bough "tepees," and were almost naked. They are "Stoney's" and do not seem to be able to follow the good example which has been set them for several years by their neighbor the Cree Chief Michel. About one half of this band, under "Ironhead," are living at White Lake, and they refuse to join Alexis at Lake St. Anne, as they say the land is better where they are, and the fish crop more certain. As the eastern boundary of this reserve, according to the chief's location, was only about two miles west of Michel's buildings and clearing, and as they will be abandoned next year, I thought it better to go still farther east and include them in Alexis' reserve. I would respectfully suggest, in consideration of Michel leaving his buildings as they are at present, that some remuneration in the way of nails, glass, hinges, and a few days work be given him to assist in putting up his new premises. Michel was quite willing to allow Alexis to take possession, in fact he seemed better pleased with the idea than Alexis himself, who said he was afraid he would be called upon to pay for them, and as he expressed himself "he had nothing to pay with."

The survey was commenced on the 5th October, at a post planted in the north shore of the lake. The east, north and west boundaries run through a wooded country. The west boundary passes through a very extensive forest of spruce and poplar of first-class quality. Captain Moore, of Prince Albert, has located a "limit" in part to this forest, and as will be seen from the plan, encroaches somewhat on the reserve.

The line strikes Lake St. Anne at 489 chains. The lake forms the south boundary. Here and there along the shore are occasional patches of cultivation, made by Chief Alexis or members of his band; they are not very extensive, and lead one to suppose they were originally of an experimental character and that the experiment had failed.

At a rough estimate I should say that about three quarters of this reserve was timber, the remainder being hay, bottom lands and prairie. The soil is a sandy loam, and for a few years, if properly tilled, will yield good crops.

Lake St. Anne is about six miles in width, and nearly circular in shape, it has been the principal fishing ground for all the Indians in that vicinity, but last fall the fishing was a failure.

With the survey of this reserve, the area of which is 23 square miles, the season's work closed.

I was in the field 72 days, of which the party worked 46. We ran 102 miles, principally through timber, and the total area of the reserves surveyed is 144 square miles.

My assistant, Mr. Kippen, has rendered valuable service upon two occasions during my absence at Riviere Qui Barre and the Peace Hills. He was in charge of the party, and proved himself to be not only energetic but accurate.

I used the odometer from Fort Ellice to Battleford, and the results obtained agree, within three miles, with those published in Mr. King's last report. This difference may be accounted for by the windings of the trail to escape water holes, Mr. King having gone over the route in a dry season.

From Battleford to Edmonton, and thence to Lake St. Anne, the annexed table will show the odometer measurements.

The thermometer readings taken during the season will be forwarded.

We arrived at Battleford on the 1st November, and by the 15th were in winter quarters.

I am now engaged in preparing the plans of the different reserves, which will be mailed as soon as completed.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE A. SIMPSON,

Indian Reserve Survey.

The Reports received from the Indian Superintendents and Agents containing information respecting the year's transactions within their respective districts, are also attached as appendices to this Report.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN A. MACDONALD,

Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs.

ONTARIO,
 GRAND RIVER SUPERINTENDENCY,
 BRANTFORD, 24th September, 1880.

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

SIR,—The tabular statements regarding the Six Nations, and the Mississaguas of the Cr dit, for the year ending 30th June last, are now forwarded.

These Indians are resident upon a reserve of over 50,000 acres, a few miles distance from this city.

I have abstained from appointing enumerators, preferring my own estimates, excluding, however, the produce of the soil, as it was in general far below the average.

The failure in crops caused considerable distress with a consequent want for seed for spring sowing ; you were, therefore, pleased to grant a request for a supply of seed, authorizing me to make the requisite arrangements, which I did, and issued various kinds of seed to near 1,000 persons, costing \$5,489.76.

It is pleasant to add, the result is a bountiful yield with the prospect of abundance for the approaching winter and next spring's seeding.

Since my last report, more parcels of land have been cleared and fenced, with here and there perceptible improvements; among such are two good houses of brick, the first of the kind on the reserve.

Much fever has prevailed throughout the reserve, the principal causes of which are the stagnant waters, and the want of springs and wells of pure water; such sickness would be greatly lessened by the removal of drift wood in the creeks, and in providing wells at convenient distances on the reserve; both of these projects are under consideration.

The cause of temperance is spreading, the Six Nations having five organized societies; yet liquor is frequently obtained, and to secure a conviction is very uncertain, from the want of evidence.

The result of the census is, on the whole, satisfactory.

The Six Nations, number.....	3,205
Births.....	115
Deaths.....	85
Increase.....	30
The Mississaguas.....	208
Deaths.....	15
Births.....	3
Decrease.....	12
Total population.....	3,413

Fifty-six licenses for firewood and logs have been issued, the logs being for lumber.

The Six Nation agricultural show proved a comparative failure, the expected crops not being realized, and was a discouragement; but the show of next month will no doubt more than compensate for last year's disappointment.

The Indian Council have voted for the grading, and enclosure by a board fence, of the agricultural grounds, also the erection of an exhibition building; all of which, it is hoped, will be ready for their show next year.

The ploughing matches (now an annual event) took place on the Reserve, and though the weather and roads were disagreeable, the number of competitors were as many as formerly, while the attendance of spectators increased, and appeared to take much interest in the work. The plough presented in the name of the Governor General, and the other prizes, were received by the winners with evident pleasure.

The concession roads and bridges are maintained in good order, by means of statute labor and expenditure of money, while the side roads receive attention.

The municipality of the township of Walpole having at last decided to co-operate with the Council of the Six Nations, have provided for their portion of the road allowance between that township and the reserves of Tuscarora and Oneida. The survey and placing of permanent monuments has been completed, and it now remains for the Township Council of Townsend to give its portion of road allowance, thus making it a leading highway for the public at large, and of much benefit to the Indians.

The Indian Councils evince increased interest in the cause of education, by renewing their money grants, and in other acts, towards so desirable an object.

The Six Nation School Board have effected many improvements, but the serious drawback of irregularity in attendance on the part of pupils continues, the Board, however, is hopeful of a favorable change in that respect.

The Institute of the New England Company, near this city, under the charge of Mr. R. Ashton, continues to flourish, full of children from the Six Nations and from some distant bands. Seven of the senior pupils competed against many whites from schools in the County of Brant, at a late examination; while, at the present time, a majority of the teachers on the Reserve were educated at the Institute. The proposed addition to the Institute for Orphan Infant Children is still undecided upon.

The gross attendance at all of the schools, exclusive of 90 at the Institute, numbers 616; but the average daily attendance is only 142, showing some remedy is necessary, and which is the subject of much consideration.

The celebration of Her Majesty's Birthday was again duly observed, two excellent Indian bands being present, and the large crowd separated after a pleasant day.

The promised visit by His Excellency the Governor General, the Six Nation Council desired should be deferred until next year, in the hope they might also be honored by the presence of Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise, who may perhaps be pleased to open the agricultural show of the Six Nations.

Assuring you of the continued, though gradual, improvement of the Indians in this Superintendency,

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. T. GILKISON,

Visiting Superintendent and Commissioner.

ONTARIO
WESTERN SUPERINTENDENCY,
SARNIA, 6th October, 1880.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit herewith tabular statement for the past year to June 30th.

I believe it to be, in every essential particular, as nearly correct as can reasonably be expected.

Of the tribes within this Superintendency, the farthest advanced is doubtless the Wyandotts of Anderdon. This tribe having nearly completed their probationary term, expect to be enfranchised during the ensuing year.

I would remark, however, that the large improvements on this splendid reserve have, to a great extent, been made by persons living as tenants under the Indians. When the Indians become enfranchised, I doubt not, large portions of the reserve will in a short time pass into the hands of the whites.

WALPOLE ISLAND

is composed alternately of fine alluvial soil and long strips of marsh. The dry land is very fertile. All kinds of grain, roots and vegetables grow luxuriantly. Apples, pears, cherries, and I believe peaches and grapes, would grow abundantly. When lately on the Island at an agricultural exhibition, some of the specimens of apples shown were of excellent quality, and all were large and handsome. There were also good samples of pears and a few of peaches. The wild plum and grape grow abundantly on the Island; and I doubt not the cultivated varieties would also succeed here, as well, perhaps, as in any part of Canada. A large number of the Indians are industrious, and some of them have really good farms.

THE CHIPPEWAS, OF SARNIA,

have their reserve on the River St. Clair, commencing about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the outlet of Lake Huron. The front part is beautifully situated on the river, and nearly the whole reserve is of excellent soil, but a large portion is wet and requires drainage. The Indians of this reserve are not so industrious as those of Walpole Island. I believe their being so near a town is greatly against them.

The Chippewas, of Sarnia, also own two reserves on Lake Huron, viz.: Kettle Point and Sauble Reserves. These reserves contain together over 5,000 acres, but they have not been divided into lots. In parts of these reserves the land is of the very best quality, whilst very considerable portions are almost absolutely worthless.

INDIAN SCHOOLS.

There are six schools among the Indians within this Superintendency, viz.: One among the Wyandctts of Anderdon, two on Walpole Island, one on the Sarnia Reserve, one at Kettle Point, and one at the Sauble. The school on the east of Walpole Island is well attended, and appears to be well kept. The teacher is an Indian, and seems quite capable of teaching. On the west of the Island the school, though regularly kept by an intolligent and experienced teacher, is not well attended, consequently it is of far less advantage than it might be.

The school on the Sarnia Indian Reserve for the last two years has been taught by a young lady. The attendance has been good, and the progress of the pupils satisfactory. The schools at Kettle Point and at the Sauble are taught by Indians. The attendance at both these places is small.

One great hindrance to the success of Indian schools is the want of regular attendance. Sometimes during a quarter many of the children will not be present more than 10 or 12 days. Another great difficulty is, that while they are very properly taught to read English, the far greater portion do not understand the meaning of the lessons they read. I have found in most cases that even the simplest stories were not appreciated.

In order to obviate this evil, I have endeavored to impress upon the teachers the absolute necessity, so far as possible, of getting the children to *know*, not merely the *words*, but the *meaning* of their lessons.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

EBENEZER WATSON,

Indian Superintendent.

ONTARIO.
WESTERN SUPERINTENDENCY, 2ND DIVISION,
INDIAN AGENCY,
STRATHROY, 13th September, 1880.

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

SIR,—In compliance with instructions received, I have the honor to submit, for the information of the Indian Department, with the tabular statement, the following report on Indian affairs, within the 2nd Division of No. 3 Western Superintendency, for the year ended 30th June last.

ONEIDAS, CHIPPEWAS AND MUNCEYS, OF THE THAMES.

Number of Oneidas,	641,	an increase of 6	since last census.
“ Chippewas,	470,	“ “ 1	“ “
“ Munceys,	130,	“ “ 1	“ “

a very slight increase during the past twelve months.

One of the churches on the Oneida Reserve, was very much damaged by lightning during the past summer, taking one of the ends almost out, breaking all the windows and otherwise injuring the building. The Indians are making strenuous efforts to have it repaired before cold weather sets in. No insurance on the building.

I regret very much to report the death of Elijah Miskokomun, one of the most respected Indians of the Chippewas of the Thames, and one who, for a number of years past, was a very judicious and wise councillor among them. He died during the summer of 1879, of inflammation of the lungs.

I have nothing new to report during the year past, of the progress made by the Indians in agricultural and other pursuits.

Although the attendance at the Indian schools is still far from being satisfactory, yet, considering the distance some of the children have to travel, it is upon the whole pretty fair. Miss Hyndman, who teaches on the Oneida Reserve, and A. E. Jones, who teaches on the Caradoc Reserve, have each established a Sabbath School in their school district, which we hope may result in much good to the children attending them.

I am glad to say that a large number of the Indians, of each of the bands, are strictly temperate men, and can resist the temptation thrown in their way by unscrupulous whites; yet there are a number of them who will drink whiskey whenever they can get it, and which they appear to have very little difficulty in obtaining from unprincipled men. While it is made and sold they will find some means of getting it; but to persuade them to tell where they got it is almost an impossibility; as they will not tell if they possibly can avoid doing so.

Generally speaking, these bands are in a healthy condition. There has been no epidemic among them.

The blankets transmitted by the Department last September, for the relief of the aged and infirm of the Chippewas and Muncey bands, were distributed as judiciously as possible among these parties.

The accompanying tabular statement is as complete on statistical matters as it was possible for me to make it, as some of the Indians had to guess, as near as possible, the quantities of grain they had from last year's crop, not having kept any correct account of it.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS GORDON,

Indian Agent.

ONTARIO.
WESTERN SUPERINTENDENCY,
INDIAN AGENCY,
HIGHGATE, 14th October, 1880.

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 the 30th June, 1880, on Indian matters, together with tabular statement for the same term, within my agency, I have now the honor to comply therewith.

I regret that my report will be a few days late owing to a severe attack of typhoid fever, which confined me to my bed for five or six weeks; however, I have taken great care to have the tabular statement as correct as possible.

THE MORAVIANS OF THE THAMES.

The Indians of this reserve now number 271, which is an increase of two since last report. All do not participate in the division of the half-yearly annuity, as some were removed from the pay-list on account of their living in adultery.

In farming and agriculture the Indians are making slow but steady improvement; they are taking a greater amount of pride in having their farms look well, and putting their crops in better, than they have done in former years, and I must say that their crops this year are, in most cases, splendid. Wheat, oats and corn, in many cases, are equal to any raised by the white settlers in this vicinity. Potatoes are also a good crop.

There are not as many acres under cultivation as there ought to be on a reserve like this, where the land is all good, but one great drawback is the want of rail timber, which is the cause of a great portion of the land being left in common.

There are two schools on the reserve. One is supported out of the Indian funds, and the other by the Moravian Church Society.

The schools are well conducted and very well attended, although the school house, under the control of the Indians is in a very dilapidated condition. It is built of logs, has been up some time, and is now in a very bad state, but I believe it is the intention of the band to build a new one next summer.

There is a Lodge of Good Templars, in first-class standing, on the reserve, which I believe is doing a good work; in fact, the most of the Indians are very temperate, and it is only at odd times, such as pay days, when they have plenty of money, that some will indulge too freely in intoxicating liquors.

There are no industries carried on, on the reserve; all depend on farming and their annuity money for a living, and seem contented and satisfied with their present mode of living.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

JOHN BEATTIE,
Indian Agent.

CENTRAL SUPERINTENDENCY,
INDIAN AFFAIRS,
TORONTO, 19th November, 1880.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report, together with the accompanying tabular statement, showing the progress, &c., of the several Indian communities in this Superintendency for the year ended 30th June last.

There is no material change in the condition of the Indians.

The crops for the year under consideration were rather less than the average, and in some cases the Indians would have suffered privations had it not been for the assistance derived through the other pursuits in which they engage.

THE MOHAWKS OF BAY OF QUINTÉ.

This band now number 889, being an increase of 7 persons, which would have amounted to a natural increase of 17 but for the removal of 9 persons to the Six Nations of Brantford.

During the past year a new school has been opened on the reserve, making the fourth; and I am pleased to be able to report that their schools are fairly attended, and that the teachers are qualified to teach in the public schools of the Province.

There are no other Indians in this Superintendency who take so much interest in educational matters, or whose children are so well taught.

MISSISSAGUAS OF ALNWICK.

This band now numbers 214, being an increase of 4 persons.

There is, I think, some little progress being made in habits of civilization, one cause of which is no doubt a decrease in the use of intoxicants.

There is one school on the reserve taught by a white girl, appointed by the Methodist Missionary Society, but I know very little about the teacher's qualifications or the attendance of the children.

MISSISSAGUAS OF RICE LAKE.

This band numbers 111, being the same as last year.

Some of the Indians cultivate their land in a tolerably satisfactory manner, but the majority do not, and obtain a very precarious subsistence by engaging as boatmen, fishing, gathering wild rice, and in some cases hunting, the women contributing their share by making baskets and fancy bark work.

There is one school taught by a white girl in the employ of the Methodist Missionary Society, to whom she now makes her reports.

MISSISSAGUAS OF MUD LAKE.

This band numbers 154, being an increase of 2 persons. These Indians farm, fish and hunt, and their wives and daughters manufacture and sell large quantities of baskets.

There is one school on the reserve, which is maintained by the New England Company, and the attendance at which is large and more regular than at any other school in the Superintendency. The regular attendance is no doubt owing to the fact that the scholars in attendance are daily provided with dinner *gratis*, and generally speaking the school has done good service.

For some time back, however, the teacher was inefficient, but a change has been made, and it is hoped that it will again attain its former usefulness.

MISSISSAGUAS OF SCUGOG.

There is an increase of one, making the number 42 persons.

The chief and one or two other families are industrious, and cultivate the land and raise fair crops. Several members of this band, however, are addicted to drunkenness, and live in idleness. There is no school on the reserve, the number being considered too small to have a teacher employed specially for their instruction.

It would be greatly to their advantage if they could be removed to Rice or Mud Lake, where they could have the same educational and religious advantages, in common

with either of those communities. I have often endeavored to persuade them to follow this course, and it would be well if the Department could use some means to accomplish the result.

CHIPPEWAS OF SAUGEEN.

There has been an increase of three in this band. It now numbers 353 persons.

A small minority of these Indians cultivate portions of the reserve and live very comfortably; but I regret to have to report that the great majority are shiftless, and depend more upon their money payments from the Department, for a living than on their own personal efforts.

There are two churches on the reserve, a Methodist and a Congregational; also two schools, one at French Bay, taught by a white girl appointed by the Department, who, I am given to understand, gives satisfaction; and the other is taught by a white girl employed by the Methodist Missionary Society. I cannot speak of the latter from personal knowledge (I do not even know her name), but when I recently visited the reserve (at which time the school was not open) I made enquiries regarding it, and was informed that the teacher was a young girl about fifteen or sixteen years of age, and totally unfit for the position, and I am sorry to say that the Indians appear to take little or no interest in the school.

CHIPPEWAS OF NAWASH.

The census of this band shows a decrease of 8 persons: Sickness greatly prevailed among the children last winter; at the present time, however, they are very healthy.

These Indians have gardens and farms, which some cultivate very fairly, but the majority do not. I have used every effort in my power to induce them to turn their attention more to agriculture, but hitherto these efforts have only been partially successful. However, I do not despair, as the more intelligent are gradually being brought to realize the benefit to be derived from a systematic cultivation of the soil. And I am pleased to be able to report that they have materially increased their stock of cattle, and have some very superior cows.

There are three schools on the reserve, but two of them are at outlying small villages, with too sparse a population to keep up efficient schools. The central school, however, is more successful. The teachers are appointed by the Department and paid from the funds of the band.

There are two churches, a Methodist and a Roman Catholic.

CHIPPEWAS OF CHRISTIAN ISLAND.

This band numbers 310 persons, being an increase of 12, and of that number 88 persons reside on Manitoulin Island, and the statistics of whom are included in the report from the Northern Superintendency.

These are a remarkably well-behaved people, and generally of very steady habits.

They farm a good deal, fish, and, during the season of navigation, the young men are engaged in loading timber at the saw-mills on the north shore of Lake Huron, while the old people, women and children, look after the gardens and fishing.

There are two churches, a Roman Catholic and a Methodist.

There is one school teacher, who is an Indian, a son of the resident missionary, and appointed by the Methodist Missionary Society.

CHIPPEWAS OF RAMA.

This band numbers 254 persons, being an increase of one.

I have to speak favorably of these Indians. I think they are making sure progress in farming operations, to which they add hunting to a considerable extent, and the manufacture of baskets, fancy work and canoes.

There is little or no complaint among them.
 There is one school taught by a white girl, appointed by the Methodist Missionary Society.

CHIPPEWAS OF SNAKE ISLAND.

There are 133 persons in this band, being a decrease of 3.
 The Indians support themselves by farming, and also by working for the farmers on the mainland.

There is one school, the teacher of which is engaged by the Methodist Missionary Society.

The total number of Indians in this Superintendency is about 3,198, being an increase of 19 during the year.

The total amount of money distributed amongst them during the year for annuities, salaries, pensions, &c., was \$46,657.78.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WM. PLUMMER,

Superintendent and Commissioner.

ONTARIO.

NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY—DIVISION NO. 1,
 INDIAN OFFICE,

MANITOWANING, 29th September, 1880.

To the Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
 Ottawa.

SIR,—Herewith I have the honor to transmit tabular statement with statistics of Indian matter, within this Superintendency, for the year ended 30th June, 1879.

The general condition of the Indians has been fairly satisfactory, the crops having been good and provisions plentiful, and not more than the average amount of sickness having occurred. The few cases of real distress which came to my knowledge were reported to the Department, and were promptly relieved by grants of money. The advance which has taken place in the value of furs, has benefitted those Indians who devote themselves to hunting as a means of livelihood, while their gardening operations, although as yet on a very limited scale, greatly promote their health and comfort.

I have reason to believe that the actual earnings by hunting, fishing and quantity of crops raised, are greater than are shown in the tabular statement, the returns in which are furnished by the Indians themselves, and are generally understated by them, under the impression that if the Government knew how well off they really were, their payments might be reduced or withdrawn; the more intelligent Indians, however, seem proud of the large crops they grow and of their prosperous condition.

The settlement of this island and, the opening of taverns, has afforded facilities for intoxicants being obtained by Indians; the liquor is usually furnished by some white man who gives it secretly to the Indians. During the past year twelve Indians have been arrested for intoxication, at this place, and have been committed to the lock-up for various terms, from five to thirty days, but so careful are those furnishing the liquor to conceal their act, that no conviction therefor has, as yet, been obtained.

The power given by the Indian Act, 1880, to search for liquor on Indian Reserves will, I believe, materially aid in putting a stop to illicit drinking amongst them.

A general desire prevails amongst the Indian Bands, that a fishery in the neighbourhood of each reservation should be set apart for the exclusive use of the occupants, and the Indians at Wikwemikong have petitioned the Honorable the Minister of Marine and Fisheries on the subject. The rapid diminution in the quantity of fish, caused by the enormous catch of white fishermen who are furnished with vast quantities of nets and other fishing appliances, and the consequent difficulty the Indian fisherman, provided with only one or two small nets, now finds in obtaining the fish which forms a large portion of the food relied upon to support his family, has brought this matter into prominence in Indian Councils of late.

The repairs and improvements authorized to be made upon the roads in the neighbourhood of Lake Kagawong, have been completed; the amount granted for that purpose (\$1,500) having been expended: the worst places have been made passable, and the road, generally, greatly improved.

During the past summer the Indians of Wikwemikongsing have built a commodious church, to replace the one destroyed by fire last winter; a very creditable building has been erected.

The repairs and enlargement of the wharf, the property of the Department, at this place is being proceeded with and will shortly be completed.

A school was opened at Cockburn Island during the winter, an Indian, who had been educated at the Wikwemikong School, having been employed as teacher.

A school has also been opened at White Fish Lake Indian Reserve, and the school at Sheshegwaning, which had been closed for a time has been re-opened.

The building for the Industrial School at Wikwemikong is being proceeded with. I have occasionally visited the school at that place and have been well satisfied with the progress made by the children. I append an extract from a report by the Rev. D. Durouquet, S.J., on the subject:

"The two Industrial Schools at Wikwemikong, on the 30th June, had 78 pupils—34 boys and 44 girls. The boys are taught weaving, tailoring, shoe-making, farming and baking. The most part of them are yet too young to work at any trade, their time is divided between the various exercises of a boarding school. The progress made by such as are applied to the different branches of industry is encouraging, particularly when we consider that the Industrial School is only in its second year. The girls are taught in every branch of industry proper to their condition; as their school has been some years in existence their progress in weaving, sewing and all sorts of house-work, is certainly very satisfactory.

"New applications being made for admittance, it has been found necessary to erect much larger buildings. One for boys, 90 ft. x 40 ft., three stories high, has been commenced during the summer of 1879. Many Indians have been employed under the direction of excellent carpenters, and had a good chance for improvement.

"Only the first story will be completed for immediate use; it contains recreation rooms, dining room, kitchen, etc. The cost to the 30th June amounted to \$2,300, \$1,500 of which was from the balance of the Ontario Municipal Loan Fund.

"A blacksmith's shop has also been erected, but the furniture is not yet complete.

"It was also found necessary to put up a large addition to the female boarding house; carpenters are at work, and every effort is being made to have the frame raised and weather-boarded before winter."

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAS. C. PHIPPS,

Visiting Superintendent.

ONTARIO.
PARRY SOUND SUPERINTENDENCY,
PARRY SOUND, 30th September, 1880.

The Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor, along with the tabular statement for 1880, to forward this my report upon Indian Affairs in general in this Superintendency.

With regard to the return of crops asked for in the statement, I have to say that in general I find it impossible to get any reliable information. Last year the early frost so ruined both corn and potatoes that little or none was saved—not even enough for seed,—there was consequently a good deal of suffering in some of the bands; but to some of them who applied, the Department enabled me to give assistance to a certain extent, both in the way of provisions during the winter and seed in spring, but I made them understand that this assistance was only given under peculiar circumstances, and for this year, and not again to be looked for.

As to the crops this year, I find that some of the bands have done less than usual in that way. This they account for by saying, that, owing to the early frost, they had lost almost all their produce last year, and were unable to get seed in the spring. I pointed out to them that they had made no representation of this to me, that for this year, but this year only, I had been empowered by the Department to supply some seed to some of the bands which had made application, but where no application was made of course no seed was sent. This season again, I fear that early frost has caused much loss in places which, when I saw them in August, promised a good return,—at least such is the report of some Indians I have seen this week.

On Parry Island a fair quantity of land was under cultivation, and will give a good return. As I visited the Island a few days ago and inspected the gardens, I can speak from what I saw. The potatoes are good and safe. A considerable breadth of corn was planted; there is a fine crop of it, and also now safe. A fair quantity of beans was put in, and there is a fine crop. No wheat was sown; but such oats and peas as were sown promise a good return: in short the crops upon Parry Island are good.

Shawanaga.—This band having made application for assistance to the Department, received it, and when I saw their crops early in August they were good; but Chief James, whom I saw the other day, informs me that again the corn has been cut down by frosts, but some places not badly; but that some of the patches which, when I saw them, promised best had suffered most. This I am sorry for, as they really had taken considerable pains with their corn. Such peas as were sown in good time are safe and good, but those sown later are badly touched by the frost. Of potatoes, I think they will have a fair return, as early in August I got good potatoes there.

Henvey's Inlet.—This band also received assistance, but I cannot report so favorably of them. Seed potatoes, as much as they applied for, were sent; but no Indian corn, as they applied for none, although informed that seed could be sent. They had trusted to getting seed from Manitoulin, in which they were disappointed, and consequently but little corn was planted. What corn and potatoes they did plant was in general very carelessly put in, and when that was done the whole band left the reserve and did not look near it for a month: as they left breachy oxen, cows, horses and pigs at large, when I was at the reserve in the end of July, I found but little corn or potatoes left, and what was left was smothered by weeds. In general the only places where a crop could be looked for were some patches in the bush at a distance from the village.

Lake Nipissing.—This band has done less than usual in the way of raising crops; they said they had no seed. I saw some fair corn there, and a few potatoes, but not so much as usual.

Dokis' Band.—None of this band live on their reserve. Most of them are employed by Chief Dokis, who does a considerable trade with the Indians at Lake

Nipissing, but more farther north, where he has two trading posts conducted by his sons. Beside his house on Lake Nipissing I saw some good corn and oats, but not much of either.

Live Stock.—In this there is but little change; not much done in that way.

Schools.—Of these, I am glad to say, there are now three in full operation on different reserves, and a supplementary school on Parry Island has just been finished and handed over to me. I am now looking for a teacher for this school. The average attendance at these schools is fair, and in general the Indians are anxious for the education of their children. I was in hopes to have had by this time a report upon the schools from the Public School Inspector, but when he was in Parry Sound, a short time ago to examine teachers, it was during the holidays, and, therefore, none of the schools were open; he told me, however, that he would visit them in September or October.

At two of the schools the teachers are females; they have been in office now for some time, and give every satisfaction. At the third school there is a male teacher; he has only been a short time appointed, and as it was on a Saturday and Sunday I was at the inlet, I could not examine the school, but the teacher has a good recommendation from the Rev. Mr. Wilson, Sault Ste. Marie, and have no doubt will do well. The Indians seem to take a pride in their schools, and the trustees (Indians), are attentive to their duties as such.

As usual, some of the Indians have been applying to me for assistance to get horses and oxen, and I believe if they had them, more land would be cultivated; but I can only tell them I do not see any way to give, or get them the assistance they ask for.

I was in hopes, from what many of the Indians said, that they would take more to agriculture, but to fishing and hunting they still seem to look principally for their support. During the open season some of the bands work loading vessels and handling lumber, at which those who employ them say they work well, and for this they get good wages; but they do not work steadily at this, and indeed the loading part cannot always be had.

From my own observation, I cannot say that drunkenness prevails among them, as I do not see it, yet I believe more goes on than I am aware of; but I cannot get evidence to convict those selling liquor to the Indians, and it would only make matters worse to attempt a prosecution without being pretty certain of a conviction.

In conclusion, I would say that although no marked progress is to be seen from one year to another, nor indeed is such progress to be looked for, still I think an advance is being made, and being gradual is all the more to be trusted in, and to this I have no doubt the schools will materially contribute; but time must be allowed: The schools have but just been started, and it is only when those who have had the advantage of attending them become older that their effect can be seen.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. SKENE,

Visiting Superintendent,

Parry Sound.

NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY,—3rd DIVISION,
SAULT STE. MARIE, Oct. 12th, 1880.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to forward you my report of the Northern Superintendency under my charge, as requested by your circular.

During the past year there has been very little change to report among my Indians. Crops did not turn out so well as expected, and work was not so plentiful as usual, owing to the closing of the Victoria Mine, which gave a good deal of employment to the Indians on the reserve.

I regret to say that owing to the bad state of health of the Rev. E. F. Wilson, the principal of the Shingwauk Home for Indian boys, that institution has been closed for the last four months, but in the meantime considerable improvements have been going on in the way of enlarging the building.

The two Indian schools, in the Garden River Indian Reserve, have been better attended during the past year, but, I am sorry to say, there is still great room for improvement.

Several councils were held during the year, but nothing of any consequence resulted from them.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

WM. VAN ABBOTT,

Indian Lands Agent.

ONTARIO.

NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY,—4th DIVISION,
INDIAN AGENCY.

PRINCE ARTHUR LANDING, 30th September, 1880.

To the Right Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor herewith to transmit the annual tabular statement of statistics of Indian Affairs, for this division, for the year ended 30th June, 1880.

The Fort William Band have this year, for the first time, under instructions from the Department, elected three chiefs. This circumstance has tended to stimulate them to fresh exertions by way of improvement.

They are about to erect a town hall, 20x30, believing that the Government will render them such assistance as will enable them to accomplish their objects. This seems to be necessary, as they frequently meet in council, to discuss matters connected with the interests of the band. Their operations in agricultural matters are limited. Their fishing grounds being ample, they have very little difficulty in acquiring, from that source, a sufficient supply for ordinary requirements.

The chiefs are disposed to use their influence in preserving good order among their people, consequently but few cases of intoxication have occurred during the current year.

They have two schools, one for boys, and one for girls, which are considered to be in a reasonable state of prosperity. These schools have had a good effect upon the young people, as they exhibit an amount of intelligence superior to that of the older members of the band.

The Nepigon Band have superior fishing grounds, the best on the north shore of Lake Superior.

On the south shore, at Big Bay, Lake Nepigon, where a river runs into the lake, the Church of England Bishop of Algoma has established a mission and erected a building 20x30, which is intended to serve as a school-house and church. In making these improvements, they employed Indians to do their work. At Lake Helen, and also at Lake Nepigon, the Indians erected a school-house out of their "surplus distribution fund."

In respect to the small band at Pays Plats, they are in *statu quo*.

The Pic Band, which includes Long Lake, are the most difficult to manage on the north shore. This arises from the circumstance of Long Lake being drained by

the English River, which connects with the Albany River near Fort Henley, the latter river emptying into Hudson's Bay, at Albany Factory. Consequently the Indians there come into immediate contact with non-treaty Indians, north of the Height of Land. At the payment of their annuities this year, I was ably assisted by Judge Laird, the chiefs and an officer of the Honorable Hudson's Bay Company, and have, as far as possible, corrected my old list—it may not yet, however, be quite complete.

As to the Michipicoton Band who are, to a large extent, under the influence and control of the Honorable Hudson's Bay Company, and from whom most of them obtain employment, no changes of importance are observed among them.

There is a general desire, expressed by these bands, to be allowed locations for settlement and to have them defined and surveyed.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

AMOS WRIGHT,

Indian Agent.

EGANVILLE, 27th August, 1880.

The Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

DEAR SIR,—I have the honor to transmit tabular statement, with report of Indian affairs within this Agency for the past year, ending June 30th, 1880.

There is not much change to note during the past year.

In farming they have not made great progress, as some of them are old, feeble and sickly, and when they get seed make use of it for food; they have neither horses or implements of much use for farming. A school has been opened, which has made fair progress.

They have improved the roads since they got the tools for that purpose.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

HENRY GEORGE,

Indian Agent.

(Translation).

CAUGHNAWAGA AGENCY,

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

21st September, 1880.

The Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit, with the statistical details required, the following report upon the condition of the Indians of this reserve, for the year ended the 30th June last.

The harvest last year was good with the exception of the potato crop, but the appearances this year are very encouraging. Since the spring there has been less poverty amongst the Indians than for the same period last year.

The men have been more frequently employed to run the rapids on rafts.

Since the return of prosperity in the United States, bead work sells much better, especially when the Indians go to distant places for this trade. At the present time

there are many men and young persons who have been in California for more than a year. Unfortunately last year two of these young persons, who were peddling bead work, died at Bahama from an epidemic.

Most of the women of this village, gain a scanty livelihood for their families by working by the day, and often a part of the night, to make articles of bead work, for which the merchants more often pay them in provisions than in money. This work is not very remunerative, but it places them beyond absolute want. It is painful to have to say that many of these women support their husbands, who live in idleness; and that it is a recognized principle amongst a great many Indians, that it is the duty of the wife to support her husband.

Money is still scarce in the village, but not so much so as last year; at least this summer no one suffered from hunger, and it is to be hoped that there will be less distress next winter than last. What leads me to suppose this, is, that this year they have sown more Indian corn and potatoes than usual.

The difficulty of procuring the means to sow their lands in the spring, retards the progress of many of them in agriculture. They cannot at all times obtain grain on credit from the farmers of the neighboring parishes, because they have given out publicly that the law exempts the Indians from paying their debts. They even say that one or two of them, on this principle, did not wish to pay a cent to a white who had mowed their hay. This prospect of working without payment is not encouraging. Unfortunately, they have been confirmed in this idea, by a certain individual residing amongst them, who has a certain amount of influence over many of them.

We have not to regret, as last year, any catastrophies due to malice; in the month of May a fire took place—which was probably an accident. But their minds are not yet calmed; the old system of usufruct of the Seigniorie seems to have grown out of date. Many of them wish a change.

The poor and idle, who are many, covet the goods of those who by their labor and industry have risen above the ordinary level. If this question is not settled here for some years one can foresee that disagreement will always go on increasing, and will end in acts to be deplored. It is easy, some of them say, to take possession of a piece of land and fence it in, but it is no more theirs than mine. Those who have laid waste the wood on their land, disposing of it for a little liquor, claim to have the right to take that of those who have taken good care of theirs.

Cases of drunkenness were still to be seen during the summer, but less frequently than formerly; thus morals are fair.

The school is not well attended, notwithstanding the advice given to the parents; with the exception of some children who have gone regularly, and have made fair progress, the others attend irregularly and consequently make little progress. Doubtless the schoolmaster does his best, but in addition to the difficulty he labors under of trying to teach children who speak a different language from his own, he has not perhaps the secret of knowing how to attract them to the school, or of making it interesting.

Many Indians of the tribe who are in easy circumstances, or in a manner fortunate, live in first-class houses, and are an example to all the tribe on account of their wise conduct and the advanced ideas they profess. They highly appreciate the advantages of education and instruction; finding their school inadequate they place their children in the first educational establishments, colleges and elsewhere. Their daughters are sent to the best convents. These children make great progress, and much is to be hoped from the advantage which will result from it for the future emancipation of the Tribe of Sault St. Louis, who from the contact with civilization will advance more than the wandering tribes dwelling far from the civilized centres.

The Indians are all Catholics.

For the last year the number of deaths have exceeded that of the births; but it should be remarked that most of the deaths occurred among young children from fever, measles and other similar diseases, whilst amongst the adults the number is not greater than formerly.

It is difficult to state precisely the cause of these deaths among the children; one may suppose that the poverty of the parents, the unhealthy conditions of the houses, and the want of care of some of them.

These are the principal details I can give you, in regard to the state of the village and tribe during the past year.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

GEO. E. CHERRIER,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.
LAKE OF TWO MOUNTAINS AGENCY,
OKA, 27th September, 1880.

SIR,—I have the honor, in compliance with instructions received in your circular, dated the 20th July last, to submit the following report on Indian Affairs within this Agency for the year ended the 30th June, 1880; also the tabular statement, which contains all available information on matters of a statistical nature.

The crops in general last year turned out as satisfactorily as was anticipated, while those of the present season promise an average yield. This is gratifying to the agricultural portion of the band, who are thus not only amply recompensed for their labors, but also manage from year to year to secure, through this source, a fair livelihood for themselves and their families. It is much to be regretted, however, that so many of them, strong and able-bodied men too, are without lands here, for settlement, especially since it is their oft-expressed desire to abandon their roving life, and settle down permanently to the cultivation of the soil. Meantime these latter subsist chiefly by hunting, shantying, and the manufacture of those wares which are peculiar to their race, such as all kinds of baskets, bead work, and the like, all of which are precarious modes of maintenance at the best. Some of the more expert of them also engage, during certain periods of the year, in making lacrosses, hoops, axe-handles and snowshoes, for which they find ready sale, and obtain fair prices, in Montreal, Toronto, and other cities in the Dominion. Husbands are ably assisted by their wives in supporting their families.

Their dwellings are now fit for habitation, most of the old ones having this last summer undergone repairs; and here it is pleasing to record on behalf of the Indians their sincere thanks to the Department for its kind liberality in furnishing the material required for that purpose. A number of new buildings have also been put up during the year, while others are in course of erection, notwithstanding the persistent attempts of the Seminary to prevent it. The French people located here, of whom there are a great many, are a source of constant annoyance and trouble to the Indians. They are continually trespassing on their farms, cutting down and completely destroying their sugar bushes, which the possessors thereof have for years carefully guarded, and from which they derive, annually, some assistance through the sale of maple sugar and syrup made therefrom; the Indians inform me that a number of *habitants*, hailing from Montreal and other places in this Province, are, at this present time, busily employed in chopping cordwood and preparing saw-logs for shipment to foreign markets; while it is currently reported that their number is soon to be augmented by large importations from France, in Europe, for the purpose of cutting down and disposing of all the most valuable timber on this reservation; this the Indians aver they will resist, at any risk, as they will never allow the interests which they claim in these lands to be trampled upon in any such manner.

The local whites go further, and abuse in the most cruel way the horses, cows, and other animals belonging to the band, and execute their vengeance upon them in a variety of forms. The reward of twenty-five dollars (\$25) offered by the Department

last fall for the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons guilty of this grave offence, although failing to bring them to justice, has had, at least, the good effect of preventing, thus far, a repetition of such malicious conduct.

These and similar difficulties and persecutions are, however, likely to continue to exist so long as the land dispute, between the Indians and the Seminary, remains unsettled. The Indians are now becoming thoroughly roused to a sense of the great injustice that is being done them, and are resolved to defend themselves and their rights more rigidly in the future. It is well that they are so peaceably inclined and not possessed of a vindictive spirit, as otherwise retaliation, and probably bloodshed would be the result in almost every instance.

The arson case, as you are without doubt aware, is still before the law courts, and what the issue will be it is difficult to foresee. One of the accused, however, was tried and promptly acquitted before Justice Bourgeois at Aylmer in July last; and their counsel, feeling that such a positive result should be taken as a final settlement of the whole case, made application for the discharge of all the prisoners. This the prosecution strenuously opposed, and the consequence is that the untried ones are again held to appear at the same place in January next. It is to be hoped that this unprecedented case will soon be brought to a termination, and save the Indians further trouble and expense.

Referring to educational matters some twenty-five families, residing about four miles from this village, finding it impossible to send their children to the village school, have decided upon erecting a school house in their own neighborhood, where the wants of over forty children, of school age, will be met in the way of learning. Operations have already been commenced, and it is expected that the building will be completed and ready for occupation in a few weeks. It is a commodious one, and will be useful for other purposes as well.

Regarding the moral and intellectual *status* of the band there is nothing special to note, except that there is room for improvement.

Their sanitary condition is about the same as reported last year, and with the exception of a visit from the measles last winter, which proved fatal in a few cases, there were no epidemics among them during the year.

The use of intoxicants is of rare occurrence among them, and the Indians are quietly disposed, and on the whole well behaved.

The moneys and blankets transmitted by the Department during the year, for the relief of the aged and infirm members of the band, were disbursed as judiciously as possible, as was also the seed supplied last spring, all of which were much appreciated by those who received them. There is a good deal of difficulty attending distributions of this kind, from the fact that the entire band consider themselves justly entitled to a share therein. The \$912 granted by the Department, last winter, towards the purchase of lumber and nails to repair their houses, was expended to the best possible advantage in procuring the same; also the \$100 grant for seed.

The decrease of 25 in the population of the band, since last year, is owing to the recent removal of some three or four families to other parts for the winter season.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN MCGIRR,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.
ST. REGIS AGENCY,
DUNDEE, 30th August, 1880.

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

SIR,—According to instructions in your circular of the 20th ultimo, I have the honor to transmit the tabular statement together with this report.

There are no material changes to report of the condition of the Indians, or their affairs, within this agency since my last report.

The increase during the year is twenty-three, making in all one thousand and thirty-seven.

The disagreement mentioned in my last report as existing between the chiefs, was amicably settled at a council held lately, and a general hand-shaking took place between them, as well as those present belonging to the two parties; it is to be hoped that the arrangement will be permanent, for they caused more trouble by their conduct than all the rest of the band.

At this time the village of St. Regis is almost depopulated, as the Indians are nearly all away in different sections picking hops, and a number are employed not a great distance from here, as well as in the United States, in peeling bark.

There is a white man stopping near the province line on the American side, who once lived on this side but had to leave, who keeps liquor and sells to the Indians. The American authorities have not done anything to put a stop to it as yet, but I understand that the State Attorney has been notified of the fact, and it is to be hoped that a stop will be put to his unprincipled proceedings, as it causes trouble on this side. I have been informed that the Indians, on both sides of the province line, intend building a lock-up on the line, to be used by both parties, to lock up unruly drunken persons. With the exception of two or three Indians, who make considerable noise when under the influence of liquor, peace and quietness prevail in the village, as much so as in any other village.

There are some small Islands, of from three to six acres, in Lake St. Francis, below the village of St. Regis, that are of no material benefit as they are to the Indians (nor do I think they can, as far as they can be used for agricultural purposes, be of any use) that might be rented, as there are numerous applications for some of them, by parties who wish to build cottages on them for summer resorts, and would do the islands no injury; but the chiefs will not consent to having them rented; and the only reason that I can give is, that, they cannot get the rents into their own hands, instead of having it go into the general fund of the band.

The Indians of Cornwall Island wished to get up some regulations for the impounding of cattle trespassing; seeing that the island was in the Province of Ontario, and lying immediately opposite the Township of Cornwall, after corresponding with the Department in relation to the matter, I wrote some regulations in accordance with the by-law of the said township regarding cattle, which were submitted to them for approval. I received notice that a council was held on the 4th instant and they failed to pass the regulations, as they state, "on the ground that it is impossible to furnish a good fence as the law requires." So the matter stands at present.

The schools for the past year continue about the same; they are not attended as they ought to be, considering they are so well furnished with all necessary appliances for learning. Those who attend do not continue long enough at school to be materially benefited thereby.

The Indian church at St. Regis is still unfinished, and looks very bare in the inside. As there will be quite an amount of arrears of rents to be distributed among them before long, they should apply some of it for that purpose. They some time ago purchased an organ for the church, but find some difficulty in paying for the same.

I have read in stories that Indians have a very retentive memory; it may be when you do them an injury, but there are some things they do not seem to remember.

If there is anything they want, or wish to have done, and they are told they cannot get it or it cannot be done, with white people that would end it, but with them they will bring the same up again and again, whether they forget the answer that has been given them, or they think the continual asking will accomplish their wants, I do not know; another thing is that it is very difficult to make them understand anything they do not like or that does not suit them.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN DAVIDSON,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
ABENAKIS, VILLAGE OF ST. FRANCIS,
COUNTY OF YAMASKA, 19th September, 1880.

The Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit to you my annual report concerning the affairs of the Abenakis Tribe of St. Francis, together with the census and tabular statement, for the year ended 30th June, 1880.

It would appear from the census that there is a decrease of 28 in the population, but this is explained by the fact that 29 persons not entitled to be entered in the census, such as white men married with Indian women, &c., &c., had been included in the previous census who are excluded from that of the present year; if they were counted in this last mentioned census, it would show an increase of one soul for this year.

I will simply refer here to the difficulties which have arisen during this last year among the members of the tribe, leading to a division of them into two parties respectively, complaining of the bad administration, &c., of the Chiefs. This subject is well known to you, as action has been taken in the matter by the Government in instituting an inquiry, which I have held as requested, and which I hope to be able to report on to you in a short time. I am happy to say that the kind of animosity created by these troubles among the Indians, although it has not completely disappeared, has been considerably lessened by the lapse of time.

There is a point on which I am particularly happy to report favorably to you: it is the generosity with which the whole members of the tribe unite together to support and help those among them who are in need, either by sickness or poverty; they then forget all hard feelings, to obey only the voice of mutual charity.

As usual, I have to say that the progress in agriculture is very limited.

In conclusion, I may add that the returns of the hunt are yearly decreasing, but I can say that there is some marked progress in the manufacture and trade of the industrial works of the members of the tribe.

With respect to teaching, I am sorry to have to say that the deplorable apathy of some of the parents in neglecting to send their children to school is, to-day, as in former times, much paralyzing the progress of education, although I must, in justice, state that the constant efforts of our teachers have proved successful in producing some improvement, in this important branch of the affairs of the tribe.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. VASSAL,

Acting Indian Agent.

(Translation.)

VIGER AGENCY,
RIVIERE DU LOUP,
26th October, 1880.

To the Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my report to 30th June last. A tabular statement was sent you last month.

Sickness was prevalent amongst these poor Indians for a portion of the year, without being epidemic.

There were ten deaths during the year.

Their poverty is very great, they subsist for the most part by hunting and fishing, which scarcely amount to anything, as you will see by the tabular statement.

As I had the honor to remark in my report for 1877, the Indians do not wish to return to the St. Francis Reserve; the small houses I got them to erect there are in ruins, the boards, doors, windows, etc., having been removed to shelter them at Cacouna or elsewhere.

None of the band do any farming, with the exception of the widow of Paul Joseph, of Viger; she has built a small house, which is pretty comfortable, and raises nearly enough for her family.

All humbly submitted.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ANT. LEBEL,

Indian Agent.

(Translation.)

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
LAKE ST. JOHN AGENCY,
13th September, 1880.

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

SIR,—I have the honor, according to your instructions, to transmit my report for the year ended 30th June last, with the tabular statement.

Since my last report there is no perceptible progress to notice, in their farming and manner of living.

Their harvest last year was only middling, the cold in the beginning of September injured it greatly; this year's crop promises better.

Their hunt was fair this spring; if they would be more self-denying, and more economical in their purchases, they would certainly suffer less distress; they are the same as other Indians, without thought for the morrow. Next year I hope that the traders will sell nothing on the reserve, they would then have less chance for extravagance.

Suits have been commenced, and are still going on, against the whites who reside amongst them. These ejections are troublesome, make enemies, and there is much difficulty in arousing the Indians to vindicate themselves. I hope that in a short time we will regain our former tranquility.

I am happy to say that my Indians have worked well in keeping in repair the roads your Department made them construct two years ago. The whites have all been surprised, they did not expect such a result; this system of employing them to work

for themselves would have a good effect, if it was adopted for farming purposes their reserve would soon be cleared and nearly all occupied and farmed by them.

Notwithstanding the good advice of their missionary, parents are indifferent about sending their children to school.

The census is 268 souls, showing a decrease of 15 since last year.

The money received during the current year, has been disposed of for the assistance of the sick, widows, infirm and orphans, and for the purchase of seed grain.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

L. E. OTIS,

Indian Agent.

(*Translation.*)

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.
COUNTY OF BONAVENTURE, RESTIGOUCHE MISSION,
CROSS POINT, 5th October, 1880.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to send you, to-day, the report asked for; the delay in sending it has been unavoidable.

The Micmac Indians, of the mission of Ste. Anne of Restigouche, now devote themselves much more to the cultivation of the land than they formerly did. The decrease of game and the loss of the fish are the two causes which appear to have forced them to it. Unfortunately, the land fit for cultivation is commencing to be so scarce on the reserve that new families have much trouble in procuring a small piece. The small quantity of land held by many families prevents them raising hay, making it impossible for them to keep cattle.

During the summer months the liquor sellers have always been the cause of the ruin of many families. Now, with the assistance you have been good enough to grant for a lock-up, there is everything to hope that the law will be more respected.

As the Department of Public Instruction no longer continues the grant to the Indian Schools, it will not be possible always to keep the school in operation during the ten months of the scholastic year. Moreover, it will be necessary, from the present grant of the Indian Department, to see to the keeping of the school house and furniture in repair.

The tribe seem to be very tired of keeping repaired, chiefly for the use of the whites, the Cross Point road, which crosses the reserve. They neglect it very much, giving as a reason that they ought to have part of the seigniorial tenure money and also the money collected upon the reserve for taxes.

I remain, Sir,

Your very devoted servant,

OCT. DRAPEAU, Ptre.,

Missionary.

COUNTY OF OTTAWA,
 PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
 MANIWAKI, 11th October, 1880.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit you herewith, tabular statement showing the census, progress in agriculture and other industries, &c., of the Indians under my supervision during the past year. I have endeavored to make the figures as correct as possible.

There is a marked decrease in the population, which is principally owing to the number of deaths from small-pox. In accordance with instructions, and as a part of my duty, I have used every effort to induce the Indians, belonging to the River Desert Band, to settle on and cultivate the lands on the Maniwaki Reserve, and have strongly urged on those who have been making improvements to persevere. I am happy to state that my efforts have not been in vain. Several of those who had already settled on the reserve have made considerable "clearings" during the year, and several, who never before occupied any land, have settled down and made some improvements. As a rule, the most of the Indians on the reserve have devoted more time and attention to the cultivation of the soil, during the past year, than they have hitherto done.

I continue to urge upon them the necessity of procuring good cattle, which, when properly trained to work, would be of incalculable advantage to them in clearing new land, ploughing, &c., &c. A few Indians, acting on my advice, have purchased some young steers, and several others have promised me that they will also do so as soon as they can dispose of their farm produce in the fall. To guard against imposition or over-charge, I have instructed them not to close any bargains without consulting me, so as to give me an opportunity of inspecting the animals.

I distributed the seeds in the spring as carefully as possible among the Indians, giving to each one in proportion to the area of land under cultivation, and took particular pains to see that the seeds were properly planted. Some of the Indians arrived from the woods rather late in the spring to get their seeds planted in good season. On the whole, the crops on the reserve are considerably over the average; the yield of potatoes particularly has been much larger than usual.

The want of a better communication to the reserve is a great drawback. The main road is in very good condition, but there are no roads through the interior, excepting that portion which was made during the summer, from the main road as far as the Bitobe Creek. The work on that portion of the road was, according to your instructions, performed by the Indians. I was agreeably surprised to see how well they worked. The continuation of this road, as far as settlement extends, would open up one of the most fertile belts of land on the reserve; besides, it would benefit many Indians along that route, who have no other way to get out to market, or any other business, in summer excepting by canoe. The extension and completion of this road will also have a powerful tendency in inducing many Indians to settle along it.

The fur-bearing animals are rapidly decreasing, and many Indians who followed the chase, as a means of obtaining a livelihood, have now abandoned it altogether.

The Tête-de-Boule Indians are decreasing very fast; they lead a wandering life, and nearly all of them live by the chase. They visit the reserve periodically, and when the limited means they bring down with them, in the way of furs or moose moccasins are exhausted, they return again to the woods. I was particularly anxious to get some of those people to settle down on the reserve, in hopes that others of their tribe would be more easily induced to follow their example. I succeeded in getting two families of them to commence making improvements. The breaking out of small-pox amongst them greatly interfered with my scheme.

You are already in possession of all the facts in connection with the spread of small-pox among the Indians in my agency during the summer. A few observations, however, may not be out of place. As soon as the disease began to spread, the Indians became very much alarmed, particularly the Tête-de-Boules, who hastily

moved up the Gatineau towards their hunting grounds. They had not proceeded many miles when several of them died. The first five victims were decently interred by a Tête-de-Boule Indian named Jocks Keskenoyuet. The survivors hastened onwards, but before they had got north of the Baskating, fourteen more of them died of the fell disease, which had haunted them throughout their panic-stricken flight. All these were left unburied, their friends having deserted the bodies. The situation of the Tête-de-Boules at this time was very critical, as with small-pox making ravages amongst them, and their supply of provisions exhausted, they were reduced to a very destitute condition. As soon as the true state of affairs was reported to me, and acting under your instructions, I despatched a relief party in charge of Mr. Paul Riel to administer to their wants and supply them with provisions. Mr. Riel was familiar with the geography of the Upper Gatineau, and was well known among the Tête-de-Boules. His mission was a success. On his return he reported that he had visited all those in distress, relieved their immediate wants and interred all the deserted bodies. He also reported only one case of small-pox among the Tête-de-Boules when he left the Baskating. An Indian named John Baptiste Tonio, arrived from the Upper Gatineau a few days ago; he reports that three Indians had died of the disease after Mr. Riel's visit, but that the survivors are now all quite well. The Indians are very grateful for the relief sent them. To check the spread of small-pox on the reserve, I had all the uninfected Indians vaccinated, and the dwellings disinfected where disease had existed.

The death of Michel Apigon, one of the chiefs of the Desert Band of Indians (the particulars of which I have already reported to you), who was killed in a row between some whites and Indians at Maniwaki, on the 7th July, for a time seemed to mar the harmony which had hitherto happily existed between the two races in this locality. The Indians were very much agitated over the loss of their chief, and seemed desirous of retaliating. I told them that they must not violate the law, and to leave the matter in my hands, and that I would speedily have the accused parties arrested and brought to justice. They hinted that the law was partial and in favor of the whites. Their idea of partiality in the administration of justice arises from the fact that all persons committed to Aylmer Gaol for various crimes and offences from this section of the Gatineau Valley, for the last fifteen years, were all acquitted excepting two, and it so happened that those two were Indians. To disabuse their minds on this point, and to inspire them with confidence in the integrity of the law, I lost no time in making arrangements for the speedy capture of the accused, one of whom had fled up the Desert and the other up the Gatineau River. In a few days they were arrested and safely lodged in Aylmer Gaol, to stand their trial at the next Court of Queen's Bench. The successful capture and imprisonment of the accused had a good effect on the Indians, and helped to create a healthy sentiment of respect amongst them for legitimate authority.

I regret very much to state that the liquor traffic among the Indians in my agency has not decreased. I have endeavored to check the evil but have failed, as it is impossible to get such information as will secure the conviction of the offenders. The Quebec Government are, to a very great extent, blameable for this state of affairs, as they increased the number of licenses to sell liquor in Maniwaka Village during the year, although they had been petitioned, and earnestly requested not to grant any, by the most respectable portion of the community in Maniwaki and vicinity.

Owing to the existence of small-pox, the number of children attending the Maniwaki School during the summer was very much below the average; I expect, however, in a short time, when all danger of the disease shall have passed away, that the parents will send their children to school again, as usual.

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

CHAS. LOGUE,
Indian Agent.

(Translation.)

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
COUNTY AND DISTRICT OF SAGUENAY,
NOTRE-DAME BETHSIAMITS,
20th September, 1880.

To the Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor, as Superintendent of the Montagnais Indians, to submit for your information a tabular statement with my report, containing information collected by me, the result of observations made during my visit amongst the different bands under my care, who live at Grande Romaine, Natashquan, Mingan, Seven Islands, Godbout, Escoumains, and the Reserve of Notre Dame Betsiamits.

GRAND ROMAINE.

I met with 31 families, 3 widows with children, 1 orphan girl and 2 orphan boys, 13 families whom I did not see; were then in the woods, the total number are estimated at 171 souls; next year I hope to give you a correct census, as I know they will be glad to meet their agent.

Charlie Lafontaine is Grand Chief; they all live in wigwams of birch bark; the result of the hunt was small last winter, but there is not much poverty, those that are better off assist the poor. I had no annuity to distribute amongst them; they say they would be very glad to receive it like their other brothers.

There was no sickness. There were some cases of liquor having been supplied by a trader of the neighborhood, but as there was no Magistrate on the spot to make him pay a fine, I had to content myself with giving him a good lesson, which I hope will make him more careful in the future; but, unfortunately, other roving traders can supply their wants.

At present Grande Romaine will be the great rendezvous for all the Indians, from St. Augustine to the east of Natashquan. I know that this will be the best place for them on account of the game and seal in the summer,—it is also what they wish.

These Indians are all Catholics: their missionaries will build a chapel next spring. The Hudson's Bay Company intend to establish a store there for the Indians. I am very glad on their account as it will, perhaps, be the means of driving away the traders who demoralize so many of these poor Indians.

I have talked with them and advised them to fish for cod while they are at the sea; they are pleased, and will be disposed to do so; they already have six boats, but they will require lines, hooks, salt, barrels, and a seine for *capelin*, and a wooden building for storing their fish; two herring nets would also be of great assistance; by this means they could live well in the summer. They wish to have the River Grande Romaine to fish for salmon and trout; they ask your Government to be good enough to give it to them, and supply them with nets.

No farming can be done there, not even for potatoes; the soil is only sand and rock, called *plaqué*, covered with moss; wood is scarce, and what there is, small and stunted; the spring is late, autumn early, the climate is cold—it freezes every month during the summer, so the settlers on the coast say. At the time of my visit, the 17th and 18th June, ice and snow was still there, and it was very cold.

These Indians complain that the whites wrong them, by preventing them from hunting the seal on the ice in the spring, either by driving them away or ill-treating them, as at the Bay of Manshonache, Point Marier, and at Wattohiakastic to the east of Grande Romaine.

These Indians go a great distance into the woods; they usually arrive here from their hunting grounds about the first of June, and return by the end of July, and then they all go to the woods, old as well as young, widows, &c.

 NATASHQUAN.

I met with 18 families and two widows, 83 souls in all.

While passing there on the 16th June for Grande Romaine they were all in the greatest misery, some of them had not eaten flour this Spring, they were dejected, badly clothed, and it was painful to see them; I at once distributed the \$75 that you had given me, in provisions, powder, shot, caps, and some clothes, which made them more cheerful and pleased with the assistance coming at that time. I went on to Grande Romaine, and on my return to Natashquan I visited all these families and took the census, as above; they had no chance during the winter of hunting for furs and game, nor for seal on their return to the sea, which was the cause of their suffering from hunger. At present there is nothing for them to do at Natashquan. They say they are too many white settlers on their hunting grounds. I think that this is the case. They have two useless boats, no house nor chapel, and the Hudson Bay Company have withdrawn their stores on account of the traders, which is an additional misfortune. They all wish to leave the place, and to settle with those of Grande Romaine. After having seen their great poverty, I have advised them to go to their brothers at Grand Romaine, where they would have game and seal while waiting to return to the woods, and they could fish for cod next year, unless your Government will give them the River Natashquan for salmon fishing; I know that it is your intention. I will be very glad to fish the river on their account, or lease it, for they are incapable of utilizing the product of it. If I had the river I would take a Reserve for them next year, wood is convenient, and they could remain in their respective places; but there is no farming to be done, the land is unfit for cultivation, the climate is cold.

There is no sickness, nor have I been able to learn of any serious cases of drunkenness amongst them, for a very good reason—they have no money to buy liquor; yet there, as elsewhere, traders of that class are not wanting.

MINGAN.

I met with 32 families, 9 widows, 3 of whom had children, 1 orphan boy, 5 orphan girls, in all 145 souls. Minthemum is under Chief.

Mingan, one of the oldest posts of the Montagnais, has a good harbour. I visited this post the 25th of June, and immediately went over the place for land for a reserve.

They had a middling catch of furs; there is little distress amongst them, with the exception of the aged, widows, &c., to whom I made the payment of the grant in provisions.

There is no contagious disease, only ordinary complaints. They live in cotton tents, and wigwams of birch bark; they have a good chapel. Formerly they lived in two log cabins (or rather camps); at present these are no longer serviceable.

These Indians go early in the fall to the woods, and return late in the spring. They are now all in the woods for the winter, with provisions advanced them by the Hudson Bay Co. They have no land at all; besides, the land is unfit for cultivation. They much prefer the woods, it is their nature.

Following your instructions I counselled them to fish, which they are disposed to do; they have two boats, but there are no cod at Mingan; they all wish to fish for salmon, had they a river; they address your Government to give them the River Mingan.

The Hudson Bay Company have a good store there for the necessary requirements of the Indians, if they wish to profit by it. At Mingan, as elsewhere, they spend too much of their time with traders, which is bad for them; it is one of the causes of their present poverty.

At the time of my visit I had not a single case of drunkenness to deplore; all the traders were on their guard, but in the absence of the agent they always find the means of bringing in these wretched liquors, for what reason? to attract the sympathy of the Indians so as to be able to deceive them, and to obtain their furs at a small price

I was obliged to spend eight days at this post waiting for a passage. During this time I was always with the Indians, counselling and encouraging them.

SEVEN ISLANDS.

I met with fifty-two families, six widows, of whom four had children, and three orphan girls, in all 260 souls.

The greater number had a middling catch of furs, and had sold them to the Hudson Bay Company and to traders to pay their last year's advance.

I had sent them forty bushels of potatoes to sow, but they did not sow any, they ate them, saying that the Queen was very good to have sent them potatoes. The land is not fit for cultivation, like all the other places on the north coast below here.

I distributed the balance of the grant to the poorest, in provisions, for there are always poor people amongst them.

During the winter, while in the woods, a family was found in distress without provisions; nothing at all to hunt; the man died of hunger; the family was assisted by other travelling Indians.

The Indians at Moisie are the same as those of Seven Islands. They have never had a post at Moisie. In future I will only speak of the Indians of Seven Islands. For example, the River Moisie is the channel of communication for those who direct their steps towards the interior; they dwell in cotton tents and wigwams of birch bark; there is only one old house there, a chapel, a store of the Hudson Bay Company, and they have three worthless boats. Next year they say they will fish for cod if they have the means, lines, hooks, salt, a seine for *capelin* and good boats; they also ask for a place to fish salmon. I have seen no other place than the Moisie for that purpose, but the river is leased to Mr. Holliday. Going along the Moisie the Indians often ask for salmon from Mr. Holliday; he never refuses them, which is an act of charity on his part.

The Indians would be better pleased to have a river for salmon fishing than to have the grant, for they say they could all share equally. Of late years the grant given them by your Government appears to me to have been badly distributed by Chief Minpartenmaire Merrick; he lacks energy, but is overbearing and pretentious. He shares the grant with his large family and principal friends, who usually spend their time at Moisie while they are at the sea. Such are the Moisie band.

There is no sickness among them. There is plenty of liquor at Seven Islands, all the resident traders have it, and many of the travelling traders also furnish their share. I was obliged to remain fifteen days, while the Indians were all assembled for their mission, in order to prevent drunkenness; the greater number listened to me. At this time I made a deposition against one of the traders of the place for selling liquor to the Indians. I hope the magistrate, when he goes to Seven Islands, will fine him. This would have a good effect and be an example for the future.

GODBOUT.

I met with 4 families, 4 widows, 3 with children, in all 31 souls.

At the time of my visit they were not in distress, nor sick.

The number of families appeared to have decreased; many had gone to Seven Islands and Bethsiamits.

They have a good chapel, and three well kept houses, but they always like to have a wigwam near their houses.

In the spring I sent them 40 bushels of potatoes; they sowed a good part of them; they failed either on account of their bad quality or from the bad soil, or the climate; they looked badly and promised a small yield. The Indians told me that the potatoes never ripened there, and that they spoiled in the winter.

As they could live this summer without distress, I did not give them much. I kept the balance, which I will distribute to them this autumn in flour, which will be a great assistance in the winter for the aged and widows who remain at the sea.

There is only one merchant trader in the neighborhood. At the present time, I do not know of a case of drunkenness; these Indians are more sober than elsewhere. There is very little hunting to be done at Godbout. The whites injure them. Even last winter a Canadian maltreated one of these poor old Indians, disputing his road to the hunt. This Canadian was prosecuted for the assault. The land they have always occupied from time immemorial is nearly all stripped by the neighboring families.

ESCOUMAINS.

I met with ten families and one infirm old widow, in all 50 souls.

Escoumains is an old Indian post. In winter the Indians hunt for furs and seal; sometimes they also hunt seal in the summer. They make snowshoes, which they sell to the whites. The women make sealskin tobacco-pouches and moccasins of cariboo and sealskin, worked and embroidered in silk, which they sell to the whites.

They have five small houses, in good repair, and are neat in their dress. They have no chapel, they attend the chapel of the whites.

They have no land for a reserve; they occupy a property now granted to Mr. E. Vaehon. These Indians have occupied this land for more than 30 years. The proprietor would part with it at a low price. If your Government wishes to buy it, the Indians ask for it; it would make them a small reserve. In addition to this, if your Government would give them potatoes and grain, which they could sow next spring, it would assist them to live. This land would be easy to cultivate; seed would grow easily. This small band has never had a grant; they would be very thankful to have one.

Some of these Indian families go to Tadousac during the summer, where they can more easily dispose of their work to tourists who visit the place at that time. They are civilized and well conducted, the greater number are sober; the liquor sellers are on their guard. I cautioned them all, at the time of my visit, in the month of August last, and I hope it will have a good effect. There is no sickness among them.

RESERVE OF NOTRE DAME BETHSIAMITS.

I was not able to take a correct census at Bethsiamits; a good many families had gone to the woods at the time of my return from the lower posts. I hope to give you a correct one next year. I counted about 520 souls.

Jean Baptiste Estlo is Grand Chief, and is very respectable.

I bought 322 bushels of potatoes for them; they only sowed about 25 bushels, and ate the rest; potatoes do not mature here, and what are gathered in the fall spoil in the winter for want of ripeness. The spring is late; the Indians usually arrive from the woods in June, and return in August; this is the reason why they plant little.

The grant sent me last spring I distributed, some of it to the most needy; with the exception of the potatoes, they would be able to get through the summer. This autumn I will distribute the balance to them, which will be of great assistance for the winter, for many widows, old people, orphans and infirm persons remain on the reserve.

The Indians of this reserve are generally well clothed and have 28 houses, in bad repair, still they are fit for them; they also have a good large chapel.

They have had no contagious disease this summer.

The absence of traders from the reserve has been productive of good; there is more quietness, but a good deal still remains to be done, for the reserve is surrounded by traders; they will require continual watchfulness for liquor—notwithstanding that drinking seems to have diminished the Indians still often obtain liquor, and just now it is impossible to find out from whom they get it; but I must speak in favor of the agents of the Hudson Bay Company, who never give a glass of liquor to the Indians.

On the 27th of March last Mr. Matheson, of the Hudson Bay Company, distributed gratuitously 17 barrels of flour to the widows, orphans and aged, which saved them from misery; this is a further benefit of the Hudson Bay Company.

A school on the reserve would be of great good; there are always enough children left behind during the year to attend the school; it would be a good example to the children, whose parents are so demoralized. Now there are scarcely any salmon in the River Bethsiamits; they only took about 30 salmon this summer; this is owing to the noise of a saw-mill, a steamboat, and the running of the logs on the river, and by their boat poles used for going up the river, the workmen of the mill disturb all the places where the salmon deposits its spawn; this increases the distress of the Indians. The catch of furs and game has also grown less.

Two poor Indians died from hunger, during the winter, in the woods, *whilst hunting*; their families were assisted by other Indians.

GENERAL REMARKS.

So far, some with exceptions, I am satisfied with the Montagnais Indians of Grande Romaine, Natashquan, Mingan, Seven Islands, Godbout and Escoumains; they were very pleased to see me, and are thankful to the Government for having given them an agent to look after their interests, and have listened to the advice I have given them on the part of the Government. But this is not the case with the Indians of Notre Dame Bethsiamits; they are generally drunken, demoralized, proud and suspicious. I attribute this to the traders, who supply them with drink and give them all kinds of bad advice; these traders also do their best to set them against the agent and even against their missionaries. I know two of the principal of these traders, whom I will willingly name if I am allowed; these traders do all they can to enlist the sympathy of the Indians in order to obtain their furs.

The loss of the salmon fishing on the coast, has been the cause of much suffering to the Indians, and the great number of whites or farmers stationed on the coast are masters everywhere; they take much of the fur, seal and game, depriving the poor Indians of so much that it injures them.

The Indians only hunt to feed and clothe themselves, and not to make money; as long as they live from one day to the next they are satisfied; they are generally generous among themselves, the better off assisting the poor.

The grant given by your Government to each post for the Indians, from what I now know, has been judiciously distributed except at Seven Islands (or Moisie), where Chief Minpartemire Merrick kept it for his family and some of his friends, as I have before remarked in speaking of Seven Islands.

I am informed that if the Indians had never left off trading with the Hudson Bay Company, they would still live well and would want for nothing; it is on account of their paying too much heed to traders, who deceive them in every possible way, that the Hudson Bay Company make them little advance now.

At Mingan, Seven Islands, I saw few potatoes sown. I asked the agents at the posts why they did not sow more; they said, see for yourself; the land is unfit for cultivation; it would require much manure, and other soil than rock, and a milder climate. Potatoes would freeze every month of the summer, and would not ripen, and would rot in the winter. At Point Esquimaux, likewise, in reply to my request at the time of my passing there, I was told that more than 2,000 bushels a year were brought down for the requirements of the place.

My opinion is, from the experience I have had for a long time on the north shore of the River St. Lawrence, that it is useless for the Indians to farm when the whites do not attempt it. Should the Indians farm it would cost your Government more than they would make by it; beside, these Indians go so far to their hunting grounds, that it is necessary for them to leave early and return late in the spring, having to wait for the ice on the lakes and rivers to melt, and for the water to fall in the rivers before returning. They are usually ten months on their trip. It is easier for them to live in the woods; it is their nature. I believe hunting to be their greatest interest.

During the time they are in the woods they are not exposed to demoralization, nor to contagious disease.

The Indians are by nature nomadic. Certain posts seem to have grown less, while others have increased, but this only by the change of some families who remove from place to place. The Montagnais are a roving tribe.

It is impossible for me to give a statement of the quantity of furs taken, as the Indians sell the greater part of them to the traders. Perhaps I may be able to give you an idea next year.

At present the Indians are all in the woods with the necessaries for the winter, that is, all those who can hunt.

I took it upon myself to take to Beauport Asylum, at Quebec, an old Montagnais woman who was crazy and out of her mind. I was not able to watch her here, and I feared that the Indians would abandon her. At the same time I took an orphan girl to the Convent of the Sacred Heart at St. Sauveur de Quebec, that the good Sisters might keep her.

I hope that your Government will give me something for these expenses.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your very obedient servant,

L. F. BOUCHER,

Indian Superintendent.

BEAR RIVER, 11th September, 1880.

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 and tabular statement:—

I found the year ending 30th June, 1880, one of the hardest I have ever known; the low price of furs, and also porpoise oil, I suppose, had something to do in making the times hard, as hunting and killing porpoise are the two principal industries that the Indians of my agency engage in, and when the price of oil and fur are good, there are many that can really make a good living; but as the Indians never lay by a dollar, they are sure to be in trouble the first approach of hard times. I had an unusually large number of aged and helpless to care for last winter. The way I managed this was to allow a certain amount weekly to families that would board them; by this means I managed to do a great deal of good; these old people always very grateful for help when it is so much needed; quite a number of them died during the winter. I cannot report any marked improvement in farming. The Micmac was never intended for a systematic farmer; those that plant, do so in small patches, raising barley enough to get them through the winter; potatoes are the only thing raised to amount to much.

The reserves are very rough, almost covered with granite; there is excellent grazing ground on the reserve which the Indians hire annually to the white people; this, I consider, is the best use we can make of it at present.

I can see a marked change in the children that attend school; when these attain to the years of man and womanhood, we may reasonably expect improvements that we look for in vain at the present time.

The moral character of the Indians, as a general thing, is quite as good as can be expected, when the manner in which they are brought up is considered. I regret to say that, notwithstanding the stringency of the liquor law, there are in many cases a too free use of ardent spirits, which always has an immoral tendency.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN HARLOW,

Indian Agent.

INDIAN AGENCY No. 2,
CORNWALLIS, KING'S COUNTY,
NOVA SCOTIA, 30th August, 1880.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to send you, by to-day's mail, a tabular statement of Indian Affairs in this Agency for the past year, ending June 30th.

I do not pretend that it is strictly accurate, but approximately near the truth.

The increase in population is caused by the influx of several families from adjoining counties.

In the column for Decrease, the seven deaths which have occurred are not counted in.

The land (ten acres), purchased at Cambridge, is the only Government property, strictly speaking, in this agency.

The land on which Mr. Glode resides (1½ acres) was purchased by Father Holden from Knowlan, and the consideration money paid, but whether from Government funds or private, I cannot say, but have taken steps to ascertain the truth, and will apprise the Department of the result.

There is little or no sickness among us at present, and I am supplying but one family with a weekly allowance of flour.

Your obedient servant,

J. E. BECKWITH,

Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA.

INDIAN DISTRICT No. 3,

CALEDONIA, 12th September, 1880.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to forward for your inspection this my annual report, with tabular statement.

The crops this year are fair. Hay is very scarce, whilst potatoes are more plentiful than last year.

Two or three children of this Agency have been attending the public school at Milton during the past summer. I hope to see the number increase next year.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS J. BUTLER.

NOVA SCOTIA.

INDIAN DISTRICT No. 4,

CHESTER, 22nd September, 1880.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit, with the accompanying tabular statement, the following report on Indian Affairs in my district.

I am much pleased to be able to state that I have noticed a gradual improvement, morally and socially, among many of the Indians of this county since my last

report. They are evincing each year a stronger desire to become owners of strips of land, and to build frame houses in place of the old camp. This is noticeable, especially, in Bridgewater and vicinity.

The crops this year, as far as I can learn, will compare favorably with those of any previous years. The hay and potato crops especially are beyond our best expectations. The only drawback at present is a symptom, in some places, of the "dry-rot" in the potato. I received from the Department, during this year, eighty-eight dollars (\$88), all of which I expended in the purchase of seed grain, blankets, and in relieving poor and distressed families. Receipted accounts have already been forwarded to the Department for the above amount. I do not know of more than two families who suffered from extreme want last winter. My attention was called to one very sad case about the middle and coldest part of the year. The family in question lives in Bridgewater, beside four other camps. When I arrived at the spot, I found the father and mother in the last stages of consumption, without fire, food or clothing. They told me they had been in that state for three days and nights. I can safely say they were the coldest days and nights of the whole winter. By the means of speedy aid from the Department, together with the help solicited from kind, charitable friends, I was soon able to administer amply to their wants. Both have since become victims to this disease. There are some eight or ten families living along the shores of the LaHave River, who make out a livelihood by salmon fishing, hunting, coopering and basket-making. Nothing can induce them to settle down on the reserve. A few cases of drunkenness and immorality have been brought under my notice, but the great majority, I am happy to say, are a law-abiding people.

All the Indians in my district are Roman Catholics, and attend divine service very regularly. We have no schools. This is due, in a great measure, to the Indians being much scattered—living in small groups at a distance of twenty-five and thirty miles apart.

With a view to the prevention of trespassers on the reserve, and with a hope of encouraging more and more a love for self-aggrandizement and industry, I suggested over a year ago, to have the boundary line defined, and also the respective lines of each one, that every one might know his own land, and for whom he was working. The work was accomplished some months since, at the cost of seventy dollars (\$70), and, I am pleased to state, things have been presenting a more satisfactory appearance ever since. I thought it expedient to have the reservation divided into lots of one hundred acres each, thus allowing each family a sufficient amount of wood and tillage land for the making of a good farm. In a circular from the Department, dated July 20th, I was asked my views regarding the establishment of a system of Municipal Government among the Indians of my district. I beg leave to state here, I feel confident such a system would prove wholly impracticable in this county. The Indians are not intelligent enough to assume responsibility of such a nature.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. J. McCARTHY,

Indian Agent.

BEDFORD, HALIFAX,

NOVA SCOTIA, 5th August, 1880.

To the Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

HON. SIR.—As it is necessary now to send the annual report on this Agency I enclose it in duplicate. There is little to add to the report of the previous year. For the most part, the Indians of Halifax County are very poor. They are

scattered about the county, and do not congregate in any other locality so largely as in Dartmouth. However, many from other counties have come to Bedford, Dartmouth and other places near the city, and camp there during the summer. A project was on foot by the Government to purchase a property at Cole Harbor for the Indians. The title of the said property had been submitted to the Minister of Justice for examination; I have heard from a lawyer of his office that the property has been surveyed, and that they are satisfied with the title. It would be a great thing to have it secured for them. I regret to say that, owing to their nearness to the city of Halifax and to Dartmouth, and their apparent fondness for those places, that many Indians are addicted to liquor, and one man returning from Halifax lost his life by it last winter. They do not do much on the land, as their own reserves are mostly valueless. They live principally by fishing, hunting, basket-making and cooperage. They are all Roman Catholics.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. C. O'CONNOR.

SHUBENACADIE, 28th September, 1880.

To the Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—Enclosed please find tabular statement, as nearly correct as I could possibly make it, as there are only three men in the tribe that seem capable of doing business, and those three I have appointed a committee to oversee the settlement, and thus help me in the work.

One difficulty in making up the statement is, that they have not all their grain thrashed, but I have made, as I think, a neat calculation as to the amount, which, though not large, is pretty fair, considering they have no manure for their lands.

Some of the tribe have more lands than they are working at present, but there are no others that seem as if they would like to get any of it, and when they do you will see by the statement there is plenty of it.

Some of the tribe who have been shifting from one place to another have, since you began to give them encouragement, returned to their old place.

A matter which they complain of is, that one mill on the stream above them flows saw-dust on their lands, and another below them during the spring freshet backs the water and overflows the land, and one man says spoiled a considerable quantity of his hay.

Another matter in which they seem greatly interested is a school which they say they must have, as they do not want their children to grow up in ignorance, as they have done.

They have among them one of their own tribe, named Joseph Cope, who is capable of teaching their children, having got an education in a neighboring city, and they begged me to ask you to assist them in this matter at once.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES GASS,

Indian Agent.

TRURO, N.S., 4th September, 1880.

To the Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I cannot give you very much of a report for year ending 30th June, 1880, as my appointment as Indian Agent took place on April 27, this year. I received in May, \$25 for purchase of seed grain for the Indians of this county, which has been expended as shown by my statement to the Department. It certainly was a great help, and will, I hope, be the means of preventing them in many instances asking for aid from the local authorities, during the coming winter. They have no reserve, and possess no land in the County of Colchester, which, if it were the case, would facilitate improvement among them very much.

I am, yours, &c.,

D. H. MUIR, M.D.,

Indian Agent.

PARRSBORO, N.S., 1st November, 1880.

To the Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor herewith to submit, for the information of the Department, the inclosed tabular statement, with report for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

The health of the Indians in this agency has been good, and the increase in population much greater than would appear from the census returns for the year; this is due to several families having, during the past year, moved into the adjoining county. The band living at Halfway River, are, in many respects, advancing in the habits of civilization. They are beginning to appreciate the interest taken in them by the Department, and to see the necessity of devoting more attention to agricultural pursuits; many of the men work out with the farmers and lumbermen in the neighborhood, but their wages are so small that they can do but little towards supporting their families, and, I am afraid, in the coming winter many of them will suffer from hunger and privation.

They have no school, but several of the children have at different times attended the district school in their neighborhood.

The crops last year were good, but several of the families lost their potatoes, their cellars not being frost-proof.

As a whole, the Indians belonging this agency are a peaceable and temperate people. I have heard of but one case of drunkenness during the year.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. T. CLARKE,

Indian Agent.

PICTOU, NOVA SCOTIA, 1st October, 1880.

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

SIR,—Changes in the habits and circumstances of Micmac life are so slow of formation, that one finds little to report from year to year. But if a more lengthened period, a quarter of a century for instance, or even a decade, be taken at once into review, a well-defined transformation, though almost imperceptible in its progress,

will yet be found to have been effected. Pictou Indians can scarcely be said to-day to lead a nomadic life; and yet it is impossible to point out the precise date at which their wandering customs ceased to exist. Any person here, who has reached middle age, remembers, quite distinctly, when they subsisted exclusively on the fruits of the chase. They hunted at all seasons, and to this employment they, very rarely, added the labor of catching a few fish, and that too after the most primitive of fashions. The women, indeed, plaited a few baskets, which were purchased more as toys than as articles designed to serve any useful purpose. The men rarely stayed more than a few weeks, particularly during the summer, in any one place. The tribe were thus essentially a wandering, homeless race, dependant on the chances of game and venison, and on the spear and the rifle, for means to eke out a very precarious livelihood. Wherever they chanced to alight they built wigwams, covered with birch bark, and constructed canoes largely of the same material to convey themselves and their *pénates* from one very temporary resting place to another. Thus lived our Indians a few years ago, a harmless, but a useless life.

To-day, however, a change forces itself on the notice of the least observant. They build permanent houses. They congregate on their reserves. They possess boats, and many of approved appliances for fishing with hook and line, and sometimes with nets. They are not unfrequently employed at full wages, on public and other works, in company with their brethren of European extraction. They have "a turn" for woodwork of any description and devote much of their time to it. The gun still hangs up over their doors, but they rarely take it down, unless an actual temptation entices them, in the shape of a flock of sea-fowl flying over their village.

Unlike their brethren in some other parts of this Province, they pay little or no attention to farming, and make scarcely any preparation for winter, and, unhappily, this is the season in which their woodwork is at a discount, fishing is impossible, and their village is not accessible enough to enable them to avail themselves of other stray chances of paying labour. They had planted a few bushels of potatoes the preceding spring, and committed a small variety of other vegetable seed to the ground, but their harvest, though of much assistance during the fall and early winter months, is entirely inadequate to the demands made upon it, and before the snow disappears, they are, as a rule, absolutely destitute of food. It is the same experience every year.

There is one trait in the character of our Micmacs which cannot be too highly praised. Living as they do, they frequently suffer many privations. This evening they have not to-morrow's breakfast in reserve for themselves and families, and yet a case of theft from their white neighbours, is, I believe, utterly unknown. The gradual elevation of a race with a fine characteristic like this so firmly impressed ought not to be despaired of. As to the rest the average Micmac is chaste, patient, temperate and reverential towards the aged, affectionate in his domestic relations, and charitable, when means and opportunity permit, to his less favored Indian brother.

The absence of schools has been a serious privation. Very few persons can even read, not one can be regarded as a scholar. The earlier missionaries had invented a system of hieroglyphics, which they subsequently gathered into a volume, and handed to the first converts. By the good offices of a religious foreign society, a reprint was made a few years ago, and many copies of this later edition are now in circulation. The publication is in two small separate volumes, which contain the Lord's Prayer, the Creed, the Hail Mary, a few other simple supplications, the Ten Commandments, the principal Roman Catholic Ecclesiastical Precepts, the entire service of the Mass, the Office for the Dead, several selections from Sacred Scriptures, and a summary of Christian doctrine in catechetical form; this, I need not say, is the poor Micmacs greatest treasure on earth; father has explained to son, and son to grandson, this simple record, through two hundred and seventy consecutive years. Each Sunday evening, the head of the family, with profound reverence, takes "the book" into his hand, deciphers it from beginning to end, and then with great earnestness, impresses what he considers its most important truths on the minds of his by no means inat-

tentive hearers. Yet there are many drawbacks to this mode of teaching. The volumes are hieroglyphic. Their perusal imparts no conception of a written alphabet, of arithmetic, of secular history, of current events, or of literature properly so-called. The world that lies outside of personal observation is unknown to the ordinary Micmac.

Last year the erection of a small, yet comfortable and sufficiently commodious, school-house was begun in the Indian Village at Boat Harbor, and with the assistance received from your Department, was this year fairly finished. A young lady (Miss Jollymore) whose attainments easily procured her a first-class license at the provincial examinations, and whose many good qualities otherwise render her services as teacher particularly valuable, undertook to open school in the new building. Her labors so far, have been very successful. I base great hopes on this. Parents and children seem equally anxious to second her efforts; and, if the experiment results (and I have little doubt it will) as beneficially as we all anticipate, the advantage to the race must be signal. Were nothing to be gained but the means of passing the long winter evenings, in listening to the harmless tales of adventure in which the poor children of the forest delight, the amelioration, in the monotonous character of their existence, would be worth striving for. But I anticipate more; I look forward to the time when the young Indian may become an accountant, a clerk, perhaps the chief clerk of a business firm; for no one is more scrupulously honest in his dealings, or more attached to the employer who does fairly by him.

I commend their school, the first in this district, to the favorable consideration of the Department.

In treating with Indians, and especially in dispensing to them the public grants, the agent has sometimes difficulties of a peculiar nature that, perhaps, it would be well to mention here. Vouchers for the distribution of blankets in the fall, and of seed in the spring, are easy enough to be obtained. The chief, the minor captains, and the populace generally meet the agent in solemn conclave, and at an appointed time, and the allotment to each family is defined, an acknowledgment is signed of the amount received. At other seasons, however, sudden cases of illness may occur, or other emergencies may arise, which do not admit of consultation with the higher authorities of Indiandom. The agent must simply take steps to alleviate distress, so urgent in its demands as to forestall all regular methods of procedure. He must make disbursements for which it is often impossible that he can at the time secure regular vouchers. A week later the recipients of Government bounty have moved away from their reserve and have settled somewhere else, and likely, as not, will be absent for six or twelve months. There can be no regular remedy: a cast-iron process will not always suffice for Micmac necessities.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. MACDONALD.

DISTRICT No. 9, ANTIGONISH, N.S.,
27th September, 1880.

The Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—The Indians of this agency are so conservative in their ways and habits that the report of one year must differ but little from those of preceding ones.

It can be seen by the tabular statement, that during the past year a number of dwelling-houses has been built. These houses are small, but, according to their own ideas, comfortable. They are occupied, however, during only a part of the year, as some of the owners go away during the fishing season, and in many cases, during the winter months, encamp in the woods of the neighboring districts where they can more easily procure materials for cooping and basket works.

The improvement from year to year on the reserves is very inconsiderable. A small patch is either cleared of its woods, or what is already cleared is plowed by such as plant in the spring; no other efforts are made towards cultivating their lands.

Our Indians here, in general, are sober, and are noted for the simplicity of character and the absence of many of those crimes and cases of gross immorality which too often blacken the characters of their more pretentious and enlightened brethren.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WM. CHISHOLM.

RED ISLAND, RICHMOND Co., N.S.

No report from Rev. J. McDougall.

NOVA SCOTIA, INDIAN DISTRICT No. 11,
INVERNESS Co., RIVER INHABITANTS.

September, 1880.

The Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—It again becomes my duty to inform your Department of the state of the Indians under my supervision: the tabular statement, which I forward herewith contains much important information regarding them which it would be superfluous to reproduce here.

I am happy to be able to report an unmistakable improvement in the condition of all the Indians of my agency. Each succeeding year shows more clearly than the preceding one, that it is only a question of time to find them good and useful citizens, provided only that they be well treated, and have fair opportunities of advancement. Among them agriculture is yearly being better attended to; but they do not yet devote as much attention to that important industry as I would wish. Their hay is this year very good. Their other crops promise an excellent yield; but, I am sorry to say, their grain fields are yet very limited in extent. Considering the unusual severity of last spring throughout Nova Scotia, their thrift and contentment are admirable. Those who were likely to suffer destitution in the early part of the summer, received timely relief through the funds so generously placed at my disposal, by your Department.

Some of the whites, contiguous to the band of Whycomagh, to whose trespasses I had occasion to refer in some former reports, are still using valuable portions of the Whycomagh Reserve. It is a matter of regret that whites, who profess to be Christians, should invariably, when an opportunity presents itself, do their utmost to impose upon and defraud of their rights, the Indians who never trespass against them.

The children attending the Indian school on the Whycomagh Reserve, are under the tuition of Mr. McEachen, an excellent teacher, and those who attend regularly are making satisfactory progress; but it is probable that in the course of a few years the beneficial results of Mr. McEachen's labours among the "lords of the forest primeval" will be more patent and more felt than they now are.

As a class, the Indians, with whom I have to deal, are sober and very well-conducted and very industrious. Cases of drunkenness are of very rare occurrence among them.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. McISAAC,

Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA, DISTRICT No. 12.

No report from Rev. A. F. McGillivray.

CHRISTMAS ISLAND, N.S., 11th November, 1880.

The Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit herewith a tabular statement, in connection with Indian Affairs in the County of Cape Breton, for the year ending 31st October, 1880.

Apart from that statement, there is nothing, since my last report, to call for any special mention on the condition of the Indians of this agency.

This year's crop on the reserve at Eskasoni, compares favorably with that of former years. The Indians on this reserve, especially those who are permanent residents, are doing fair progress in farm work. The scarcity of farming implements, such as ploughs, carts, and harrows—many being unable to provide themselves with these articles—I find to be the greatest drawback to the successful improvement and cultivation of the land.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

M. McKENZIE.

Indian Agent.

CHATHAM HEAD, N.B., 11th October, 1880.

The Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose tabular statement and report on Indian Affairs within my Superintendency, for the year ended 30th June, 1880.

As regards agricultural improvement, there is not much advance to report, but I am confident that in another year there will be a marked improvement, in consequence of the instructions issued by the Department to distribute seed instead of cash.

I may state that at some of the reserves there is an advance in farming, but it is a difficult matter to convince them of the benefits they might derive by paying more attention to it. The past winter was not a good one for them, fish being very scarce.

The population, as asserted by some persons, is not on the decrease; you will observe by the census list, that there is a slight increase; this is caused by a family moving to Red Bank from St. John River; and I have had an opportunity of getting the most of the transient ones; I think last year some of these were missed. It is difficult to get it exactly correct, the names are so mixed.

I think there has been less drinking among them, and they have a great desire to have schools and churches on all the Reserves, or on those where they reside.

At Burnt Church, Northumberland County, there is a nice school, which has just been put into operation, and I have no doubt it will work to advantage; at the same place there is a very nice church, another at Eelground, and one at Red Bank; these are the places where the Indians reside in Northumberland County.

On the Richibucto River, Kent County, there are also two churches, one at Big Cove, and the other at Indian Island; these churches have been built, almost altogether, by their own exertions; there is a small amount due on them.

At Fort Folly, Westmoreland County, there is another church, which was built some years ago.

During the past year, a surrender of the lands occupied by white people on the Big Cove Reserve, Richibucto River, was given to the Government, and the settlers are now required to pay two dollars (\$2) per acre; the interest on the money so received, to go towards the assistance of the band on that reserve. The band at Buctouche are about doing the same; this will settle what has been a troublesome matter for some time, and the settlers will receive a complete title of the land.

On the whole, I think there is an improvement among them.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

CHAS. SARGEANT,

Visiting Supt. and Agent.

WESTERN SUPERINTENDENCY,
FREDERICTON, N.B., 22nd November, 1880.

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 20th July last, I herewith enclose a report upon Indian Affairs connected with my Superintendency, for the year ending the 30th June, 1880.

The tabular statement, forwarded by me some time since to your Department, contains the fullest information I could possibly obtain under all the circumstances, and has been made up with great care.

You will notice, upon reference to that statement, that there has been a small increase in the population during the past year; but the Indian character being so migratory, it is next to impossible to make up a very exact statement of the number of their people, more particularly when you consider that, in many cases, their population is scattered over so much country. And although the pure-blooded Indians are gradually passing away, yet, from a variety of causes, I think that there is a tendency to steady increase.

Having called your attention repeatedly to the small amount of pecuniary aid furnished me for the poor, and more particularly as the amounts forwarded me for that purpose within two or three years past have been so small, and out of all proportion to their occasional and general necessities, I am most respectfully requested, by the Indian people generally, to call upon your Department to take the matter into your serious consideration, and contrast their allowances from time to time; and more particularly of late, with the enormous amounts paid to the Indians, and for Indian purposes, in the North-West; and moreover, to consider that the Indians of New Brunswick have always been noted for their loyalty to the Crown, and that their ancestors helped to fight the battles of our common country. You will pardon me for speaking so strongly in their behalf, as I have used great efforts to prevent deputations from visiting Ottawa, which you are aware (however advantageous it might be for the Indians in a pecuniary point of view) would be attended with, it might be, serious inconvenience in taking up the time, and interfering with the duties of the Superintendent-General and staff; but I am well satisfied that if the Department feel that more cannot be done, and come to the sad conclusion to do no more than in the past, in the form of pecuniary aid, and the establishing on one or more of the localities within my superintendency of a school, I dare not undertake to state that I can restrain their most ardent desire, and full determination to form a deputation of one or more, and visit Ottawa with the intention of accomplishing what I have vainly endeavored to do for them in the past.

Regarding schools: upon my visitation to Woodstock I ascertained that the children who had formerly attended, had left the school; and I know that there is a great dislike on the part of the children, and their parents, for them to attend the white schools, and have remonstrated with the Indians as to their objections in attending the common schools, but to no purpose; they still adhere to the old cry—"Give us a school of our own; they have them in other parts of the Dominion, and we have as much right to school as they have."

I have to state that upon an examination of the law regulating the sale, &c., and for fines imposed regarding intoxicants among the Indians, I deem the amendment an improvement. I have now to call your attention to some other provisions of the Indian Act, viz., sec. 74, sub-secs. 1 to 11 inclusive, which owing to the want of education, they do not, or will not, sufficiently comprehend, to take a practical view of the matter at present; but if I may be allowed, under all the circumstances, to make one suggestion—that is if it can be done—(because I know that the Indians are placed possibly in this respect differently from other classes of people) to provide a police force from among themselves, by the authorizing of any of the bands to elect or appoint in their way, in council, such a number of police or constables as may be necessary to protect themselves, and to take to the nearest lock-up or jail, any one or more persons connected with their respective bands, who might be guilty of a breach of the law regarding intoxicants, so that they might be dealt with in the ordinary way. My reason for moving in this matter is, that I find it next to impossible to secure the services of the duly appointed policeman or constable, consequently the law is frequently violated, and the peace and quiet of the Indians and all classes, are occasionally very seriously disturbed; and supposing that the authority were given to the Indians, I do not intend that it should supercede the ordinary force authorized by law, but merely an addition for greater security and convenience.

Agriculture is carried on chiefly on the reserve at Kingsclear, in the County of York. I made some advances of seed, &c., to some of the Indians of St. Mary's, York County, and in the neighborhood of St. Stephen, and in St. George, Charlotte County; also in St. John, Carleton, Queen's, and Sunbury Counties, in most of which places some of the Indians have made good use of the seed, but I find that others are not disposed to plant or sow, and have used the seed for food, although I have always remonstrated with them, but in some cases to little purpose.

In consequence of the Indians keeping but few cattle upon the Kingsclear and St. Mary's reserves, &c., the amount of manure made upon the reserve is a mere nothing; and this spring, finding that they had hardly any manure, and that it was not in the neighborhood to purchase, I was compelled either to withhold the seed or purchase a certain kind of manure called super-phosphate, wherewith to enrich the land, which was really cheaper than ordinary farm manure (even supposing it could have been purchased); and the Indians stated to me that it answered a very good purpose, in fact, if they had not had this manure the various crops would have been almost worthless; whereas, they are generally loud in their praises of the very good harvest the almighty has been pleased to bestow upon them.

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

WILLIAM FISHER,
Visiting Superintendent.

PERTH CENTRE, VICTORIA COUNTY,
PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK,
27th September, 1880.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my report of the Indians residing in the Counties of Victoria and Madawaska, and I also enclose herewith tabular statement, for the year ended 30th June last.

The Indians living on the Tobique Reserve number 146 souls, making an increase of 16 in their population since last year; those living at Little Falls have decreased from 39 to 34 since last year, the total number of both bands being 180.

I am glad to be able to state that they are, generally speaking, industrious, temperate and contented, and that I know of no suffering among them for the necessaries of life; they have been very healthy during the past year, there having only been five deaths among them, and these were infants or small children.

Their crops have been good, and it is gratifying to report, that with each succeeding year, they are slowly but surely advancing towards a higher state of civilization—that of cultivating the soil.

Besides farming, the other occupations they follow are hunting, making snowshoes, moccasins and baskets, for which they nearly always find a ready market; fishing is not much engaged in, salmon being about the only kind of fish caught, and they have been very scarce, besides the law prevents them from spearing—a fact of which they complain.

In accordance with your instructions of last winter, I prepared a plan and specification for a school-house, to be built on the Tobique Reserve, and placed the same under contract, which is now completed; it is in size 18 by 24 feet, and well finished inside and out, and well furnished with seats, desks and blackboards, with which the Indians are highly pleased; they are very anxious to have a school, and I have no doubt that their school, when started, will be largely attended, there being 50 children of suitable age to attend.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

MOSES CRAIG,

Agent.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND,
LENNOX ISLAND, 25th August, 1880.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to submit, for the information of the Department of Indian Affairs, the following report, with the tabular statement, for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

There has been, as you will perceive by the tabular statement, an increase in the population during the year. Part of this increase is owing to a few families, from Cape Breton, emigrating to this island in the spring; the natural increase has been very light. There have been twelve deaths and sixteen births.

The Indians living on the reserves cultivate the land, though on a very small scale; the chief produce being potatoes and wheat, but a little oats is also grown. Their crops, in general, look remarkably well.

I think the most industrious, in the farming way, that I have seen amongst them, is Thomas Thomas, at Lennox Island, who works very steadily on his farm; his wheat and potatoes are excellent. I am happy to be able to state that there is a marked improvement in farming.

Their principal occupation, during the summer months, is fishing, berry-picking and the making of butter tubs, and in the winter they are generally employed in making baskets and axe-handles. They seem to make a good living at their trade. The materials for their manufactures are getting very scarce, and are becoming still more so every year, and unless a still greater improvement takes place, they must, as a consequence, have a hard task to support themselves in the years to come.

Goose hunting has been a failure this year; but very few were killed during the season.

I am pleased to be able to report that they have faithfully kept their temperance pledge which they took last year. A few of the Indians who were not living on the reserves and have not joined their brothers in the temperance cause, are still addicted to strong drinks, but worthy to note the number is very small.

Nearly all the Indians living on the reserves live in houses; six houses and two barns are being built this summer.

I am still teaching on the reserve of Lennox Island; the children attend school very regularly in the winter, and make very fair progress, but in the summer time the average attendance is always small. Some of the parents do not seem to value the education of their children, and take very little pains in sending them to school. During the summer the children are often away with their parents picking berries, so it is impossible to make much progress in the several branches which they study.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN O. ARSENAULT,

Indian Superintendent.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
WINNIPEG, 10th December, 1880.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to report, that from the correspondence received at this office during the year from the different Indian agencies, a general feeling of satisfaction prevails among the Indians of this Superintendency in consequence of the promptitude of the Department in carrying out the stipulations of treaties; the liberal gratuities of provisions generously given those suffering from sickness, infirmity or destitution; the ample quantities of seed grain and potatoes supplied, and the extra number of farming implements furnished to enable them to cultivate their fields to advantage. From the representations of the agents, the only dissatisfaction manifested is with reference to the non-survey of reserves and the want of schools, where none have already been established. It is difficult and almost impossible to secure the services of competent teachers to take charge of Indian schools in remote districts, at the inducements offered by the Department, as the attendance of pupils is, invariably, most irregular, on account of their parents having to wander about hunting and fishing for their living; hence the salaries of teachers are considerably reduced from the maximum allowance granted to them.

I regret to inform you that illegal traffic in intoxicating liquors still continues to be carried on by unprincipled and irresponsible parties, with Indians frequenting Rat Portage, Selkirk, Winnipeg, Portage la Prairie and Emerson. Last summer several of those nefarious liquor vendors were tried, convicted and punished according to law, but still the evil appears not to have abated.

The vouchers received at this office show that all the supplies requisitioned for by me, were delivered by the contractors to the agents, and distributed by the latter to the different bands of Indians under their charge, in excellent condition, with the exception of the tobacco supplied Mr. Martineau's agency, which is represented to have been a very inferior quality, being mixed with pulverized anthracite coal, particles of brick, and pieces of wood and iron wrapped up in good tobacco leaves, for the purpose of covering up the fraud thus perpetrated by the manufacturer. All the provisions and other supplies arrived, at the places appointed for payment of annuities, at the dates fixed for delivery, with the exception of those of Coucheeching and Assabaskashing, delayed in transit at Cross Lake, from unavoidable causes.

I conferred with Mr. McColl, Inspector of Indian Agencies, with regard to the manner in which my instructions had been carried out by the agents in the payments of annuities, distribution of supplies, etc., and also with reference to the time necessary for them to travel from one reserve to another, and was informed that some Indians were in the habit of drawing their annuities at different places the same year, and I have requested the agents to retain at subsequent payments the amounts thus overdrawn. Being likewise informed that the time occupied in making the payments was excessive, I made the requisite changes indicated, as will be observed on referring to my schedule for dates fixed for payments next year. Upon Mr. McColl's report to this office, that he made preliminary arrangements, according to instructions, with the Hudson Bay Company to supply seed potatoes next spring, to the Indians in remote districts, I have requested Mr. Chief Commissioner Graham to furnish the quantities requisitioned for, at the prices submitted. This will ensure early delivery and save a large amount in freighting. The valuable and indispensable information obtained by Mr. McColl in his inspection of Indian Agencies, in detecting irregularities, etc., has enabled me to more thoroughly cheque the pay sheets, travelling expenses accounts, vouchers for distributions of supplies, school returns, etc. In the absence of annual reports and tabular statements, being sent to this office by the agents, I am unable to give the statistics asked for by the Department. The only data, except the pay sheets, in my possession is that furnished by Mr. McColl, which I am informed has already been forwarded to Ottawa. Of the twelve schools recognized by the Department, nine have received grants, amounting to \$1,473.50, through this office during the past fiscal year. The amount of annuities paid this year was \$54,814, of which \$1,104 was for arrears. The number paid this year was as follows: 50 chiefs, 157 councillors, and 10,021 other Indians. In conclusion, I beg most respectfully to inform you that, in my opinion, the agents are discharging their duties with more general satisfaction than in former years, and consequently fewer complaints are made against them by the Indians. I am pleased to inform you that Mr. Indian Commissioner Dewdney having visited this office on several occasions during the year, expressed himself well satisfied with the management of Indian Affairs in this Superintendency.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES F. GRAHAM,

Indian Superintendent.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
WINNIPEG, 25th November, 1880.

The Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to report to you that, in accordance with instructions received from the Department of Indian Affairs, through the Deputy Superintendent-General, and also through Mr. Commissioner Dewdney, I started on the 21st of May last for Prince Arthur's Landing, *via* Duluth, on a tour of inspection of the different Indian Agencies embraced within this Superintendency, and returned to Winnipeg on the 26th ultimo, having visited the eight Agencies, and mostly all of the sixty bands under my supervision, scattered over one hundred reservations from Savanne on Lac des Mille Lacs to Cumberland, on the Saskatchewan, and from Cross Lake, on Nelson River, to the southern boundary of this Province; and travelled, accompanied by three voyagers, thousands of miles over treacherous lakes and dangerous rapids, in a fragile birch canoe, which had to be carried, together with provisions and camp equipment, across seventy-five rocky and marshy portages, averaging from a few rods to nearly five miles in length. During the whole time occupied in accomplishing this laborious and perilous trip, not a single day did I lay over in consequence of stormy weather encountered on the way.

A general reference to the various duties performed on my official tour will not, I apprehend, be considered inopportune. On arriving at the several Agencies, the books and vouchers for distributions made were critically examined, as well as the provisions, implements and other supplies on hand, to ascertain if they corresponded in regard to quantities and qualities with those supplies forwarded by the Department, as shown by the records and samples at the Indian Office in Winnipeg. I also made a thorough inspection of the offices and storehouses at the Agencies, to see if the requisite accommodations were available for the transaction of official business, and for the storage of Indian supplies. I went to the reserves and endeavored to impress upon the Indians the necessity of abandoning their nomadic habits, and of devoting their undivided attention to the cultivation of their lands and to the education of their children, in order that they might become as prosperous and self-supporting as other subjects of the Queen. I visited their houses and gardens to ascertain, from personal observation, what advancement in agriculture and improvement in buildings had been made since my former visit in 1878. I inspected all the schools in operation, noted what progress in learning had been made by the pupils; examined the registers, as to the number and regularity of attendance, and made careful enquiries concerning the efficiency of teachers employed, and the interest they manifested in their work. I also made enquiries as to whether the agents had been discharging their duties properly, and closely investigated all complaints made against them. In addition to the information requested to be furnished the Department with regard to census, progress in agriculture, industries pursued, &c., &c., I have taken careful statistics of the number in each band able to speak or read in English or French, or read in Ojibbeway or Cree; and likewise of those who embraced Christianity, as well as the denominations to which they respectively belong, so that their advancement in civilization may be accurately determined at a glance on reference to the tabular statement and supplement attached, herewith enclosed. Chiefs and councillors were frequently charged with partiality in the distributions of provisions and other supplies, and upon investigating these accusations, and becoming satisfied of their truthfulness, I pointed out to them from the Indian Act that, unless they dealt honestly with each other, they were liable to be removed from their positions in the bands. This had invariably the desired effect, for they have a wholesome dread of dismissal.

Some complaints were made by Indians that the stipulations of treaties had not been fully carried out to them, but complaints of this nature were comparatively few this year, the majority of which originating from their extravagant interpretations of

promises made, that they and their children were to be supplied with all the necessities of life. In order to disabuse their minds of these erroneous impressions, I read and explained carefully to them the obligations of their respective treaties; and showed them, from what they had already received, that the Government was not only faithfully carrying out the conditions of the same, but was also generously giving them many things not mentioned therein.

The supply of seeds, cattle and farming implements, furnished them by the Department, has enabled them to devote more attention to agriculture than formerly. On many of the reserves visited their progress in this respect is very encouraging, especially in the cultivation of potatoes which they produce in abundance, affording, with the supply of game and fish available, their principal subsistence during the greater portion of the year. The increased number of dwelling houses and stables, built on reserves within the last couple of years, is another evidence of their industry and prosperity, and augurs well for the future. In consequence of the unusually wet weather of last season, a number of the reserves were flooded with water from the lakes and rivers, damaging somewhat the potato crop, and destroying a large quantity of hay, but enough is left, if properly secured, for themselves and cattle to tide the winter over.

I regret that the advancement of education in this Superintendency is not very satisfactory, owing partly to the irregular attendance of pupils at school, on account of the wandering habits of parents, but chiefly to the inefficiency of the majority of the teachers employed, whose qualifications would not entitle them to a third class certificate at any county board; but the services of competent teachers capable of imparting instruction to Indian children, are not always available at the inducements offered, and hence an inferior grade is frequently engaged, having neither the energy nor the ability for the responsible work undertaken. Of the twenty-four schools in operation at intervals during the year, about one-half of them are supported by the Government, and the other half by missions. On many of the reserves where schools have never been established the Indians are desirous of having them started at once, in order that their children may be educated. They expressed their gratitude at the liberality of the Government for offering them assistance in the purchase of materials for completing their schoolhouses when erected.

The different agencies will be subsequently dealt with in detail, but I may mention here *en passant*, that all the agents under my inspection, with but a single exception, are generally discharging their official duties faithfully, so far as the distribution of supplies, and the payments of annuities are concerned, but beyond these very little is done, except an occasional correspondence with the Inspector and with the Acting Superintendent, on business pertaining to the bands under their charge.

The "Honey Dew" brand of tobacco, supplied this year to a number of the bands, was inferior in quality, and not equal to the sample sent to this office from the Department, whereas the "Thistle Twist," supplied others was above the standard required. The Fairford and Lake St. Martin Indians positively refused to receive the former from the agent, and they request that a proper article, in lieu thereof, be given them without delay. Some were disappointed last summer in consequence of not receiving any grub hoes, so indispensable to them in the cultivation of their little farms. Although the garden hoe supplied is a very superior article, and admirably adapted for mellow soil, yet it is unsuitable for the various purposes required in clearing and breaking up their wooded and scrubby-timbered lands. With the exception of the tobacco already referred to, all the supplies were of the very best quality, and were delivered in excellent condition, at the different places of payments, on the dates appointed, excepting those for Assabaskasing and Ootchuching, reported to have been several days late in arriving.

On almost every reserve visited, Indians represented that they have not enough of hoes and axes for working to advantage in enlarging and improving their gardens, and they request that their requirements, in this respect may be favorably considered by the Government, as the supply, in many instances, of these articles already received are nearly worn out. They also ask that those reserves, whose

boundaries are not already determined, may be surveyed at the earliest possible date, in order to prevent non-treaty parties from encroaching upon their rights; and they further ask that, in places where their reserves are nearly covered with water, lands fit for farming may be given them elsewhere.

Not many instances of intemperance among Indians came to my notice during the year, but I am informed, from reliable sources, that intoxicating liquors are frequently dealt out to them, at Rat Portage, Selkirk, Portage la Prairie and in Winnipeg, by unscrupulous whiskey-mongers, who generally manage to elude detection, and thus evade the clutches of the law.

The condition of Indian affairs in this Superintendency is becoming every year more satisfactory; complicated pay-sheets are being critically examined; abuses and irregularities corrected; promises and stipulations of treaties faithfully carried out; provisions, implements, cattle, etc., of the best quality supplied; encouragement to education by assisting in finishing school-houses, purchasing books and stationery, and offering liberal prizes to successful teachers and meritorious pupils; and a uniform system of book-keeping and correspondence established at the different agencies, so that any discrepancy with regard to distribution of supplies or payment of annuities, existing between them and the Indian office in Winnipeg, may be easily detected.

An inspection of the head office here shows that Mr. Acting Superintendent Graham, and his assistants, Messrs. Levêque and Wright, are discharging efficiently the various duties devolving upon them in connection with the agencies. Pay-sheets are critically checked, school returns closely examined, letter-books properly indexed, correspondence and other official documents methodically arranged and filed, accounts of supplies distributed correctly kept, and estimates for the next ensuing fiscal year's expenditure carefully prepared.

THE AGENCY OF DR. YOUNG.

The state of affairs in this agency is manifestly improving. This year no serious complaint of negligence in the performance of his official duties was made against the agent, who apparently is devoting more time and attention than formerly, to the interests of the several bands under his charge. The accounts of supplies received and issued are correctly kept, and agree with the records in this office; the provisions and implements on hand are safely stored, and the pay-sheets are more thoroughly scrutinized, during the payment of annuities, than they previously had been before the analysis made at this office was sent the agent for his guidance. In 1879, 204, and in 1880, 78 names, representing in all 278 families, were dropped from these pay-sheets, owing to marriages, deaths, parties leaving or withdrawing from the bands, fictitious names of parties who never existed having been found inserted thereon, and names assumed by parties who were systematically defrauding the Government by drawing their annuities in several places the same year. I discovered a number of the latter at Broken Head River who were drawing money there and at St. Peters also, and called the attention of the agent to these irregularities and requested him to look closely into the matter, which, it will be observed on reference to the pay-sheets, was attended to by his striking off a number of names. The St. Peters Indians, always troublesome and difficult to manage, appear to be generally satisfied, since the Department, through the recommendations of Mr. Commissioner Dewdney, has generously given them six additional oxen, and built them an elegant and commodious school-house. The only grievance of any importance now existing among them is the long disposed and complicated question with regard to the legal tenure of lands purchased within the reserve by white settlers from the Indians. The union school at North St. Peters was closed last February in consequence of the non-treaty parties refusing to grant, according to agreement, any assistance towards its maintenancé. The other school, ably conducted

by Mr. Ross, is well attended, and the progress of the children in learning is very gratifying.

The Broken Head River Indians are not very thrifty, especially the heathen portion of them, who depend chiefly on fishing and hunting for their living. They complain that they are unable to cultivate their gardens for want of hoes. The school is indifferently carried on by Mr. Dennett, who experiences much difficulty in securing regular attendance. The heathens have an aversion to religious instruction, and cannot be induced to send their children to mission schools. The Fort Alexander Indians, owing to the extreme severity of last winter, had a quantity of their potatoes frozen, but the supply given them for seed, although inadequate for putting all their gardens under crop, enabled them to plant enough for themselves and families. It was pleasing to observe the marked progress made in their clearings and buildings since my previous visit. The two schools established on this reserve are frequently closed, from the insufficiency of the appropriation granted for their support. When Mr. Tabouret, the French teacher, left last February, the school was very successfully carried on by the resident clergyman, Rev. Mr. Allan, until another could be obtained. All efforts to secure the services of a teacher for the English school closed in March last, signally failed. The Black River Indians have an excellent reserve, but made little improvement upon it. In July their potato crop was seriously injured by frost. There is a school upon this reserve, but no school-house. Mrs. Hope, the teacher, collects her scholars, either in her wigwam or dwelling-house, and diligently instructs them to the extent of her knowledge, which is but very limited.

THE AGENCY OF MR. OGLETREE.

Upon inspecting this agency, I found that the supplies on hand, and the accounts of provisions given to infirm and destitute Indians, correspond with the records of this office. I also ascertained that the general business of the agency is attended to most thoroughly and efficiently. The agent suspecting that some Indians claiming payments were also drawing their annuities in Col. McDonald's agency, made inquiries of that gentleman relative to the matter, and was informed that his suspicions, in several instances, were well grounded. The Sandy Bay Indians, owing to the flooded state of that section of country, do not desire the extension asked for two years ago. The whole reserve, as at present located, is suffering a most serious drawback from its being flooded with water. There were only a couple of square miles available for farming purposes last season. It would therefore appear, as if the request of the Indians that a narrow ridge of arable land in proximity to the western limits of the reserve, be included therein, should be granted, in order that the requisite agricultural facilities be afforded them. This extension, while apparently increasing the acreage, really gives them no greater quantity of land than they are entitled to under treaty stipulations. There is not any school at present upon the reserve, but there is every prospect of one being started very shortly, as the Indians have expressed themselves most favorably disposed towards the building of a school-house at an early day. The only complaint was with regard to the inferior quality of tobacco supplied them this year. The Long Plain Indians, although possessing a reserve admirably adapted for the production of roots and cereals, are making no perceptible advancement in that direction. Their houses, with few exceptions, are of the crudest and most primitive construction, and their gardens are of the most wretched character. The Swan Lake Indians, subsisting principally by the chase, have abandoned their reserve and are scattered in different places over the southern and western sections of the Province. A son of Yellow Quill, in collusion with the chief and councillors, defrauded the Department out of five dollars by assuring the agent his family consisted of himself, wife and child, whereas the latter was not then born. If these fraudulent impositions were severely punished, their recurrence would be correspondingly diminished.

 THE AGENCY AT EMERSON.

In consequence of Mr. Agent Newcomb's resignation, Mr. Acting Superintendent Graham was entrusted with the payment of the Rosseau River Indians. Several applied for annuities on behalf of absentees; but were refused, on account of information received from the chief and councillors that those parties were residents of the United States, and merely came to Canada to receive presents and annuities with their relations. This reserve is very fertile, and, if properly husbanded, would produce abundance of food for the sustenance of man and beast, but I regretted to notice that so few houses and gardens had been made within the past year. The teacher, Mr. McPherson, abandoned the school for the present, owing to the irregular attendance of pupils.

THE AGENCY OF MR. MARTINEAU.

I found, upon inspecting this agency, that the vouchers, for distributions of provisions and implements, corresponded with the accounts of this office, that the balance of supplies was safely stored, and that the general business of the agency was transacted apparently satisfactorily this year. Last spring, the Riding Mountain Indians were transferred from this agency to that of Captain Herchmer. In May, 1879, an epidemic, believed to be measles, prevailed so generally among them, that they were unable to plant their gardens in time to mature, hence, in the following December, their scanty supplies becoming exhausted, they were driven by the cravings of hunger to such an extremity as to greedily devour carcasses of diseased cattle, and were it not for the liberality of private individuals, and the generosity of the Department, a number of them would have certainly perished from starvation before the winter was over. No regular school has been started here yet, but Mrs. Flatt, the Presbyterian Missionary's wife, has been teaching without any remuneration, at intervals, as opportunity presented itself, for a number of years, and succeeded in teaching twenty Indian children to read in English and Cree. They intend to build a school-house as soon as possible, and want the Government to furnish them a teacher whenever it is completed. They ask for another flag, as the one received was worthless. The Lake Manitoba Indians wish the limits of their reserve to be extended a couple of miles in a northerly direction, so as to include land suitable for farming; a similar quantity to be deducted from the southern end of the reserve, where it is mostly covered with water. The Ebb-and-Flow Lake Indians desire their reserve to be extended about a mile in a southerly direction, to include some prairie lands required for farming and meadows, an equal quantity to be taken from the northern end of reserve. This differs somewhat from their previous request, but the flooding of the water, this season, from the lake, accounts for the change. The whole reserve was nearly covered with water when I visited it in October. The school was temporarily closed during the fall, until the Indians would return from their fishing. The teacher, Mr. Asham, has been engaged here for a number of years. He complains of the indolence and indifference of the band in cultivating their lands, or educating their children. The Fairford Indians are very intelligent and enterprising, and have accumulated considerable property. Their progress in agricultural pursuits is very marked, especially along the river towards its mouth. They ask for the hay lands on the old mission ground across the river, but I consider it undesirable to accede to their request, as they have ample river frontage already. They also ask for more implements to enable them to cultivate their gardens to advantage.

The school, conducted by Mr. Anderson, is in a prosperous condition, and deserving of encouragement. Baptiste LeClair, formerly a member of the Fairford Band, but now living at St. Peters, received payment in 1879 for a family of eight persons in both places, but,

being detected, the amount overpaid was, upon instructions, deducted by Mr. Martineau from this year's annuity, and refunded.

The Lake St. Martin Indians are but slowly progressing in agriculture. This is largely attributable to uncontrollable circumstances, for the greater portion of their reserve is unfit for farming, owing to its marshy nature. Last season it was nearly all under water. The chief is desirous that an additional plot be given them across the narrows, where a few acres of suitable land are available. The granting of this would seriously interfere with the privilege of the fishery at that favoured locality, for it would place other parties at the mercy of the Indians, because that is the only camping ground in the vicinity outside the reserve. This band never received a pit-saw, nor a tool-chest, and is almost destitute of hoes and axes. The children are very backward in learning. Mr. Francis Store is engaged in teaching a number of them in a private house, there being no school-house on the reserve.

The Little Saskatchewan Indians are most importunate in their entreaties for a change of reserve. Their gardens were flooded with water last summer, and mostly all their potatoes destroyed. They are desirous of obtaining a dry and suitable location at Sandy Bay, a section of land halfway between St. Martin's and Fairford. The agent dismissed two of the councillors for refusing to abandon their locations at the lower mouth of the river, and remove to a place opposite their present holdings, at the arbitrary whims of the chief. An election was afterwards held, over which the agent presided, and other councillors were appointed. This proceeding, according to my understanding of the Indian Act, was most irregular, as the Governor alone is empowered to depose life chiefs from their positions, and that only for dishonesty, intemperance, immorality or incompetency.

The Crane River Indians, a fragment of the late Broken Fingers' Band, are very grateful for being allowed to retain their former holdings at the mouth of the river. They are also very thankful for being paid now their annuities on the reserve. Their improvements are unparalleled in this Superintendency, considering their limited opportunities. They had the finest crop of potatoes this year I ever saw. They request that the payments of the two councillors, still remaining, of Chief Broken Fingers, be resumed, as only five dollars had been annually received since his death.

The Water Hen Indians are progressing but slowly in agriculture. Their reserve is generally low and wet, but unusually so last season. An extension southward is asked to embrace clearings of chief's sons.

Some Duck Bay Indians complain that Joseph Bosseau, their late councillor, being accused of pawning to a trader, for a little tea, a quantity of treaty twine, enough to complete one net, and failing to redeem it, was tried by the agent, found guilty, and deposed for dishonesty. An election was held immediately to fill the vacancy thus created. Two candidates were nominated, Joseph Bosseau and Baptiste Quenezane, the one receiving six and the other seven votes, hence the latter was chosen. I take similar objection to this procedure that I have taken to the dismissal of councillors at the Little Saskatchewan, with this aggravating difference, that the party deposed in this instance appears to have been eligible for re-election.

THE AGENCY OF MR. MATTHEWS.

In a special report, written on the 5th July last, the state of affairs in this agency was discussed, but the following details relative to the condition and requirements of the several bands were inadvertently omitted therefrom. All the chiefs and councillors complained of not receiving their last triennial suits of clothing. The Lac des Mille Lacs Indians have no domestic animals of any description, except a hungry pack of dogs. All the cattle received from the Department were killed and eaten. The only crops raised are potatoes, which are not cultivated very extensively, owing to the

inefficiency of seed available for planting, through their own improvidence in not saving any from the former year's production.

The Sturgeon Lake Indians have not yet received their quota of cattle, neither have they any of their own. In 1879 nothing was raised in their gardens but a couple of bushels of turnips. They complained of not receiving any potatoes for planting, and of being unable to cultivate their gardens for want of implements.

The Lac la Croix Indians complained of not receiving their seed grain, potatoes and implements on their reserves, but were obliged to go to Savanne for them, and carry them home in the canoes. The Seine River Indians prepared hay, every year, for the cattle promised them, and request the Government to supply them during the winter. The chief and others assert that "Chiwanigan," No. 29, on pay-sheet, has not received the annuity for himself and family last year, having been absent at Fort Francis during payments at Savanne, whereas he is represented on a copy of the pay-sheets, in my possession, as having been paid twenty-five dollars to self.

THE AGENCY OF MR. PITHER.

The business of this agency is apparently transacted accurately; the books and pay-sheets are neatly and correctly kept; the supplies in the storehouse and the distributions made are properly accounted for, and the payments of annuities are carefully and satisfactorily made. The agent represents that, owing to instructions received from the Department, strictly limiting the issue of provisions to aged, infirm or sick Indians having no relations or friends to provide for them, he has ceased altogether to make any distributions of that nature, as no individuals answering that description can be found, consequently nearly all the supplies in the storehouse, two year ago, are still remaining there. The Indians are dissatisfied with this restriction, and request that assistance in provisions be given all the sick and infirm Indians among them. The system adopted in this and Mr. McPherson's agency differs from that in others, and prevents any arrears from accumulating, for if Indians or their representatives are not present to receive their annuities, the amounts due them are enclosed in envelopes which are either kept by the agents themselves or handed to the respective chiefs until those parties return home, when these moneys are given them. This practice, it appears to me, is liable to be abused, for it frequently happens that it is impossible to determine the numbers in families of absentees, inasmuch as they may have increased or diminished by births, deaths or marriages, since the previous payment, and the amounts to which they are entitled may, therefore, be materially affected thereby. Of the fourteen bands comprised within this agency, about one-half of them are making some advancement in agriculture, especially on Rainy River, but none whatever in education. Chief Mawintopinesso was most importunate in his entreaties, that the Government would build school-houses on the reserves and educate the children of his people whose poverty and ignorance, even with the assistance offered, prevented their doing so themselves. He begged that pity may be taken on his deformed and helpless daughter, and that provisions be given her from the supplies at the agency. Kilcheasuchnabe, formerly a member of Pawawawis Band, in Mr. McPherson's Agency, but latterly belonging to that of Mawintopinesso, in this agency, received his annuities with the former band, as follows, viz.: in 1876, for a family of five; in 1877, for seven; in 1878, for four; and in 1879, for eight; whereas he also drew payments with the latter, for one in 1876, for five in 1877, for six in 1878, for seven in 1879, and for eight in 1880. I informed Mr. Acting Superintendent Graham of the fraudulent imposition perpetrated by this Indian, and requested him to instruct the agents to report on this irregularity, and upon subsequent payments being made to retain his annuities until the whole amount overpaid is fully refunded.

 THE AGENCY OF MR. MCPHERSON.

An inspection of this agency fully satisfied me that the agent is discharging the duties entrusted to him, honestly and faithfully to the extent of his ability. Accounts of supplies distributed and in storehouse agree with the records kept in the office here. Very little improvement is manifested in the cultivation of the majority of the reserves in this district. The Indians at Rat Portage and Islington are making some progress in enlarging their gardens and in building themselves comfortable dwelling-houses, but the other ten bands, owing to the large quantities of rice and the unlimited supply of fish available, are devoting but little attention to farming. The greater number of the cattle supplied this and Mr. Pither's agency was killed and eaten by the Indians under one pretence or another.

The only school, a mission one, ever established in this agency is at Islington. The Indians there represent that applications were made a number of times to the Government for a teacher, but that their requests were never granted. They ask to be supplied with one without delay, as the other school is now closed. The heathen Indians of Treaty No. 3 are generally opposed to educational institutions of any description being established on the reserves, in consequence of their traditional aversion to religious instruction, invariably associated therewith; hence the deplorable ignorance and gross superstition which for countless ages overshadowed those benighted dusky savages, roaming like the wild animals they hunted, through forests primeval, or sailing in birch canoes, on ancient lakes, over billows untamed.

THE AGENCY OF MR. MCKAY.

There was no office or storehouse at the agency last summer when I visited it, but a building for that purpose was partially enclosed. The supplies on hand were temporarily stored in the Hudson Bay Company's warehouse at Grand Rapids. The payments of annuities were generally satisfactory, but the time occupied was excessive, and I suggested to the Acting Superintendent the advisability of curtailing it in future from seventy-six to fifty-three days. The York boats employed in this and Dr. Young's agency require seven oarsmen each, and, in my opinion, are not suitable for the payments; whereas the yacht used by Mr. Martineau is admirably adapted for light transport, and only requires three men to manage it, except in ascending rapids, where extra help could easily be obtained.

In my inspection of Island and Beren's River Bands, I discovered some half-dozen cases where husbands have deserted their wives, and payments for 1880 have been refused them by the agent, on his own responsibility, although in 1879, while the circumstances in these particular instances were precisely similar, he granted their annuities.

I call attention to this irregularity for two reasons: first, because it involves an apparent contravention of Section 83 of the Indian Act, which refers all such cases to the arbitrament of the Superintendent-General; and second, because in other agencies annuities have not been refused on this ground, whence arises a very undesirable lack of uniformity, in the practice, regarding this important matter. Upon enquiring into the correctness of the Cumberland Band annuities, I became possessed of information evincing the existence of a degree of laxity in adhering to the exact provisions of the Indian Act respecting the various persons to whom payments may be made. Inasmuch as the principle involved is one the misconception of which might, in my judgment, open the door of admittance to individuals not entitled to annuities, and thus perpetuate grave irregularities, I shall briefly state the facts disclosed, and such pertinent considerations as present themselves to my mind. Louis Tourdin, a half-breed, born at Isle à la Cross, and an employee there of the Hudson's Bay Company, was in 1878 married to an Indian woman of the Cumberland Band. His name did not appear on the pay-sheets prior to 1879. In that year he received payment

for himself, wife and four children, together with \$30 alleged arrears due him for six persons in 1876. He never belonged to this band, nor claimed to be a member thereof, yet in 1879 the agent admitted him as a new entry upon the pay-sheets, and granted him arrears for 1876. Tourdin being a half-breed, and not belonging to any particular band of Indians within the meaning of the Act, is clearly not entitled to any annuity. The fact of his being married to an Indian woman does not, according to my interpretation of the Act, seize him or his children of any right to annual payments from the Crown. The woman's status is not impaired so far as her annuity is concerned, but no title accrues to the half-breed or non-treaty Indian who may marry her. If any claim as an Indian can be brought forward upon Tourdin's behalf, it must be based upon his connection with the Isle à la Cross Indians, with whom no treaty exists. In either case, if my view be correct the Department is absolutely free from any responsibility concerning him. Another case, that of Peter Moran, exhibits precisely the same conditions, except that Moran was not married until 1879, and does not appear in the pay-sheets until this year. I have adverted to these circumstances because of their apparently intrinsic importance in the future. The establishment of precedents of this nature may result in augmenting, *ad infinitum*, the number of annuitants, for thousands of others in the far distant north have equal claims with those upon the generosity of the Government.

The Indians embraced within this agency are more intelligent and prosperous than those visited elsewhere. Their gardens are larger and better cultivated, their houses more comfortable and better furnished, and their schools more numerous and better conducted. Frequent complaints were made that salaries of teachers were not regularly received, and consequently the schools in many instances were closed. Blank returns were but recently supplied, and informalities in making out reports often occurred. The delay occasioned in sending them back to distant places for correction caused considerable inconvenience, and militated materially against the successful operation of the schools in remote districts.

I made preliminary arrangements, according to instructions, with the different officers of the Hudson's Bay Company, at the outside posts, for the supplying of seed potatoes next spring to the Indians of Treaties 2 and 5. This will ensure early delivery, and save expensive freights to those distant points.

A widow named Aneweese drew her annuity at Broken Head River from 1871 to date, and also at Dog Head from 1875 to 1879 inclusive, but having been detected this year payment was refused at the latter place, and I have requested the acting-superintendent to instruct the agent to retain the amount of twenty-five dollars so overdrawn, from her subsequent payments, and to refund the same.

The Island Band of Indians, lost, from various causes, nearly all the cattle supplied them. The councillor at Wanipkawisibbi is desirous of having his reserve immediately surveyed, as lumbermen are engaged in timber-cutting in its vicinity and he is apprehensive of their encroachment upon it.

Thick-foot expressed his gratitude, on behalf of himself and people, for having been granted a change of reserve from Dog Head to Loon Straits, and said he felt as if he now was newly born, and all the strength of youth come back once more.

Ten families who removed from Norway House to Fisher River, about a year ago, complain that they were refused payment, to either themselves or representatives, only at the former place, and request that they be recognized in future as part of the latter band.

The Indians at Norway House earnestly entreat that an independent band be created there, as their number exceeding six hundred persons are virtually without any one to look after their affairs, as their nominal chief is living one hundred and fifty miles away. They also ask for some farming and hay lands on Pine River, about twelve or fifteen miles to the north-west of their present reserve, in order to have sufficient land for cultivation. The school is vacant, and they request that a qualified teacher be sent them without delay, as their children are growing up in ignorance.

The Cross Lake Indians were supplied with their complement of cattle this year. They unanimously request that Proud McKay, one of their councillors "suspended" by the agent in 1875 for dishonesty, contrary to any construction that can possibly be put upon the 72nd section of the Indian Act, for there is no provision mentioned therein for suspension of councillors for either dishonesty or any other crime, and the Governor alone is vested with authority for dismissals. The crime alleged to have been committed by this councillor consisted in breaking into a deserted storehouse of the Hudson's Bay Company and taking therefrom a handful of tea. His object in going into this building was to get a grindstone supposed to belong to the band, but afterwards discovered that it was owned by the Company, and that the article he was searching for was in another house.

Some dissatisfaction was expressed by the Saskatchewan Indians with regard to the quality and condition of cattle supplied them last year. Doubtless the lengthy and tiresome journey from Fort la Corne had an injurious effect upon them. They arrived at the various reserves much fatigued and reduced in flesh, and to make matters worse the Indians had not provided ample food and shelter for them, resulting in the loss of about three head of the twenty animals received. They made particular objection to an ox supplied to the Cumberland Band, complaining that he was old, whereupon Mr. Belanger, the Hudson's Bay Company's officer in charge of that district, gave them their choice of other two oxen in lieu thereof, and upon examining the same made a satisfactory selection.

With regard to the complaints of the Pas and Cumberland Indians, relative to the quality of the flour supplied them last year, I am convinced from enquiries made, that it was badly damaged by getting wet in transit from Winnipeg to the reserves, and that the representations made to the Department with regard to the same were substantially correct.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be, Right Honorable Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. McCOLL,

Inspector of Indian Agencies.

SUPPLEMENT to Inspector McColl's Report, giving Additional Information
Farming

Name of Band.	Churches.	School Houses.	Schools.		Births.	Deaths.	Religion.					
			Supported by Government.	Supported by Mission.			Roman Catholic.	Episcopalian.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Heathen.	
St. Peter's.....	1	2	2		66	24	78	1,405				86
Fort Alexander.....	2	2	2		15	8	180	200				91
Brokenhead River (Heathen).....					4	9						421
do (Christian).....		1	1		5	4		58				27
Black River.....			1		6	2	4	51				
Sandy Bay.....					7	2	160	26				55
Long Plain.....								5				172
Yellow Quill.....												209
Rosseau.....		1	1				16					532
Duck Bay.....					3	1	69					15
Water Hen.....					6	5	118	3				5
Crane River.....					4	2	50	6				
Lake St. Martin.....			1		5	3		24				46
Little Saskatchewan.....			1		4	4		80				14
Fairford.....	1	1	1		10	1		204				12
Ebb and Flow.....	1	1	1		6	2	18	71				81
Lake Manitoba.....	1				6	2	31	40				99
Riding Mountain.....		1		1	4	9	9		136			12
North-west Angle, Lake of the Woods (Pahwahwassin).....												121
North-west Angle, Lake of the Woods (Conduemicowinine).....												40
North-west Angle, Lake of the Woods (Nootenaquahan).....												33
Big Island, Lake of the Woods.....					2	2						97
Whitefish Bay do.....						1						53
Shabaskang do (Naitume- quan).....					1	1						106
Shabaskang, Lake of the Woods (Katai- taipowacoot).....												48
Buffalo Bay, Lake of the Woods.....												40
Shoal Lake do (Sheeshe- gence).....					5	1						65
Shoal Lake, Lake of the Woods (Sha- wineepeness).....												44
Rat Portage.....					7	6	36	36				82
Islington, Winnipeg River.....	1	1		1	5	2		130				29
Long Sault, Rainy River, No. 1.....		1		1	5	1						71
do do 2.....					1	2						55
Hungry Hall, No. 1.....					1	2						48
do do 2.....					2	2						45
Manitou Rapids, No. 1.....					2	2						61
do do 2.....					1	1						33
Little Forks.....		1		1	1	2						79
Rainy Lake (Mickeeseese).....					5		11					113
do (Gobah).....					2	4	1					33
Nahcatchewanang.....												63
Nickickooseeminecanung.....												54
Flower and Eagle Lake.....												113
Mattawan, English River.....						1	34	35				68
Lac Seul, Trout and Sturgeon Lake.....							69	39				294

regarding the Indians of Manitoba and Keewatin, their Education, Religion, Implements, &c.

Hand Rakes.	Axes.	Hay Forks.	Scythes and Snaths.	Spades.	Grindstones.	Hoes.	Pit Saws.	Cross-cut Saws.	Hand Saws.	Chests of Tools.	Bulls.	REMARKS.
9	304	238	200	119	13	180	12	6			4	} Dr. Young's Agency.
.....	50	8	30	20	5	70	3	3			2	
.....	32	1	10	20		24	3	6			2	
.....	15			9	2	25	2	2				
.....	20	2	7	12	1	20	1		6		2	} Mr. Ogletree's Agency.
.....	55		30	12	2	18	4	2			2	
.....	20		6	2		20				1		
.....	12		6	2	1	12				1		
.....	22		8	18	1	25	1	2		1	2	Mr. Tetu's Agency.
.....	7		2	8		24	1	1	1		1	} Mr. Martineau's Agency.
.....	33		15	12	1	22	2	2			1	
.....	12		12			14						
.....	15		18	13		16		2			1	
.....	23		11	14	1	18	1				1	} Mr. Herchmer's Agency.
.....	68		29	33		66	3	2			2	
.....	26		21	6		38	1	2			1	
.....	68		25	40	3	70	4	2			3	
.....	24		5	2	1	12	1					Mr. Herchmer's Agency.
.....	25	1	9	4	1	17	1				1	} Mr. McPherson's Agency.
.....	15	1	9	4	1	9	1	1		1	3	
.....	11	1	5	4	1	12	1	1		1		
.....	40	1	8	7	2	26	1	1		1	2	
.....	17	1	4	3	1	16		1			1	} Mr. Pither's Agency.
.....	75	1	5	4	1	10					2	
.....	20	1	4	5	1	20		1			1	
.....	1		5			12						
.....	20	1	8		2	103		1			1	} Mr. Pither's Agency.
.....		1	5			15					1	
.....	16	1	9	2	2	19		1			2	
.....	50	1	20	12	3	30	2	1		1	1	
.....	10	1	13	12	1	12	1	1		1	1	} Mr. Pither's Agency.
.....	3	1	3	4	1	6	1	1		1		
.....	4	1	5	2	1	4	1			1		
.....	2		5	2	1			1				
.....	5		4	6	1	12	1	1		1	1	} Mr. Pither's Agency.
.....	2		2	3		5	1	1		1		
.....	7	1	10	5	1	20	1	1		1	1	
.....	3	1	5	8	1	10	1	1		1	1	
.....	3	1	4	5		5	1	1		1	1	} Mr. Pither's Agency.
.....	4	1	7	6	1	12	1	1		1	1	
.....		1	6	7	1	10	1	1	2		1	
.....	10	1	7	8	3	20	6	2				

SUPPLEMENT to Inspector McColl's Report giving Additional Information
Farming

Name of Band.	Churches.	School Houses.	Schools.		Births.	Deaths.	Religion.					
			Supported by Government.	Supported by Mission.			Roman Catholic.	Episcopalian.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Heathen.	
Lac des Mille Lacs							24					87
Kawawigamot					2							45
Rivière la Seine					3	3						131
Lac la Croix and Nameukan River						2						117
Island Bands.					15	9	8				31	200
Fisher River	1	1	1		7	8					186	266
Berens River	1	1	1		18	9	6				208	266
Norway House	1	2	2		20	17					615	
Cross Lake			1		10	7					147	78
Grand Rapids	1	1	1		9	1	19	115				
Cumberland	2	2	2		17	15	83	264				2
The Pas	1	1	1		42	23	14	615				54
Moose Lake					10	8		82				173
Total	14	19	12	12	342	211	1,038	3,489	136	1,187		4,917

regarding the Indians of Manitoba and Keewatin, their Education, Religion, Implements, &c.—*Concluded.*

Hand Rakes.	Axes.	Hay Forks.	Scythes and Snaths.	Spades.	Grindstones.	Hoes.	Pit Saws.	Cross-cut Saws.	Hand Saws.	Chests of Tools.	Balls.	REMARKS.
2	8	2	2	10	2	20	2	1				} Mr. Matthews' Agency.
3	13	1	2	3	2	14	1	1	1	1		
5	10	1	4	4	2	10	2	2		1		
	5	1	5	10	2	13	2	2		1		
	70		9	22	2	40	2		8	3	1	
	52	2	28	31	15	42	9				1	} Mr. McKay's Agency.
	186		11	33	10	79	4	2	26	1	1	
	243		30	33	19	94	9	5		1	5	
	56		4	11	2	22	1	1		1		
	35		6	12		30	1	1		1		
	103		10	15	5	70	5			1	1	
	209		27	25	3	130	6	2			4	
	73		9	7	2	31	2	1		2	1	
19	2,216	277	744	671	124	1,674	107	70	44	29	60	

COUTCHEECHING AGENCY,
 RAINY LAKE, KEEWATIN,
 1st September, 1880.

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.

LAC SEUL, TROUT AND STURGEON LAKES.

This band of Indians have cleared several patches of land, on the proposed reserve, and expressed a desire that the Department should send a Surveyor to survey their reserves.

As this band is numerous, and extend over a large extent of country, from Sturgeon Lake to Trout, they have requested that they be divided into two bands:—The Trout and part of Lac Seul West to form one band, and Lac Seul East and Sturgeon Lake the other; and that the Department consent to appoint another chief. They say that by the number (400) they are entitled to another chief. They have consented to build a school-house. They sowed the wheat and barley sent to them last season. They have been unfortunate with their cattle; out of the five head supplied only one ox remains.

I vaccinated 150 after the payments.

There have been 19 deaths in this band since last payments, partly owing to relapses from exposure when recovering from measles.

MATTAWAN, ENGLISH RIVER.

These Indians have not made much improvement; part of them reside on English River, and are more industrious than the part who are with the chief at Mattawan.

They are anxious that their reserves should be surveyed.

No. 14 AND 15.—HUNGRY HALL, RAINY RIVER.

There are two bands at this place.

Mr. Morriveau ploughed some land for these Indians last spring; they intend to sow wheat and barley next season.

No. 13.—LONG SAULT, RAINY RIVER.

These Indians are improving. A man was sent down to plough, and sow five bushels of wheat, and as they lost part of their seed by frost, ten bushels of potatoes were given to them for seed. Their crops have a good appearance, although part of their fields were flooded by the high water in June and July.

No. 12.—LONG SAULT, RAINY RIVER.

The Indians of this band are also improving. One of the farmers on the river exchanged work by permission, and ploughed and sowed three bushels of wheat for them. They also got ten bushels potatoes, as some of them lost their seed by frost.

No. 11.—MENITO RAPIDS, RAINY RIVER.

There are two bands at this place. One of the farmers on the river exchanged work and ploughed and sowed three bushels of wheat for one of them; the other only planted corn and potatoes, as they were not prepared for wheat. The seed is in store for next season. One of the oxen of this band died during the summer, which is a great loss, as some of the band had learned to plough.

 No. 10.—LITTLE FORKS, RAINY RIVER.

These were not prepared to sow wheat, as they were short of food during the spring and were unable to procure fencing, which they intend doing, also to sow wheat and barley next season.

The seven bands who have their reserves along Rainy River, have excellent land, and several acres on each reserve are ready for the plough; were they more industrious, and would abandon their old customs of dancing and feasting, they could produce enough grain to keep themselves and families, instead of being obliged to sit out on the lakes and fish during severe weather.

No. 18—RAINY LAKE.

These Indians have part of their reserve in the bay, above Little Rapids, and although the land on the lake is good, only one family has planted a few potatoes and corn in this part of the reserve. I am sorry to say that they have not made any improvement since my last report. The half-breeds who receive annuities are paid with this band, but I am sorry to say that they have not enlarged their fields. The half-breeds and Indians got 27 bushels of potatoes for seed.

No. 17.—NAICATCHEEWENANG, N. W. BAY, RAINY LAKE.

Only part of this band plant on the reserve, the others plant corn and potatoes in their old gardens. Three families have commenced to build on the reserve.

No. 26.—NICKICKOOSEMINICAN, N. E. BAY, RAINY LAKE.

This band of Indians have built three houses and enlarged their fields; they had enough potatoes for the winter, and supplied other Indians with seed. They are anxious to better their condition by cultivating the soil.

No. 27.—THE WABEGON AND EAGLE LAKES,

These Indians are in two parties, part on Wabegon and part on Eagle Lake; those on Wabegon have only small patches of potatoes, and as their reserve is near the railroad line, they have neglected their gardens. I am sorry to say that the chief is addicted to liquor, which he always finds means to get from the whiskey peddlers along the line.

Those on Eagle Lake have enlarged their fields, and have requested that they may be supplied with wheat and barley for next season.

Owing to the high water all the hay grounds have been flooded, and I am afraid the Indians will be short of hay for their cattle.

The following bands have requested that their reserves be surveyed: Lac Seul, Mattawan and Eagle Lake, as the surveyor was recalled before finishing the survey of Eagle Lake reserve.

The supplies of ammunition, tea, tobacco, twine, pork and flour were all of good quality; neither percussion caps or gun-flints were sent with the supplies.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. J. H. PITHER,

Indian Agent.

ASSABASKASHING AGENCY,
LAKE OF THE WOODS,
September 7th, 1880.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit, for your information, the following report on the Indians under my supervision, also a tabular statement.

The tabular statement I have filled up as far as information I have received will allow me to do. With regard to the measurement of cultivated lands on the Indian reserves, I find it impossible to give a correct account, as I have not the chance of seeing the improvements the Indians do, and have to be guided by information received, another thing, I do not feel competent to measure land, or to give a correct valuation.

The Indians of Lake of the Woods, as well as those of Shoal Lake, have made very little improvement in cultivating new land, since my last report.

The Rat Portage Indians have cultivated some land in addition to their old farms. With the exception of a few families, all plant potatoes, and some Indian corn; they would do better if they had some person to show them how to work their agricultural implements.

The Islington band of Indians are the most industrious under my supervision; they have cultivated a good deal of new ground in addition to their old farms. This band were supplied, from Winnipeg in May last, with twenty-five bushels each of wheat and barley for seed, but the seed came too late for sowing, so, on that account, a good deal of their lands are lying idle.

Last summer, 1879, the crops of all the bands under my supervision, such as potatoes and Indian corn, were good. Like years before, the potatoes intended for seed, that were secured in pits for safety, were more or less destroyed by frost; in consequence the seed planted this season was smaller than was intended to be used; what has been planted promises by appearance to produce a good crop.

The Islington band of Indians numbers 159 souls: 29 are Pagans, 130 profess Christianity (Church of England). They want a school and farming instructor to be sent to them as soon as possible. There is a school-house belonging to the minister of the place, which they say they will hire to be used as a school-house in the meantime, while building a new one of their own; they want their children to be taught to read, write, and other useful knowledge, and above all Christianity; they have a church partly paid for by them, and partly by the Missionary Society. They also wish that their reserves should be surveyed, they want their reserve in three different places.

The Rat Portage band numbers 154 souls; 123 are Pagans, and 26 profess Christianity, of various denominations. They wish to have a school teacher to teach their children. Their reserve is divided into three equal parts, a certain number of them live in each of these parts, in consequence they have not decided where they will build the school-house.

The ten bands of Indians of the Lake of the Woods, proper, and Shoal Lake, number 647 souls, all Pagans; they have not come to any decision with regard of building school-houses, they would rather the Department would get them built for them. Those along the frontier are hard to be convinced of anything we tell them, they hear so many stories, from evil-principled people as to how much better the United States Government treat their treaty Indians.

The Rat Portage band of Indians are dissatisfied with the manner in which two blocks, A and C, of their reserves were laid out last year. Block A, they say, they wish it was more to the W. N. West, it would give them more land fit for farming and for hay purposes; whereas, where it is laid out, they are deprived of both on account of rock. In block C the greatest part is rock, unfit for any purpose. They say that a good deal of their cultivated lands and houses were left outside, and they have no hay

meadows inside of the block. The land from which they used to cut their hay is all outside.

The Lake of the Woods and Shoal Lake Indians, those that have not their reserves laid out wish to have them surveyed.

Chiefs Pawahwassin, Conducumecowininie and Nootinaquaham wish to be allowed to change their wild land reserves lying on the north shore of the entrance of the North-West Angle River, elsewhere; they wish the change, as it is unfit for cultivation; it is covered with nothing else but rock and swamp; no good timber on the ground.

The general health of the Indians under my supervision has been good. There has been a small increase in the population since my last report.

The language used by the Indians under my supervision is the Chippewa dialect.

The Indians under my supervision are much dissatisfied on account of the non-arrival of the Indian supplies at this place at the dates appointed. Year after year, since I was appointed Agent, dates are fixed for my guidance, for each place where I am to pay the Indians their annuities, in consequence, I have to notify the Indians to meet me on the dates appointed; the Indians do not bring any provisions along with them for their use while getting their pay; they depend on the supplies they are allowed from the Government, and of our assurance that the supplies will arrive at the date appointed, in consequence the Indians suffer greatly before the supplies arrive; some years they have been obliged to leave before it arrived, after spending a good deal of their treaty money in purchasing provisions to keep themselves and families from starving. Two years ago I had to feed them out of my own stock; last year I had to feed them out of the provisions for destitute Indians, and seed grain lying on hand here; after all, they had to leave before the arrival of the supplies. This year the supplies were backward in arriving also; I had to purchase from Mr. H. Gardner, a merchant, 600 lbs. flour, 6 lbs. tea, and 6 lbs. tobacco, to feed the Indians while we were waiting for the arrival of the supplies; if this could be remedied, it would put down a great deal of discontent among the Indians on this line.

With regard to the intoxicating liquor traffic, I am sorry to state that in place of getting less it is getting worse; the greatest quantity that comes there is brought through by the Dawson road; from Winnipeg to the North-West Angle the road is not guarded, the dealers bring their stuff through without fear of being molested, either by the Dominion or United States Government; just now there is a large quantity put by on islands in the Lake of the Woods, by the dealers; the Indians, I am sorry to say, get a fair share of the stuff. Some dealers brought some of the stuff to the place of the Indian payments this year, but fortunately a detective without employment (Hugh Kerr) was at the place of payment; when the dealers heard of his name they left immediately. But at Rat Portage place of payment, I was much annoyed by them selling the liquor to the Indians. I applied for assistance to the Magistrate of Rat Portage, but none of the offenders were caught; better protection will be required another year at the time of Indian payments, if the liquor traffic is still carried on.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. McPHERSON,

Indian Agent.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORY, DISTRICT No. 2,
MANITOBA HOUSE, INDIAN AGENCY,
9th September, 1880.

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

SIR,—I have the honor 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 30th June last.

I am sorry to say that I have not succeeded in getting data wherewith to correctly fill up the statement; but I give all the information as far as I could learn from the chiefs and councillors of the quantities of land they have under cultivation; the dates fixed for my visit to the reserves did not admit of time for a thorough inspection by myself; however, I did examine several farms on each reserve, which promised a pretty fair yield, but owing to the unusual rainy seasons, I fear that the harvests will not be as large as they promised in the earlier part of the season.

Lake Manitoba has risen over four feet, causing great damage to farms on the reserves immediately situated on the lake, as well as to the surrounding country. Potatoes are not affected very much, though the crops would have been better in a drier season.

LAKE MANITOBA.

A great deal of dissatisfaction prevails on the reserve, owing to so many members of the band being scattered on points along the lake and not residing on the reserve; the chief and his councillors are making every effort to bring them together, but they are not as yet successful. The remaining members of the band are anxious to have a school, but are unable to have a sufficient number of children owing to the absence of so many members with their children.

EBB AND FLOW LAKE.

This reserve has been partly flooded over, great harm has in consequence been done, and I fear only those members of this band having potato patches on high ground will have anything to show for the seed issued to them last spring.

About ten families belonging to this reserve, representing forty-three souls, are living in Manitoba Village, a distance of ten miles from the reserve; they have horses, cattle and improvements in that locality, and as most of them were established there before the transfer of the country to Canada, they allege they will require an allowance to enable them to move to the reserve. About seven families, representing thirty-one souls, are wandering round Riding Mountain and Lake Dauphin, subsisting chiefly by hunting. The majority, however, of the band are on the reserve where they are making a small settlement, by adding yearly to their improvements a house or a stable, as the case may be. I did not issue to them the usual quantity of seed-grain as the season promised to be very wet, and I fear that even from what they received they will have but very poor return. The school is progressing favorably. During the past winter several of their cattle died, and it was reported to me that some cattle disease was the immediate cause, but as it did not extend any further I imagine it could scarcely be correct.

CRANE RIVER.

Though numbering few this little band deserve great credit, they thoroughly understand the art of potato raising, and their fields, as seen during my last visit in July, were looking so well, and were so tastily done that they would be a credit to a white man. They are heathens, but are quiet and industrious and live very peaceably, and are in fact an example to the Indians of the other reserves.

WATER HEN RIVER.

This band is getting more numerous each year. They are coming on the reserve and intend working for themselves; the soil being rather poor, none being good, with the exception of that on ridges and timbered land, they are obliged to work hard in order to have the smallest garden, but they are, nevertheless, willing to work, and each year their improvements are noticeable. They are building a school-house; when completed they expect to have a teacher, and are gathering closer to each other, in order to be nearer to the school, so their children will thus be benefitted. As compared with the other reserves, this one is the poorest, fish being very scarce, and there being hardly any fur; but they hope that by perseverance in farming to overcome all difficulties in the future.

FAIRFORD.

This reserve is progressing more favorably, and it is really interesting to visit some of their farms, and, judging by the appearance of their crops in July, they will certainly have a good harvest, which looks cheerful for the coming winter. The chief, in the name of his band, thanked the Government last winter for the seed grain they had received in previous years, and stated that now, through the aid of the Government, they were enabled to save enough seed for their own use yearly. The school is kept regularly, with satisfactory results.

LAKE ST. MARTIN.

This band have in past years shown but very little progress, and I was glad to find, in my last meeting with them, that they are now anxious for improvement. They have gathered on a spot on the reserve, and are going to build a school-house. The school is progressing very favorably under the new teacher.

LITTLE SASKATCHEWAN.

This reserve has not yet been surveyed, causing great disputes among the band about the most suitable site for their reserve. Owing to high water the river rose and almost completely flooded the surrounding country, so much that they had a very few acres of dry ground. However, they had pretty good gardens considering the state of affairs. Most of the potato crops were drowned last year. When their reserve is allotted to them they propose building a school-house. At present, however, school is making good progress.

DUCK BAY.

This band, though forming part of Treaty No. 4, was this year transferred to this district for payment, owing to the difficulty of reaching the reserve by land by the Agent of Treaty No. 4, and it being so much easier got at by water, from this quarter.

This reserve is surrounded by swamps and marshes; consequently, there are but a few acres under cultivation, and most of the members have good houses. The fur is more plentiful in that part of the country, and, together with the fish, the Indians anticipate passing a good winter.

The health of the tribes in this agency is, as a rule, very good, but they all expressed to me their desire to have a physician visit them during the coming winter, as there are, on each reserve, members suffering from diseases of rather long-standing.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

H. MARTINEAU,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
ST. PETERS AGENCY, LOWER FORT GARRY,
25th September, 1880.

The Honorable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report, together with tabular statement containing statistics of the Indian Bands in my agency.

Speaking generally of all the bands, I may say there has been very little sickness during the past year, and as a consequence there have been fewer deaths among the children than in any previous year since they have been under my charge.

In the early part of the season the crops were all looking remarkably well, and a greater quantity of seed than usual was sown, but a frost in July did considerable damage to the potatoes, and since the harvest began there has been a great deal of wet weather which has damaged some of the grain. The hay crop has been an exceptionally good one, and more than the usual quantity has been put up and is in excellent condition.

In some of the reserves, more particularly St. Peter's, where there is an unlimited supply of hay and a good market, the Indians might add very materially to their support by the sale of this article alone, but, as they are not pressed by want in the summer, they are not thrifty enough to provide for the hard time sure to come in the winter, and therefore, as a general thing, do not put up much more than they require for their own use.

The privilege of cutting and selling the dry or fallen wood, free of charge, off the reserves, which the Department granted to the Indians last winter, was very much appreciated by them; and as long as there is so much timber in the reserves which has been burned and destroyed, and which, if left alone, will only rot, there seems to be no good reason why the privilege should not be continued.

The payment of annuities this year was made in one instead of five-dollar bills as heretofore. This is decidedly to the advantage of the Indian, and he obtains better value for his money. Formerly when an Indian handed a five-dollar bill to a trader in payment of an article there was always a good excuse for asking him to trade out the balance in the absence of change, and so he frequently had to buy articles he did not wish, and would not otherwise have taken.

In the use of intoxicating liquors by the Indians I cannot report any improvement, and there does not seem to be any difficulty in their obtaining as much as they have money to pay for. The change in the Act relating to the sale of liquors to them, seems to have made no difference either one way or the other. I fully expected it would have resulted in a larger number of convictions, but so far this has not been the case in this district.

ST. PETER'S BAND.

In my last report I stated that there was a great deal of dissatisfaction amongst the members of this band on account of the school and land questions. This feeling had increased to such an extent that Mr. Dewdney, the Commissioner visited the reserve in April last, and gave a careful hearing to all their complaints and grievances; and being convinced that there was good foundation, for some of them, granted certain of their requests, amongst others that a school-house should be built on the reserve, which was to be wholly supported and controlled by the Department, at the same time informing them that only a teacher holding a certificate from the Provincial Board of Education would be employed—this was understood on both sides to be a final settlement of the school question. And now if the land question can be as satisfactorily dealt with, and the trespassers removed from the reserve, the future conduct of affairs here would at least have none of the old standing difficulties to complicate it, or prevent the carrying out of the wishes and regulations of the Department.

It is now over nine years since the treaty with these Indians was signed, and yet the ownership of a large portion of the reserve, which is in dispute between the Indians and certain white men is not definitely decided. This unsatisfactory condition of affairs materially prevents the settlement and improvement of a portion of the reserve that is situated along the river, as there is no guarantee to anyone who may improve the land that he will reap the benefit of his labor. It was decided that all land in the reserve sold by Indians to white men since the date of the treaty had been illegally sold and was still a portion of the reserve, I am convinced that in a very short time every lot would be settled and built upon.

There has only been one school in operation on the reserve since February last, when the one in the north end of the parish was closed by the action of the white settlers in failing to vote any money for its maintenance. The school in the south end is well attended, and the progress of the children is very satisfactory.

BROKEN HEAD RIVER.

School matters on this reserve still continue to be rather unsatisfactory on account of the difficulty experienced in getting the children to attend regularly; this is caused, in a great measure, by the parents frequently leaving their homes to hunt or fish.

There has been some new land broken up since last year, and more ground cultivated than usual. The only crops raised are potatoes, barley and corn. There has been a good deal of hay cut, but this is mostly for their own use, there being no market near for the disposal of any surplus. One of the members of the Christian Band bought a mowing-machine, and is now trying to cut all the hay he can to sell to his less fortunate neighbours.

Six families of the heathens promised last fall to settle down on the reserve, but, so far, only one has done so. A number of this band made a trading visit to another band near the Mission's River, in the United States, and returned with thirty-six horses which they had bought with goods of their own manufacture, such as shoes, leggings, belts and beadwork. They were very proud of their bargain and talked of bringing them to the reserve for use there, but I fear their good intentions will be forgotten.

FORT ALEXANDER.

Owing to the severe and continued cold of last winter, most of the potatoes that had been stored in pits were frozen, so that in the spring the people were entirely without, and had to depend altogether on the supply furnished by the Department.

A new church has been built at the Roman Catholic Mission, and the old building is now devoted to school purposes only.

The catch of furs last year was very good, and although the price was lower, yet they were able to get their supplies more cheaply, and therefore did very well.

There are now two saw-mills on the river, one on the reserve, the other a few miles above it, so that any of the Indians who wish to work can easily obtain employment at very good wages, and also be able to dispose of their crops to advantage. A number of white settlers are taking up land and farming along the river above the reserve, and as they have already made good clearances and improvements their example may be of benefit to the Indians.

The two schools on this reserve are fairly attended, and the scholars are making satisfactory progress.

BLACK RIVER.

This band has now received its complement of cattle and will be expected to show more rapid improvement in the future.

The school here has been very irregularly kept and therefore very little progress has been made. They all seem very anxious to have their children educated, and it

must be partly the fault of the teacher that the attendance is not better. The reserve being so far away from the settlement, and the salary so small, it is difficult to secure the services of a good teacher.

The frost in July was particularly severe at this point.

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

DAVID YOUNG.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AGENCY,

25th September, 1880.

To the Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In accordance with instructions contained in circular, dated 20th July last, I herewith enclose tabular statement showing the census of the several bands of Indians, under my charge, for the year ending 30th June, 1880. The Long Plain Band, Short Bear or Keeshkeonaquah chief, put down the same amount of seed that they did last year and, where the crops are taken care of, they look well. Many of the Indians, after they put in the crops, go away to hunt and do not return till the payments are made in July, and by that means they neglect them; it is impossible for me to say the amount they raise, as they are using them from the time they are fit for use, consequently they have but few things to lay up for the winter.

Swan Lake Band, Yellow Quill chief. This band has no inclination to settle on their reserve, they put down the same amount of seed they did last year, but as they are not on their reserve, I cannot say how their crops look; very few of them care about farming, and those of them who remain out from the settlement seems to do better than those who remain near the town, as they have not the same opportunities of getting liquor. This band positively refuse to settle on their reserve; they now want to have the several bands united again, under one chief, and their reserve adjacent to the reserve of Short Bear, or the Long Plain.

Sandy Bay Band, Nahwahchewarkahpone chief. This band show more inclination to farm than either of the others and in a few years would become self-supporting, if it were not that their reserve is too wet for farming purposes; it is only here and there that there is a very small spot fit for cultivation, still they are anxious to remain on their reserve, as it is well adapted for fishing and stock raising. they have now about one hundred head of cattle and about sixty head of horses. They complain of last autumn being very poor for fishing, as they did not catch enough for their own use. They caught a great many muskrats and the price of the skins, this year, was high, but owing to many of the Indians not being able to inform me of the number they caught, I cannot accurately fill up the column headed furs. I have been urging on the members of the several bands to break more land, but invariably the reply is, the Government will not supply us with oxen.

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant,

FRANCIS OGLETREE,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,

ROSSEAU RIVER AGENCY.

No report from Mr. George Newcomb, Indian Agent.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
ASSINIBOINE SIOUX RESERVE,
BIRD'S TAIL CREEK,
September 10th, 1880.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose tabular statement for the year ending June 30th, 1880. It will be seen that considerable advancement has been made by the Sioux in my agency, particularly in the number of houses built.

At Bird's Tail Creek nearly every family has a house, and resides permanently on the reserve, having raised sufficient wheat, corn, potatoes and vegetables to last until next crop. Unfortunately a very early frost struck all the corn in low places, and has spoilt it for seed; but the Indians farming on high land, and planting early, have secured a large quantity in fine order. The rapid settlement of the adjacent country affords constant work to the Indians requiring it, in cutting house logs and hay, and getting out fencing, at which they are very expert.

Considerable improvement is also shown in the care of their gardens, the weeds having been kept under and the fences made strong and neat. This band, last spring, on hearing of the destitute condition of the Salteaux at Riding Mountain House, subscribed three bushels of seed corn out of their own scanty supply, and sent one of their number with it to distribute among the Salteaux. Taking into consideration that there is only one yoke of oxen for every five families, as much farming has been done as could be expected.

At Oak River Reserve, the Rev. Mr. Eerman, a Church of England missionary, has taken up his residence, and many families are preparing to live permanently on the reserve, most of the Indians having hitherto wintered at the Portage. A number of houses and stables are now being built, and enough hay has been cut and stacked to feed all the cattle through a prolonged winter. Mr. Eerman, the missionary, informs me that the Sioux are anxious to have their children taught English.

Farming operations at this reserve were greatly retarded by the River Assiniboine overflowing its banks and remaining out nearly a month, it being late in May before the gardens could be cultivated, otherwise a much larger area would have been sown. Their crops look very well however, and unless a very early frost comes their harvest will be abundant. These Indians are very successful potato raisers, and perfectly understand preserving them in pits during the winter. Last spring they supplied Rapid City and neighborhood with seed, and kept sufficient old potatoes to last themselves until July.

Both these reserves are now well supplied with cows, and will soon raise enough steers to enable each family to have an ox; and both bands are quite able to feed and clothe themselves. Scattered along the Assiniboine, between these two reserves, are several small bands farming on a small scale. They are putting up houses and stables, and have stacked sufficient hay for wintering their cattle.

These Indians earn a good deal of money, cutting wood for the steamers. At Oak Lake, south of the river, the Sioux have a reserve, but are only just commencing to farm. They got their first oxen last fall, but unfortunately all the land they ploughed was flooded this spring, the Pipe-Stone Creek being very high. Their plough was stolen during the winter, while the band was away hunting, and it was late in the spring before they were supplied with another. Since they received the new plough, a great deal of land has been broken, and if they can make a living during the coming winter on the reserve, where they are building houses, these Indians will, I am sure, be very comfortable and contented, I may add that this band hired a plough from a half-breed to work their little gardens last spring. They have never as yet wintered on their reserve. Six families still live at Turtle Mountain, and have small gardens, subsisting mainly by hunting, however. Hitherto a great many Sioux have wintered at this point, but game is getting scarce owing to the rapid settlement of the country, and the six families living at the mountain are anxious to farm. But the closeness of the frontier, and the distance from the other reserves, would render

their permanent settlement at Turtle Mountain undesirable, especially as there is plenty of room for them at Oak Lake.

A number of families are still at Poplar Point, the Portage and Gladstone, but they are coming into the reserves quite as fast as it is desirable with our present stock of cattle. These Indians all support themselves by working for settlers, and hunting muskrats, so that they are no expense to the Government at any time. Very few of the reserve Indians now practice polygamy; divorces are, however, rather frequent, and it is a little difficult to remember whose wife a woman is, as she may have been married to three or four men at the same reserve; many of the Indians at Bird's Tail Creek are, however, legally married.

Medicine dances still occasionally take place at Oak River, the promoters of these dances giving away everything they have and commencing afresh; great immorality also prevails on these occasions, and it is to be hoped they will soon cease altogether; the Bird's Tail Sioux do not allow them to be held on their reserve.

In March last, I received orders from the Department to visit the Salteaux at Riding Mountain. I found many of them in great distress, and urgently requiring relief. On my return in July to pay this band, I was much pleased with the great improvement in their condition, most of them being well clothed. Several new houses were being built in a style much better than any Indian houses I have yet seen. As the band has now two yoke of good oxen, it is to be hoped that farming operations will be speedily extended. There is plenty of work in this neighborhood in the lumber shanties during the winter; and with the exception of two families without men able to work, these Indians should be no further expense to the Government. The great improvement in this band I consider mainly due to the untiring exertions of the Rev. Mr. Flett, the Presbyterian Missionary on their behalf.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

L. W. HERCHMER,

Indian Agent.

GRAND RAPIDS, N.W.T.

INDIAN OFFICE, 18th September, 1880.

The Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs.

Sir,—I herewith forward the tabular statement, as complete as circumstances will permit.

I received the form of tabular statement only after my arrival here, and after making the payments at all the points on the Lake Winnipeg, but had for my own information taken a census and made inquiries of the several bands regarding many of the questions required in the form of tabular statement sent.

I am sorry to say that I was unable to ascertain the value of personal property, &c., total value of real and personal property, &c., description and value of furs, and description and value of other industries and also other distributions.

I have no means of ascertaining the area of reserves, not having been supplied with plans of the surveys of the reserves surveyed, and others have not yet been surveyed.

To the enquiry: "acres under wood," I must say that almost all the reserves in Treaty No. 5 are under wood, brush, muskegs, rock and water.

Trusting that the tabular statement and these few remarks may be satisfactory to the Department.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. MACKAY,

Indian Agent.

LAC DES MILLE LACS.

No report from Mr. R. H. Matthews, Indian Agent.

OTTAWA, 31st December, 1880.

To the Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—The report I had the honor of submitting to you on Indian affairs in the North-West Superintendency, dated January the 2nd, 1880, informed you of the position I found the Indians in when first I undertook the management of Indian affairs in the North-West, as well as the manner in which they received the information I gave them of the new policy that the Government intended to pursue towards them in assisting those who would settle and work on their reservations; I also informed you that provision had been made for them, in accordance with the recommendation made by the conference held at Battleford, in the month of August, 1879, to consider the Indian situation.

I now beg to report generally on Indian matters as I found them during the present season. I am glad to be able to state that I believe the new policy inaugurated by the Government in 1879 will be successful, and although the production of some of the farms will not be as large this year as I had hoped, on account of the late arrival of the farmers in the fall of 1879, which prevented their preparing their land for the spring sowing as early as is necessary in the North-West, the work performed by them, with the assistance of the Indians, has been most gratifying.

I am in hopes the food raised this coming year on our farms, and reserves, will go a great way towards feeding the Indians who by that time will have become settled.

I attach a return showing the number of acres broken (the bulk of which will be ready for seed as soon as the frost is out of the ground), the number of acres under crop this year, rails cut, acres fenced, hay cut and buildings erected.

The reserves in the neighborhood of Carlton have turned out fair crops, and the grain has been harvested in good shape by the Indians. As these were put in on old land they are finer than those on the reserve farms.

The Indians, I am glad to say, in this section are handing seed to the farmers to keep for them until next spring.

I instructed our farmers to try and bring this about, and the Indians appear to be willing to do it. Heretofore they have had no means of storing it excepting in their lodges, and when it was constantly in sight they could not refrain from giving it away or eating it. The Indians settled in the neighborhood of Battleford have also worked well.

On Red Pheasants' reserve, at Eagle Hills, some sixteen different fields were cultivated. A few families being interested together in the working and proceeds of these several fields, and it was found that where we have been able to arrange to give a few, and in some instances single families, a garden to be looked after by themselves, with the right to keep the produce raised on it, much more interest was manifested than when a large field had been worked in common.

On this reserve several Indians have been able to sell potatoes raised by themselves, after keeping enough for their own and their friends' consumption.

There are other reserves in this neighborhood that were settled for the first time last spring. They are occupied entirely by Plain Cree Indians, who never before grew a potato. They have worked well; and it convinces me that perseverance and good management will make them fair workers.

I propose in the future, where it is possible, to have small fields broken up for individual families, and have instructed the farmers to that effect.

In Treaties 4 and 6, there has been more or less agriculture carried on for several years by the Indians, and some of them have made very satisfactory progress, turning

out good ploughmen, mowers, and, in fact, good useful farm hands; but as so many of their friends are constantly coming in from the plains, where it is now impossible to make a living, the produce raised does not make such a good show as it would had the consumption been confined to those families who had actually settled.

In Treaty 7, the Stoney Indians, who for a couple of years back have made an attempt at farming, and who have shown a greater desire to improve, have made considerable advancement since an instructor was sent to assist them.

Each of these bands under Bears Paw, Chinikey, and Jacob, will have sixty acres under crop next year. They have this fall received the cattle promised them at the time of the treaty. The cows and calves, belonging to each family, are branded with a number that corresponds with the number opposite the names on the pay-lists as well as the band brand; each family will consequently know their own cattle, and take a greater interest in them, than if they had been turned over bodily to the chiefs. They received 198 cows, 51 calves, 6 bulls and 6 young steers. They were an excellent lot of young cows, and I believe these Indians will take pride in them, and their reserve being located in one of the best cattle districts I have no fear but that they will increase very rapidly, and in three years should produce as much meat as those Indians should require.

These Stoney Indians have had the advantage of the advice of the Reverend John Macdougall, who accompanied the chiefs to Fort Macleod at the time they received their cattle. He believes, from his knowledge of these Indians, that they will take the greatest care of their cattle.

These bands of Indians are good hunters and trappers, and spend a good deal of their time in the Rocky Mountains, between the Boundary line and Jasper House. They will require but small assistance from the Government, and in a short time, I trust, will be quite independent.

The Piegans, whose reserve is on the Old Man's River, near Fort Macleod, have also made a good commencement. They settled for the first time this spring and have had over a hundred acres under crop. They have built fifty houses. Ten of those families have exchanged some of their horses for stoves, while others have built fireplaces. They also have received their cattle, which are branded similarly to those given to the Stoneys; but with their own distinguishing brand. As these cattle will range with the other portion of the Government herd that have not been as yet delivered, I feel sure they will do well.

One or two of the chiefs of the band have had a few cattle of their own for a year or two, and have taken great care of them; and I am in hopes the same will be the case with the other Indians who have lately become possessed of theirs.

I have instructed the agents to notify the Indians, that as their cattle are given them by the Government in order that they might raise their own meat, any family killing them will be debarred from any further assistance from the Government.

The Bloods, a portion of the Blackfoot Nation, and representing the largest number, notified me last year that they were not content with the reserve as agreed upon to be given them at the time of the treaty. I reported this matter to the Government last winter, and an Order in Council was passed authorizing Colonel Macleod and myself to meet the chiefs and endeavor to make a satisfactory arrangement, by which the wishes of the Bloods could be carried out.

On arriving at Fort Macleod, I found a large portion of the Blood Indians awaiting my arrival, for the purpose of hearing what determination the Government had come to in regard to that matter. As Colonel Macleod was at Fort Walsh, and I knew would be delayed for some time; and that Crowfoot, the only Blackfoot Chief from whom any opposition might be expected was across the line, where he had been for over a year, and not likely to return, I informed the Blood Chief that if he would give me a release of all his interest in the reserve situated at the Blackfoot Crossing, provided the Government would give him a reserve at the point he indicated, I would send an instructor with him and his band to the spot selected by himself, where he could build houses and prepare some ground for next season, and that I

would recommend on my arrival below that a reserve be given to him at that point. This greatly pleased the chief and his Indians who were with him.

In a day or two they all left, accompanied by an instructor, and I have since heard that every family has a house to live in, and some twenty or thirty acres of land have been broken.

As I have already reported specially on this matter, I mention this to show how the wildest Indians are prepared to go to work if they have an opportunity of doing so.

The Blackfeet Indians under Crowfoot, left their reserve last October twelve months for the United States, and very few have, as yet, returned.

They have been amongst the buffalo ever since they left, and I do not anticipate that they will return before next spring.

On my arrival at Fort Walsh, last October, I found some three thousand Indians, representing portions of forty-two different bands, awaiting my arrival, in order, if possible, to be paid their annuity money at that point.

The annual payments had taken place at the end of July, but these Indians being among the buffalo, did not like to leave them. It was thought better that they should be paid at Fort Walsh, especially as news had just arrived that the buffalo were very thick in the neighbourhood of Fort Belknap and were heading north.

These, with the Blackfeet, a portion of the Bloods, Piegans and Assiniboinés, I am under the impression will number some seven or eight thousand. In all probability they will return to us in the spring, and some provision will have to be made to meet that emergency, or I fear trouble might arise.

FARMING INSTRUCTORS.

I am glad to be able to report that a large number of the farming instructors sent to the North-West in the fall of 1879 have carried out their duties in a most satisfactory manner, and in very few instances have any complaints been made to me by the Indians.

Two cases of assault have been reported to me, one, of two Indians abusing an instructor for not leaving his own meal to cook one for them, and the other for an attack made by an instructor on an Indian for impertinence and abusive language.

In the former cases the Indians were arrested by Inspector Herchmer of the N.W.M. Police and committed to jail with hard labor for two months.

This I understand has had a good effect among the Indians at Fort Pitt, where the trouble occurred, and where the Indians at times are very independent.

The other case was settled satisfactorily by Mr. Lawrence Clarke of the Hudson Bay Company at Carlton, and I have heard of no further complaints in that quarter.

The return of work performed on the farms will show that the instructors have not been idle, and the quantity of land put under cultivation by the Indians this year, as compared with any previous one, has astonished and surprised many who at one time were not sanguine of the success of the new policy. The Rev. Father André, of Duck Lake, informed me that the progress made by the Indians in the North-West had altered his opinion in regard to the instructors, and they had accomplished more than he had believed possible, and convinced him that the Indians in that quarter can be made self-supporting.

I append extracts from letters written to me by the agents in the different districts, a perusal of which I think will convince you that although the outlay to start the farm agencies throughout the North-West was very large, the results are not disappointing, and I trust continued assistance will be given to those Indians that make up their minds to settle. In another year I think a few instructors might be dispensed with in some districts where the Indian reserves are in good working order, and they can be placed in a new reserve where the Indians are not so far advanced.

Majesty was at the manner they had behaved during their suffering, and how Her Majesty sympathized with them.

They told me, more than once, that they were very grateful for the assistance given them, they did not ask for any more, but hoped that what they were getting would be continued a little longer, until they could raise sufficient for themselves, and said that whatever would happen they would always be our friends.

BUFFALO.

When I left the Territories in the month of November, 1879, large numbers of our Indians were starting for the buffalo, which they expected to meet near the boundary line, small bands of twenty and thirty having been seen between Fort Macleod and Wood Mountain.

Prairie fires, however, were started at different points almost simultaneously, as if by some preconstructed arrangement, and the country north of the boundary line was burnt from Wood Mountain on the east to the Rocky Mountains on the west, and nearly as far north as the latitude of Qu'Appelle.

This alone would have been sufficient to keep the buffalo south, if nothing else had stood in the way, but the continued residence of the Sioux on our side of the line, and the large number of Indians who, after our payments, went south and met the buffalo in the front, prevented any reaching those Indians who had settled on their reserves in the north.

The Blackfeet, including the Bloods, most of the Piegans, and a large number of Crees were with the buffalo all winter. With the exception of the Blackfeet under Crowfoot, about half of the Bloods and a small number of the Crees, all have returned this summer for the annual payments.

Those of our Indians who remained in the Territories received almost continuous assistance from us during the winter.

The severity of the season, coupled with the want of clothing among the Indians on the Saskatchewan, prevented their hunting as much as usual; but although last winter was the severest that has been felt for many years, they showed, on the whole, a good disposition to work at anything that could be found for them to do.

The supplies sent into the Territories, in accordance with the recommendations of the Conference held at Battleford to consider the Indian situation, held out pretty well, but, as the Honorable Mr. Breland had predicted, were insufficient, and before the season came around when fresh supplies could be contracted for and sent in, food had to be purchased from merchants in the interior at the current rates.

It was, however, fortunate that so many of our Indians were within reach of the buffalo, or great distress and actual starvation must have ensued.

While at Fort Walsh, this fall, reports reached me that buffalo were very plentiful at Fort Belknap, on the Milk River, and were going north. This induced a large number of Crees, who had but lately returned from the buffalo to again endeavor to reach them, and I believe they have been successful.

I have also heard that some bands have gone north, and if no fires (which up to the time of my leaving had been very few) have spread in that locality, I am in hopes to hear that in a short time a few buffalo will get into the interior and within reach of our Indians, who are not now in a position to travel with their families any great distance in search of food. But while I am in hopes that this winter we shall have a few buffalo to help us in feeding the destitute Indians in the south, I think it my duty to say, that in future this source of relief, in my opinion, cannot be depended upon. For the last four or five years the buffalo have gradually been creeping south, making it difficult for our Indians, on the Saskatchewan, to reach them. Those that did, had not only to encounter hostile American Indians, with whom they often came in collision, losing many warriors, but also were followed by whisky traders, who robbed them of their horses and of the robes they had made by the hunt.

Many returned during the summer, utterly destitute, and some had to be met on the way with supplies to enable them to reach their own country.

give them more provisions. This I refused to do at present, as they had already received their supply for harvest. I told them they must go and cut the grain at once, and without more provisions, or I would give them nothing else till winter set in. After a long talk among themselves they consented to go to the fields, though some of them did it very reluctantly. I went out with some eighteen men and set them to work and remained with them for a day and a half, and when I started for Carlton they had nearly finished their last field.

They have little or no new ground broken up for next year, and I would suggest that the land, some eighteen acres, broken up by Mr. Tompkins, on this reserve, be handed over to the band next spring, on condition that they break up some ten or twelve acres adjoining.

Extract from Mr. Rae's Letter.

CARLTON, 5th October, 1880.

SIR,—I was much pleased on visiting the Duck Lake Reserve, yesterday, to find that the Indians there have nearly finished ploughing the land they had in crop this year; they have also finished three houses since I visited them last. Only three sacks of flour and about 50 pounds of bacon was distributed amongst them last week; even Beardy's band has worked well. Though provisions have been very short I have had no trouble in managing any of them.

Extracts from Mr. Orde's Letter.

RED PHEASANT'S RESERVE,
BATTLEFORD, N.W.T.,
18th November, 1880.

The crop on this reserve was magnificent; the potato yield was very heavy, Early Rose and Early Round the only two kinds grown; the barley and wheat, I am happy to say, came to maturity; the turnips and beets cannot be surpassed, but the carrots, owing to not being thinned in time, are in some cases small. These Indians are intelligent, peacefully inclined, and good workers. I took pride in helping them, and, with the assistance of ex-Indian Instructor McCord, they have advanced materially in farming; since last spring they have cut and stacked some 40 tons of hay; I have lent them 12 head of cattle (Ontario) to be wintered and used by them during good behavior only. They have, since my arrival here, cut 18,000 rails and 400 cords of wood, and hewed all their house logs; also built 24 houses, with windows, doors, chimneys and floors,—in many instances the floors are as white as snow—they have also built six byres, warm and comfortable. When you come to consider, Sir, that this band had but some 10 acres of land under crop, and four houses built, in 1879, I think it will appear to you that they have not done badly. The number at present on the reserve is 160 souls.

MOSQUITOE BAND.

Potatoes under crop, but not fenced, two acres. One of their number remained on the reserve last winter to build a house for the chief and to look after the yoke of oxen given them by yourself, and succeeded, with Instructor McCord's assistance, in putting in the above crop, which was all that was grown; the rest of the band have settled on the reserve this summer, they were a wild devil-may-care lot when they came in from the plains, but from the good example set by their brethren adjoining them, (the Croes) have built sixteen houses and two byres, and stacked seventeen tons of first-class hay to winter their stock on. Instructor Daunais has had twenty acres ploughed on this reserve. The band consists of 306 souls.

 STRIKE-HIM-ON-THE-BACK.

This band also had a splendid crop of everything but wheat, which, owing to its being sown in new land, was smutty, partly frozen and of no account; the carrots required weeding out; the beets and turnips were good. I located these Indians last fall; since then they have built eight houses (logs all hewed) and three byres; cut 200 cords of wood, 20,000 rails with which they have fenced twenty-four acres of land, with a balance on hand: they also built a sluice-dam across the Battle River, with a basket to catch pike, sturgeon and other fish. In the fall of 1879, they caught large quantities, but this year the water has been too high. There is, besides the above quantity of land, thirty acres broken by contract, and four acres ploughed by the band, making in all fifty-six acres (thirty-four new, twenty-two old) for next year's crop. The houses are, for Indian houses, very good indeed, being nearly all built with hewed logs, and mostly have floors in them; two are thatched-roofed. The byres are warm, comfortable and well built, for Indians. The number of souls at present on the reserve is sixty.

POND MAKERS.

On the whole the crop was a good one, considering it was sown on the sod. The potatoes did not pan out as heavy as on other reserves, owing to their being planted too far apart, and the quality sown, the "Lady's Finger," bought from Mr. Pambrun; this was the only sort that could be got in the neighbourhood, and having been used for seed by the Hudson's Bay Company for the last twenty years, have run down to the size of marbles. They have, to date, cut about 15,000 rails, and have a balance on hand of about 1,000 ready for use. They have also erected eleven houses, all, except two, having been built this summer. The buildings are all good-sized, warm shanties, without floors, which they are now flooring. One man has a set of hewed logs ready to build. They have cut about thirty tons of hay; this will, I think, be sufficient, with the straw they have, to winter their cattle in good shape. There is ploughed, besides the above quantity of land, twenty-seven acres by contract, and four additional broken and fenced by Indians, making a total of fifty-eight acres ready for next year's crop. I sent them to their proposed reserve last fall to get out house logs and rails; they worked well during the winter to that end, and like Trojans ever since; it is most encouraging to me, for the responsibility of saving provisions on the one hand, and the keeping them from starvation on the other, is great, and without encouragement in the shape of working in return for what the Government is doing for them, is, to say the least of it, annoying. The total number on reserve to date is 165 souls.

THUNDER CHILD.

Settled during this summer in a Muskeg and on a sand bank, and before I had time to put a stop to it had cut 300 house logs and seven tons of hay. I instructed Mr. McIver to select a good spot for them; he got them a better one, but could not get the Indians to budge. The band had these logs cut and four houses started, and the hay cut as above, and then had to abandon the reserve, as it was not fit in any respect. Since then they settled on the Saskatchewan River, opposite Turtle Lake River, and adjoining Maasomuis Reserve, and have some more logs cut there.

MAASOMIUS RESERVE.

Opposite Jack Fish Creek on the south side of the Saskatchewan River. There are about thirty acres broken by contract, and his Indians are a splendid lot of workers. Although they have been there about a couple of months, they have built five excellent houses for new beginners, and are taking out rails to fence the ploughed land. Those of the band who are on the reserve at present, intend going to Turtle Lake to fish next month.

I am of opinion, that if the Indian agents and farming instructors had not been sent out here when they were, the country would have been plunged into an Indian war, for the culminating hour had arrived. The contrast between the Indians of to-day, and the Indians of this time last year, is something extraordinary; in the autumn of 1879, discontent was rampant amongst them, now the Indian smiles, and the Great Mother is Mewahsin (good).

Extract from Mr. Norman Macleod's Letter.

FORT MACLEOD, 2nd November, 1880.

SIR,—On the 15th October I had the honor to report to you my having settled the Blood Indians on their reservation at the junction of the Belly and Kootenay Rivers, and the delivery of the treaty cattle to the Piegan Indians.

I have now the honor to inform you that, in the interval, a good house has been built on the Blood Reservation for the farming instructor, with a store-house adjoining. I have let, by contract, the ploughing of twenty acres, and the oxen which I brought from Mr. Bruce's farm are breaking land when not employed otherwise, preparatory for spring seeding.

The Indians have forty houses nearly ready for occupation. They are building fireplaces in them. "Red Crow" has built himself a comfortable house, and I have desired Mr. McDougall to put a door and window into it for him, so as to encourage him. Mr. McDougall reports the Indians as being most willing to work and eager to learn.

I have visited the Piegan Reserve. The Indians assisted in harvesting the root crops; they have fifty houses nearly completed, and they have also taken to building fireplaces. Several of them are cross ploughing, with their own horses, the pieces of land which were broken for them last summer.

On the 18th ult. I visited the Blackfoot Crossing. A number of the Indians had left to go into Macleod and other places, but when they found they could get no food they have since returned to the crossing. Thirteen houses have been commenced and a few of them nearly finished. This has been done by the "Long Chief" and his band, who told me, if I would promise to continue to assist them, they would remain and finish their houses and do any work required of them. Not wishing to discourage the beginning which had been made I have decided to continue to work there, though I felt much inclined to close it till spring.

The "Sarcees" are blamed for pilfering the larger portion of the potato and turnip crops before leaving for Calgary, and I think the Blackfeet assisted. At the same time two head of cattle disappeared for which the Sarcees are also blamed.

In consequence of these irregularities I stopped the supply of beef for a fortnight and told them my reason for doing so.

I wrote to Mr. Wright informing him of your wishes that he should employ the Sarcees as long as he could find work for them, and that when he could employ them no longer, he should ask them to return to the crossing for the winter, where I would have preparations made to feed them.

He writes me that the Sarcees have been working for him, and have been quiet and well disposed, and he thought that as he had no more work for them they would go back to the crossing. I shall endeavor to keep them quiet and contented till spring.

PAYMENTS.

The annual payments came off at the dates fixed last winter, excepting in a few instances where the assistance necessary to make simultaneous payments was not available.

The annuity tickets were issued as I had proposed in my last annual report and were accepted by the Indians with less opposition than I had expected.

The distribution of these tickets in conjunction with the simultaneous payment has been the means, I believe, of making a considerable saving to the Government. It has prevented Indians moving from one place of payment to another, with the object of getting twice paid, and as each head of a family was expected to show their children before receiving a ticket, the number has not turned out to be so great as had been previously reported. Continued vigilance in this respect will, I believe, again reduce the number to be paid.

The failure of buffalo in the north compelled us to pay, in the south, large numbers of Indians who should have received their money at Qu'Appelle, or on the Saskatchewan.

Those that requested to be paid at Fort Walsh in October last, represented Indians, as I stated before, from 42 different bands, and numbered nearly 3,000.

Inconvenient and irregular as this payment was, with the chance of having to pay some Indians who had already received their annuity money earlier in the season, and preventing the check we should have had if the payments had been made in their own districts, I thought it to be in the interest of the Government to assent to the wishes of these Indians, especially as they were anxious to again return to the Buffalo which were reported, as I said before, very thick about Fort Belknap, and were heading north.

In Treaty 4, the payments were made by Mr. Agent Macdonald and Mr. Jones.

At Fort Walsh a second payment was made by Mr. Agent Allan, and all passed off quietly.

In Treaty 6, Mr. Agent Clark paid at Carlton, Duck Lake, Prince Albert and Fort à la Corne.

During these payments some cattle, intended for feeding the Indians, were shot by Indians under instructions from Chiefs "Beardy," "Cut Nose," and "One Arrow."

The cattle were in a corral, in charge of our drover, when a lot of young men, headed by one of "Beardy's" councillors, arrived with carts, shot three head, cut them up and took them to camp, placing the meat in front of the lodges of each chief; it was there divided and eaten.

Captain Herchmer, of the North-West Mounted Police, luckily arrived about this time on his way to Battleford; information being laid, he, together with Inspector Antrobus and six men, arrested the three chiefs and one councillor; and although some 150 Indians turned out and showed a bold front, firing over the heads of the police, the arrests were made with great pluck and discretion.

The prisoners were committed for trial, and were tried before Col. Richardson, at Prince Albert.

They were given a jury trial, and Mr. Lawrence Clarke, Agent of the Hudson Bay Company, left the bench to defend them.

The chiefs were found not guilty of killing or making away with the meat, and were released, while the councillor was convicted; and as I knew that he was the tool of the chiefs, I requested Colonel Richardson to deal leniently with him; he also was released after receiving a severe reprimand, and was told that he might be called upon to receive judgment at any future time. The plucky manner in which the arrests were made, and the prompt action of the authorities in at once dealing with the matter, had a good effect; and although the chiefs got off through the kind feeling of a sympathizing jury, they received a lesson which they will not soon forget.

Since this occurred the Indians belonging to these chiefs have worked well and behaved much better; and I have received lately most satisfactory reports of Chief Beardy, who appears now to have made up his mind to turn over a new leaf.

This is the only hitch that occurred during the payments in the Carlton district.

I thought it advisable to be at Battleford during the payments myself, as I expected a large number of Indians who had previously been paid at Sounding Lake would come to that point for their money.

Some sixteen hundred were paid there. At first they were very obstructive and declined to receive their annuity money unless I agreed to some excessive demands

which they made. After repeated interviews they changed their minds, and subsequently the payments were made and passed off without trouble.

Almost all the Indians paid at Battleford have remained in that vicinity, have settled, and are progressing rapidly and appear perfectly contented.

In the Edmonton district, I desired Mr. Wadsworth to take charge of the payments.

This he did and carried out my instructions satisfactorily. In his report to me on these payments he states, after referring to those made at Edmonton, that:—

(Extract from Mr. Wadsworth's Letter.)

EDMONTON, 30th September, 1880.

"SIR,—On 15th August, I went to the Rivière Qui Barre and found the three bands waiting to be paid. After a less amount of talk than is usual, upon this occasion they took their money, returning to make hay; some provisions left over I gave them to take home for this purpose.

After proper notice, I went to Peace Hills on the 8th September, and paid three bands there; they were pleased to be paid so near their homes and behaved very well; they expressed great dread of suffering and starvation, which they fear is in store for them the coming winter; being plain hunters they suffer directly from the disappearance of the buffalo; these fears I did my best to allay, without causing them to place too great dependence upon the Government for assistance.

I have to direct your attention to the great falling off in the number of Indians paid in each band this year. I can in no way account for this.

The Indians may have, at former payments, presented themselves twice, but as I have only known one instance of this kind to happen this year, I cannot think it obtained to any great extent; the numbers of the families have, in many instances, been given incorrectly, also Indians wishing to be paid for absent members of their family, whom it was likely were being paid elsewhere; this year I have as far as possible stopped this practice.

The ticket system adopted for the first time this year, promises to be of the greatest advantage in facilitating the payments another year, the Indians already attaching a value to them that promises their preservation.

The Edmonton and other "stragglers" are greatly made up of half-breeds, and in instances where women appear on the pay-sheets, as heads of families, their husbands are non-treaty, (a few widows excepted). By the Indian Act their children are not *Indians*, not having instructions to the contrary I paid these children as formerly.

One man paid at Rivière Qui Barre, it will be seen, is a French Canadian. I paid both him and his family, but declined to accept a child born during the past year.

Many half-breed men, who are now taking treaty, would like to withdraw were they able to pay back the money they have already received; as they are not likely ever to get this much ahead, I think it would be better to do so without exacting the return of the money, than to continue paying them and their families year after year; a saving would be made of a large amount annually to the Government.

I fixed the dates of payment for Victoria upon August 23rd, for Whitefish Lake, August 30th, and Lac LaBiche, September 3rd. I could not attend at the payments personally, and therefore placed them in charge of Inspector Gagnon, of the North-West Mounted Police. He returned after completing them on the 8th instant, and reports, generally, a very satisfactory feeling among the Indians of that portion of the district; they have some few complaints, but forbore to press them, waiting for a visit at some future time from some officer high in authority in the Indian Department to present them.

Inspector Gagnon cannot account for the great discrepancy between the numbers paid this year and last year, as no Indians from these bands were reported absent.

Secum, the great chief of this section, has requested that the payments for the bands paid this year at Victoria, Whitefish Lake and Lac LaBiche, be next year made

at Whitefish Lake on the 25th July; he gives as a reason for this request, a large payment will attract a great number of traders, with competition the Indians will be able to purchase their goods cheaply.

The Indians of this district are very anxious to become self-supporting, but as yet cannot see their way to make a living from farming. With your concurrence I have promised them additional help next spring in putting in their crops, and I feel sure if this is given to the extent of sending one man to each reserve, with an additional yoke of oxen, that it will prove of great advantage both to the Government and the Indians, as the man will not only work himself and show the Indians how to put in their seed, but will exercise such a control of the provisions and seed sent them that nothing will be wasted.

The farming instructors cannot do this with their present staff and also get their own farms seeded in good time, it will therefore be necessary to hire in the spring white men temporarily to carry this out under the direct supervision of the farming instructors."

In Treaty No. 7 the payments were all made on one day: Inspector McIlree paid the Bloods at Fort Macleod; Agent Macleod, the Sarcees and Blackfeet at the Blackfoot Crossing; Inspector Frechette, the Stonycs at Morleyville.

These all passed off quietly, but many of both the Blackfeet and Bloods were absent, and are not expected to return before next spring.

I append copy of a letter from Mr. Agent Macleod in reference to these payments.

The payments were made all over the Territories with one dollar notes, and this gave great satisfaction to the Indians.

Extracts from Mr. Norman Macleod's Letter.

FORT MACLEOD, 14th August, 1880.

SIR,—I have the honor to report to you for your information, that according to your instructions, handed to me in Ottawa, on the 23rd February last, I made the treaty payments for this year to the several bands of Indians in Treaty No. 7, on their several reservations, with the exception of the Bloods, who were paid at Fort Macleod, their reservation not being yet decided upon, on the 26th of July and following days.

I had previously made application to the officer in command of the detachment of Mounted Police at this post, for the necessary assistance in making the payments so that they should all be made as near the same date as possible. He detailed Inspector Frechette to the Stoney Reservation, Inspector Dickens to the Piegan Reservation, Inspector McIlree to pay the Bloods at Fort Macleod, and I took the Sarcees and Blackfeet at the Blackfoot Crossing.

I received the money for the payments from Inspector McDonald, on the 18th of July, he brought it from Cypress.

I enclose copies of my instructions to the police officers making the payments, and to the farming agents in charge of the several reservations for their guidance, during the payments.

I started from Fort Macleod to make the payments at the Blackfoot Crossing on the afternoon of the 24th of July, arriving there on the evening of the 25th; the chiefs of the different bands came at once to welcome me, and said they would speak next morning. On Monday they all assembled and had a long talk.

I told them what I had come for, and that I would begin to pay them next day, if the supplies which I expected should arrive that evening; they had the usual amount of complaints and wants to talk over; they were dissatisfied with the farming agent and with his census of them, upon which they drew their rations, so I took this opportunity to make a census of them myself, personally, and that I would go next morning, and count them by families; they also told me they did not wish to be paid till they saw the supplies arrive

On going to make the census, I began with the Blackfeet, a few of whom had turned out, but having no chief of any influence among them the larger number refused.

I then asked the Sarcees, under Bull Head, if they were ready. They said, as I had begun with the Blackfeet, I should finish them first. I told them, as they were dissatisfied with the census already made, they should have no rations until I counted them, and that if they changed their minds in the course of the day, to send me word and I would come back; in about an hour a messenger came to say they were ready to be counted. I went at once and found them seated by families. On completing the numbering, I found a very slight difference between it and the one made by the farming agent.

The supplies did not arrive till the evening of Thursday the 29th.

I began to pay on Friday morning and finished on Saturday by 9 o'clock, a.m.

I then divided the tea, sugar, tobacco and ammunition proportionately between the Blackfeet and Sarcees, and gave them to the chiefs to distribute; when it was over they came to me to say that they were satisfied with the payments.

I left at noon to return to Fort Macleod, arriving at noon on Sunday the 1st inst.

The Commissioner of the Police considered it necessary that an escort should accompany me to the Blackfoot Crossing and detailed Superintendent Winder and three men for the duty. I was supplied with transport by the police.

I received the returns promptly from the officers who made the other payments, and they reported to me that their payments had gone off quietly, and to the satisfaction of the Indians.

I made some supplementary payments, on my return to Fort Macleod, to Indians who had come in too late for the regular payment, to some whose identity had been questioned, and a few blind and helpless persons who were not able to remove to their proper reservation.

CONTRACTS.

The contracts entered into this year with the Hudson Bay Company, I. G. Baker & Co., Mr. Croft of Hamilton, Ontario, for harness; Mr. Wright of London, Ontario, for hardware; Mr. Ashdown of Winnipeg, Manitoba, for hardware; and Mr. P. A. Brown, of Collingwood, for cattle, have, on the whole, been satisfactorily carried out, every exertion having been made by the contractors to deliver the goods by the contract time. The goods have also been delivered equal to the samples which had been supplied the agents for the purpose of comparison, except in one or two instances. The date for delivery was fixed much earlier than usual, as it was thought advisable to make the payments at a date that would not interfere with Indians attending to their harvesting and their haymaking, and although some of the articles did not arrive at the stipulated time, they reached their destination so as to enable us to distribute them and to be used by the Indians the year they were contracted for.

I believe this is the first time that this has been the case, and it may be accounted for by the system adopted last year of obliging the contractors to deliver at the terminal points, instead of the Government accepting the goods at Winnipeg, and from that point making fresh contracts for their delivery in the North-West. I think that this system should continue as well as the one of obtaining prices from the contractor for all supplies required during the year. This prevents more contracts being let in the interior at times when it would be impossible to communicate with the Department at Ottawa.

It will also take a good deal of the responsibility off the shoulders of the agents of the Department, and should prevent accusations being made of jobbery and dishonesty against those whose positions in the Territories are sufficiently trying while dealing with disaffected and destitute Indians.

In distributing supplies to the different farms, as well as in forwarding goods from the central points to which our agency goods were delivered, I instructed our

agents to utilize as many Indians owning carts as would be willing to freight, as well as half-breeds who reside near the agency, should they agree to carry it at the well-known recognized rates.

This, to some extent, has been carried out and appreciated by both Indians and half-breeds.

SCHOOLS.

Although we have a number of schools in the North-West Territories, carried on by the different religious denominations, assisted by Government grants, the attendance of children, I am sorry to say, is small.

The reason of this is the destitute condition of the Indians, and the want of clothing for the children; the Indians are most anxious to have their children educated, but give this as an excuse.

The following is a list of schools in the North-West Territories:—

TOUCHWOOD HILLS, GORDON RESERVE.

Established 1876, by Rev. J. Reader, C.E. Mr. Reader was removed to the Pas this summer, and the school is now being conducted by Rev. Mr. Setter, a pure Indian, who is a clergyman of C.E. A good school-house here.

JOHN SMITH RESEVE.

Established 1878, under the C. M. Society, H. T. Bourne teacher, is paid by the society £70 sterling a year in addition to the Government grant; average attendance, 22 treaty children. No school-house.

FORT À LA CORNE, JAMES SMITH RESERVE.

Established January 1st, 1879, under the C. M. Society, who pay the teacher, Bernard Constant, £50 sterling a year; average attendance, 12 treaty children. No school house.

AH-TU-KA-KOOPS RESERVE, REV. MR. HIND'S MISSION.

Established 1875, never received any Government aid. Mr. Hind states he is now paying the teacher out of his own pocket, as the C. M. Society are not able to allow a grant. A good school-house; average attendance, 16.

SNAKE PLAIN SCHOOL, NEAR CHAFFY'S FARM, MISTOWASIS' RESERVE.

Established 1876, by the Rev. Mr. Hind, C. E., but was closed the end of June, 1880. The teacher, Mr. Pritchard, had been receiving £70 sterling per year from the C. M. Society; no Government aid; average winter attendance, 15.

I was informed this school would be reopened under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church.

EAGLE HILLS SCHOOL, NEAR RED PHEASANT RESERVE.

Established by the Rev. Thomas Clarke, Mr. Robert Jefferson teacher, since September, 1878; previous to that time Mr. Clarke taught it himself; he receives the Government grant, and the balance to make up £70 sterling, is paid by the C. M. Society; average attendance, including the branch school at Battleford, which is taught by a young lady, 17 treaty children. There is a good school-house upon the Red Pheasant Reserve.

BATTLEFORD.

In addition to the branch school established here by Mr. Clarke, there is another under the direction of the resident Roman Catholic priest. I think very few, if any, treaty children attend this school.

FORT PITT.

Rev. Mr. Quinny, C.E., is about to establish a school at Indian Instructor Williams' farm, near here.

SADDLE LAKE.

A school is about to be opened by the resident C. E. Clergyman, Rev. Mr. Inkster, a native of the country.

POUNDMAKERS' RESERVE.

Rev. Père Lestance has made application for a small advance of food and clothing (to be repaid from the Government grant when earned) in order to establish a school at Poundmakers' Reserve. At present these Indians are so destitute they cannot clothe their children, in order to send them to school.

ST. ALBERT R. C. MISSION.

A large school is established here under the direct supervision of his Lordship the Bishop of the Diocese and the Sisters.

When I visited this school there were 60 pupils present, 31 being orphan Indian children, who are fed, clothed and live at the mission, where they are also taught to work, the boys doing light duties on the farm, and the girls domestic duties.

This school draws Government money to the amount of \$300 annually since 1876.

LAC LA BICHE.

There is a large school here under sisters of the Roman Catholic church. I have no particulars regarding it.

CONDITION OF THE INDIANS.

The bulk of the Indians in the North-West Territories are to-day, and have been for the last 12 months, almost entirely dependent on the Government for their existence.

Those who are known as the Wood Crees have always done more or less hunting for small game, and to some extent support themselves; but the Plain Crees, the largest number, are dependent entirely on the buffalo, and know nothing of hunting in the woods, and although a good number of them are still endeavoring to follow the buffalo, the majority have given it up and are settling on the reserves.

As they come in they are told that they are expected to work for their food. They are quite willing to do so, but it is found impossible to provide it; all the work we have to offer now is on the reserves, and the tools and implements provided at the time the treaties were made, go but a small way to keep so many employed, consequently some other work must be provided before we are enabled to enforce what must be admitted by all as imperative, viz., work for food.

As settlement increases, many will find employment, and as they realize the advantages of making a little money for themselves, will be more anxious to obtain work.

As there is now every reason to believe that the Canadian Pacific Railway will shortly reach the interior of our territory, I see no reason why a large number of Indians should not be utilized in getting out ties for that work, as well as to do considerable grading.

I would suggest that the Government should obtain from the contractors the price they would be willing to pay for ties at the points where the railway crosses the following streams: the Little Saskatchewan, the Assiniboine, and the South Saskatchewan.

Parties of Indians could be employed where the timber is suitable for ties, and when ready, they could be rafted down to the crossing; other timber which will be required by the contractors could also be got out in this manner by the Indians.

The Government would require to furnish food and tools, the price of which could be deducted from the amount agreed to be paid to the Indians for the ties furnished; any balance due them could be paid in clothing or other necessaries, and, perhaps, a little cash, which would be a great inducement for them to enter into this arrangement.

There is no reason why some should not be employed at other work on the railway line, and I will undertake to grade five or ten miles of the line with Indian labor if the contractors will set apart a portion of located line for that purpose.

I mentioned this to the Indians at Qu'Appelle last spring, and they expressed a willingness and showed great anxiety to undertake the work. I, therefore, would strongly recommend that I be authorized to make an arrangement in the direction indicated.

I am quite sure of its success, if the Indians are placed in charge of men accustomed to deal with them, and who can be found in the Territories, embodying the necessary requirements of good lumbermen, and accustomed to Indian management.

The mortality among the Indians this year has been greater than usual, the Indians attributing it to the white man's food; and I have no doubt the sudden change from unlimited meat to the scanty fare they received from the Government has to some extent brought it about.

In the south, scarlatina and measles broke out last October, and, in one camp, over one hundred died; but, from last reports, I hear that both are decreasing.

Many Indians have also lost their lives from coming into collision with hostile Indians. Horse stealing to a great extent has been carried on, and the old hostile feeling has been revived among some of our own Indian bands.

Almost every tribe have had what they call war parties out, which means horse stealing expeditions.

American Indians have kept ours on the *qui vive*, all Summer, and some of our best Indians have lost every horse belonging to them. Attacks have been made on straggling parties, killing many and robbing them of all they possess.

One attack, requiring the most sympathy, occurred in the vicinity of Moose Mountain, where many lives were lost.

This has been reported to the Government and some prominence given to the case.

The Indians were only endeavoring to kill small game for meat, and thus, with what they raise on the reserves, eke out an existence.

This band is now at Fort Ellice in a most destitute condition, having neither clothing nor food.

It has been reported to me that four have died from exposure and want, and special means have been taken to relieve them.

The behavior of our Indians all through the Territories has, on the whole, been very good.

In a few instances, where large numbers had congregated together, excessive and unwarrantable demands were made, and threats used that means would be taken to enforce them, but better councils prevailed and all such demands being met with firmness, it invariably ended in a shaking of hands and their dispersing satisfied that the Government would deal justly with them.

On several occasions the Indians settled on their reserves. Crees, Bloods and Assiniboines have expressed themselves grateful for the assistance given them by the Government, and were very much pleased with the message sent from the Great Mother through His Excellency the Governor General, stating how pleased Her

Majesty was at the manner they had behaved during their suffering, and how Her Majesty sympathized with them.

They told me, more than once, that they were very grateful for the assistance given them, they did not ask for any more, but hoped that what they were getting would be continued a little longer, until they could raise sufficient for themselves, and said that whatever would happen they would always be our friends.

BUFFALO.

When I left the Territories in the month of November, 1879, large numbers of our Indians were starting for the buffalo, which they expected to meet near the boundary line, small bands of twenty and thirty having been seen between Fort Macleod and Wood Mountain.

Prairie fires, however, were started at different points almost simultaneously, as if by some preconstructed arrangement, and the country north of the boundary line was burnt from Wood Mountain on the east to the Rocky Mountains on the west, and nearly as far north as the latitude of Qu'Appelle.

This alone would have been sufficient to keep the buffalo south, if nothing else had stood in the way, but the continued residence of the Sioux on our side of the line, and the large number of Indians who, after our payments, went south and met the buffalo in the front, prevented any reaching those Indians who had settled on their reserves in the north.

The Blackfeet, including the Bloods, most of the Piegans, and a large number of Crees were with the buffalo all winter. With the exception of the Blackfeet under Crowfoot, about half of the Bloods and a small number of the Crees, all have returned this summer for the annual payments.

Those of our Indians who remained in the Territories received almost continuous assistance from us during the winter.

The severity of the season, coupled with the want of clothing among the Indians on the Saskatchewan, prevented their hunting as much as usual; but although last winter was the severest that has been felt for many years, they showed, on the whole, a good disposition to work at anything that could be found for them to do.

The supplies sent into the Territories, in accordance with the recommendations of the Conference held at Battleford to consider the Indian situation, held out pretty well, but, as the Honorable Mr. Breland had predicted, were insufficient, and before the season came around when fresh supplies could be contracted for and sent in, food had to be purchased from merchants in the interior at the current rates.

It was, however, fortunate that so many of our Indians were within reach of the buffalo, or great distress and actual starvation must have ensued.

While at Fort Walsh, this fall, reports reached me that buffalo were very plentiful at Fort Belknap, on the Milk River, and were going north. This induced a large number of Crees, who had but lately returned from the buffalo to again endeavor to reach them, and I believe they have been successful.

I have also heard that some bands have gone north, and if no fires (which up to the time of my leaving had been very few) have spread in that locality, I am in hopes to hear that in a short time a few buffalo will get into the interior and within reach of our Indians, who are not now in a position to travel with their families any great distance in search of food. But while I am in hopes that this winter we shall have a few buffalo to help us in feeding the destitute Indians in the south, I think it my duty to say, that in future this source of relief, in my opinion, cannot be depended upon. For the last four or five years the buffalo have gradually been creeping south, making it difficult for our Indians, on the Saskatchewan, to reach them. Those that did, had not only to encounter hostile American Indians, with whom they often came in collision, losing many warriors, but also were followed by whisky traders, who robbed them of their horses and of the robes they had made by the hunt.

Many returned during the summer, utterly destitute, and some had to be met on the way with supplies to enable them to reach their own country.

The proceeds of the hunt, from one cause or other, did not enable them to save enough food to take them a journey of a few hundred miles.

While this has been the case this year, I feel that no dependence can be placed in buffalo in the future, and we may shortly look for the return of all our Indians, when the Government will be compelled to make some provision to meet the situation, or I fear that trouble might arise. In every band of Indians there are numbers of helpless women and orphans, who can with difficulty get from their friends sufficient to exist on when food is comparatively plentiful; but in times such as these they are discarded, and the Government must feed them or they will die like rotten sheep on the prairie.

The country south is entirely destitute of game (that is, of small game), and has not the advantage of the northern country in being able to afford hunt for small fur, or for fish, consequently our Blackfeet and Assinniboines will be utterly without any resources. I am in hopes to be able to induce those Crees who, up to this time, have been attempting to make their living by the buffalo, to go north; but it cannot be expected that either the Blackfeet or the Assinniboines can be induced to leave their own country. These, hitherto supposed to be averse to agriculture, have all shown such a disposition to work, that I believe in a few years they will be independant of the Government, if properly assisted and instructed in agriculture.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. DEWDNEY.

Indian Commissioner.

FOLD OUT

CHART

OFFICE OF THE INDIAN AGENT, TREATY No. 7,
FORT MACLEOD, N.W.T., 29th December, 1880.

E. DEWDNEY, Esq.,
Indian Commissioner, Ottawa.

SIR,—In making this my first general report of the progress made in this treaty since I took charge of it last spring, I shall only be repeating, in a great measure, what I have already written to you in my monthly reports; and, without going into details, shall endeavor to show you the position of the several reservations up to this time.

At the Piegan Reservation I found the farming instructor engaged in preparations for sowing his spring crop, which took all his time till the end of June, leaving him little time to look after the Indians, beyond feeding them. A change was made in the instructor this month, and as soon as the crops were sown, I directed him to give his attention more particularly to the Indians in breaking patches of land for them to cultivate for themselves, to encourage them in cutting timber for houses and showing them how to build them. The result is that the Indians have now some sixty houses built, in which they are living. There are fifty acres of land broken, exclusive of the home farm, ready for cropping in spring. They will be employed during the winter in cutting rails to enclose their several patches. I propose to give them potatoes and turnip seed to plant this land with, and if my expectations are not disappointed, they should have a large quantity of roots which will assist materially in feeding them next autumn and winter. I found that the Indians were unwilling to work on the farm unless they received extra wages, but when encouraged and looked after they are willing to work for themselves. I endeavored to show them that the work they did on their farm was for their own benefit and instruction, but they would not see it in this light. Several of them who had patches of land under cultivation during the summer, have cross ploughed it this fall with their own horses. Nearly all the tribe are now settled on their reservation.

The Bloods having no reservation assigned to them, were camped in the neighborhood of Fort Macleod; during the summer their numbers were increased, till the time the treaty payments were made, by small parties coming in from the plains, in a most destitute condition, having remained out as long as they could subsist themselves. The larger number of this tribe are still on American territory, where they find buffalo. On the occasion of your visit to this treaty, in September, you made arrangements with the head chief, "Red Crow," to take a location on the Belly River, and to begin with his people to settle there until you could make arrangements to have the reservation finally decided upon. By your instructions I proceeded to this place and selected suitable land on the south side of the Belly River from the fork of the Kootenai eastward, and placed Mr. John McDougall in charge. A comfortable house of two rooms, a store-room and root-house have been built. The Indians have built forty-five houses, and have a few more in progress. They are now cutting rails, and are working the tops of the trees, cut for building purposes, into cordwood. I was disappointed in getting the twenty acres of land broken this fall, which I had contracted for, and, if it will meet your wishes, I shall have one hundred acres broken in the spring, to be planted by the Indians with potatoes and turnips. During the winter enough rails will be cut by the Indians to enclose this land.

My success with the Blackfeet, at the Blackfoot Crossing, has not been so encouraging. Much could not be expected from them, as they were only the old and helpless, who could not follow the rest of the tribe to the plains to hunt; who remained camped about Fort Macleod during the winter and spring. Very few additions were made to this number from the main camp across the lines during the summer. As soon as I could make arrangements, I sent them off to the Crossing, so that any who could work should have an opportunity of doing so; but having no chief amongst them who had influence with them, and who would advise them, it was found difficult to do much with them. The Sarcees arrived about this time in small straggling parties from Cypress, most of them on foot and starving; I sent them also on to the Crossing, being their proper reservation.

When making the payments at the Crossing in July, the Sarcees told me of their dislike to live amongst the Blackfeet, and I then offered to give them assistance in breaking land and settling, if they would select a portion of the reservation, and suggested the western limit of the present reserve; but they put off from time to time saying that they would wait your arrival. As I have reported to you so lately what has been the result of this indecision on their part, I need not repeat it here. My opinion is that they should be settled on the western portion of the present reserve, where there is a large extent of good land, a sufficiency of timber for present use, and they can be as much separated from the Blackfeet as if fifty miles further off. They can be attended to by the farmer in charge from the Crossing, and there are some houses already on the land which they can occupy. A little firmness, I think, would settle them here. The Blackfeet have built fifteen houses at the Crossing; but, it being so late in the season before they or the Sarcees went there, nothing could be done in putting in crops for them.

I am also disappointed with the progress the Stoneys have made during the summer, for instead of attending to the crops, which were put in for them in the spring, and making preparations for enlarging and fencing their lands, the able-bodied have been induced to remain away hunting in the mountains, and have only attended to their crops casually, the consequence is, that they will be much in the same position next spring as they were last season, unless they can be made to work during the winter in cutting rails to fence the land broken for them this Fall, for unless the land is securely fenced it is useless to waste seed upon it.

The cattle given to the Piegans and Stoneys under the Treaty, are being carefully herded by them and are thriving and in good condition. The Piegans herd theirs in one body in the Porcupines along Beaver Creek. The Stoneys keep theirs in two bands; "Bears Paw" and Jacob herd together on the north side of Bow River, and "Chinique" on the south side. There have been no prairie fires this season in this section of the country, which circumstance has been of great advantage to all having cattle, there is consequently plenty of feed everywhere.

My reasons for urging upon the Indians the necessity of their building houses, were:—

1st. That they might have a warm comfortable shelter for the winter, as their lodges are completely worn out.

2nd. That they will be obliged to settle down and give up their wandering habits.

3rd. If any of them wish to go out to work on the supply farms or elsewhere, they will have a place to leave their families in, who can take care of their crops in their absence, and their work can be made remunerative where the whole family has not to be fed. If the men in charge of these supply farms will encourage the Indians to work for them, a large amount of cheap labor could be secured in this way, at certain times of the year when wanted, and I would recommend that the Indians so working should be paid according to their ability to work, so as to enable them to purchase clothing and other necessaries; they would soon come to see the advantage of this work to them. And lastly, when schools are established amongst them, the children will be got at more easily, and their attendance will be more regular.

As the Piegans, Bloods and Stoneys are so far settled, it would be advisable to establish schools on their reservations. No Government assistance has been given, as yet, in this direction. The Rev. George McKay who is sent by the S.P.G., from which society he receives his salary, without any further assistance, has built a house and established a school on the Piegan Reservation; his average daily attendance in school is eighty boys and girls. He teaches them English, reading, writing and arithmetic. He reports the children to be intelligent and apt in learning, also particularly quick in learning to write. He has worked all summer with the Piegans, and has given them much encouragement by his example and persevering industry, having organized several parties to go up the river to the mountains to raft down timber for their houses. He learned to speak Blackfoot fluently. The Rev. Samuel Trivett has settled with the Bloods on Belly River; he has built a house and school room. He is sent out by the Church Missionary Society, from whom he receives his

salary besides assistance in many other ways. His daily average attendance at school is thirty-five children, who are learning English, alphabet, figures and writing. He finds the children intelligent and eager to learn. A supply of the first series of school books used by the Educational Department of Ontario in the common schools, and some slates, would be a great assistance for the present if they could be procured.

At Morleyville a school has been established with a teacher for some time. It is supported by the Methodist Mission Society, but I am not at present able to give further particulars.

I would here suggest that the farming instructors and their assistants, on the several reservations, should not be expected to farm on an extended scale—except a few acres to raise potatoes for their own use—but to give their entire attention to instructing and assisting the Indians in cultivating and breaking fresh land, until as much land is broken as they can manage; for, without constant supervision, the Indians will not work regularly and systematically, and where a farm has to be attended to this cannot be done.

The treaty payments for the season were made quietly, satisfactorily and promptly at the time upon which it had been arranged to make them. The Indians all expressed themselves satisfied, and were particularly pleased at receiving their money in one dollar bills. I was pleased to observe that generally they spent their money in purchasing useful articles, such as clothing, doors, windows and stoves for their houses, many of them having still some money by them.

I would recommend that all the working oxen from the supply farms should be sent to be used on the reserves, and replaced with horses, which would be more serviceable on the farms. The oxen can do all the breaking as it is required, and with a slight harrowing the Indians can plant the land in potatoes and turnips with their hoes, for the first season, and when the land is once broken it can be worked by the Indian horses, or oxen of their own raising from the cattle they received.

Since arriving here last spring, I have visited the Stoney Reservation twice, the Blackfoot Crossing four times, the Piegans seven times, the Bloods twice, the supply farm at Fish Creek twice, and the supply farm at Pincher Creek six times.

I regret having to report the almost total failure which has attended the operations on the two supply farms, at Fish Creek and at Pincher Creek, greatly owing to unavoidable causes. The spring was cold and late, and vegetation slow. The land was not in a state to expect a full crop from it, the greater part of it having only been broken for the first time in the spring, which caused the seeding to be backward. The seed intended for them was not delivered in time, and on the 23rd of August a heavy snow storm, followed by severe frost, cut off the late sown grain. The farm at Fish Creek was also visited by a severe hail storm in July, which damaged the growing crops considerably. These storms are said to be unusual in this country. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, the farms in the neighborhood, where the land was properly prepared and sown early, have yielded fair crops of barley and oats, showing that these grains may be raised successfully; peas will also yield good returns, but there being no demand for them at present they are not cultivated to any extent, they would make a valuable addition to the food supply for the Indians. Wheat is more uncertain, but, I think, more from the inferiority of the seed used, and the want of care in preparing it before sowing so as to prevent smut, than from the unsuitableness of the climate and soil.

Several practical farmers who have decided upon farming in the neighborhood of Pincher Creek, have expressed themselves as more than satisfied with the appearance of the country, and have already broken land to begin operations. Some eighteen persons have taken up lands to begin farming and cattle raising in this vicinity next spring.

The establishing of a saw and grist mill in this vicinity by the Government has been a great inducement in drawing the attention of intending settlers to this part of the country.

The supply of food for the Indians is a serious question, and one which I cannot presume to meddle with, depending as it does upon the policy of the Government, but until the Indians become self supporting they will require assistance, which will, at the shortest period, be two years from next harvest. There is absolutely no game in the country by which they can subsist, or even partly assist in feeding themselves, and unless fairly supplied with food to prevent them from feeling hunger they will become discontented and have recourse to the committing of depredations upon the settlers and their cattle. A large increase to the numbers being now fed is probable in the event of the balance of the Blackfoot and Blood Tribes, who are now across the lines, returning in the spring. With the supply farms properly equipped, a large amount of food can be supplied. Barley, turnips and potatoes are sure crops, and if the seed is forthcoming in spring to sow the land now ready, a large saving will be effected. The result of last season's operations cannot be considered as a fair trial of what may be done, from the various accidental causes I have already mentioned.

The farms may now be considered established, the land is broken and fenced, and buildings erected, and I have no hesitation in saying that, with ordinary management, they will give satisfactory returns. The amount of food which the Indians themselves will raise will also be increasing yearly, for they evince a great willingness to learn, and are not disinclined to work if kindly managed.

I have already, in a former Report, sent you a statement of the implements which I consider necessary to carry on the work on the farms. At present they are poorly equipped in this respect, causing a loss of power and time; this delays the sowing in spring, and in harvest when high winds are prevalent the grain is threshed out if allowed to ripen too much, unless promptly harvested.

Some plain, strong farm wagons are much wanted on the reserves, one for each of the smaller, and two on the larger reserves. The few wagons to be purchased here are either too heavy or too expensive for the work required. Logging chains are also wanted, for the few supplied are not suited to the work to be done, being too short and heavy for use in large freighting trains.

The want of medical advice and assistance is much felt amongst the Indians, as it is only in the neighborhood of the police posts that they can obtain any assistance, and being now settled on their reservations they cannot even have this. There are many serious cases which might be cured, or greatly alleviated, if advice was at hand to which they could have recourse. Pulmonary complaints and affections of the bowels are prevalent; and from their filthy habits of living, there is always sickness amongst them.

Before concluding this report I must express my thanks to the officers and men of the police force for their kindness and readiness, at all times, to assist me in every way possible; and to testify to the kindly feeling which exists between them and the Indians.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

NORMAN T. MACLEOD.

Indian Agent, Treaty No. 7.

BATTLEFORD, N.W.T.

No report from W. L. Orde, Indian Agent.

CARLTON, N.W.T., 1st September, 1880.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to submit a report of matters in that portion of Treaty 6, known as Carlton District, for the season of 1879 and 1880.

Immediately after my arrival in the territories in September, 1879, I, in company with Mr. Wadsworth, Inspector of Indian Farming, made a tour of the district and selected locations for Messrs. Tomkins and Chaffee, Farming Instructors, in the vicinity of the reserves indicated by Mr. Dewdney, Indian Commissioner.

I found that on all the reserves some attempts at agriculture had been made; potatoes had been grown successfully in small patches, and in a few localities small fields of wheat and barley were to be seen; but as a rule the farming was of the most primitive description and on such a small scale as to be practically of little benefit to the Indians. On the reserve of John Smith, at the south branch of the Saskatchewan, however, a good crop was harvested. I found also in the reserves of Chiefs Mistawasis and Atakakoop that the efforts of the Rev. Mr. Hines, the Church of England missionary at Assissippi, to induce the Indians to cultivate the soil, had met with some measure of success.

The winter of 1879-80 was unusually severe, and the destitution among the Indians very great, but acting under your instructions I instituted a system of relief which not only kept the Indians from starving but materially improved their condition.

Some of the younger members of the bands were encouraged to hunt for such game as might be found near the reserve, while the majority of the men were employed in getting out timber, cutting fence rails, and otherwise improving their reserves. Every able-bodied Indian was required to prove to the satisfaction of the Farming Instructor, that he was engaged in some of these occupations before receiving relief for himself and family.

The Farming Instructor from time to time visited the locality where work was going on, giving advice and encouragement, and assisting in the building of their houses; and the result is, that instead of living in tents made of birch or skins, nearly every family has a house, a well fenced field or two, and, in a great many cases, a neatly enclosed plot for a garden.

Indian labor was also largely employed on the Government farms.

But, as in all bands of Indians, a large proportion of its members consist of old men and women, and widows with families, and a very considerable quantity of provisions had to be issued gratuitously.

On the arrival of spring, farming operations were commenced, and it is very gratifying to be able to state that the Indians showed a most excellent spirit, and worked well. They evinced a keen desire for information and advice, and carried out, as well as they could, the instructions of the farmers.

A comparatively large acreage was seeded and a fairly good crop has been harvested; but its value and quantity have been seriously diminished by a sharp frost which occurred about the end of August, and it will have to be supplemented, to some extent, by aid from the Government, in order to carry the Indians through the coming winter and spring.

The advantages of the present system cannot be fully seen until next year, as the Farming Instructors arrived in the country too late in the autumn of 1879 to get any land broken. A great deal of breaking has, however, been done this year, and I confidently expect that a crop sufficiently large to make the Indians in this part of the country independent will be harvested next year.

The Indians appear to understand fully that they can no longer depend upon their former means of livelihood, and that they must look now to farming and stock raising as their only means of subsistence. In order, however, that they may be successful in their new mode of life, it is, I think, very desirable that for another year they should continue to receive such help in the way of food as may be necessary.

Mr. Loucks, the Farming Instructor appointed for the Prince Albert district, reached the Saskatchewan too late in the season to proceed to his reserve. He was fully employed, however, during the winter in managing a soup kitchen at Prince Albert, and in looking after the destitute Indians in that part of the country, among whom were about 750 Sioux.

All the Farming Instructors have displayed commendable zeal and energy in the performance of their duties.

The payments commenced this year at Carlton on the 26th July, the day appointed by the Indian Commissioner, and were continued at Duck Lake, Prince Albert and Fort à la Corne. Everything passed off satisfactorily, with the exception of the killing of some cattle, by the Duck Lake bands of Indians, the particulars of which you have already been made acquainted with.

At the Councils I held with the different bands, the request that more working cattle should be given was generally made by the chiefs and headmen.

I believe that as they advance in agriculture and farm a larger quantity of land, one or two yoke of cattle to each band, in addition to those already supplied under treaty, will be necessary. At present, three or four families are waiting, perhaps for some time, for the same yoke of oxen, and as the season is short and the farms are some distance apart, much valuable time is lost.

The implements sent for distribution this summer arrived safely, and have given satisfaction to the Indians.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. PALMER CLARKE,

Indian Agent.

EDMONTON, 21st August, 1880.

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

SIR,—From letters written from time to time, you will have received intelligence of most of our proceedings during the winter, I should therefore only trouble you with a *resumé* of what was done.

The unusual destitution of the Indians, all over this Agency, obliged us to assist them to a large extent; indeed, large as it may appear, it was by no means what it looks at first sight. If you divide the amount distributed by the number of recipients, you will find it but a small portion to each sufferer. I may well call them sufferers, for I have never seen anything like it since my long residence in this country. It was not only the want of buffalo, but everything else seemed to have deserted the country; even fish were scarce. Fur-bearing animals, from which the Indians might have supplied themselves with clothing etc., were not to be had. In some cases some hunting might have been done, but the poor people were naked, and the cold was intense, and remained so during the whole winter; under these circumstances they behaved well, and no raids were made on anything here. They ate many of their horses, and all the dogs were destroyed for food; in fact, everything was tried and failed. In our assistance the strictest economy was practised, and unless the Indians had been allowed to die, or to help themselves to the settlers' cattle (neither of which ways would have brought much credit to anybody concerned), we could not have got through with less. We fully hoped that in the spring, wild fowl and fish would have been plentiful, but owing to the continued bad weather, few of

either of these sources of provisions were available. It is only within a few weeks that anything like an abundance has been procurable.

Notwithstanding these drawbacks, we succeeded in getting in a good deal of barley and potatoes. I fancy it is under the mark when I say we have 700 acres altogether sowed; of course, it is not done well, but a good beginning has been made, and I am sure you will find, on visiting the different locations, that a good deal of work has been done. Owing to the bad state of the roads, we could scarcely get anybody to freight, and this rendered the seeding later than it otherwise would have been, but not very much, for the weather, in many parts of the Agency, would not admit of sowing much sooner. Should nothing prevent it, they will have considerable returns; the improvident nature of Indians, of course, will obviate any great benefit to be at once derived from their harvests; still, a great many have already seen the good of laying by for a rainy day.

The farmers here, I am happy to say, done well, and so far their crops are looking very well indeed; the constant rain we are having may injure them to some extent, but should a moderate spell of warm, fine weather succeed shortly, we may justly expect a large return (particularly in potatoes). When it is remembered that not a sod was turned until the frost was out of the ground this spring, I think you will say no time has been lost at any of the farms in this agency. Even the Saddle Lake farm is doing well, though we had a man there who knew nothing about his business.

The success there is owing to the exertions of Mr. Higgins, the assistant, who has proved himself to be a practical farmer.

I cannot say too much in favor of the other two, Messrs. McHugh and Lucas, both of whom have done a large amount of work. The former has 115 acres under crop, besides about 30 or 35 acres broken up since seeding. The latter has been working under greater difficulties than either of the other two, and on inspection it will be found that a great deal of credit is due to his exertions. I may as well state that the farmers of this Agency have given me entire satisfaction, except Mr. Donally, but he was totally unfitted for the situation; being of a speculative turn of mind, he made some very serious mistakes.

After seeding, and after I had visited the Plain Cree improvements, the chiefs seemed as much pleased as I was myself. They were on their way into Edmonton, while I was on my way out. On my return I found that some evil had been at work, and that matters were not as I had expected.

Immediately on my arrival they came to me, demanding one beef animal, one large chest of tea, 100 lbs. tobacco and 100 lbs. sugar for each Chief. They asked it in a way that I at once saw it was done in bravado. I at once told them that I was surprised at the demand, and also at the way in which it was made, and that, under those circumstances, I would not give them what they wanted; that, had they asked in a proper manner, I should have given them what I thought proper, as no doubt they had tried hard to work well, and had succeeded in doing more than I had expected, but now they should get nothing. They then told me that they were very numerous and that they liked their country; that the Government were liars, inasmuch as they did not fulfil their promises, and they would go home and have nothing more to do with us. I told them that fear was a thing we were not acquainted with, and that we should carry out our plans, but that their request would not be complied with. They then got up and left in high dudgeon, shortly after sending in the medal.

A council was held across the river, which lasted for some time, and the next evening Bobtail came down to my house and told me that he, as leading or head chief in the plains, had listened to bad advice, but that should he live for many years he would never do so again; that he was sorry for what he had said, and the other chiefs were of his opinion. We had them now in the right place, and the following day they came for the medal and were willing to accede to my proposals; in fact everything was in the proper view, and no trouble would have arisen about reserves or anything else had the iron been struck when it was hot. I would respectfully

suggest that the Indians should get more oxen, as four is by no means sufficient for a whole band, the majority of whom put in crops for themselves.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES G. STEWART,

Indian Agent.

QU'APPELLE, N.-W. TERRITORIES, 12th September, 1880.

The Honorable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report of my transactions in Treaty No. 4 during the last year:—

After closing up all matters connected with the annuity payments, I visited the two bands at Swan River, also Duck Bay, giving relief to them by distributing sufficient twine for a net for each family.

On the seventh of December I left Swan River barracks for Qu'Appelle, where I was directed to proceed and establish my headquarters for the present. I reached this on the seventh of January.

I visited, *en route*, the hunting camps of several Indians; a few I found provided with a little venison and small furs—the latter article they purposed trading for clothing.

During the winter I visited the agency farms, and saw that the Indians on the reserves were kindly and fairly treated. A few trifling complaints were made, which were settled on the spot.

The arrival of the Indian Farm Instructors was received with joy by the Indians, who were doing their best on their respective reserves, and I must say the example that has been shown by some of the Instructors, so far, has been of benefit to those Indians who have a desire to better their condition.

A much larger area of land has been put under cultivation this year, and the crops, on my visit to Touchwood Hill Reserve and this place, looked promising, more particularly the wheat; a good deal more might have been sown had seed been procured; scarcity prevented our doing so.

A good deal of distress existed last winter, at this place particularly, owing to the men going to the plains, and leaving their women and children here; from those who could work some return was got for the provisions supplied them. The fishing was not carried out as it might have been, on account of the severe winter and the slight clothing they had to protect themselves from the exposure on the lake.

At Touchwood Hills, Bird Tail Creek, and Pelly, very little was given to the Indians without getting something in return, either on the reserves or on the agency farms.

On my return from making the payments of annuities at the Cypress Hills, I found nearly all the Indians I had paid here, still camped about the Qu'Appelle lakes, and every few days calling at the office for relief. They were quite bewildered, not knowing what to do; to return to the plains was sure starvation, and every likelihood of the few horses they had being stolen from them.

I invited the chiefs and head men together, and explained the advantages they would derive by going on their reserves immediately; at the same time showed them the loss they would sustain every year by their not doing so. I also informed them that unless they went on their reserves I could not assist them in their work, nor could their old people be as well cared for.

I am happy to report that during the last week in August, and up to this date, I have succeeded in influencing eleven new bands, representing 2,310 souls, to go on their reserves. Four at the File Hills, which reserves are at present being surveyed by Mr. Patrick; four at the Crooked Lake, also being surveyed; one at Touchwood Hills; one here, and one at the Moose Mountains.

These Indians (Plain Crees) are totally ignorant of farming or the ordinary mode here of making a living, such as even making or setting a net, killing fish or small game, having always lived on the plains hunting the buffalo, and for the last seven years merely coming here for their annuities and presents. I have made provision for them on their reserves, and they are now being assisted in getting out logs and building houses for the winter.

These eleven bands, now having just gone on their reserves, have nothing to depend upon for a living, and until they produce something for themselves they must look for a liberal supply from a generous Government for support. Many of them have hardly enough to cover their persons, still they are willing to work and learn, and I look forward to seeing these Indians in a few years doing a good deal towards their own support.

The number of Indians who received annuities, and amounts paid last year within Treaty No. 4 were as follows:

Fort Ellice.....	724	Indians	\$4,304
Touchwood Hills.....	588	"	3,745
Qu'Appelle	1,571	"	9,559
Pelly.....	644	"	3,390
Fort Walsh.....	4,403	"	36,543
Total.....		7,910	Indians \$57,341

Of this sum \$18,152 was paid to Indians of Treaty No. 6, whom I found at Fort Walsh, poor and deficient of horses to move north to their respective places of payments.

The number of miles I travelled during the last year, in connection with Treaty affairs were, with horses, 2,290 miles; with dogs, 815 miles; total, 3,105 miles.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. McDONALD,

Indian Agent, Treaty No. 4.

FORT WALSH, 30th September, 1880.

The Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose herewith tabular statement of the bands of Indians within my province. In forwarding same, I would call your attention to the fact that I did not arrive here and commence my duties until the 13th September last. I therefore, am unable to furnish you with a report such as I would wish owing to the short space of time which has elapsed since my arrival. Upon taking office, I reported, as instructed, to Colonel Macleod, who kindly informed me of the system which had been adopted previous to my appointment. I then visited the Saulteaux and Assiniboine Reservations; on the former, Mr. Setter, who is Instructor, pointed out the various employments at which the Indians worked, and there I found the crops in excellent condition, considering the inconveniences and drawbacks attendant thereto during the past summer: the seed was planted very late, and, as Mr. Setter

informed me, they had no rain for six weeks, the wheat was of an excellent quality, well headed and perfectly ripe, the barley got touched with the frost, but I am informed it was not the kind ordered for this climate and must have been sent in mistake. The Indians had small gardens here and there, wherever a good locality presented itself; they displayed a great deal of energy in trying to make a success of their first agricultural enterprise. In passing through "Little Child's" (Chief) garden I noticed a large number of overgrown cucumbers, besides corn and other vegetables, all being attended to by members of his family, all of which went to prove the virtue of the soil.

I was informed that Little Child, with his band, wished to move to Qu'Appelle and join the balance of his tribe who have been there for the last few years with a minor chief named Osoup. I accordingly held a council, and saw they were undecided what to do, some wished to join their friends at Qu'Appelle, and others wished to remain on their present reservation. I am inclined to believe they will shortly all leave for Qu'Appelle, a great deal of jealousy appears to exist between the chief and minor chiefs of this band.

I next visited the Assiniboine Reservation at the Head of Cypress Mountain. The reserve is situated in an excellent locality, for wood and water, but the climate is such that it is useless to think of continuing agriculture in that locality owing to the early frosts and snow storms which are so prevalent. On the 3rd September all the crops and vines were killed by frost, and, with the exception of the potatoes, everything planted proved a failure. It is very much to be regretted the crops were not a success as the Assiniboines took every interest in the advancement of their agricultural pursuits, and displayed great willingness to do any work they were called upon to perform. I trust they will meet with better success next year, as their conduct during the past season has been most commendable and really merits better success than has attended them this year. Although their crops were a failure they appear in no way discouraged, on the contrary, they speak of looking for a better location for their reserve next year.

I held several councils with the Indians who had not yet determined on a reservation with a view of ascertaining their opinion on the matter; there were several chiefs present, the principal being Pie-à-pot, Little Pine and Lucky Man. The first two of these chiefs expressed a wish of settling in this mountain, and Lucky Man wished to locate in the neighborhood of Battleford. I could get no definite answer from any of the chiefs as to when they would settle down. They were anxious to receive their annuity payments. It appears they were on the Missouri River hunting buffalo when warned of the time the payment would take place, their horses were in a very low condition and the distance being so great they could not arrive here in time. I consulted Colonel Macleod, and he agreed with me in recommending the payment of those who had not arrived for the regular payment in July. The Indians were in a very destitute condition, almost without clothing of any description, and from 15 to 20 persons in each lodge; they came from the plains with the expectation of receiving their payments and purchasing clothing, &c., before returning again, the camp numbered about 2,500 persons drawing rations.

Scarlet fever of a very virulent type broke out in the camp, and several deaths have already occurred. Dr. Kennedy visited the camp and warned the Indians of the precautionary measures it would be necessary for them to take to prevent the spreading of the disease; about 30 deaths have occurred within the past month; it is difficult to say to what extent this disease will spread as it is almost impossible to impress on Indians the necessity of any such measures.

I have experienced a great deal of annoyance with a non-treaty Indian called "Little Poplar;" he is son-in-law to Lucky Man and exerts a great deal of influence over him. The "Little Poplar" has the reputation of being Big Bear's ruling spirit, he appears to delight in holding the law at defiance and does everything in his power to produce insubordination in the camp, it is currently reported that Big Bear, with the balance of his non-treaty Indians, would have accepted the terms of the treaty

years ago had it not been for the influence Little Poplar holds over a certain element in the camp.

On the 21st September, an altercation took place between an Indian and a resident named Stuttaford; the latter struck the Indian, was arraigned and fined for the offence; but the Indians considered the punishment too lenient, so took the law in their own hands by rushing down to Stuttaford's garden and pulling up his vegetables. They had done considerable damage before the police arrived and prevented them from tearing up the whole garden. The day following I called on Colonel Maclood, and we decided that the Indians should be punished and Stuttaford recompensed for his loss. I accordingly went to the camp and found all the depredators belonged to Lucky Man's band. I informed him that I intended paying Stuttaford for the loss sustained by his Indians and deducting the amount from the rations of those connected with the affair. At first they were dissatisfied; but after I explained the matter thoroughly, and they saw I was determined, they appeared to be anxious to pay for the damage done. I had the damage assessed by two competent persons who considered it did not amount to more than \$8.00, so I stopped the equivalent of that amount from the rations of the band implicated and handed same over to Stuttaford.

In conclusion, I would most respectfully call your attention to the assistance rendered me by Pie-à-pot (Chief). He has done everything in his power for the observance of the law and the welfare of his tribe. On one occasion when Lucky Man and Little Poplar were speaking in a threatening manner in council, Pie-à-pot interfered and made them desist immediately. Were all the Indians of the same temperament of mind as he appears to be, there would be very little difficulty in managing them.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

EDWIN ALLEN,

Indian Agent.

BATTLEFORD, 1st December, 1880.

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

SIR,—The following report of the progress made in the survey of Indian Reserves in Treaty No. 6, North-West Territories, under my charge during the past season, is respectfully submitted for your information.

I received instructions from the Surveyor-General to report to Mr. Commissioner Dewdney at Winnipeg, and place myself and party at his disposal.

On the 11th May, Mr. Dewdney advised me to proceed to Edmonton to survey the reserves in that vicinity.

We left Winnipeg by the steamer "Marquette" for Fort Ellice, on the 18th May, and after a series of accidents, arrived at Ellice by steamer "Manitoba," on the evening of the 29th. The trip is usually made in eight days, but unfortunately the second day from Winnipeg the engine broke down, and our boat was tied up to the bank until Saturday, the 22nd, when we were towed to Portage la Prairie by the "Manitoba" and our freight transhipped to her. On the morning of the 22nd, one of Mr. Whellams' party of emigrants fell overboard and before assistance could be rendered was lost. The poor fellow left a wife and three children, for whom a purse of \$165 was made up by the passengers.

On the 26th of June we arrived in Battleford, having made the journey in nineteen and a half travelling days, an average of twenty-two and a half miles per

day, which, for heavily-laden carts, is considered very good. I remained until Friday, 2nd July, giving my horses a chance to feed and rest, and on that day started for Edmonton by the south trail.

From Battleford to Edmonton there are three trails, viz. ^a the north, south, and telegraph.

The north trail passes Fort Pitt (ninety-two miles distant from Battleford), thence along the north side of the Saskatchewan River, *via* Saddle Lake (at one hundred and eighty-six miles), and Victoria (two hundred and twenty-three miles); total distance to Edmonton, two hundred and ninety-seven miles.

The south trail runs almost in a direct line to Fort Saskatchewan, crossing the 14th base at one hundred and sixty miles, passing through the chain of lakes at one hundred and seventy miles, Fort Saskatchewan at two hundred and fifty-one, and Edmonton at two hundred and seventy-one miles.

The telegraph trail follows the line of the Canadian Pacific Telegraph, and the total distance to Edmonton is reported by Mr. King to be two hundred and fifty-nine miles, making it twelve miles shorter than the south, and thirty-eight miles shorter than the north trail; but, on account of the deep ravines across which it passes, is not much used.

Shortly after my arrival at Edmonton, I was instructed by the Indian Agent to survey a reserve for Chief Pay-pas-tays (The Woodpecker), located opposite Fort Edmonton, and two miles from the south side of the Saskatchewan. As this would materially interfere with the "claims" of the settlers, I prevailed on the chief to move two miles further south, and commenced the survey on the 2nd of August. On the 16th instant, the chief ordered my party to stop work, giving as a reason that he was not satisfied with the area of the reserve. At the request of Mr. Inspector Wadsworth, I had gone with him to the treaty payments at La Rivière Qui Barre, to meet the Indians from Lake Ste. Anne and Lac la Nonne, and arrange for the survey of their reserves, so that no time would be lost between the completion of Pay-pas-tays' Reserve and the survey of the reserves for those Indians. The party was left in charge of my assistant (Mr. Kippon, a Provincial Land Surveyor), and on his being ordered to stop work, sent word to me to that effect. I at once instructed him to pay no attention to mere talk of the chief, but complete the survey, unless he (the chief) resorted to actual force; in that case, to bring the party to Edmonton. With these instructions I inclosed a letter from Mr. Wadsworth, advising him if he had any complaints, to make them to him on his return, and in no way to interfere with the progress of the survey, upon the pain of the utmost displeasure of the Government. This letter was presented to the chief, who asked for its interpretation, and then refused to accept it. He stopped the survey by removing the instruments, and said he was prepared to prevent further work.

The number given me as being paid in this band in 1870, was 241, and upon this basis I informed them that they would get 48 square miles, but the number in the band at the time of payment this year was only 189, and on this account Mr. Wadsworth notified me to give them not more than 40 square miles, or the allowance for 200 souls. I may also state that the present number (189) is made up of Indians, half-breeds, and a lot of "absentees," old women living at Fort Edmonton, who declare they will not move across the river to the reservation.

Before the survey was commenced, in answer to a demand of the chief for 60 square miles, I plainly explained to him that the treaty allowance was one square mile for every five souls, and upon no consideration would he get more.

At the time the party was stopped the survey was nearly completed, only about five miles remained to be run on the south boundary.

The Indian Commissioner, on his arrival at Edmonton, after hearing what the chief had to say, informed him that I would not return to complete the work this year, and, much to his discomfiture, made no promise that it would be completed. In passing through Edmonton on my way down last fall, one of this chief's head men and brother, Tah-coots, the murderer, came across the river and asked me to finish the survey, expressing deep regret, for not only his chief, but the band, on account of

their previous behaviour, and made extravagant promises as to their future conduct. I informed him that I had heard that many of the band were leaving and joining other chiefs. He said he was sorry to say this was true. I think they fear the band will dwindle down to so few that it will be broken up. This would probably be the best thing that could happen, as it is principally composed of stragglers, who are both impudent and lazy, and their residence in a prosperous settlement would be detrimental to its advancement.

On the 27th of August I commenced the survey of Chief Alexander's reserve, situated about 25 miles from Edmonton on the Lac la Nonne trail; and about three miles from the Indian farm (Mr. McHugh, Instructor). The eastern boundary was first located; it runs nearly its whole length, seven miles, through a fine open undulating prairie, interspersed with groves of poplar, hay marshes, and valuable bottom lands; near its northern extremity it passes through a grove of spruce, leaving about fifty acres of it on the reserve. The south boundary (length six miles) runs for the most part through the same kind of country as the previous line. Towards its western limit it enters a more hilly and densely-wooded country, and finally at 454 chains enters Sandy Lake, which at about this point is about a mile wide. The north boundary passes through a low and gently undulating country, covered for the most part with clumps of willow and poplar, and containing some very fine hay and bottom lands; it runs north of, and therefore leaves within the reserve, a large spruce swamp, containing a great quantity of timber suitable for building and other purposes. The west boundary strikes Sandy Lake at 452 chains, and runs through a high rolling country, densely wooded with poplar and fir.

The area of the reserve is 41 square miles, about 16 of which is rolling prairie, soil excellent, and suitable in the highest degree for agricultural purposes.

The remainder of the reserve is more or less wooded. There are several spruce swamps, two of which are very extensive, and contain timber of a large size and excellent quality; in one of these, near the west boundary, I noticed trees over two feet in diameter.

River QuiBarre is about twenty-five feet wide and five feet deep, it flows through the centre of the reserve and drains it.

Sandy Lake, on the southwest corner, is a beautiful sheet of water, from one to two miles wide, and about six or eight miles long. The shore, in some places bold and precipitous, is densely wooded with spruce and poplar, and next the water is composed of a whitish colored sand of fine quality, underlying which is a bed of sandstone extending into the lake, and running back about one hundred feet, where it is lost to sight under the overlying granite. A great deal of this sandstone can be easily obtained, and will make excellent building material.

Pike, or jack-fish, appear to be very numerous, as we saw numbers jumping out of the water and along its shores.

Chief Alexander was on the ground nearly all the time the survey was in progress, and left before its completion for his home, at Lac la Nonne, to catch his winter supply of fish, but before leaving signified his entire satisfaction with all that had been done, and although he for his part would rather have had the reserve at Lac la Nonne, where fish are easily got but the land is poor, he cordially carried out the wishes of his band, and rendered us all the assistance in his power.

The reserve for Chief Michel Calahoo fronts on the Sturgeon River, and lies between the river and the 14th Base, and west of a meridian ran and posted by Mr. King in 1878. The chief was desirous of locating on both sides of the meridian; but I pointed out to him the advantage of having his boundary at all times free from dispute, and that the 14th Base and the meridian would be governing lines in the future survey of the country; he decided to adopt my suggestion. I therefore ran over the meridian from the river to the 14th Base, a distance of 600 chains; thence west along the base line 400 chains; thence north 687 chains to the Sturgeon River; thence easterly and along the river to the place of beginning; area, 40 square miles.

The east and south boundaries are partially wooded; the timber consisting of poplar and fir. The west boundary runs through heavy timber, and the shore of Sturgeon River is also well timbered.

Nearly one-half, or about twenty square miles, is high rolling prairie, and the soil a clay loam with clay subsoil.

This is one of the best pieces of land I have seen in the North-West; it is distant from the flourishing Roman Catholic Mission of St. Albert, at Big Lake, about eight miles, and the country between the reserve and the mission is well settled.

The Indian Farm, Mr. McHugh, Instructor, is situated on the north bank of the Sturgeon, opposite the reserve, and settlers have taken up "claims" nearly adjoining it.

The Sturgeon River is here about 150 feet wide and four feet deep, it takes its rise in Lake St. Anne and empties into the Saskatchewan, about five miles below Fort Saskatchewan.

Thursday, September 20th, we started for Lake St. Anne and arrived there the following evening.

On Saturday, engaged canoes and crossed the lake to Chief Alexis' camp.

I noticed at several places on the shore comfortable houses, and on inquiry ascertained they belonged to members of Chief Michel Calahoo's Band. At the head of the lake is the present house of the chief; he has a comfortable house, size 20x26, hall running through the centre and rooms on each side. His outbuildings, which consist of storehouse, 12x16; stable, with stalls for cattle and horses, calf pens and hayloft, are all in good repair. He has about twelve acres fenced and under cultivation, and seems to be doing his best to make a comfortable living. He is very intelligent, speaks French fluently, and can make himself understood in the English language. His reasons for leaving Lake St. Anne is, the land there is light, and he desires to get near a settlement, in order that he may become better acquainted with the ways of the white man. I have no doubt this man and his band will succeed.

I found Chief Alexis' camp about seven miles further up the shore, and himself and his Indians in a very destitute condition, having no houses, only a few skin tents, living principally in bough "tepees," and were almost naked. They are "Stoney's" and do not seem to be able to follow the good example which has been set them for several years by their neighbor the Cree Chief Michel. About one half of this band, under "Ironhead," are living at White Lake, and they refuse to join Alexis at Lake St. Anne, as they say the land is better where they are, and the fish crop more certain. As the eastern boundary of this reserve, according to the chief's location, was only about two miles west of Michel's buildings and clearing, and as they will be abandoned next year, I thought it better to go still farther east and include them in Alexis' reserve. I would respectfully suggest, in consideration of Michel leaving his buildings as they are at present, that some remuneration in the way of nails, glass, hinges, and a few days work be given him to assist in putting up his new premises. Michel was quite willing to allow Alexis to take possession, in fact he seemed better pleased with the idea than Alexis himself, who said he was afraid he would be called upon to pay for them, and as he expressed himself "he had nothing to pay with."

The survey was commenced on the 5th October, at a post planted in the north shore of the lake. The east, north and west boundaries run through a wooded country. The west boundary passes through a very extensive forest of spruce and poplar of first-class quality. Captain Moore, of Prince Albert, has located a "limit" in part to this forest, and as will be seen from the plan, encroaches somewhat on the reserve.

The line strikes Lake St. Anne at 489 chains. The lake forms the south boundary. Here and there along the shore are occasional patches of cultivation, made by Chief Alexis or members of his band; they are not very extensive, and lead one to suppose they were originally of an experimental character and that the experiment had failed.

At a rough estimate I should say that about three quarters of this reserve was timber, the remainder being hay, bottom lands and prairie. The soil is a sandy loam, and for a few years, if properly tilled, will yield good crops.

Lake St. Anne is about six miles in width, and nearly circular in shape, it has been the principal fishing ground for all the Indians in that vicinity, but last fall the fishing was a failure.

With the survey of this reserve, the area of which is 23 square miles, the season's work closed.

I was in the field 72 days, of which the party worked 46. We ran 102 miles, principally through timber, and the total area of the reserves surveyed is 144 square miles.

My assistant, Mr. Kippen, has rendered valuable service upon two occasions during my absence at Riviere Qui Barre and the Peace Hills. He was in charge of the party, and proved himself to be not only energetic but accurate.

I used the odometer from Fort Ellice to Battleford, and the results obtained agree, within three miles, with those published in Mr. King's last report. This difference may be accounted for by the windings of the trail to escape water holes, Mr. King having gone over the route in a dry season.

From Battleford to Edmonton, and thence to Lake St. Anne, the annexed table will show the odometer measurements.

The thermometer readings taken during the season will be forwarded.

We arrived at Battleford on the 1st November, and by the 15th were in winter quarters.

I am now engaged in preparing the plans of the different reserves, which will be mailed as soon as completed.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE A. SIMPSON,

Indian Reserve Survey.

TRAIL DISTANCES from Battleford to Edmonton *via* the South Trail.

Distances from Edmonton.	Place.	Distances from Battleford.
270 6	Police Barracks, Battleford	0 0
262 0	Lake in hills (good water)	8 6
256 8	A small lake	13 8
233 2	Forks, Pitt and Edmonton trails	37 4
195 8	End of Willow Hills (cross telegraph, enter prairie)	73 8
190 8	Cross telegraph line to north side	79 8
186 1	4th Principal Meridian	84 5
165 1	Western edge of prairie (wood and water)	105 5
145 7	Eastern edge of timber in bluffs	124 9
134 3	Creek in valley	136 3
127 5	Vermillion River (3½ ft. deep, 30 ft. wide)	143 1
110 3	Creek	160 3
110 1	14th Base Line	160 5
108 9	Creek	161 7
105 9	Creek and marsh between two lakes	164 7
103 7	Creek	166 9
101 8	do	168 8
99 1	do	171 5
98 1	Old hunting lodge on shore of lake	172 5
94 9	Creek	175 7
81 5	do	189 1
79 5	do	191 1
73 7	Lake	196 9
72 6	Cross Victoria trail	198 0
68 8	Western edge of plain	201 8
61 6	Creek 4 ft. deep, 30 ft. wide (fish in this)	209 0
61 1	Creek	209 5
60 7	Creek (same as 209 0), in marsh	209 9
53 6	Creek, western edge of bush	217 0
50 8	Creek	219 8
45 8	do	224 8
44 1	Beaver Creek, 20 ft. wide, 4 ft. deep (bridge)	226 5
40 7	Creek, 3½ ft. deep, 15 ft. wide (bridge)	229 9
32 1	14th Base Line	238 5
30 1	Creek	240 5
20 2	do (bridge)	250 4
19 4	Fort Saskatchewan	251 2
11 0	Creek	259 6
3 9	Rat Creek	266 7
2 3	Creek	268 3
0 0	Edmonton	270 6

TRAIL DISTANCES from Edmonton to Lake St. Anne.

Distances from Edmonton.	Place.	Distances from Lake St. Anne.
0 0	Fort Edmonton	47 6
9 1	Toll-gate at St. Albert	38 5
13 4	Carrot River	34 2
20 8	Forks at Lac la Nonne trail	26 8
22 8	Indian farm	24 8
35 3	Creek and slough	12 3
37 8	Sturgeon River	10 0
47 6	Lake St. Anne	0 0

BATTLEFORD, 1st December, 1880.

GEORGE A. SIMPSON,
Indian Reserve Survey-

OTTAWA, 16th December, 1880.

SIR,—I have the honor to report to you on the result of the work which, during the past year, I have performed under your instructions.

Before doing so, I would explain that owing to urgent circumstances, and your own absence on duty in parts of the country where I had no means of communicating with you, I have on more than one occasion been compelled to seek instructions direct from Ottawa.

My work has embraced the survey of the following Indian reservations :—

- 1st. Assiniboine, north of Cypress Hills, embracing 340 square miles.
- 2nd. O'Karree's Band, File Hills, embracing 20 square miles.
- 3rd. Star Blanket's Band, File Hills, embracing 20 square miles.
- 4th. Pepeiksis Band, File Hills, embracing 45 square miles.
- 5th. Little Black Bear's Band, File Hills, embracing 45 square miles.
- 6th. Osoup's Band, Crooked Lake; and
- 7th. Rewistahaw's Band, Crooked Lake.

I commenced my summer's work on the 1st June.

I had received your instructions on the 17th November, 1879, to define the limits of the Assiniboine and Little Child's Reserve, and had made several attempts to carry them into execution; but, owing to the severity of the winter, I was able to make but very little progress. In the vicinity of Fort Walsh, the cold was so severe (the thermometer averaging below zero, with a high wind) that both men and horses were unable to do profitable work on the prairies; I, therefore, to save expenses, reduced my staff until such time as the weather should moderate. In the spring, acting in accordance with a telegraphic despatch from yourself, and instructions conveyed to me by Mr. Galt, I proceeded with this survey.

I have to report that this reservation comprises an area of about three hundred and forty square miles. It extends along the northern slope of the Cypress Hills, the direction of which is east and west, a distance of eleven miles, having a depth of two miles on the summit platform, and stretching away for thirty-one miles out on the prairie land below the ridge. The Indian farm is on the highest point of the range, 4,000 feet above sea level, and about two miles from the brow of the hills. On my arrival I met the chief of the band, who urged upon me their desire that the lines should be so run as to include the whole of the timber land.

After much persuasion they consented that the course of the lines should be run as I proposed, north and south, and east and west; my object in view being, that the lines, should in their direction, accord with the general system adopted in Government surveys, and further, by this partition a fair division of the timbered lands would be made.

I carried out my survey accordingly, and on my leaving them, the chiefs expressed themselves well satisfied with the result.

The initial point is situated about one mile to the south of the Government farm at the head of the mountain, and twenty-one miles west of Fort Walsh. The land in this vicinity is well timbered, and the Indians appear to be thoroughly aware of the value of the timber, which consists of Douglas pine, a species of first-class pitch pine, averaging in size at the butt from 12 to 14 inches in diameter and having a height from 40 to 50 feet clear of branches; the soil, a heavy black loam, is of itself well adapted for farming purposes; as a consequence, however, of the excessive altitude, severe summer frosts exercise a detrimental influence upon farming operations.

From my initial point I ran north a distance of thirty-one miles.

For my first three miles, my line runs through a well-timbered section of the hills. In the course of the next five miles, which comprise an area of gently undulating hills, it crosses a lake of about two miles and a half in extent, known as Fish Lake, adjacent to which a large number of Indians had been located for the winter, living upon the fish which are there abundant, principally pike. The pasturage in this district is very luxuriant, and the soil rich. From this point I descended to the plain proper, and for the remaining twenty-three miles the soil was barren and utterly useless for agricultural purposes.

I then returned to the initial point and ran east upon a chord of eleven miles.

For this distance the soil is good and similar to that before described at the head of the mountain. To the north of this line there are a number of *coulées* slightly timbered. *Coulées* form the heads of creeks. These run north and join a water system which ultimately empties into the South Saskatchewan. At the south-east corner of this reserve there are two *coulées* extending first to the east, where my east line crosses them, about a mile before their junction; and then trending to the south; from these *coulées* the Battle River rises; running south it passes Fort Walsh, and then into the Milk River a tributary of the Missouri. From the south-east corner of the reserve the line runs north to the Lake of Many Islands, a distance of thirty-two miles.

For the first five miles the pasturage and soil are good, the *coulées* are sparsely timbered; on the rest of the distance to the lake the soil is poor and alkaline. In order to meet the earnest wish of the Indians within justifiable limits (the soil being worthless) I slightly extended the line up to the shores of the lake, valuable to them on account of the water-fowl which are there plentiful.

I then proceeded to the north-west angle of the reserve previously located by me, and commenced to run a line representing the northern boundary. From this point I ran the line due east for a distance of three miles, thence north to the Lake of Many Islands, making this lake a part of the northern limit of the reserve. Here the soil is barren and alkaline. I devoted much attention to gaining a topographical knowledge of the interior of this reserve, the results of which will appear on my plan.

I then proceeded towards the reserve of the Chief of Little Child's Band, passing Fort Walsh (Cypress Hills) on my way. I there received your telegram directing me to proceed to Qu'Appelle and report myself to Col. McDonald, Indian Agent. I was, however, informed by Major Irvine that Col. McDonald was on his way to Fort Walsh, and therefore deemed it right to remain until his arrival, as I knew not by which trail he would travel; he arrived in about six days. By Col. McDonald's directions I left Fort Walsh for Qu'Appelle about the first week in August; after a journey of six miles I entered the four-mile *coulée* called by the Indians *Aygh-kim-mikay*. This name in English signifying "gap in the hills." From this point the road runs to the north of the range; here I found a number of houses occupied by half-breeds in winter, and at that time untenanted.

The land here is good for pasturage only. For the next twenty-six miles the country adjacent to the road and extending towards the north is barren, but towards the south and under the Cypress Hills, pasturage is good. Here I found a Government farm, worked by a Mr. Setter. His wheat crop appeared to be fairly good, but the straw short. This farm is small, but is prettily situated upon a creek scantily fringed with timber of small size, consisting principally of a species of soft maple. On this distance I passed four creeks, two dry and two with running water: the latter were slightly timbered. For the next nineteen miles the general appearance of the country remains the same. To the south of the road and under the face of the hills, the pasturage continues to be good, but to the north the country is dry and barren. At the termination of this distance I struck a creek; the banks of which were well wooded. Nine miles further on I crossed another creek, the banks of which were also well wooded and the soil to the north still barren, but to the south and under the mountain pasturage is good.

Maple Ravine Creek: the timber along its banks is to all appearance good; the soil of this section has the same characteristics as that previously passed; good pasturage to the south, but barren and alkaline to the north.

Throughout the next fifty-four miles the soil grows poorer both to the north and south. After passing this fifty-four miles I struck a creek called "Swift Current." In this section I found the soil barren and alkaline, and no wood near the trail; but under the mountain small clumps of Douglas pine loomed up in the distance.

For the next fifty-two miles the country continued the same in character, barren and alkaline and destitute of wood. Here I struck the north end of "Old Wives

Lake." Five miles further we discovered a mineral spring impregnated with iron, in a clump of brush; at forty miles farther on, making 206 miles from Fort Walsh, there is a small quantity of wood land with some water, though the soil is still barren. Sixteen miles further on I struck the "Moose Jaw Bone Creek."

Here I found abundance of water and wood. The soil here begins to improve. I noticed a most marked improvement in the nature of the soil up to the "Point of Woods," a distance of fifty-four miles.

The land is all fertile, but the ridges are above the average degree of goodness, possessing creeks and also timber in small clumps.

From the "Point of Woods" to Qu'Appelle, the land is well adapted for farming. To a casual observer it would appear to be dry and pebbly; but on inspection of the badger holes, where the surface soil has been upturned by these animals, it shews that these small pebbles simply form a layer, and that immediately underneath this there is a rich black loam, mixed with small stones, their appearance in quantity being probably caused by rains and frequent prairie fires, burning off a portion of the black soil and leaving the gravel on the surface. I may mention, as a matter of some importance, near the "Moose Jaw Bone" a weed of a poisonous nature grows resembling the water cress, which being unfortunately eaten by my horses, caused general sickness amongst them and the death of three. This weed was not, however, met with in any other portion of my exploration.

This section will no doubt prove to be a good wheat growing region.

I arrived at Qu'Appelle on the 18th of August, making the trip from Fort Walsh, a distance of 310 miles, in thirteen days.

I think it right that I should mention the extreme kindness I received from Mr. McLean of the Hudson Bay Company, who rendered me every assistance in the prosecution of my duties. My thanks are also due to the mounted police at that station. The fort itself is situated in a fertile valley, one and a half miles in width, by three miles in length, with a fresh-water lake four and a half miles long and one mile and three-quarters broad, well stocked with white fish.

The banks surrounding it are four hundred and fifty feet in height. Col. McDonald informed me that the Indian bands upon the "File Hill" and "Crooked Lake" reservations were making great complaints that their reserves had not been laid out; he requested me to lose no time in proceeding to define the limits of these reservations. In consequence of his urgent request, I divided my party, sending one in charge of my assistant, Mr. Johnson, to "Crooked Lake," while I proceeded myself to the "File Hills." Mr. Johnson has not as yet made any report to me, but in a short conversation I had with him I learned that he left the Indians on this reservation well satisfied; he also informed me that the soil is good and timber plentiful.

I proceeded to the "File Hills" reserve, a distance of eighteen miles in a north-easterly direction from Qu'Appelle, and found the country all that could be desired for settlement, having small clumps of timber and ponds of water scattered here and there over the plain.

I commenced the survey of these four reservations at a point selected by the chiefs, and ran the lines in accordance with the treaty, allowing a square mile to every family of five persons.

The principles upon which I laid out these reserves was that each band should, in proportion to their numbers, be possessed of an equal quantity of wooded land and fertile soil. On the western portion they are well supplied with hay lands and plenty of water.

In the centre of the reservation the hills are covered with good building timber, and the eastern slope is well adapted for farming purposes.

These reserves I have numbered from the north, No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, and No. 4. The dividing line between Nos. 2 and 3 is a road allowance, this land having been laid out during last summer, under the authority of the Government, by Mr. Ogilvie, D.L.S.

Owing to the large number of ponds on the north line of Reserve No. 1 and the south line of Reserve No. 4 I did not run these lines. This work can be more economically performed in winter, upon the frozen surface.

The posts on the line designating the eastern limits of these reserves were planted by me, so as not to interfere with future township surveys. In this I was guided by Mr. Ogilvie's line as to my bearing and distances. The Indians on these reservations have, up to the present time, been living principally upon water-fowl, which are very abundant. I observed that several small houses had been built by the Indians upon these reserves, and there was some little evidence of the cultivation of root crops.

Upon leaving these reserves I was assured by the chiefs of the bands that they were well satisfied with the divisions I had made.

I then returned to Qu'Appelle, where I received your letter desiring me to continue my work up to as late a date as possible. I was aware, from the list of reservations given me by Colonel McDonald, that I could continue the work all winter. I therefore sent my party to "Crooked Lake," to join Mr. Johnson, and in accordance with your desire, I proceeded to Winnipeg. On my journey to Winnipeg, through the Qu'Appelle valley, three miles from the fort, at the Roman Catholic Mission, I observed that the crops were luxuriant, and that the soil was fertile; the wheat crop was particularly good.

Following the valley for 100 miles, I came across very frequent settlements of half-breeds, with comfortable looking farms,—the soil being rich and a small quantity of wood land. I then left the valley and proceeded south and east, and found the country all that could be desired for a farming section, for about eighty miles to Fort Ellice. About twelve miles after leaving Fort Ellice, I came upon a thriving little village called "Bird Tail," which place on my way up two years ago was uninhabited. From this point to Winnipeg, a distance of some 220 miles, settlement has made such progress that now one seldom loses sight of a house. Two years ago settlement was confined to a distance not beyond sixty miles from Winnipeg. In one day's journey I saw steam thrashing machines, and met over 300 camp wagons, conveying emigrants on their way westward.

I arrived in Winnipeg on the 1st of November, and was informed by you that instructions would be given to Colonel McDonald to receive all Government stores in my possession, and, in accordance with your request, I proceeded to Ottawa, in order to prepare this my report to you of my season's work, and to procure a settlement of my accounts for the service.

In concluding, I may state that, in conjunction with my report to the Department I had the honor to submit last year, I have reported, though of course to a limited extent, on the entire country lying between the 49th and 51st parallels of latitude, and the and parallels of longitude; and the "Rocky Mountains," viz., the "Bow River," "Fort Macleod," "Cypress Hills," and "Qu'Appelle" Districts. I may be allowed, before closing, in a few words to refer to some matters incidental to my duty, which you may think interesting, in reference to the Indians of the Territory.

As my special duty called me in close contact with the various tribes or bands of Indians, I applied myself, with particular success, during the extreme cold of the winter, to gaining a knowledge of the Blackfoot language, which is very generally used by those tribes adjacent to the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains.

This acquaintance with the language—though limited—I found to be of very great advantage to me throughout my work, in defining the limits of Indian reservations, *as a precaution against imposition by an interpreter*. I am personally known by all the chiefs of the Blackfoot and Sarcee tribes, as also to many of the Sioux, Crees and Stony tribes.

I have found their feeling towards the fair-dealing whiteman to be of a most friendly character; I have lived in their camps for months, and have always been treated as a friend—nor have I ever, personally, experienced loss of any kind through them.

With those tribes whose tongue I do not understand, the acquisition of the universal and easily acquired language of "signs" enable me to communicate intelligently.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ALLAN POYNTZ PATRICK,

Dominion Topographical Surveyor.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

INDIAN OFFICE, VICTORIA, 15th November, 1880.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report of Indian Affairs in this Province for the year ended June 30th, 1880:—

Pending the carrying out of arrangements consequent upon abolishing the two Superintendencies in British Columbia, and the proposed appointment of Indian agents, I have not, agreeably to your instruction, made any distant official visitations, hence I am unable to furnish you with much new or additional matter of interest for the past year in respect of the large native population of this portion of the Dominion.

It is, however, exceedingly gratifying to state, for the information of the Department, that the Indians appear contented, especially in those sections of the Province where the policy of the Dominion Government has been recognized, and where sufficient agricultural lands have been set aside for them, and that harmonious relations exist between the natives and their white fellow-citizens.

The dissatisfaction which prevailed among some of the tribes on the north-west coast on account of alleged fishery encroachments by some of the canning companies, has had no recurrence since the period of my visit last July.

The catch of fish and supply of furs have been abundant during the past season, hence the condition of the coast Indians has been unexceptionally favorable. On the west coast of this island especially, the Indians have developed a most profitable source of wealth and prosperity in the produce of fur seals and sea otters. Greater expectations are entertained for the coming year when, I am of opinion, the impetus which has been given to this industry hitherto, will necessitate, among required regulations, some protection for the Indians engaged therein.

One or two resident agents on the west coast would cause the natives generally to be prolific producers, and, I have no doubt, yield an excellent return in the increased exports and revenue of the country.

In the neighborhood of Metlahkahtla, the Indians have tried their hand in salting and exporting fish on their own account, and are ambitious to establish a cannery on the co-operative principle. With a little wise direction, there cannot be a doubt that their efforts would be immensely successful, as they have proved themselves superior to either Chinese or Whites where employed in this business.

I indulge in the earnest hope that some scheme may be proposed for your concurrence which may extend to these Indians the same benefits that are secured to natives in older localities of the Dominion by the establishment of industrial farms. The profits in the former case would greatly exceed those accruing in the latter, and would soon afford uncontestable proof of the value of the Indians to the country as inhabitants.

On the Stickeen River, I have been informed of difficulties existing between the Indians on either side of the international boundary line in regard to the fisheries

claimed by those of both nationalities which will demand attention in the ensuing spring, in order to avoid more serious trouble.

The boundary line between Alaska and British Columbia has not yet, as you are doubtless aware, been definitely settled, hence it is possible that some joint and concurrent action will be necessary between both nations in order to remedy the evil complained of.

The coast Indians of this region (now United States Indians) claim the exclusive right of following the salmon about 150 miles up the Stickeen River, and within undoubted British frontier, forbidding the interior resident natives from catching fish there except by purchase. The Coast Indians being the most powerful have maintained this right in practice for a period long, prior and subsequent to the Treaty which gave Russia the strip of territory along the coast involving about 20 or 30 miles of the Stickeen. In those days the interior Indians were not permitted to approach within 150 miles of the coast, or beyond a point specially arranged where both parties met for exchange and barter.

The cession of Russian territory to the United States, and the consequent development in respect of mining, trading and christianizing the Indians have changed this custom, and their transit to the sea and trade with the whites are no longer objected to. The American Indians still, however, claim exclusive right to the first fishing in British waters, and our own Indians, thoroughly appreciating their rights as British natives, strongly object to such usurpation, and ask that the Department may protect them.

Sir M. B. Begbie who has had occasion in the pursuance of his judicial duties to go over the ground referred to, states that there are many places on our side of the boundary line suitable for native fishing purposes and submits "that our own Indians are justly entitled to be established in the full liberty of fishing in all Canadian waters."

There are other difficulties that have arisen which it would perhaps be needless here to refer to, but which will necessitate some joint and harmonious action between officers of both Governments to allay, until they are finally dispelled by the definite and mutual settlement of the international line.

LAND RESERVES.

Limited progress has been made in the allotment of lands during the past year, and none at all in the agricultural portion of the mainland where the immediate necessity of prosecuting the work with vigor cannot be over-estimated.

The late Reserve Commissioner, for some reason which it is difficult to understand, left such important localities as Cache Creek, William's Lake, Lillooet, etc., and proceeded to the northern coast of Vancouver, where really there existed no disputes, no white settlers, and no immediate need of allotments. Owing to the mistake which appears to have been made in not visiting this region in a small steamer, instead of a sailing craft, subject to constant detention from adverse winds, and the consequent inability of the Commissioner to visit localities where reserves appear to have been set aside from the Admiralty Chart, it is questionable if many of the allotments contained in the minutes of decision will not require readjustment, and much of the ground to be gone over again. The terms of agreement between the two Governments which require that the Commissioner should make his enquiry "on the spot," before determining a reserve, would seem not to have had sufficient consideration, and, apart from the doubtful legality of allotments made in this way, I am informed that some of them are actually erroneous, and will require, in the interests of both whites and Indians, correction. Indeed, it would be extraordinary, under such circumstances, where localities have never been seen by the Commissioner, if mistakes were not more than exceptional.

The following is a list of reserves, stated in Minutes of Decision, to have been allotted on the mainland of the Province north of Jervis Inlet, and on the coast of Vancouver Island, between Cape Mudge and Cape Scott, during the fiscal year 1879-80.

COMOX.

Malaspina Group.

Klahoose; Homalthko; Sliammon.

Kwahkewlth Group.

Tsawattec, land in common; Kweahkah; We-way-a-ky; We way-a-kum; Kahk-ah-mah-tsis; Klah-wit-sees; Kwah-kewlth; Mah-teelth-pee; Mah-ma-lilla-culla; Noo-wee-tee; Nim-kish; Tah-nock-teuchs; Tsah-waw-ty-neuchs.

Fraser River.

Yale proper; Kate-zie.

I have had the honor of reporting to you the urgent complaints of the Indians at William's Lake in the interior, as to their non-possession of any lands whatever, and our inability to obtain cultivable plots in the vicinity of their residence, owing to the fact that all the Crown lands there had been pre-empted or purchased by white settlers. The opportunity afforded the Department of satisfying these Indians by purchasing some valuable locations without the delay of finally determining upon which Government the duty of acquiring sufficient lands for the natives devolved, was, I consider, fortunate. Acting upon the instruction which you were good enough to give me, I purchased by tender the lands offered for sale by the Probate Court on account of the estate of the late A. S. Bates. This estate consisted of:—

1. The sugar-cane ranch, little short of 1,000 acres of good open bottom land, and one of the finest hay farms in the province. Much of it has been fenced and ploughed, and it is situated immediately round the head of William's Lake.

2. The Meeson ranch, three or four hundred acres of similar land, both well watered.

3. The Deep Creek ranch, about 1,800 acres, lying along the wagon road, well-watered, and on which grain and roots have been grown.

4. The Carpenter ranch, also on the wagon road. It is considered a good hay ranch.

5. The Young Pre-emption, about two miles distant from the Meeson ranch, and consisting of about 350 acres, mostly summer run.

There has been felt hitherto the greatest difficulty concerning the unfortunate state of the William's Lake Indians, as to the scarcity in the neighborhood, and difficulty to find suitable or arable land at all, as the Government would not like to interfere with vested rights conferred by Crown grants and pre emptions.

I am assured by well-informed persons that this land has not only been purchased for a remarkably low sum, but it is extremely desirable for the Indians, who will no doubt derive great satisfaction from your kind but necessary consideration of their destitute circumstances.

These lands will be apportioned in early spring and become an invaluable aid to the Reserve Commissioner in effecting a happy settlement with the William's Lake Indians, when the arrangements of the Department permit of his official visitation to them.

RESERVE SURVEYS.

Surveys have been carried on by two parties, under Messrs. Mohum and Jemmett. On account of disputes between the Indians and white settlers as to certain reserves, I despatched Mr. Mohum to survey the allotments made at O'Kanagan, and directed Capt. Jemmett to mark off the lands reserved in the equally important and more populous region of the Lower Fraser.

Reports of these gentlemen, who are still in the field, have not yet come to hand, but I have every reason to believe that satisfactory progress has been made, and that

the surveys anticipated in the beginning of the season will be finished ere the parties come in.

Indians who have reserves surveyed are very anxious to have them marked off, and divided into individual allotments. I think it is very desirable that this should be done, and it will constitute one of the first and most important duties of local agents to be appointed in the Province. A great stimulus will be given to the industrious Indian by giving him a tract of land, and defining boundaries within which he may recognise his own estate.

I know of no plan more calculated to discourage barbarous customs which tend to destroy individuality, or to induce the improvement and general cultivation of their reserves.

The first and distinguishing principles of civilization, no doubt, consist in the recognition and protection of individual property rights; and nothing would, I consider, be more effectual in putting a stop to the pernicious custom, incident to most of our tribes, of living in large and filthy rancheries.

The reserves now allotted and surveyed include those located at

Saanich.....	11 Reserves.
Beecher Bay.	
Cowichan.....	General Reserve.
Halalt.....	2 Reserves.
Chemainis.	
Sickameen.	
Sooke.....	2 "
Penelacut.....	4 "
Lyackson	3 "
Nanaimo	3 "
Nanose.	
Quawlicum.	
Comox.....	3 "
<i>Nicola.</i>	
Hamilton Creek.	
Nicola Valley... ..	27 Reserves.
Skackan.....	3 "
<i>Klo-klo-wuck.</i>	
Douglas Lake.	
Chaperon Lake.	
<i>Thompson River.</i>	
Nicomen.....	13 Reserves.
North Thompson and Canoe Lake.....	5 "
Campbell's Creek.....	3 "
Kamloops.	
Deadman's Creek.	

A considerable addition to the above list will be made at the close of the present surveying season, by the work which will have been completed by the surveyors in the important districts of Okanagan and the Lower Fraser (Westminster.)

SCHOOLS.

During the past year the following schools have received Government aid, in accordance with the instructions conveyed by the Order in Council regulating the same:—

Victoria.....	M.
Meilakahitia.....	A.
Fort Simpson.....	M.
Kincolith.....	A.
Nass.....	M.
Masset, Queen Charlotte's Islands.....	A.
St. Marys.....	R. C.

The question of imparting common school education to Indians, is one not unattended with difficulties, and the various systems adopted often appear to end in failure. According to my own experience, I am of opinion that no Indian school can be successful which is not connected with some industrial system, and more or less isolated from the directly opposing tendencies of camp life.

Judging from the reports forwarded to this office, a very extensive roll or list of pupils is necessary to show a limited average attendance during the quarter. Many of the children appear, in this way, to have visited the school two or three times in the quarter, and can therefore receive little benefit, or indeed produce any effect, except that of helping out a defective and unsatisfactory average at the end of the required period.

Again, the missions as a rule are unable to erect proper school-houses, most of them being comfortless and unattractive; and on account of the various localities being unreserved, no grants from the Government have been made to aid in the erection of efficient buildings.

As soon as agents are appointed in the populous Indian localities, the establishment also by the Government, or with Government aid, of two or three industrial boarding schools will be far more economical, so far as permanent and beneficial effect is concerned, than a multitude of the customary day-schools.

The listless and nomadic ways which the young native has inherited, and naturally loves, will thus have a marked interruption, not likely to be resumed, whilst the early impressions of the child will most probably be lost in the greater and more lucrative attractions of his later associations.

MEDICAL RELIEF AND MEDICINES.

Owing to the fact that there are no medical men outside of white settlements, difficulty has been experienced in affording natives proper and much-desired relief at the outlying missions.

Many distressing cases come to Victoria, where the establishment of a small hospital would be a great and highly appreciated boon. Under the circumstances, I have selected a few plain and simple remedies, such as, for instance, would be furnished an emigrant ship, which I have forwarded to those missionaries who requested permission to dispense them.

The missions of Metlakahtla, Fort Simpson, Masset, Nanaimo, Nass, west coast of Vancouver Island, Kamloops, Okanagan, Fort Rupert, and William's Lake have thus been supplied, and the ordinary remedies dispensed satisfactorily.

PRESENTS AND SUPPLIES.

Apart from ordinary presents to destitute Indians, garden seeds and implements to a limited amount have been furnished.

The Indians require local agents, who will instruct and assist them in utilizing their reserves, much more than presents, and the consequent expenditure would be much more appreciated by them.

In some portions of the interior I find that presents of implements, etc., have been actually sent to some of the tribes which they did not desire, and even refused to accept, stating that while in health they only required lands to be set aside for them and local agents to teach and protect them; that they could earn their own living, and purchase their own tools, if the Government would only allot reserves, and show them how to develop and foster their own resources.

It is a mistaken policy to endeavor to force presents upon an Indian who does not even ask for them, and nothing so tends to diminish and destroy his self-reliance. In the instances I have referred to, the land difficulties not having been settled, the Indians could not understand the object the Government had in view, and hence both suspected and "feared these gifts."

CENSUS.

The census returns up to the end of the fiscal year show a total of 35,000 as the Indian population of British Columbia, made up from actual census and estimate, viz.:

Kwah-kewlth.....	2,500
T'smipsheean.....	5,000
Hydah.....	2,500
Bellacoola and Iletsuck.....	2,500
Aht.....	3,500
Cowichan.....	5,116
Comox.....	83
Shuswhap.....	4,364
Tahelies.....	1,000
Siccanee.....	500
Kootenay.....	400
Miscellaneous bands not visited.....	7,532
Total.....	35,000

The census of the Indians visited by the Reserve Commission is absolutely correct, and that given by me of other tribes, compiled from the most authentic sources of information, may be taken as approximately so.

FISH OIL, FURS, ETC.

The statistics of the Customs shews a total amount of \$273,501 exported under this head; the greater portion of these articles have been produced by Indians.

Until agents are appointed, you will perceive the difficulty of obtaining actual statistics of their wealth and industries, other than those stated above, which must therefore for the present only be conjectured.

ILLICIT LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

Notwithstanding the stringent provisions of the Indian liquor law considerable drunkenness prevails among Indians convenient to white settlements.

Many contend that the traffic might be more effectually checked by doing away with the Act altogether; that the low class of whites, called bottle-sellers, would not then have any occupation; that Indians would not have the natural and human longing to obtain that which is forbidden, and the poisonous liquid now manufactured and sold to them clandestinely would not be required or sought for.

The present Act should in any event be tried, and its provisions properly enforced and carried out, before pronouncing it a failure.

I do not consider that the proper authorities have so far done this; and might add that the penalties inflicted appear to have been paid into the Provincial Treasury, ever since the law was made and have not been, in any case that I am aware of, disposed of as the Act directs.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. W. POWELL,

Indian Superintendent.

RETURN A (1)
Of Officers and Employés of the Department of Indian Affairs, for the Year ending 30th June, 1880.
HEADQUARTERS.

Designation.	Name.	Annual Salary.	When appointed to Department of Indian Affairs.	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	April, 1859.....	
Clerk in Charge of Land Sales ..	J. Y. de Boucherville	1,350 00	1st July, 1868	do	May, 1864.....	
Corresponding Clerk.....	A. N. McNeil	1,350 00	1st July, 1874.....	do	1st July, 1874.....	
Clerk of Statistics	M. Benson	900 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	1,008 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....	Theos. Coffey, jun.....	550 00	17th July, 1878.....	do	17th July, 1878..	
Copying Clerk.....	H. G. Maingy	600 00	1st July, 1879.....	do	1st July, 1879....	
Assistant Clerk of Records	S. Stewart.....	630 00	1st July, 1879.....	do	1st July, 1879....	
Copying Clerk	Joseph Delisle	*1 50	1st July, 1879.....	Supt.-General	7th July, 1879....	* Per diem.
do	J. O. Cuthbert	2 00	1st March, 1880	do	1st March, 1880..	do
do	D. C. Scott.....	1 50	1st April, 1880.....	do	1st April, 1880...	do

Correct.
 F. W. SMITH.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
 Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
 OTTAWA, 30th June, 1880.

RETURN A (2)
Of Officers and Employés of the Department of Indian Affairs, for the Year ended 30th June, 1880.
OUTSIDE SERVICE.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Names.	Office.	Annual Salary.	Where Stationed.	Remarks.
		\$ cts.		
I. W. Powell, M.D.....	Visiting Superintendent.....	3,000 00	Victoria, B.C.....	With travelling expenses.
James Lenihan.....	Superintendent.....	2,400 00	New Westminster.....	do

MANITOBA AND KEEWATIN.

Jas. F. Graham.....	Acting Superintendent, Manitoba Superintendency.....	1,200 00	Winnipeg.....	With travelling expenses.
R. J. N. 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. Ogletree.....	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. McCall.....	Inspector of Indian Agencies.....	1,400 00	Winnipeg.....	
A. McKay.....	Agent.....	1,000 00	Grand Rapids.....	
R. H. Matthews.....	do.....	1,750 00	Lac des Mille Lacs.....	
Edgar Dewdney.....	Indian Commissioner.....	3,200 00		
L. W. Orde.....	Indian Agent.....	1,400 00	Battleford.....	
A. McDonald.....	do.....	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. Hagerty, M. D.....	Medical Superintendent..	1,800 00	Winnipeg.....
Dr. J. Kittson.....	do	708 00	Fort Walsh.....
Dr. R. Miller, M.D.....	Medical Officer.....	500 00	Snoal Lake.....
Dr. Geo. Kennedy.....	do	600 00	Fort McLeod.....
C. A. Lawford.....	Farming Instructor, Farm No 1.....	480 00	Bird Tail Creek.....
Jas. Johnston.....	do	730 00	Côté's Reserve.....
Geo. Newlove.....	do	730 00	Crooked Lake.....
A. Klein.....	do	730 00	Qu'Appelle.....
James Scott.....	do	730 00	File Hills.....
J. J. English.....	do	730 00	Touchwood Hills.....
J. Tomkins.....	do	730 00	Cypress Hills.....
W. A. Loucks.....	do	730 00	Duck Lake.....
Geo. Chaffey.....	do	730 00	Prince Albert.....
G. D'Annals.....	do	730 00	Carlton.....
G. D. Gopsill.....	do	600 00	Eagle Hills.....
A. Clink.....	do	360 00	Battle River.....
P. J. Williams.....	do	730 00	Jack Fish Creek.....
J. Delaney.....	do	730 00	Fort Pitt.....
E. Higgins.....	do	730 00	Frog Lake.....
J. J. McHugh.....	do	730 00	Saddle Lake.....
S. B. Lucas.....	do	730 00	Bear Hill.....
A. McDougall.....	do	730 00	Morleyville.....
J. Norrish.....	do	730 00	Blackfoot Crossing.....
C. Kettles.....	do	730 00	Piegan Reserve.....
J. McDougall.....	do	730 00	Blood Reserve.....
Samuel Bruce.....	do	730 00	Pincher Creek.....
Thos. Wright.....	do	730 00	Fish Creek.....

Surgeons to Mounted Police.

NOVA SCOTIA.

John Harlow.....	Agent.....	100 00	Bear River.....	District No. 1, for Counties of Annapolis, Digby, Yarmouth and Shelburne.
J. E. Beckwith.....	do	25 00	Canning.....	No. 2, for Kings County.
Rev. Thos. Butler.....	do	37 50	Caledonia.....	No. 3, for Queens County.
Rev. E. J. McCarly.....	do	37 50	Chester.....	No. 4, for County Lunenburg.
Rev. Mr. O'Connor.....	do	33 33	Bedford.....	No. 5, for County Halifax.
James Gass.....	do	16 64	Shubenacadie.....	No. 6 "a," for County Hants.
D. H. Muir.....	do	16 64	Truro.....	No. 6 "b," for County Colchester.
Dr. A. P. Clark.....	do	33 33	Parssboro'.....	No. 7, for County Cumberland.
Rev. R. McDonald.....	do	100 00	Pictou.....	No. 8, for County Pictou.
Rev. Wm. Chisholm.....	do	100 00	Antigonish.....	No. 9, for Counties Antigonish & Guysboro'
Rev. J. McDougall.....	do	100 00	Red Island.....	No. 10, for County Richmond, C. B.
Rev. D. McIsaac.....	do	50 00	River Inhabitants.....	No. 11, for County Inverness.
Rev. A. F. McGillivray.....	do	50 00	Grand Narrows.....	No. 12, for County Victoria.
Rev. M. McKenzie.....	do	100 00	Christmas Island.....	No. 13, for County Cape Breton.

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and Employés of the Department of Indian Affairs, for the Year ended 30th June, 1880.—Continued.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.—Continued.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Names.	Office.	Annual Salary.	Where Stationed.	Remarks.
		\$ cts.		
Chas. Sargeant.....	Visiting Superintendent.....	400 00	Chatham.....	North-Eastern Superintendency.
Wm. Fisher.....	do.....	300 00	Fredericton.....	South-Western Superintendency.
Moses Craig.....	Agent.....	108 00	Perth.....	Agent for Counties of Victoria and Madawaska.
Rev. J. J. O'Leary.....	Missionary.....	100 00	Tobique.....	
Rev. J. C. McDevitt.....	do.....	200 00	Fredericton.....	
Rev. John Carter.....	do.....	100 00	Renous Bridge.....	
Rev. W. Morrissey.....	do.....	100 00	Oak Point.....	
J. S. Benson, M.D.....	Medical Officer.....	125 00	Newcastle.....	

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

John O. Arsennault.....	Agent.....	300 00	Lennox Island.....	
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ONTARIO.

Wm. Plummer.....	Superintendent.....	1,700 00	Toronto.....	With \$200 a year for travelling expenses, and 3 per cent. commission on timber dues collected.
B. G. Dalton.....	Clerk.....	800 00	do.....	
J. T. Glikson.....	Superintendent.....	1,610 00	Brantford.....	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.
McGregor Ironsides.....	Clerk and Interpreter.....	720 00	do do.....	With \$100 per annum for travelling expenses.
E. Watson.....	Superintendent.....	1,100 00	do 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.....	do.....	900 00	Parry Sound.....	With \$68.50 a year for office rent and fuel, and 3 per cent. commission on collections.
Wm. Van Abbott.....	Agent.....	560 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.....	With \$100 for travelling expenses.
Amos Wright.....	do.....	600 00	Prince Arthur's Landing.....	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.
Matthew Hill.....	do.....	350 00	Shannonville.....	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.
A. B. Cowan.....	do.....	250 00	Gananoque.....	Guardians of islands in the River St. Lawrence, between Prescott and Kingston.
John F. Day.....	do.....		Bruce Mines.....	Receives in lieu of salary, 10 per cent. on disbursements up to \$200.
B. B. Miller.....	do.....		Warton.....	With commission on sales at 5 per cent. up to \$2,000, and 2½ per cent. on sales above that amount.
John Wallace.....	do.....	25 00	On the Island.....	
A. Root.....	do.....	25 00	Eganville.....	
J. L. Thompson.....	do.....	25 00	Gore Bay.....	
Henry George.....	do.....		Cockburn Island.....	
C. B. Savage.....	Indian Lands Agent.....	200 00	Highgate.....	
B. W. Ross.....	do.....	400 00		
Jas. Beattie.....	Agent.....	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.

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and Employés of the Department of Indian Affairs, for the year ended 30th June, 1880—Continued.
 OUTSIDE SERVICE—Continued.

QUEBEC—Concluded.

Names.	Office.	Annual Salary.	Where Stationed.	Remarks
Chas. Logue.....	Agent.....	\$ 600 00	Maniwaki.....	
L. E. Otis.....	do.....	200 00	Lac St. Jean.....	
G. E. Cherrier.....	do.....	400 00	Cauhnawaga.....	With \$60 a year for office rent.
John McGirr.....	do provisionally.....	500 00	Oka.....	
Louis Boucher.....	do.....	400 00	Betsiamets.....	do \$100 do
Rev. F. Boucher.....	Missionary.....	225 96	Lorette.....	
Rev. F. Marcoux.....	do.....	203 32	St. Regis.....	
Rev. L. Trahan.....	do.....	235 00	St. François du Lac.....	

R. SINCLAIR,
 Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
 Deputy Supt. Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
 OTTAWA, 30th June, 1880.

Note.—Return "B" follows which includes sixty-two subsidiary statements.

FOLD OUT

CHART

RETURN B.—Continued.

DR. CHIPPEWAS OF BEAUSOLIEL in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. Cr.

	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
To the following payments:—	\$	\$ cts.	\$	\$ cts.
<i>Salaries.</i>				
Noah Assance, Chief.....		50 00	By Balance, 30th June, 1879.....	53,015 32
John Assance do.....		50 00	Land and timber sales.....	660 74
Allan Salt, Secretary and Interpreter.....		50 00	Rents collected.....	40 00
P. H. Spohn, Physician.....		150 60	Interest on invested capital.....	2,759 16
Allan Salt, Teacher.....		100 00		
<i>Pension.</i>				
James Assance.....		25 00		
<i>Sundry payments.</i>				
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund.....	66 08	2 40		
Distribution of interest moneys.....		2,299 12		
Balance, 30th June, 1880.....	53,609 98	617 21		
	53,676 06	3,343 73	By Balance, 30th June, 1880.....	53,676 06
				617 21

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1880.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DR. CHIPPEWAS OF NAWASH in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs, CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—					
<i>Salaries.</i>					
Wm. McGregor, Chief.....		100 00	By Balance, 30th June, 1879.....	281,048 22	3,173 33
F. Lamoranière do.....		150 00	Land and timber sales.....	8,641 80	
Wm. Angus do.....		50 00	Management Fund, for transfer of amount of		
Jos. Wahboozee, Messenger.....		20 00	Forest Bailiff Trout's services, charged erro-		
D. Johnston do.....		20 00	neously.....		133 92
Jas. Toman, Councillor.....		20 80	Rents collected.....		52 50
D. Elliott do.....		20 80	Interest on invested capital.....		14,780 01
Jos. Wahbezee do.....		20 00			
Mrs. T. Magenhah & Son, Sextons.....		25 00			
John Akiweuzie, Sexton.....		12 48			
Bella Simpson, Teacher.....		200 00			
Peter Elliott do.....		200 00			
D. Craddock do.....		200 00			
<i>Pensions.</i>					
P. J. Kegeedooce.....		50 00			
Mary Jones.....		20 00			
Mrs. Joha Simeth.....		20 00			
Mary McGregor.....		20 00			
Mrs. Luke Snake.....		20 00			
Mrs. J. Nawash.....		20 00			
T. Koseyah.....		20 00			
John Wabbadick, for three orphans.....		50 00			
<i>Sundry Disbursements.</i>					
A. & S. Nordheimer, for musical instruments		244 80			
for band.....		150 68			
Dr. Wigle, for medical services.....					
Carried forward.....		1,652 94	Carried forward.....	28	18,189 76

RETURN B—Continued.

Dr. CHIPPEWAS OF NAWASH in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs—Concluded. Cr.

	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—				
Brought forward.....		1,652 94	289,690 02	18,139 76
<i>Sundry Disbursements—Concluded.</i>				
Cost of Fishery License for fishing grounds around Barrie Island.....		25 00		
Percentage on collections, carried to the credit of Management Fund.....	868 18	3 15		
Distribution of interest moneys.....	13,146 07	3,312 60		
Balance, 30th June, 1880.....	288,821 84			
	289,690 02	18,139 76	289,690 02	18,139 76
			288,821 84	3,312 60
			By Balance, 30th June, 1880.....	

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1880

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B.—Continued.

DR. CHIPPEWAS OF RAMA in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Cr.

	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—				
<i>Salaries.</i>				
J. B. Naningishkung, Chief.....		75 00		
H. G. Corbett, Physician.....		100 00		
Maggie Armstrong, Teacher.....		50 00		
<i>Salary payments.</i>				
F. W. Armstrong, P.L.S., for survey.....	261 50			
1 per centage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund.....	48 79			
Distribution of interest moneys	50,705 94	2,379 93		
Balance, 30th June, 1880.....	51,016 23	595 46		
	<u>51,016 23</u>	<u>3,200 39</u>		
			By Balance, 30th June, 1880.....	
				51,016 23
				<u>50,705 94</u>
				3,200 39
				<u>595 46</u>

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1880.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B.—Continued.

DR.

CHIPPEWAS OF SARNIA in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

DR.

	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
To the following payments:—	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		
<i>Salaries.</i>				
Wm. Wawanosh, Interpreter .....	.....	100 00		
John Sumner, Chief .....	.....	100 00		
Wilson Jacob do .....	.....	30 00		
Elijah George do .....	.....	30 00		
Jos. Wawanosh do .....	.....	30 70		
Silas Waubining, Chief .....	.....	30 00		
Wm. Wawanosh, Secretary .....	.....	100 00		
Jas. Wawanosh, Messenger .....	.....	20 00		
Robert George, Chapel Steward .....	.....	50 00		
Amelia Weaver, Teacher .....	.....	250 00		
Wm. Cascaden do .....	.....	250 00		
<i>Pensions.</i>				
Mrs. J. Wawanosh .....	.....	125 00		
Mrs. D. B. Wawanosh .....	.....	100 00		
<i>Sundry Disbursements.</i>				
Medicines and medical attendance .....	.....	246 88		
Provisions for sick, &c .....	.....	1,028 96		
School books, &c. ....	.....	42 62		
Wm. Wawanosh, annuity as compensation for improvements on lands sold for the benefit of band .....	.....	150 00		
Cost of survey of roads .....	.....	48 00		
Cost of protecting timber and stone .....	.....	67 65		
Expenses of Delegates .....	.....	90 00		
			By Balance, 30th June, 1879	\$ cts.
			Land sales	167,655 57
			Interest on invested capital	4,043 87
				8,811 19

Repairs to church.....	25 00		
Cost of ditching.....	288 07		
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund.....	404 39		
Refund of over-payment on Lot 34 West Albert street, Sarnia.....	0 50		
Distribution of Interest moneys.....	5,644 37		
Balance, 30th June, 1880.....	1,105 84		
	171,689 44	171,689 44	9,674 12
		171,006 48	1,105 84
By Balance, 30th June, 1880			

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1880,

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

Dr. CHIPPEWAS OF SAUGEEN in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. Cr.

RETURN B.—Continued.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—					
<i>Salaries.</i>					
H. H. Madwayosh, Chief.....	.....	100 00	By Balance, 30th June, 1879.....	224,160 91	2,361 42
John Kadalagewon do.....	.....	100 00	Land sales.....	6,981 08	
M. B. Madwayosh, Secretary and Interpreter.....	.....	200 00	Management Fund, for transfer of Forest Bailiff		
F. Wahbeze, Councillor.....	.....	12 00	Trout's allowance for services, erroneously		133 93
John George do.....	.....	12 00	charged.....		52 50
David Root do.....	.....	12 00	Interest on invested capital.....		11,900 18
D. Azhewahsegai do.....	.....	12 00			
W. S. Scott, Physician.....	.....	180 00			
David Root, Messenger.....	.....	12 00			
Peter John do.....	.....	50 00			
Wm. Simon, Sexton.....	.....	30 00			
John Stephens do.....	.....	133 33			
Isabella McIver, Teacher.....	.....			
<i>Pensions.</i>					
Jane Wegross.....	.....	25 00			
David Root, for Mrs. Jones' children.....	.....	50 00			
<i>Sundry Disbursements.</i>					
Margaret McAnntly, refund of half of amount	40 00				
paid on account of Lots 16 and 17, Wiarton.					
Percentage on collections, carried to the credit	698 11	3 15			
of Management Fund.....		10,748 66			
Distribution of interest moneys.....		2,755 89			
Balance, 30th June, 1880.....	230,403 88				
	231,141 99	14,448 03		231,141 99	14,448 03
			By Balance, 30th June, 1880.....	230,403 88	2,755 89

L. VANKOUGHNETT,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1880.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

Tuition of Nelson Beaver's children.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cost of building schoolhouse.....	.....	200 00	.....	.....
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund.....	.....	24 04	.....	.....
Distribution of interest moneys.....	.....	.....	2,141 99	.....
Balance, 30th June, 1880. ....	.....	68,232 43	352 79	.....
		69,466 47	3,909 42	.....
By Balance, 30th June, 1880.....	.....	69,232 43	352 79	.....

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1880.

ROBT. SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DR. CHIPPEWAS OF WALPOLE ISLAND in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. Cr.

RETURN B.—Continued.

	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—				
<i>Salaries.</i>				
Jas. Cameron, Teacher		75 00		
J. G. Bird, Chief		30 00		
Jas. Saugee, do		20 00		
Jas. Kowsod, do		20 00		
H. P. Johnston, do		20 00		
Chas. Koyoshk, do		50 00		
P. Koyoshk, Messenger		12 00		
Jas. Penahshenso, Messenger		12 00		
<i>Sundry payments.</i>				
Provisions and supplies		128 63		
Medical attendance		62 38		
Funeral furnishings		37 70		
Cost of entertaining visitors		28 05		
Costs <i>in re</i> Neoden investigation		7 00		
Wood for school		6 25		
Cost of removing Squatters from shooting-grounds		52 40		
Fare of Joshua G. Bird to Garden River to attend Grand Council		15 00		
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	235 56	24 00		
Distribution of interest moneys	58,898 68	2,472 79		
Balance on 30th June, 1880	59,134 24	638 47		
	59,134 24	3,711 67		
By Balance, 30th June, 1879 ..				
Land sales	56,778 63			
Rents collected	2,355 61			
Interest on invested capital ..				
	58,898 68			
	59,134 24	3,711 67		
By Balance, 30th June, 1880				
	58,898 68	638 47		

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1880.

ROBERT SINCLAIR, ~~Accountant~~
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN B.—Continued.

FRENCH RIVER INDIANS in Account current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Cr.

Dr.

		Capital.	Interest.			Capital.	Interest.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.			\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—							
Distribution of interest moneys.....		52 57				887 86	10 88
Balance, 30th June, 1880.....		19 14				.....	16 00
						.....	44 88
						887 86	71 71
By Balance, 30th June, 1879.....						887 86	19 14
Rents collected.....							
Interest on Invested capital.....							
By Balance, 30th June, 1880.....							

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1880.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B.—Continued.
 DR. GARDEN RIVER INDIANS in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital,	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—					
<i>Salaries.</i>					
Chief Augustin.....		87 50	By Balance, 30th June, 1879.....	27,386 50	170 42
Chief Peynetchenene.....		60 00	Land sales.....	1,183 63	264 90
			Rents and fines collected.....	.....	1,375 40
			Interest on invested capital.....	.....
<i>Sundry Disbursements.</i>					
Supplies.....		42 00			
Medicines.....		34 48			
Expenses of deputation to Ottawa.....		35 00			
Insurance on store and warehouse.....		10 00			
Percentage on collections, carried to the credit of Management Fund.....	118 36	14 49			
Distribution of interest moneys.....		1,042 22			
Balance on 30th June, 1880.....	28,451 77	485 03			
	28,570 13	1,810 72	By Balance, 30th June, 1880.....	28,570 13	1,810 72
				28,451 77	485 03

L. VANKOUGHNET,
 Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
 OTTAWA, 30th June, 1880.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
 Accountant.

RETURN B.—Continued.

DR. HENVEY'S INLET INDIANS in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. Cr.

	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Distribution of interest moneys.....		97 52		22 61
Balance, 30th June, 1880.....	1,975 04	24 79	1,975 04	99 70
	1,975 04	122 31	1,975 04	122 31
			1,975 04	24 79
By Balance, 30th June, 1880.....			1,975 04	24 79

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1880.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

Dr. **LAKE NIPISSING INDIANS in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.** Cr.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
—			—		
To the following payments:—			By Balance, 30th June, 1879	10,573 55	212 24
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund.....		\$ 48	Rents collected.....		154 48
Distribution of interest moneys.....		663 18	Interest on invested capital		538 20
Balance on 30th June, 1880.....	10,573 55	235 26			
	10,573 55	904 92	By Balance, 30th June, 1880.....	10,573 55	904 92
				10,573 55	235 26

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
 OTTAWA, 30th June, 1880.
 ROBERT SINCLAIR,
 Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
 Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN B.—Continued.

Dr. LAKE NIPISSING INDIANS in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. Cr.

	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
—			—	
To the following payments:—				
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund.....		\$ 48		212 24
Distribution of interest moneys.....		663 18		184 48
Balance on 30th June, 1880.....	10,573 55	235 26		538 20
	10,573 55	904 92		904 92
			10,573 55	235 26
By Balance, 30th June, 1879.....				
Rents collected.....				
Interest on invested capital.....				
By Balance, 30th June, 1880.....				

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1880.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN B.—Continued.

DR. MISSISSAGUAS OF ALNWICK, in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. Cr.

	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
To the following payments:—				
<i>Salaries.</i>				
M. Chubb, Chief.....	\$	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Frs. Beaver, Councillor .....	.....	100 00	By Balance, 30th June, 1879..	960 03
Wm. Blaker do .....	.....	24 00	Land sales.....	230 00
H. Beaver do .....	.....	18 00	Rents collected.....	4,311 96
Jas. Marsden do .....	.....	24 00	Interest on invested capital.....	
Jas. Maracle do .....	.....	18 00		
Jas. Beaver, Secretary .....	.....	6 00		
Peter Crow do .....	.....	40 00		
Mary Ann Crow, Organist.....	.....	48 00		
Wm. Noden, Physician.....	.....	20 00		
George Harper, for collecting rents .....	.....	150 00		
George Harper, for collecting rents .....	.....	40 00		
<i>Sundry Disbursements.</i>				
Supplies.....		49 00		
Expenses of Chief M. Chubb to Toronto.....		8 00		
Stove for Council House		16 25		
Insurance of church and organ.....		12 50		
J. C. White, in full for his claim for the suspension of his Timber License.....				
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund.....	2,600 00			
Distribution of interest moneys.....	103 61	13 20		
Balance, 30th June, 1880.....	79,775 79	3,840 19		
		1,055 85		
	82,479 40	5,481 99	By Balance, 30th June, 1889.....	5,481 99
				1,055 85

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1880.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B.—Continued.

DR. MISSISSAGUAS OF THE CREDIT in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. Cr.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—					
<i>Salaries.</i>					
D. Sawyer, Chief	200 00		By Balance, 30th June, 1879	117,728 27	798 13
Chas. Herchimer	100 00		Land sales	809 55	
P. E. Jones, Physician	250 00		Refund of over-payment of insurance on Mission Building		0 50
James Tobieco, Sexton	25 00		Refund of A. Jackson's pension for March, 1879, quarter		6 25
Jas. McLean, Forest Warden	100 00		Refund on account of Fall, 1879, interest moneys		4 11
Jas. A. Wood, Messenger	25 00		Refund on account of amount sent for the support of orphans		5 00
Alex Scott, Teacher	325 00		Interest on invested capital		6,479 08
<i>Pensions.</i>					
Jas. Keschego	25 00				
Widow Wabaneeb	25 00				
Widow Checkhock	25 00				
Widow Herchimer	25 00				
Widow Yeung	25 00				
Widow Wilson	25 00				
Widow Second	25 00				
Betsy Tobieco	12 50				
<i>Sundry Disbursements.</i>					
Provisions and supplies	372 34				
Postage and telegrams	3 40				
Support of orphans	25 00				
Funeral furnishings	96 90				
Stationery and printing	13 93				
Lumber supplied	164 25				
Services of Forest Bailiff	10 00				
Carried forward	1,897 42		Carried forward	118,537 82	7,293 07

RETURN B—Continued.

DR. MISSISSAQUAS OF THE CREDIT IN ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS—Concluded. Cr.

	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....		1,897 42	118,537 82	7,293 07
To the following payments:—				
<i>Sundry Disbursements—Concluded.</i>				
Cost of repairing road scrapet.....		2 50		
Cost of building		55 00		
Cost of paints and painting.....		16 46		
Services of Band Instructor.....		25 00		
Cost of teaming.....		10 00		
Insurance on Mission Buildings		17 00		
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund.....	80 96	4,161 88		
Distribution of interest moneys	118,456 86	1,107 81		
Balance, 30th June, 1880.....	118,537 82	7,293 07		
			By Balance, 30th June, 1880.....	1,107 81
				118,456 86

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1880.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DR. MISSISSAQUAS OF RICE AND MUD LAKES in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs Cr.

RETURN B.—Continued.

To the following payments:—		Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
<i>Salaries.</i>					
To Jos. Whetung, Chief.....			25 00		
M. G. Pandash do.....			25 00		
John Rice, Secretary.....			20 00		
John Taylor, Messenger.....			20 00		
Jos. Loucks, Sexton.....			30 00		
Robt. Pandash, Councillor.....			4 00		
Robt. Soper do.....			4 00		
J. Howard do.....			4 00		
<i>Pensions.</i>					
To Polly Nogum.....			10 00		
Wm. Elm.....			10 00		
Mrs. Nogee.....			13 00		
<i>Sundry Payments.</i>					
To Elizabeth David, interest money for Fall of 1879.....			4 92		
Distribution of interest moneys.....			2,643 23		
Balance, 30th June, 1880.....		56,239 64	662 76		
		56,239 64	3,475 91		
				56,239 64	662 76
				Balance, 30th June, 1880.....	

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1880.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—Continued.

DR. MISSISSAGUAS OF SOUVEG in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—			By Balance, 30th June, 1879.....	11,532 87	97 44
<i>Salaries.</i>			Land sales.....	13 00	335 00
John Johnson, Chief.....		62 50	Rents collected.....		580 13
<i>Sundry Payments.</i>			Interest on invested capital.....		
Percentage on collections placed to the credit of Management Fund.....	1 30	20 10			
Distribution of interest moneys.....		818 58			
Balance, 30th June, 1880.....	11,544 57	111 39			
	11,545 87	1,012 57	By Balance, 30th June, 1880.....	11,545 87	1,012 57
				11,544 57	111 39

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt. Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1880.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

DR. MOHAWKS OF THE BAY OF QUINTE in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. Cr.

RETURN B.—Continued.

	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—				
<i>Salaries.</i>				
Sampson Green, Chief.....		40 00		
A. Culbertson do.....		24 00		
S. Loft do.....		18 00		
C. Maracle do.....		18 00		
Wm. Powles do.....		24 00		
Joshua Brant do.....		18 00		
Thos. Green do.....		24 00		
Wm. Green do.....		6 00		
Joel Johnston do.....		6 00		
A. P. Brant do.....		6 00		
Rev. E. H. M. Baker, Missionary.....		400 00		
J. B. Brant, Sexton.....		40 00		
Nelson Maracle do.....		20 00		
J. Newton, Physician.....		100 00		
Dr. McLaren do.....		100 00		
Miss E. A. Stoneburgh, Teacher.....		238 10		
H. E. Blanchard do.....		150 00		
Eliza Downs do.....		150 00		
Thos. Garrett do.....		62 50		
<i>Pensions.</i>				
Mrs. Powles Claus.....		24 00		
Mrs. Denis Seron.....		24 00		
Abram Maracle.....		24 00		
Peggy Spool.....		24 00		
<i>Sundry Disbursements.</i>				
Fire loss.....		220 00		
Carried forward.....		1,758 60		
By Balance, 30th June, 1879.....				
Land sales.....	107,116 51			
Rents collected.....	4,622 57			
Refund on account of loan to C. Maracle.....				
Interest on invested capital.....				
Carried forward.....	111,739 08			
Interest.....				7,968 33

RETURN B—Continued.

DR. MOHAWKS OF THE BAY OF QUINTE in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs—Concluded. CR.

	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....		1,768 60	111,739 08	7,966 33
To the following payments:—				
<i>Sundry Disbursements—Concluded.</i>				
Cost in connection with the celebration of Her Majesty's birthday		4 60		
Cost of lumber		13 80		
Supplies		66 26		
Expenses in connection with leasing of farms		164 50		
Freight and Customs duties on books		21 17		
Cost of wood for school.....		19 26		
Gratuity to Mrs. B. B. Brant.....		11 00		
Insurance on school-house		4 50		
Cost of inspecting lands		19 60		
Repayment of amount overpaid on north half of Lot 39, Tyendeuaga.....	4 36			
Petty expenses.....		11 22		
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund.....	462 26	66 88		
Distribution of interest moneys.....	111,272 46	4,838 73		
Balance, 30th June, 1880.....	111,739 08	976 22		
	111,739 08	7,966 33	111,739 08	7,966 33
By Balance, 30th June, 1880.....			111,272 46	976 22

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1880.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B.—Continued.

MUNSEES OF THE THAMES in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Cr.

	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
—			—	
To the following payments:—				
Distribution of interest moneys		132 97		32 05
Balance, 30th June, 1880	2,658 99	33 32	2,658 99	134 24
	2,658 99	166 29	2,658 99	166 29
			2,658 99	33 32
			2,658 99	33 32

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1880.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B.—Continued.

DR. OJIBEWAS OF LAKE HURON in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
—			—	
To the following payments :—				
Annuities to Indians under Robinsion Treaty		10,434 01		
Balance, 30th June, 1880.	48,000 00	4,720 71		
	48,000 00	15,154 72		
By Balance, 30th June, 1879.....				3,612 81
Legislative grant to pay annuities under Robin- son Treaty	48,000 00			8,987 16
Interest on invested capital.....				2,574 76
	48,000 00	15,154 72		
By Balance, 30th June, 1880.....			48,000 00	4,720 71

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1880.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B.—Continued.

DR. OJIBBEWAS OF LAKE SUPERIOR in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

	Capital.	Interest.	—	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments :—					
Annunities to Indians under Robinson Treaty.....		6,920 00			
Expenses in connection with the payment of annuities		287 00			
Balance, 30th June, 1880	40,000 00	2,692 61			
	40,000 00	9,799 61			
By Balance, 30th June, 1880.....	40,000 00			40,000 00	9,799 61
				40,000 00	2,592 61

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1880.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—Continued.

DR. OJIBEWAS OF MISSISSAGUA RIVER in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments: —					
Capital Account, for transfer of loan to meet expenditure on 30th June, 1879		2 32	By Balance, 30th June, 1879	2,455 32	
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund.	63 80		Land sales	638 00	
Distribution of interest moneys		89 75	Interest Account, for transfer of loan to meet expenditure on 30th June, 1879	2 32	
Balance, 30th June, 1880.	3,031 84	30 48	Interest on invested capital.		122 55
	3,095 64	122 55		3,095 64	
			By Balance, 30th June, 1880.....	3,031 84	30 48

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1880.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN B.—Continued.

DR. ONEIDAS OF THE THAMES in Account Current with Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

		Capital.	Interest.			Capital.	Interest.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.			\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—							
Dr. Oronhyatekha, for vaccinating.....		.....	4 25			280 04	5 88
Balance, 30th June, 1880.....		280 04	40 86			.....	25 00
						.....	14 23
		280 04	45 11			280 04	45 11
						280 04	40 86
By Balance, 30th June, 1879.....							
Fines collected.....							
Interest on invested capital.....							
By Balance, 30th June, 1880.....							

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
 OTTAWA, 30th June, 1880.
 ROBERT SINCLAIR,
 Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
 Deputy Supt. Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN B.—Continued.
 PARRY ISLAND INDIANS in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

DR.	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.	CR.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—					
Wm. A. Elias, Teacher.....		75 00			
Cost of yoke of oxen.....		100 00			
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund.....	403 77				
Distribution of interest moneys.....	34,381 80	1,504 03			
Balance, 30th June, 1880.....		273 16			
	34,785 57	1,952 19			
			By Balance, 30th June, 1880.....		34,381 80
					273 16

L. VANKOUGHNET,
 Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs,

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
 OTTAWA, 30th June, 1880.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
 Accountant.

RETURN B—Continued.

DR. POTTAWATAMIES OF WALPOLE ISLAND in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. Cr.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—					
Cost of funeral furnishings.....		8 00	By Balance, 30th June, 1879.....	3,832 09	47 09
Cash advanced Councilor.....		5 00	Interest on invested capital.....		193 45
Cost of lumber for school-house.....		29 07			
Distribution of interest moneys.....		160 46			
Balance, 30th June, 1880.....	3,832 09	48 01			
	3,832 09	240 54	By Balance, 30th June, 1880.....	3,832 09	240 54
				3,832 09	48 01

14—11

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1880.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs

RETURN B.—Continued.

DR. SERPENT RIVER INDIANS in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—					
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund.....		2 40	By Balance, 30th June, 1879.....	986 67	12 78
Distribution of interest moneys.....		87 85	Rents collected.....		40 00
Balance, 30th June, 1880.....	986 67	12 36	Interest on invested capital.....		49 83
	986 67	102 61		986 67	102 61
			By Balance, 30th June, 1880.....	986 67	12 36

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1880.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B.—Continued.
 DR. SIX NATIONS OF THE GRAND RIVER in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. Cr.

	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—				
<i>Salaries.</i>				
G. H. M. Johnson, Interpreter.....		600 00		
R. H. Dee, Physician.....		1,780 00		
Wm McCargo, Physician.....		500 00		
David Hill, Caretaker.....		50 00		
Jas. McLean, Forest Warden.....		200 00		
Josiah Hill, Secretary.....		50 00		
<i>Pensions.</i>				
Abram Isaac.....		50 00		
John Gibson, Jr.....		50 00		
Peter Leaf.....		25 00		
Sampson Green.....		25 00		
Margaret Twofish.....		6 25		
Mary J. Hill.....		25 00		
Simon Harris.....		25 00		
John Otter.....		25 00		
L. Thomas.....		25 00		
Mailda Isaac.....		25 00		
Nancy Snake.....		25 00		
Betsy Henhawk.....		25 00		
Mrs. Jos. Longfish.....		12 00		
Mary Otter.....		18 75		
Jacob Simmons.....		6 25		
Wm. Jacob.....		6 25		
<i>Sundry expenses in connection with the Tribe.</i>				
Cost of roads and bridges.....	1,010 00	292 00		
Supplies to sick and needy.....		424 76		
Carried forward.....	1,010 00	4,271 26		
			Carried forward.....	56,914 39
				782,876 70
				9,253 35
				2,286 00
				307 97
				45,067 07

By Balance, 30th June, 1879.....
 Land sales.....
 Interest account for transfer of second and third instalments of amount advanced to pay debts incurred with merchants and others.....
 Capital account for transfer of certain sums shown on the debit side of this account as properly chargeable to capital for 1877-8-9.....
 Refund of distribution moneys.....
 Interest on invested capital.....

DR. RETURN B.—Continued.
SIX NATIONS OF THE GRAND RIVER in Account Current, &c.—Concluded. CR.

	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
Brought forward.....	\$ cts. 1,010 00	\$ cts. 4,271 26	\$ cts. 782,878 70	\$ cts. 56,914 39
<i>Sundry expenses, &c.—Concluded.</i>			Brought forward.....	
Chiefs' board money.....	800 00		
Postage, telegrams, stationery, &c.....	29 30		
Cost of committees.....	157 25		
Fire loss.....	475 00		
Cost of culverts.....	71 00		
Expenses in connection with the celebration of Her Majesty's birthday.....	160 27		
Cost of road-scrapers.....	75 50		
Law costs.....	232 95		
Cost of prize ploughs, &c.....	70 00		
Cost of presenting address to His Excellency the Governor General.....	21 25		
Cost of entertaining brethren from the United States.....	125 00		
Services of members of School Board.....	90 00		
Cost of survey of roads.....	38 56		
Vote towards Agricultural Society.....	200 00		
do Temperance Society.....	25 00		
Grant towards the education of U. D. Green, at McGill College.....	100 00		
Subscription towards schools.....	750 00		
Wm. Wage for services during distribution of interest moneys.....	8 00		
Cost of painting glass windows in Council House.....	7 00		
Arrears of interest moneys, viz. :— Peter Froman..... \$29 90 Geo. Lathan..... 36 45			
Premium of insurance on Council House.....	66 35		
Printing.....	19 09		
School books.....	5 50		
	12 00		

J. T. GILKISON, for cash advanced.....	11 60		
Cost of coffin for late Wm. Johnson.....	10 00		
do repairs to Baptist Church.....	30 00		
John Gibson, expenses while attending Eye In- firmary at Toronto.....	20 00		
Wm. Wéggé, wages as constable.....	12 00		
Alex'r Lamond, to repay amount overpaid by him on Lot 5, Fish Carrier Tract.....	11 58		
Jas. Barn, to repay amount overpaid by him on Lot 6, Fish Carrier Tract.....	9 04		
J. T. GILKISON, travelling expenses for 1879-80, from Brantford to Ottawa and return, on Indian business.....	108 39		
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund.....	412 60		
Distribution of interest moneys.....	29,409 31		
Capital account for transfer of second and third instalments of amount advanced to pay debts incurred with merchants and others...	10,000 00		
Interest account for the transfer of the below- mentioned sums found to be properly chargeable to capital, viz:—			
1877.—Work done on roads and b'idges.....\$559 50			
Improvement to agricultural grounds.....			
1878.—Work done on roads and bridges.....	275 00		
Fence around Council House.....	444 00		
1879.—Work on bridges.....	320 00		
	687 50		
Balance on 30th June, 1880.....	2,286 00		
	779,168 10		
	782,876 70		
		782,876 70	56,914 39
		779,168 10	9,490 88

By Balance on 30th June, 1880

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1880.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B.—Continued.

DR. SHAWANAGA BAND in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—				
Distribution of interest moneys		127 76		28 73
Balance, 30th June, 1880.....	2,612 00	40 80		8 00
	2,612 00	168 56		131 83
By Balance, 30th June, 1879.....			2,612 00	168 56
Reais collected.....			2,612 00	40 80
Interest on invested capital.....				
By Balance, 30th June, 1880.....				

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1880.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B.—Continued.

DR. THESSALON RIVER INDIANS in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. Cr.

	Capital.	Interest.	—	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—					
Cost of making roads	500 00				
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	227 66	323 15		6,256 51	85 34
Distribution of interest moneys	7,805 52	78 77		2,276 87	316 58
Balance, 30th June, 1880	8,533 18	401 92		8,533 18	401 92
				7,805 52	78 77
By Balance, 30th June, 1879					
Land sales					
Interest on invested capital					
By Balance, 30th June, 1880					

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1880.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN B.—Continued.

Dr. TOOROOMENAI AND BAND in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. Cr.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—					
Distribution of interest moneys.....	900 00	102 88	By Balance, 30th June, 1879.....	900 00	60 13
Balance, 30th June, 1880.....	900 00	14 14	Interest on invested capital.....	900 00	56 89
				117 02	117 02
			By Balance, 30th June, 1880.....	900 00	14 14

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1880.

ROBT. SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN B.—Continued.

DR. WHITEFISH RIVER INDIANS in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. Cr.

		Capital.	Interest.			Capital.	Interest.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.			\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—							
Distribution of interest moneys.....			41 50			284 06	29 74
Balance, 30th June, 1880.....		286 16	19 81			2 10	
							14 00
							1 93
							15 64
		286 16	61 31			286 16	61 31
						286 16	19 81

By Balance, 30th June, 1879.....
 Land sales
 Rents collected.....
 Refund of interest moneys for 1873-6-8.....
 Interest on invested capital.....

By Balance, 30th June, 1880.....

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
 OTTAWA, 30th June, 1880,

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
 Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
 Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN B.—Continued.

DR. WYANDOTTS OF ANDERDON in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—					
Dr. W. Lambert, Physician.....		80 00	By Balance, 30th June, 1879.....	65,391 51	798 98
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund.....	399 71		Land sales.....	3,997 08	
Distribution of interest moneys.....		3,338 69	Interest on invested capital.....		3,458 42
Balance, 30th June, 1880.....	68,968 88	838 71			
	69,368 59	4,257 40	By Balance, 30th June, 1880.....	69,368 59	4,257 40
				68,968 88	838 71

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th² June, 1880.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DR. ABENAKIS OF ST. FRANCIS in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. Cr.

	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—				
Capital account for transfer of loans made on 30th June, 1879, to meet expenditure.....		33 55	855 58	
Cost of roads, bridges and fences.....		246 90	33 55	
Rent due the representatives of the late Ignace Gill.....		17 50		381 98
Funeral furnishings.....		1 60		45 77
Rent of rooms for Council.....		8 80		
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund.....		13 97		
Balance, 30th June, 1880.....	889 13	105 53		
	889 13	427 75	889 13	427 75
			889 13	105 53
			By Balance, 30th June, 1880.....	

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1880.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B.—Continued.

DR. ABENAKIS OF BECANCOUR in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance, 30th June, 1880	316 00	15 80	By Balance, 30th June, 1879.....	316 00	15 80
	316 00	15 80	Interest on invested capital.....	316 00	15 80
			By Balance, 30th June, 1880.....	316 00	15 80

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1880.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN B—Continued.

Dr. AMALICITES OF ISLE VERT AND VIGER in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs Cr.

	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
—			—	
To Balance on 30th June, 1880.....	\$ cts. 1,243 02	\$ cts. 78 77	\$ cts. 1,243 02	\$ cts. 15 95 62 82
	1,243 02	78 77	1,243 02	78 77
			1,243 02	78 77
			1,243 02	78 77

J. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1880

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B.—Continued.

Dr. GOLDEN LAKE INDIANS in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. Cr.

	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance, 30th June, 1880.....	133 43	8 81	133 43	2 07
By Balance, 30th June, 1879.....				6 74
Interest on invested capital.....	133 43	8 81	133 43	8 81
By Balance, 30th June, 1880.....			133 43	8 81

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1880.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN B.—Continued.

DR. HURONS OF LORETTE in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

	Capital.	Interest		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments :—					
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	2 81			360 71	4 49
Balance, 30th June, 1880	384 20	22 73	By Balance, 30th June, 1879.....	26 10	18 24
	386 81	22 73	Land sales.....		
			Interest on invested capital.....	386 81	22 73
			By Balance, 30th June, 1880.....	384 20	22 73

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1880.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN B.—Continued.

DR. IROQUOIS OF CAUGHNAWAGA in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. Cr.

	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—				
Capital for transfer of loan made on 30th June, 1879.....		166 92	10,229 91	
<i>Salaries.</i>				
Chief Louis Shatekenton, Organist.....		37 50	166 92	
P. Murray, Interpreter and Secretary.....		50 00	565 58	
Thos. Williams, Constable.....		50 00		894 29
M. Onwakete, Gate-keeper.....		18 00		520 91
Pierre Tiwate do.....		24 00		
<i>Sundry Disbursements.</i>				
Cost of work on roads.....		76 22		
do bridges and materials.....		19 22		
do ditching.....		203 34		
do improvements made to commons & park.....		26 72		
do repairs to toll-gates.....		45 00		
do obtaining certain papers in connection with the law costs.....		25 00		
Seignior of St. Louis.....		61 53		
Relief to Taronwathe.....		12 00		
Premium of insurance on grist-mill and machinery at St. Constant.....		24 00		
Rev. N. V. Burtin, commutation in lieu of supplies furnished.....		238 60		
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund.....	56 56	53 66		
Balance, 30th June, 1889.....	10,905 85	283 49		
	10,962 41	1,415 20	10,962 41	1,415 20
By Balance, 30th June, 1880.....			10,905 85	283 49

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1880.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B--Continued.

DR. IROQUOIS OF ST. REGIS in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

	Capital,	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—				
<i>Salaries.</i>				
Neno Tsuesennaromuoni, Clerk.....		10 00		
<i>Sundry Disbursements.</i>				
Services of Interpreters.....		14 75		
Cost of taking statistics.....		8 00		
Allowance for wood, &c., to Rev. F. Marcoux.....		153 00		
Cost of wood for school.....		22 50		
Costs of opposing sale of lots in Dundee.....		25 14		
Allowance to Chiefs.....		60 00		
Pension to Lorain Solomon.....		19 09		
LAW costs.....		11 30		
Sundries.....		1 85		
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund.....		71 15		
Distribution of interest moneys.....		2,618 47		
Balance on 30th June, 1880.....		420 81		
	29,882 74		29,882 74	
	<u>29,882 74</u>	<u>3,436 97</u>	<u>29,882 74</u>	<u>3,426 97</u>
By Balance, 30th June, 1880.....				420 81

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1880.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B.—Continued.

Dr. LAKE ST. JOHN INDIANS in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. Cr.

	Capital	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments :—					
Cost of road work		535 79	By Balance, 30th June, 1879	1,634 05	18 82
Cost of building hospital		172 13	Land sales	29 90	
Law costs		50 00	Legislative grant for relief		1,000 00
Surveys	694 45		Interest on invested capital		82 49
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund.....	3 00				
Balance on 30th June, 1880	966 50	343 39			
	1,663 95	1,101 31	By Balance, 30th June, 1880.....	1,663 95	1,101 31
				966 50	343 39

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1880.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt. Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN B.—Continued.

DR. LAKE OF TWO MOUNTAINS INDIANS in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. Cr.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	10 72	6 57	By Balance, 30th June, 1879.....	1,028 18	68 79
Balance, 30th June, 1880.....	1,122 67	229 81	Timber dues.....	107 21	109 50
	1,133 39	236 38	Rents collected.....	.....	58 09
			Interest on invested capital.....	1,133 39	236 38
			By Balance, 30th June, 1880	1,122 67	229 81

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1880.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt. Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN B—Continued.

DR. NIPISSINGUAS, &c., OF THE UPPER OTTAWA in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. Cr.

	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund		12 81		
Balance, 30th June, 1880	2,345 96	699 79		
	2,345 96	712 60		
By Balance, 30th June, 1879	2,345 96			363 94
Rents collected				213 48
Interest on invested capital				135 18
	2,345 96		2,345 96	712 60
By Balance, 30th June, 1880			2,345 96	699 79

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1880.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNETT,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN B—Continued.

Dr. INDIANS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. Cr.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
To Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund.....	\$ cts	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance on 30th June, 1880.....	10 56		By Balance, 30th June, 1879.....	4,547 80	
	5,066 22		Rents collected.....	362 00	
			Interest on invested capital.....	226 98	
	5,076 78			5,076 78	
			By Balance, 30th June, 1880.....	5,066 22	

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1880.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN B—Continued.

Dr. INDIANS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. Cr.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
To Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund.....	\$ cts	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance on 30th June, 1880.....	10 56		By Balance, 30th June, 1879.....	4,547 80	
	5,066 22		Rents collected.....	362 00	
			Interest on invested capital.....	226 98	
	5,076 78			5,076 78	
			By Balance, 30th June, 1880.....	5,066 22	

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1880.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN B—Continued.

DR. INDIANS OF NOVA SCOTIA in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. Cr.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—					
Refund of amount deposited account of lands in Malagawatch, County of Inverness.....			By Balance on 30th June, 1879.....	1,128 05	
Costs of searches for titles to lands in Kings County.....	20 00		Rents collected.....	800 00	
Cost of survey of lands in Lunenburg County..	25 50		Fines.....	35 00	
Cost of ten acres of land in Kings County.....	70 00		Amount allowed by Municipal Council for damages done to Whycomagh Indian Reserve by public roads.....	75 00	
Insurance on schoolhouse at Whycomagh.....	50 00		Interest on invested capital.....	56 26	
Board of Indian Tony while in Ottawa.....	8 00				
Cost of serving notices.....	5 50				
Cost of measuring roads.....	10 00				
Sundry disbursements.....	23 50				
Distribution amongst Indians of rents received for stone quarries at Whycomagh.....	400 00				
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund.....	48 00				
Balance on 30th June, 1880.....	1,428 81				
	2,094 31			2,094 31	
			Fy Balance, 30th June, 1880.....		1,428 81

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs,

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1880.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant,

RETURN B.—Continued.

DR. INDIANS OF NEW BRUNSWICK in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
—			—		
To the following payments:—					
Cost of survey.....	45 00		By Balance on 30th June, 1879.....	1,402 87	
Cost of building a school-house at Burnt Church Reserve.....	295 00		Timber dues collected.....	192 00	
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund.....	25 02		Land sales.....	158 20	
Balance on 30th June, 1880.....	1,458 05		Interest on invested capital.....	70 00	
	1,823 07				
			By Balance, 30th June, 1880.....	1,823 07	
				1,458 07	

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1880.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN B.—Continued.

DR. INDIANS OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. Cr.

Capital.		Interest.		Capital.		Interest.	
\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.	
To Balance, 30th June, 1880		26 24		By Balance, 30th June, 1879		25 00	
.....		.....		Interest on invested capital		1 24	
.....		.....		By Balance, 30th June, 1880		26 21	
.....		.....		.....		26 24	

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1880.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN B.—Continued.

DR. CLENCH, J. B., in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
To Balance, 30th June, 1880.	\$ cts. 725 06	\$ cts. 305 22	By Balance, 30th June, 1879.	\$ cts. 725 06	\$ cts. 256 23
			Interest on invested capital		48 99
	725 06	305 22		725 06	305 22
			By Balance, 30th June, 1880.	725 06	305 22

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1880.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN B—Continued.

DR. MAIVILLE, NANCY, in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. Cr.

	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Twelve months' interest		125 27		30 38
Balance, 30th June, 1880.	2,500 00	31 37	2,500 00	126 26
	2,500 00	156 64	2,500 00	156 64
			2,500 00	31 37
			2,500 00	
			2,500 00	

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1880.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN B.—Continued.
 DR. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC INDIAN FUND in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. Cr.

	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
To the following payments:—	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salaries.				
L. E. Otis, Agent.....	300 00	.....	.....
Dr. P. O'Shee, Physician.....	100 00	.....	.....
Dr. V. A. J. Verner, Physician.....	125 00	.....	.....
L. F. Boucher, Agent.....	273 22	.....	.....
Grants for purchase of Seed Grain, Agricultural Implements, and for Relief to Aged and Destitute.				
Amalictes of Rimonski.....	150 00	.....	.....
do Point Lévis.....	100 00	.....	.....
do Cacouna.....	100 00	.....	.....
Abenakis of Beçancour.....	325 00	.....	.....
do St. Francis.....	275 00	.....	.....
Godbout Indians.....	75 00	.....	.....
Golden Lake Indians.....	118 00	.....	.....
Hurons of Lorette.....	75 00	.....	.....
Hunter's Lodge Indians.....	72 00	.....	.....
Iroquois of Caughnawaga.....	200 00	.....	.....
Indians of Upper Ottawa.....	209 15	.....	.....
Lake of Two Mountains.....	300 00	.....	.....
Montagnais of Upper Saguenay and Lake St. John.....	400 00	.....	.....
Montagnais of Bersimits.....	500 00	.....	.....
Micmacs of Gaspé Basin.....	150 00	.....	.....
do Restigouche.....	350 00	.....	.....
do Maria.....	200 00	.....	.....
Moisie, Mingan and Seven Island Indians.....	1,202 84	.....	.....
Temisamingue Indians.....	150 00	.....	.....
Rat River Indians.....	36 49	.....	.....
Carried forward.....	5,786 70	.....	.....
By Balance, 30th June, 1879.....	49,985 72	2,007 17
Legislative Grant for the purchase of seed and for agricultural implements, and relief to aged and destitute.....	4,200 00
Interest on invested capital.....	2,680 49
Carried forward.....	49,985 72	8,887 66

RETURN B.—Continued.

DR. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC INDIAN FUND in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.—Continued. CR.

	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
—				
Brought forward.....	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Grants, &c.—Concluded.		5,786 70	49,965 72	8,887 66
To River Désert Indians.....		250 00		
Grand Lac Indians.....		104 00		
Widow of late Louis Vincent.....		50 00		
Weymontachengue Indians.....		173 70		
Bonaventure River do.....		24 00		
Missionaries of Bersimits and north shore of the St. Lawrence.....		250 00		
Miscellaneous Expenditure.				
Cost of medical attendance.....		650 50		
Sundries.....		10 18		
Balance on 30th June, 1880.....	49,965 72	1,588 58	49,965 72	8,887 66
	49,965 72	8,887 66	49,965 72	1,588 58
			By Balance, 30th June, 1880.....	

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1880.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—Continued.

DR. INDIAN LAND MANAGEMENT FUND in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

		Capital.	Interest.			Capital.	Interest.
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To the following payments:—							
<i>Salaries.</i>							
J. Newton, Physician to Mohawks of Bay of Quinté.....			150 00			168,308 57	3,327 43
Wm. Plummer, Superintendent, Toronto.....			1,646 00				1,600 00
Dr. McLaren, Physician to Mohawks of Bay of Quinté.....							504 51
R. G. Dalton, Clerk, Toronto Office.....			150 00				
E. Watson, Superintendent, Sarnia.....			783 96				
J. T. Gilkison, Superintendent, Branford Office.....			1,078 00				
H. Andrews, Clerk do			1,577 76				
John McGirr, Agent, Oka.....			382 08				
J. C. Phipps, Superintendent, Manitowaning.....			500 00				
A. W. Ironside, Clerk and Interpreter, Manitowaning.....			1,176 00				
W. S. Francis, Physician, Manitowaning.....			705 60				
Chas. Skene, Supt., Parry Sound.....			1,000 00				
Wm. Vanabbott, Agent, Sault Ste. Marie.....			882 00				
John Wallace, Guardian of Islands in St. Lawrence.....			493 76				
A. L. Thompson do do			25 00				
A. Root do do			25 00				
A. B. Cowan, Agent, Gananoque.....			246 88				
G. E. Cherrier do Gore Bay.....			248 50				
Mathew Hill do Gaugbaawaga.....			395 80				
Thos. Gordon do Shaunonville.....			345 64				
Amos Wright do Longwood.....			588 00				
B. W. Ross do Prince Arthur's Landing.....			441 00				
John Beattie do Cockburn Island.....			270 82				
A. LeBel do Highgate.....			175 01				
			150 00				
				19,961 73			21,011 93

By Balance, 30th June, 1879.....
 Government grant for purchase of blankets.....
 Fines and fees collected.....
 Percentage charged against various Tribes for the collection of rents and payments on lands sold and timber dues, for the benefit of the Bands interested.....
 *Civil Government for refund of certain charges included in this account and found to be properly chargeable to contingencies.....
 Interest on invested capital.....

Carried forward

RETURN B.—Continued.

DR. INDIAN LAND MANAGEMENT FUND in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. Cr.

	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
Brought forward.....	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts
	13,961 73	Brought forward.....	21,011 93
<i>Salaries—Concluded.</i>				
Wm. Taylor, Caretaker, Toronto Office.....	30 00		
Dr. Oronhyatekha, Physician to Oneidas of Thames.....	300 00		
Z. A. Lash, Solicitor of Indian Affairs.....	392 00		
<i>Superannuations.</i>				
W. R. Bartlett.....	980 00		
F. Talfourd.....	400 00		
<i>Contingent Expenses incurred in the various Superin- tendencies and Agencies.</i>				
Wm. Plummer, postage, telegrams, &c.....	59 80		
do travelling expenses.....	200 00		
do office rent.....	250 00		
J. T. Wilkinson, office and house rent.....	240 00		
do travelling expenses.....	100 00		
Wm. Vanabbott, office rent.....	40 00		
do contingencies.....	216 66		
do percentage on collections.....	168 52		
A. B. Gowan, travelling expenses.....	100 00		
Chas. Skene, contingencies.....	197 05		
do percentage on collections.....	149 00		
do office rent.....	60 00		
J. C. Phipps, travelling expenses.....	160 00		
do contingencies.....	83 39		
do percentage on collections.....	304 22		
do license fees.....	55 75		

John Davidson, percentage on collections and disbursements.....		179 94	
T. G. Pile, postage, &c.....		5 23	
do, percentage on collections.....		116 77	
Thos. Gordon, contingencies.....		16 00	
do, percentage on collections.....		2 24	
G. E. Cherrier, contingencies.....		76 07	
do, office rent.....		60 09	
E. Watson, contingencies.....		50 15	
do, travelling expenses.....		100 08	
do, office rent.....		36 00	
C. B. Savage, office rent.....		120 09	
do, contingencies.....		7 75	
do, percentage on collections.....		341 54	
John F. Day, percentage on collections.....		52 12	
B. B. Miller, office rent.....		100 00	
do, contingencies.....		93 91	
do, percentage on collections.....		438 31	
B. W. Ross, contingencies.....		30 04	
do, percentage on collections.....		40 27	
Amos Wright, office rent.....		25 60	
do, contingencies.....		67 00	
P. Moore, percentage on disbursements.....		91 20	
John Beattie, contingencies.....		3 93	
do, travelling expenses.....		4 00	
Henry George, percentage on disbursements.....		19 60	
<i>Surveys, Inspection and Valuation of Lands, Cost of Maps, &c., &c.</i>			
J. W. Fitzgerald, P.L.S., for survey of lands on Manitoulin Island.....	975 00		
F. S. Checkley, for copy of map of Township of Lindsay.....		30 00	
J. B. Parder, for drawing and engraving sur- renderers of Sarnia Reserve.....		46 90	
J. C. Macdonald, for two copies of assessment roll, Indian lands in Oxford.....		12 00	
C. S. Chevrier, for revision of Censtaires rent rolls.....		156 50	
J. S. Plunket, for copy of map of Garden River Reserve.....		12 90	
Wm. Plummer, for inspecting Islands in Lakes Simcoe and Couching.....		62 60	
Crown Lands Department, Toronto, for six lithographed maps.....		6 00	
	975 00	20,783 29	
Carried forward.....			108,308 #7
			21,011 93

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.....	985 00	20,783 29	108,308 57	21,011 93
<i>Surveys, &c.—Continued.</i>				
L. A. Hamilton, for inspecting Mr. Fitzgerald's survey of lands on Manitoulin Island.....		61 75		
A. Thompson, services as Forest Bailiff, Manitoulin Island.....		4 00		
Wm. Vanabbott, for costs <i>in re</i> seizure of timber cut by Macdonald & Sills, for non-payment of dues (Garden River Reserve).....		39 63		
F. Tilley, for services as Forest Bailiff at Goulais Bay.....		30 16		
Chas. Skene, to pay services of Forest Bailiff in his agency.....		119 20		
J. E. Trout, services as Forest Bailiff on Saugeen Peninsula.....		414 29		
W. S. L. Gill, for abstract <i>in re</i> Lot 5, South side, King street, London.....		3 10		
W. S. L. Gill, for copy of surrender.....		1 45		
Mathew Hill, for lease book.....		39 30		
<i>Advertising.</i>				
Montreal "Gazette".....		30 00		
Owen Sound "Advertiser".....		7 56		
London "Free Press".....		10 80		
<i>Law Costs.</i>				
Tupper, Foy & Macdonald, costs <i>in re</i> Isaac Cookburn (T'p of Keppel).....		10 23		
D. O'Connor, costs in suit Regina vs. Cameron. Messrs. Carter & Church, costs <i>in re</i> moneys belonging to the Iroquois of Caughnawaga deposited with the Fabrique Department of Montreal.....		70 06		
		25 00		

Hector & Dumouchel, costs <i>in re</i> moneys belonging to the Iroquois of Caughnawaga, deposited with the Fabrique Department of Montreal.....			23 50	
<i>Miscellaneous Expenditure.</i>				
Dominion Telegraph Co., for messages.....			5 74	
Montreal Telegraph Co. do.....			43 58	
Canada Express Co., express charges.....			44 81	
Cost of materials and repairs to Indian houses at Lake Two Mountains.....	863 75			
Marine and Fisheries Department, for fishery license for Point Grand Indians.....			15 00	
Geo. Durand, for ten years rent of Indian Office, Sarnia.....			360 00	
N. Glasson, for measuring stone on Caughnawaga Reserve.....			25 03	
Dr. Oronhyataka, for vaccinating Oneida Indians.....			152 00	
Wm. Saunders, for vaccine matter.....			48 75	
Loss on sale of \$35 Consolidated Bank bills.....			9 00	
John Catto & Co., for blankets.....			733 00	
John Newton & Son do.....			216 00	
Hamel Bros. do.....			296 22	
Durie & Son, for school books.....			4 75	
Hugh Miller & Co., for medicines supplied Lake Superior Indians.....			9 13	
Chief Henry, expenses to Toronto to present an address to His Excellency on behalf of the Ontario Indians.....			20 00	
Canada P. L. and S. S., proportion of municipal taxes on Indian Office buildings at Toronto.....			40 00	
Robt. Hasty, cartage on blankets to River Desert.....			2 50	
A. Dobbie, for Governor General's prize plough for Six Nations.....			35 00	
L. F. Roucher, travelling expenses to Bethsiamits.....			18 90	
Cost of Indian ticket from Ottawa to Montreal.....			3 00	
A. Champagne, for board of two Indians at Ottawa.....			6 50	
J. Durie & Son, for dictionary.....			6 60	
O. A. Harbour, for nails for repairs to houses at Lake Two Mountains.....			53 25	
District Paymaster, Halifax, to repay half of amount remitted for female pensioners at St. Francis, to 31st December, 1878.			12 56	
	1,838 75		23,834 64	
		Carried forward	109,308 57	5,729 19
				26,741 12

By Balance on 30th June, 1880.....

Carried forward

RETURN B.—Continued.
DR. INDIAN LAND MANAGEMENT FUND in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. Cr.

	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
Brought forward.....	\$ cts. 1,838 75	\$ cts. 23,834 64	\$ cts. 108,308 57	\$ cts. 26,741 12
<i>Miscellaneous Expenditure—Concluded.</i>				
Lyman Bros. & Co., for medicines for Manitoulin Island Indians		236 57		
J. C. Fitch, for medicines for Manitoulin Island Indians		35 10		
H. W. Sewall, for safe for Sarnia Office.....		115 00		
R. & H. McKenzie, for placing safe.....		7 00		
W. B. Clark, for freight on safe.....		3 00		
Jos. Delisle, services as Extra Clerk.....		378 00		
D. C. Scott, services as Temporary Clerk		46 50		
J. O. Cuthbert, do		53 33		
L. Vankoughnet, travelling expenses while on Indian business		51 00		
Cost of stationery and printing for the outside service, Ontario and Quebec.....		229 93		
Sundry petty expenses		153 60		
Suspense Account, for transfer of amount paid by the Ontario Government towards building an Industrial School-house at Manitowaning		1,598 45		
Balance on 30th June, 1880.....	106,469 82			
	108,308 57	26,741 12	108,308 57	26,741 12
To Balance on 30th June, 1880.....		5,729 19		
* Less this amount received to reimburse expenditure included in the \$26,741.12 above		412 40	106,469 82	
		5,316 79		
			By Balance on 30th June, 1880.....	

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1880.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant,

RETURN B.—Continued.

DR.

SUBPENSE ACCOUNT in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
To the following payments:—				
Cost of building Industrial School Building at Manitowaning	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Payment to Finance Department of amount collected on Lot 33 in Section B, Etobicoke..	300 00	1,533 90		88 35
do. on Lot 35 do A, do	224 50			
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund.....	52 45			
Balance on 30th June, 1880	4,527 38	384 53		1,598 45
	5,104 33	1,918 43		231 63
			5,104 33	1,918 43
			4,527 38	384 53
By Balance, 30th June, 1879				
Land sales, viz:—				
Lot 33 in Section B, Etobicoke.				
Lot 35 do A, do				
Management Fund for transfer of amount paid by Ontario Government towards Industrial School Buildings to be built at Manitowaning.				
Interest on invested capital				
By Balance, 30th June, 1880				

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1880.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN B.—Continued.

DR. INDIAN SCHOOL FUND in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. Cr.

	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—				
<i>Salaries.</i>				
L. Trehan, Missionary	235 00	By Balance, 30th June, 1879.....	142,912 83
Jenny Ryan, Teacher	150 00	Legislative grant.....	6,200 00
Susan K. Hill do	12 50	Interest on invested capital.....	7,478 61
Mrs. H. M. Masta do	12 50		
E. Powles do	12 50		
Geo. P. Hill do	12 50		
Jennie Stewart do	12 50		
E. B. Howles do	12 50		
M. Gordon do	12 50		
E. Roberts do	12 50		
Christina John do	12 50		
B. Carpenter do	62 50		
Amelia Ochechock do	50 00		
Timothy Anthony do	200 00		
Mary Bannon do	400 00		
Rev. H. P. Chase, Missionary	203 32		
Rev. F. Macoux do	50 00		
Sister St. Melaine, Teacher	50 00		
Maggie Armstrong do	60 00		
Alan Salt do	250 00		
E. R. A. Fletcher do	100 00		
Catherine Fletcher do	150 00		
T. Cyr do	150 00		
Madam Otis do	400 00		
A. Jamieson, Missionary	37 50		
Wm. A. Elias, Teacher	140 00		
Rev. E. Roy, Missionary	225 96		
Rev. F. Boucher do	290 00		
Joseph Laurent, Teacher	200 00		
John Esquiman do	200 00		
Rev. T. Ouellet do	200 00		

H. L. Masta	do	250 00
W. D. Ouellet	do	37 50
Sister St. Antoine	do	125 00
Lucy Heasley	do	300 00
J. Kohnestadt	do	300 00
Peter Kezhikoobriness	do	50 00
Sophie de Lamondiere, Teacher	do	200 00
F. Frost, Teacher	do	300 00
Minnie Riordan	do	187 36
P. H. Martin	do	12 50
Thomas F. Strakum	do	150 00
Mary Paulins	do	37 50
T. Arrhon	do	150 00
Sister St. Mary	do	37 50
Moses Wignoss	do	37 50
F. Gauthier	do	112 50
Mary Connolly	do	112 50
Eliza Tobias	do	50 00
E. Monague	do	50 00
Sister M. Antoinette	do	190 09
Mary McKeon	do	25 80
A. Gobbin, Teacher	do	88 33
Sister M. du Lauroux, Teacher	do	160 00
Jos. Waweskesh	do	112 50
Wm. Butcher	do	25 00
Jas. Cameron	do	62 50
		25 00
<i>Grants.</i>		
Mount Elgin Industrial School		1,800 00
Rev. H. P. Chase for education of child		86 00
Shingwauk Home		1,200 00
Six Nations Schools		662 50
Wawanosh Home		750 00
Local day schools		350 00
Mohawk Institute		475 00
Roman Catholic Missionaries of Betsamits and North Shore of St. Lawrence		250 00
Wikwemikong Industrial School		900 00
<i>Sundry Payments.</i>		
Cost of building school-house at Shawanaga		236 91
Cost of do Henvey's Inlet		122 50
Carried forward		13,589 38

142,912 83

16,318 93

Carried forward

RETURN B.—Continued.
 INDIAN SCHOOL FUND in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. Cr.

	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward		13,689 38	142,912 83	16,318 93
<i>Sundry Payments—Concluded.</i>				
Cost of books as follows:—				
Caughnawaga School		4 03		
Parry Island do		45 63		
Henvey's Inlet do		22 42		
St. Francis do		39 61		
St. Regis do		16 06		
Shawanaga do		25 02		
Garden River do		20 60		
Cornwall Island do		3 38		
Cost of extension of building for school purposes at Wikwemikong		64 55		
Wood for Caughnawaga School		32 00		
Expenses in connection with schools in Chas. Skene's Superintendency, Parry Island		8 94		
Wood for school in Vanabbott's Agency		9 09		
Cost of inspecting Lake St. John School		15 00		
do Parry Island School for 1879-80		150 00		
Balance, 30th June, 1880	142,912 83	2,282 31		
	142,912 83	16,318 93		
By Balance, 30th June, 1880			142,912 83	16,318 93

L. VANKOUGHNET,
 Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
 OTTAWA, 30th June, 1880,
 ROBERT SINCLAIR,
 Accountant.

RETURN C. 1--INDIANS OF NEW BRUNSWICK--Concluded.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Brought forward.....		208 90	4,101 40	4,500 00
		EXPENDITURE--Concluded.				
		<i>Medical Attendance and Medicines--Concluded.</i>				
Vote 160	C. S. Brown, M.D.	For Indians of York Co		13 50		
	H. R. Carter, M.D.	do Westmoreland, to 9th Marchl.		10 00		
	G. M. Duncan, M.D.	do Bathurst, May, 1879, to April, 1880 ...		27 21		
	Davis & Dibblee.....	Medicines, 1st January, 1878, to 17th June, 1879.....		26 72	286 33	
		<i>Miscellaneous Expenditure.</i>				
	S. J. Baker.....	For Legal expenses, re selling liquor to Indians.....		12 00		
	R. W. Pibbets, J.P.	Costs, re selling liquor to Indians		5 60		
	C. H. B. Fisher.....	Legal expenses, Regina vs. Marshall, selling liquor to Indians				
	C. Sargeant.....	Travelling expenses in connection with surrender of lands at Richibucto		50 00		
	A. Champagne	Board of Indian.....		18 00		
	H. B. Wood.....	Board of two Indians		6 50		
	do	do		4 90		
	Montreal, O. & O. Ry.	Fare of two Indians, Ottawa to Quebec		1 30		
	Montreal Telegraph Co.	Messages in April.....		5 00		
	do	do May		0 23		
				0 60	104 13	
		Total Expenditure				4,491 86
		Balance unexpended.....				8 14

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
 OTTAWA, 30th June, 1880.
 ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-General of Indian Affairs.

RETURN C, 2—INDIANS OF NOVA SCOTIA.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID,	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Vote 150		Legislative appropriation for 1879-80.	Balances for June, 1878-9.		4,500 00
		EXPENDITURE.			
		Salaries.			
		Salary as Agent, District No. 1.		Salaries, 1879-80.	
	John Harlow	do	25 00	25 00	
	J. E. Beckwith.	do	25 00	25 00	
	Rev. Thos. Butler.	do	37 50	37 50	
	Rev. E. J. McCarthy	do	8 40	33 33	
	Rev. D. C. O'Connor	do	8 33	8 33	
	Dr. McLean.	do	8 33	4 16	
	James Gass.	do		4 16	
	D. H. Muir.	do	8 33	33 33	
	A. F. Clarke, M.D.	do	25 00	100 00	
	Rev. E. McDonald	do	25 00	100 00	
	Rev. Wm. Chisholm.	do	25 00	100 00	
	Rev. J. McDougall.	do	12 50	50 00	
	Rev. D. McIsaac.	do	12 50	25 00	
	Rev. A. F. McHivray	do	25 00	100 00	
	Rev. M. McKenzie.	do	158 39	683 31	
		Expended by Agents and others in the purchase of supplies for destitute Indians, and for seed-grain, in the following portions:—			
		In District No. 1.	Supplies.	Seed-grain.	
	By John Harlow	do	201 00	180 00	
	J. E. Beckwith.	do	71 99	42 00	
	Rev. Thos. Butler and others.	do	64 48	37 00	
	Rev. E. J. McCarthy.	do	28 00	56 00	
	Rev. D. C. O'Connor.	do	89 04	65 00	
	Dr. McLean and D. P. Alison.	do	126 44		
	James Gass	do		81 68	
	D. H. Muir.	do		25 00	
	A. F. Clarke, M.D.	do	30 34	42 00	
		Carried forward	611 17	638 68	841 70
					4,500 00

RETURN C, 2—INDIANS OF NOVA SCOTIA—Concluded.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Vote 159		Brought forward.....	Supplies. 611 10	Seed-grain. 528 68	841 70	4,500 00
		EXPENDITURE—Concluded.				
		<i>Supplies, Seed Grain, &c.—Concluded.</i>				
By Rev. R. McDonald.....	In District No. 8.....		97 44	103 00		
Rev. Wm. Ohlholm and others	do		146 27	83 00		
Rev. J. McDougall.	do		131 60	120 00		
Rev. D. McIsaac.....	do		82 28	53 00		
Rev. A. F. McGillivray	do		63 28	72 00		
Rev. M. McKenzie.....	do		153 44	145 63		
		<i>Medical Attendance and Medicines.</i>	1,285 41	1,104 71	2,390 12	
A. Maxwell, M.D.	In District No. 1.....		60 25			
J. H. Wilson, M.D.	do		13 28			
H. Shaw, M.D.	do			73 53		
G. Barnaby, M.D.	do			15 54		
W. H. Weeks, M.D.	do			11 50		
C. S. Margeson, M.D.	do			76 50		
A. F. Clarke, M.D.	do		20 00	31 20		
W. D. McKenzie, M.D.	do		5 00			
W. Fraser, M.D.	do		10 00	25 00		
F. McMillan, M.D.	do		26 75	36 75		
J. C. McKenzie, M.D.	do			47 50		
P. A. McDonald, M.D.	do			12 00		
J. McIntosh, M.D.	do		19 98			
A. K. McLean, M.D.	do		9 00	28 93		
J. L. Bethune, M.D.	do			73 15		
A. McDonald, M.D.	do			48 00		
J. D. B. Fraser.....	For Drugs.....			5 22	484 87	

		200 00	664 00	19 80	683 80	7 50	0 44	10 00	17 94	4,418 43	81 57
<i>Education.</i>											
John McEachen.....	School Teacher, Whycomah, salary for June, September and December quarters, 1879, and March quarter, 1880.....	200 00									
T. C. Kerr.....	School Teacher, Bear River, salary for June, September and December quarters, 1879, and March quarter, 1880.....	200 00									
R. McMillan.....	School Teacher, Eskasonie, salary for June, September and December quarters, 1879, and March quarter, 1880.....	264 00	664 00	19 80	683 80						
Education Department of Ontario....	For books for Christmas Island school, Cape Breton.	9 60									
do	Books for various schools.....	10 20									
<i>Miscellaneous Expenditure.</i>											
Overseers of the Poor, Cumberland County...	For Burial expenses of William Duby.....					7 50					
Montreal Telegraph Co...	Messages.....					0 44					
Grand Trunk Railway...	Fare from Ottawa to Montreal of two Indians proceeding to Nova Scotia.....	7 50									
do	Fare from Ottawa to Quebec of one Indian proceeding to Nova Scotia.....	2 50						10 00	17 94		
Total Expenditure.....										4,418 43	
Balance unexpended.....											81 57
Which balance was carried forward to the account of 1880-81 under the authority of an Order in Council of the 16th June, 1880.											

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt - General of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1880.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN C, 3—INDIANS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Vote 169 .....	.....	Legislative appropriation for 1879-80 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50,928	00
		EXPENDITURE IN VICTORIA SUPERINTENDENCY.						
		<i>Salaries.</i>						
	I. W. Powell, M.D.	As Superintendent, 10 months, to 30th April, 1880	2,179	30				
	H. Moffat.	Superintendency Clerk, 12 months, to 30th June, 1880.	1,500	00				
	G. Good	Constable and Interpreter, do do	419	74				
					4,099	04		
		<i>Medical Attendance and Medicine.</i>						
	I. W. Powell, M.D.	As Medical Officer, salary 10 months to 30th June, 1880	333	30				
	do	Allowance for supplying medicines to Indians in Victoria and neighborhood, 10 months	333	30				
	M. W. Waitt & Co.	For "Domestic Medicine" for Nass Mission	15	00				
	G. Morrison.	Medicines for Fort Simpson	30	50				
	do	do Aht Indians	30	54				
	Langley & Co.	do Nascab Indians	10	12				
	do	do Rupert do	31	85				
	do	do Methlakathia Indians	188	26				
	do	do Medicine	17	48				
	Thos. Shotbolt.	do do for Nass Indians	30	13				
	do	do do	11	50				
	E. B. O. Hannington, M.D	Professional services to Indians, 1st May to 18th June, 1880	235	75				
	Moore & Co.	Medicine	68	04				
	W. Jackson, M.D.	Professional services	71	00			1,410	01
		<i>Travelling Expenses.</i>						
	L. Augustin.	For Horse to Oowichan	4	50				
	G. Francis	Carriage to Saanich and return	10	00				
	do	do from do	7	50				

RETURN C, 3—INDIANS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Vote 162.....		Brought forward.....	606 20	6,843 32		50,928 00
		EXPENDITURE IN VICTORIA SUPERINTENDENCY—Concluded.				
		<i>Aid to Sick and Needy</i> —Concluded.				
	C. P. Bloomfield..... J. Seh..... W. J. Jeffrey..... Hudson Bay Co..... G. B. Ordano..... Hudson Bay Co.....	For Care of sick women..... Straw mattress and pillow..... Clothing for destitute..... do..... Supplies..... Passages.....	70 00 2 50 5 50 109 75 17 75 26 00			
		<i>Aid towards the Improvement of the Indians.</i>				
	M. W. Waitt & Co..... Rev. J. B. Good..... H. Schutt..... F. K. Winch..... do.....	For 6 Bibles, 1 knife and pair spectacles for Chief, Ft. Simpson Advance for vocabulary and grammar of Thompson tongue 2 window frames for chief at Kincolith..... 2 dump carts for Cowichan, at \$73..... 3 do do \$73.....	21 75 100 00 7 00 146 00 221 50			
		Less—Contributed to this object by Mr. Sutton, in consideration of obtaining peaceable possession of land on Cowichan Reserve, purchased from Provincial Government.....	367 50			
	Jay & Co..... Turner, Becton & Co.....	For garden and field seeds..... 3 uniforms for chiefs and constables.....	167 50 435 67 40 81			
		<i>Schools.</i>				
	At Victoria.....	Grant for June, September and December quarters, 1879; and March quarter, 1880.....	159 00			
				837 70		
						832 73

Fort Simpson.....	do	March, June, September and December quarters 1879, and March quarter, 1880.....	300 00
Metlakathla.....	do	do	625 00
Kincolith.....	do	do	258 00
Nass River.....	do	do	300 00
Massett.....	do	do	135 00
			1,777 00
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>			
W. A. Franklin.....		For interment of dead Indians.....	11 25
Thos. Story.....		do	37 50
D. Powers.....		Exhuming, re-interring and burning bodies in Songhees graveyard.....	56 00
L. Augustin.....		Interpreter, Oowichan, 4 days, at 2.00 per day.....	8 00
Tom.....		Securing Indian, at Barclay Sound, accused of murder.....	5 00
E. B. Marvin.....		Esquign, &c.....	14 00
C. P. R. Express Co.....		Charges on Indian curiosities sent to Ottawa.....	63 60
C. Todd, Chief of Police		Expenses in connection with arrest and conveyance to New Westminster of insane Indian.....	48 50
J. Compoh.....		To enable him to replace lost canoe.....	20 00
H. Fry.....		For fees for commitment of insane Indian.....	2 50
Drake & Jackson.....		Legal expenses <i>in re</i> Playfair and Stienberger.....	26 75
Insane Asylum.....		Care of lunatic Indians.....	240 00
W. Hastings.....		Photographing—10 weeks, at 5.00 per week.....	50 00
M. W. Waitt & Co.....		Scrapbook and paper to preserve photographs.....	8 62
		Total expenditure (not including surveys) in Victoria Superintendency.....	591 72
			10,882 47
EXPENDITURE IN FRASER SUPERINTENDENCY.			
<i>Salaries.</i>			
James Lenihan.....		As Superintendent, 10 months, to 31st April, 1880.....	2,008 00
P. Jackman.....		Night watchman.....	15 00
C. Pittendreich.....		Clerk—for 9 months, at 60.00 per month.....	540 00
Indian Tom.....		Messenger.....	76 50
J. McMurphy.....		do	171 00
R. H. Sweeney.....		Night watchman.....	7 50
		Carried forward.....	2,818 00
			2,818 00

RETURN C, 3—INDIANS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Vote 162.....		Brought forward.....	2,818 00	10,882 47	.....
		EXPENDITURE IN FRASER SUPERINTENDENCY—Continued.			
		<i>Medical attendance and Medicine—Small Pox.</i>			
	A. Masters, M.D.....	For Services in Hospital.....	105 00		
	L. Carpenter.....	Nurse—31 days, at 3.00 per day.....	93 00		
	J. Copeland.....	Messenger—31 days, at 2.50 per day.....	77 50		
	D. Withrow.....	4 mattresses, at 3.62½.....	14 50		
	R. Thomas.....	Clothing for patients leaving Hospital.....	13 80		
	J. Wise.....	Use of wagon to convey patients.....	10 00		
	W. J. French.....	Beef and mutton for patients.....	10 37		
	C. McDonough.....	Groceries for patients.....	19 25		
	Berling & Crossman.....	Bread and milk for patients.....	9 88		
	C. E. Freese.....	Clothing for female do.....	8 00		
	J. Copeland.....	Use of canoe to remove patients.....	3 00		
	J. Ellard.....	Supplies for Hospital.....	107 00		
	J. Cunningham.....	do.....	83 45		
		Total expenses incurred during visitation of Small Pox.....	559 45		
	A. Peete.....	For medicines.....	65 12		
	do.....	do.....	159 13		
	A. M. Herring.....	do.....	14 00		
	Moore & Co.....	do.....	55 05		
	J. Clapperton.....	Medicine chest.....	10 00		
	Oppenheimer & Co.....	Freight of medicines.....	17 90		
	J. Cunningham.....	Medicines.....	18 75		
	C. M. True, M.D.....	Professional services.....	226 50		
	W. W. Walker, M.D.....	do.....	102 75		
	A. Masters, M.D.....	do.....	62 50		
	A. Grange, M.D.....	do.....	22 00		
	L. Thornber, M.D.....	do.....	30 00		1,243 15

Vote 162.....

1,243 15

<i>Travelling Expenses.</i>				
T. Shakespere	For Board of Superintendent Lenihan while visiting fishing camps.....		4 00	
<i>Office Expenses.</i>				
C. McNaughton.....	For Repairing and cleaning clock.....	4 00		
N. Westminster P.O.....	Box rent and stamps.....	26 00		
J. Cunningham.....	Sundries for office.....	20 67		
H. J. Keary.....	Stationery.....	20 12		
Dominion Telegraph Co.....	Messages.....	6 65		
H. Elliot.....	Fuel.....	68 25		
J. McCutcheon.....	Carts.....	10 00		
J. Lenihan.....	Porterage.....	2 00		
J. Clapperton.....	Stationery, postage, &c.....	11 75		
British Columbia Telegraph Co.....	Messages.....	1 82		
T. N. Hibbin.....	Stationery.....	10 25		
D. & J. A. Withrow.....	Drawing board and stand.....	5 50		
do	Repairing chairs.....	0 50		
	<i>Aid to Sick.</i>		177 51	
L. Willie.....	For Bread distributed to aged Indians on Dominion Day.....	23 75		
Grossman & Berling.....	do	3 12		
H. Harvey.....	do	11 52		
do	do	5 00		
W. B. Townsend.....	125 lbs. bread, at 4c.....	72 75		
J. Cunningham & Co.....	1,455 lbs. beef, at 5c.....	1,122 11		
J. Irving.....	Supplies.....	12 50		
J. McDonald.....	Passages of sick.....	30 50		
Ellard & Co.....	do	5 67		
R. Thomas.....	Boots for needy.....	27 62		
J. Chipp.....	Supplies.....	64 50		
Rev. J. McGucken.....	Provisions to Quesnel and Alexandria Indians.....	213 14		
	<i>Aid toward the Improvement of the Indians.</i>		1,592 18	
Agricultural Exhibition.....	Grant for prizes.....	148 50		
do	Less unexpended and refunded.....	22 75		
		125 75		
J. McCutcheon.....	For Services.....	37 57		
Geo. McKeever.....	Board.....	35 00		
	Expenditure in connection with Exhibition.....	198 25		
	<i>Carried forward.....</i>	198 25		
		5,834 84		10,882 47

RETURN C, 3—INDIANS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Vote 162.....		Brought forward.....	198 25	5,934 84	10,882 47	
		EXPENDITURE IN FRASER SUPERINTENDENCY— <i>Concluded.</i>				
		<i>Aid toward the Improvement of the Indians.—Concluded.</i>				
John Irving.....		For Freight of seeds from Victoria.	1 27			
J. Clapperton		Wheat ordered by G. M. Sproat.	5 00			
do		Storage of implements	12 00			
W. Clarkson		Apple and plum trees.	32 00			
British Columbia Express Co.....		Freight of seeds.	32 30	280 82	350 00	
At St. Mary's.....		<i>Schools.</i>				
		Grant for year, to 30th June, 1880.				
		<i>Miscellaneous.</i>				
J. G. Metcalfe		For 1 coffin ..	10 00			
D. Withrow.....		2 do	22 50			
do		1 do	9 00			
W. R. Lewis		Conveying body of deceased Indian to Burrard Inlet.....	6 00			
Insane Asylum.....		Keep of an insane Indian	123 43			
W. Morsey.....		Statistics of Indian convictions	3 00	172 93	6,738 59	
		Total expenditure (not including surveys) in Fraser Superintendency.....				
		INDIAN RESERVE COMMISSION.				
E. Mohun		For Amount due in connection with Reserve Commission for plans, plotting road extension, &c.		82 50		
G. M. Sproat.....		Expenses of Commission, 1st to 15th January—15 days, at 42.00.....	630 00			
do		Less explorers' pay unexpended.....	37 50			592 50

RETURN C, 3--INDIANS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA--Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	cts.
Vote 162.,		Brought forward	376 97	5,782 01	17,621 06	.....
		INDIAN RESERVE COMMISSION--Concluded.				
	G. Black.....	For Provisions for party	5 70			
	Oppenheimer Bros	do	473 76			
	H. Saunders	do	280 59			
	F. Reynolds.....	do	124 75			
	J. Roff & Son.....	do	23 87			
	B. P. Griffin.....	Board and lodging	25 93			
	P. Arnaud.....	do	20 00			
	W. F. Woodcock.....	Passage and freight	12 00			
	Str. "Royal City".....	do meals.....	31 50			
	Pacific Telegraph Hotel.....	12 days board of mate of schooner	8 00			
	J. G. Wirtle.....	Telegrams.....	9 25			
	Michael.....	Interpreting.....	38 00			
	B. C. Express Co.....	Freight of luggage	17 75			
	J. Rodello.....	Conveying mail by canoe	8 00			
	Str. "Maude".....	Transport	6 62			
	A. S. Farewell.....	Exploring, 141 days, at 3.00	423 00			
	W. Broche.....	Interpreting 131 days	131 00			
	Hudson Bay Co.....	Wharfage	16 50			
	do	Freighting	14 87			
	W. Franklin	Drayage of stores	10 00			
	J. Bramwell.....	Tent, poles, &c	75 75			
	"Princess Louise"	Passages and freight	15 75			
	L. Wilton.....	Tent for Blenkinsop	62 00			
	T. N. Hibbin.....	Stationery.....	32 87			
	E. Grant.....	Freight of camp equipage.....	36 00			
	W. G. Hunt.....	Freighting	3 00			
	W. F. Woodcock.....	do	11 00			
	W. Franklin.....	Drayage	2 75			
	J. F. McCreight.....	Legal services	30 00			
	G. Blenkinsop.....	Petty cash	354 77			
	Victoria Standard.....	Cheque and order books.....	13 55			
	L. Lowenburg.....	3 months rent	10 00			
	G. M. Sproat.....	Salary, 26 days, at 10.00.....	260 00			

RETURN C, 3--INDIANS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA--Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	cts.
Vote 162.,		Brought forward	376 97	5,782 01	17,621 06	.....
		INDIAN RESERVE COMMISSION--Concluded.				
	G. Black.....	For Provisions for party.....	5 70			
	Oppenheimer Bros	do	473 76			
	H. Saunders	do	280 59			
	F. Reynolds.....	do	124 75			
	J. Roff & Son.....	do	23 87			
	B. P. Griffin.....	Board and lodging	25 93			
	P. Arnaud.....	do	20 00			
	W. F. Woodcock.....	Passage and freight	12 00			
	Str. "Royal City".....	do meals.....	31 50			
	Pacific Telegraph Hotel.....	12 days board of mate of schooner	8 00			
	J. G. Wirtle.....	Telegrams.....	9 25			
	Michael.....	Interpreting.....	38 00			
	B. C. Express Co.....	Freight of luggage.....	17 75			
	J. Rodello.....	Conveying mail by canoe.....	8 00			
	Str. "Maude".....	Transport	6 62			
	A. S. Farewell.....	Exploring, 141 days, at 3.00	423 00			
	W. Broche.....	Interpreting 131 days	131 00			
	Hudson Bay Co.....	Wharfage	16 50			
	do	Freighting	14 87			
	W. Franklin	Drayage of stores	10 00			
	J. Bramwell.....	Tent, poles, &c	75 75			
	"Princess Louise"	Passages and freight	15 75			
	L. Wilton.....	Tent for Blenkinsop	62 00			
	T. N. Hibbin.....	Stationery.....	32 87			
	M. Grant.....	Freight of camp equipage.....	36 00			
	W. G. Hunt	Freighting	3 00			
	W. F. Woodcock.....	do	11 00			
	W. Franklin.....	Drayage.....	2 75			
	J. F. McCreight.....	Legal services	30 00			
	G. Blenkinsop.....	Petty cash	354 77			
	Victoria Standard.....	Cheque and order books.....	13 55			
	L. Lowenburg.....	3 months rent	10 00			
	G. M. Sproat.....	Salary, 26 days, at 10.00.....	260 00			

A. S. Farewell.....	do May and June, making plans, &c.....	300 00		
do.....	Plans, &c.....	90 00		
I. W. Powell.....	Advance to pay expenses on account of Reserve Commission, to 30th June, 1880.....	3,597 79		
R. Jesse.....	Clerical services.....	17 25	6,989 54	
	Total Expenditure on account of Indian Reserve Commission.....			12,771 55
MAINLAND SURVEYS,				
<i>On the Lower Fraser, under A. S. Farewell.</i>				
A. S. Farewell.....	Services as Surveyor, 15 days, at 150.00 per month.....	72 60		
do.....	Board allowance, 15 days, at 1.75 per day.....	26 25		
Geo. Bientensop.....	Telegrams.....	9 22		
J. Irving.....	Freight of stores and tents to Yale.....	3 72		
			111 79	
<i>Under W. S. Jemmett.</i>				
W. S. Jemmett.....	Salary for 12 months, to 30th June, 1880.....	1,800 00		
C. E. Wood.....	Services as Head Chainman, 5 months and 15 days, at 50.00.....	279 19		
C. G. Cogan.....	do Chainman.....	191 93		
George.....	do Axeman.....	33 87		
J. Hume.....	do do 17 days, at 40.00 per month.....	21 93		
A. Gray.....	do do.....	191 93		
G. Hume.....	do 17 days, at 40.00 per month.....	21 93		
H. Gaydon.....	do do May and June.....	66 22		
W. S. Wells.....	Cook, 1st January to 30th October, 4 months, at 40.00.....	160 00		
M. Pailard.....	do 6th November to 6th December.....	46 50		
G. Cavanagh.....	Altering kitchen.....	4 00		
H. Woodward.....	Moving camp.....	21 00		
Washington.....	do.....	16 00		
Tarpuclah.....	do.....	10 50		
Frank.....	do.....	25 00		
Alexander.....	do.....	72 00		
Reuben.....	Services as Canoeman, 4 days.....	4 00		
Taulpitsa.....	Canoehire.....	4 50		
Chechumar.....	do.....	3 50		
Charles, 1, 2, 3.....	do.....	61 00		
Johnny.....	Services as Axeman.....	23 13		
Billy.....	do and packer.....	65 50		
C. Minkler.....	Hauling mail and freighting.....	6 12		
E. Pearson.....	Freight of wagon.....	96 31		
	Carried forward.....	3,227 07	111 79	30,382 61

RETURN C, 3—INDIANS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Vote 162.....		Brought forward..... MAINLAND SURVEYS—Continued, Under W. S. Jemmett—Concluded.	3,227	07	30,392	61
	W. A. Franklin.....	For Wharfrage, packing, &c.....	3	00		
	S. M. Nelson.....	Supplies, beef, &c.....	56	61		
	C. Major.....	do.....	145	02		
	Geo. Coxon.....	do sundry kinds.....	62	49		
	Oppenheimer Bros.....	do.....	545	40		
	R. Dickinson.....	Meat.....	88	11		
	J. Cunningham.....	do.....	39	63		
	A. Contlee.....	do.....	20	03		
	J. Dunbar.....	Pork and vegetables.....	6	90		
	W. McIntyre.....	Beef, &c.....	14	84		
	J. Murray.....	Supplies, sundry kinds.....	116	73		
	L. Hauler.....	Board.....	6	00		
	R. W. Turner.....	Butter.....	6	50		
	G. Tuttle.....	Board.....	32	00		
	P. Kilroy.....	Beef.....	6	20		
	H. B. Dart.....	Board.....	13	00		
	P. Armand.....	do.....	20	50		
	M. W. Waitt.....	Field books, postage and stationery.....	14	91		
	C. G. Cogan.....	Travelling expenses.....	8	00		
	"Royal City".....	Passages of Mr. Jemmett and party.....	60	50		
	S. L. Kelly.....	Tent poles.....	2	75		
	W. L. Jemmett.....	Petty cash distributions.....	144	01		
		Less—Refund of surplus stores sold.....	35	25		
		Moisty of account and order book.....	108	76		
	Victoria Standard.....	Stoves and fittings.....	16	50		
	Kelly & Co.....	Travelling expenses to Victoria.....	16	13		
	W. L. Jemmett.....	Advance.....	4	00		
	W. L. Jemmett.....	Less—Unexpended and refunded.....	82	12		
	L. H. Wilton.....	Tents.....	84	25		
	J. Irving.....	Passages and freight.....	27	94		

L. Lowenburg.....	3 months' rent.....	30 00
G. M. Sproat.....	Salary, 26 days, at 10. 00.....	260 00
W. H. Keary.....	Stationery.....	7 25
J. Smith.....	Caretaker.....	10 00
R. T. Williams.....	Mounting plans.....	13 00
C. Harward.....	Carpenter work.....	20 75
Jack.....	Packing with horse.....	25 60
<i>Under E. Mohun.</i>		
E. Mohun.....	Balance due for plotting and field notes.....	126 79
do	Salary for 12 months to 30th June, 1880.....	1,960 00
E. M. Skinner.....	Services as Head Chairman, 1st January to 30th June.....	384 08
A. Anderson.....	do Chairman.....	194 19
E. Marmer.....	do	45 33
A. McCartney.....	do Rodman.....	194 19
G. Kier.....	do	45 33
Ah. Fong.....	do Cook.....	207 74
George.....	do	40 00
R. Jesse.....	do Accountant.....	33 00
A. McCartney.....	Copying.....	15 00
Punche.....	Labour.....	2 00
Mehutsuck.....	do	5 00
Alexander.....	Packing, &c.....	365 67
C. Minkler.....	Freighting.....	9 63
George.....	Messenger.....	5 00
Sevanisset.....	Labour and canoe hire.....	16 00
Sebastien.....	do	8 75
Steamer "Royal City".....	Passages of Mohun's party.....	70 50
do "Olympia".....	do	14 25
J. Pearson.....	Freight of instruments and baggage.....	88 48
British Columbia Express Co.....	do	281 22
Mara & Wilson.....	Freight and passages to Spellumcheen.....	83 66
Openheimer Bros.....	Supplies.....	424 79
J. B. Lauder.....	do	18 65
G. Fensome.....	do	103 75
P. S. Anderson.....	Flour.....	7 00
J. Clapperton.....	Butter and vegetables.....	8 12
Ah Sin.....	Sundries.....	49 66
A. Lundley.....	Flour and beef.....	11 25
W. Mickle.....	Beef, &c.....	8 50
	Sundry supplies.....	38 50
Carried forward.....		4,766 03
		5,041 28
		30,392 61

4,929 49

RETURN C, 3—INDIANS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA—Concluded.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Vote 162		Brought forward	4,766 03	5,041 28	30,392 61	.....
		MAINLAND SURVEYS—Concluded.				
		Under E. Mohun—Concluded.				
	R. Dickinson	For Beef.....	20 00			
	Cornwall Bros.....	Sundries.....	1 50			
	M. Lumbeys	Eggs.....	4 50			
	Mara & Wilson	Supplies.....	13 00			
	Clappenstein & Dalley....	Sheep and vegetables.....	65 51			
	H. B. Dart.....	Board and lodging.....	10 00			
	L. Hauier.....	do.....	17 00			
	W. McIntyre	do.....	11 00			
	G. Tuttle.....	do.....	32 00			
	Thos. York.....	do.....	8 00			
	P. Arnaud.....	do.....	3 00			
	Geo. Coxon	do.....	2 50			
	E. Edward.....	do.....	6 00			
	J. M. Nelson.....	Meals and horse feed.....	26 80			
	C. McIntyre	Board and lodging.....	9 00			
	L. H. Wilton.....	2 tents.....	9 00			
	S. L. Kelly & Co.....	Tinware.....	41 50			
	E. Marvin.....	Sundry tools for camp.....	15 95			
	Burns & Co.....	Crocery.....	16 59			
	M. W. Waitt & Co.....	Stationery.....	33 23			
	J. Murray	Postage stamps.....	5 50			
	P. Douglas.....	do.....	5 00			
	I. W. Powell	Telegrams	1 10			
	B. C. Telegraph Co.....	do.....	3 19			
	Victoria Standard.....	Moiety of account.....	3 75			
	E. Mohun	Petty cash disbursements.....	182 91			
		Less surplus stores sold.....	5 25			
		Petty expenses.....	177 66			
	Fell & Co.....	Sundry supplies.....	100 00			
	G. Mansell & Co.....	Sundries for office.....	36 77			
	Victoria Standard.....	Printing.....	4 25			
			21 05			

Steamer "Cariboo Fly".	Passage and meals.....	18 50		
C. H. Robinson.....	Beef.....	8 10		
E. Mohun.....	Petty disbursements.....	5 63		
E. Marvin.....	Axes, &c.....	8 75		
Fell & Co.....	Provisions.....	285 93		
T. N. Hibbin.....	Stationery.....	35 77		
E. Mohun.....	Advance.....	75 00	5,967 26	
	Total expenditure, Mainland Surveys.....		11,008 54	
	Total expenditure in British Columbia.....			41,401 15
	Balance unexpended ..			9,526 95

Which balance was carried forward to the account of 1880-81, under the authority of an Order in Council of the 16th June, 1880.

NOTE.—The books of the Finance Department show the expenditure on Indian Account, in British Columbia, to have been 41,560.78, or 159.63 in excess of the expenditure shown above; the difference is caused by certain refunds amounting to 159.63, not having been placed to the credit of the Receiver-General in time to enter into the accounts of 1879-80; the gross expenditure being exhibited in the books of the Finance Department, while the net expenditure only is shown in the book of the Department of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1880

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-General of Indian Affairs

RETURN C, 4—INDIANS OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	ct
Vote 161.....		Legislative appropriations, 1879-80					2,000	00
		<p style="text-align: center;">EXPENDITURE.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Salaries.</i></p>					2	3 38
	T. Stewart.....	For 24 days salary	13	38				
	J. O. Arsenault.....	12 months salary	200	00				
		<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Supplies of Food and Clothing for Destitute Indians.</i></p>						
	Wm. Sterns.....	Amount of account	19	51				
	H. Newcomb.....	do	49	68				
	G. Davis & Co.....	Balance of account of 15th January, 1879.....	108	38				
	J. Gafney.....	do	44	17				
	J. O. Arsenault.....	do	36	26				
	G. Davis & Co.....	Amount of account... ..	113	20				
	do	do	131	63				
	R. S. Holman	do	32	63				
	J. O. Arsenault.....	Supplies	33	07				
	G. Davis & Co.....	Amount of account.....	139	66				
	do	do	36	96				
	John Gafney.....	do	24	96				
	John Yeo.....	do						
	Geo. Davis & Co.....	do					770	03
		<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Medical Attendance and Medicines.</i></p>						
	R. Johnston, M.D.	Balance of account, to 1st October, 1878.	110	61				
	J. F. Brine, M.D.	Account from 1st November, 1878, to 28th June, 1879.	47	34				
	P. Courcy, M.D.	do to 13th August, 1879.....	24	60				
	J. F. Brine, M.D.	do 3rd January, 1879, to 29th April, 1880.....	68	78			261	23

		<i>Educational.</i>			
J. O. Arsenault.....	12 months salary as Teacher.....	200 00			
J. Durie & Son.....	Books for Lennox Island school.....	4 40			
<i>Travelling Expenses.</i>					
J. O. Arsenault.....	Travelling expenses for twelve months.....			204 40	
<i>Purchase of Seed-Grain.</i>					
Sundry persons through J. O. Arsenault.....				100 00	
<i>Aid to Indians to enable them to build Houses, &c.</i>					
D. Egan.....	Lumber.....				200 00
J. Barclay.....	do.....				30 89
H. Yeo.....	do.....				32 78
S. Glover.....	Carpenter work.....				99 14
F. Arsenault.....	Fishing boat, anchor, &c.....				47 67
Stationery Office.....	Stationery.....				50 00
Total Expenditure.....				260 48	
				0 48	
				2,000 00	2,000 00

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1880.

ROBERT SINGLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supl.-General of Indian Affairs.

To pay salaries to school teachers, to purchase school materials and to cover cost of school buildings.....	11,000 00	In the payment of salaries to school teachers... In the purchase of school books, &c.	2,684 00 105 45	2,849 45
For the survey of Indian Reserves.....	15,000 00	In meeting the cost of the surveys under Treaty 3.....	6,911 30	
Supplementary grant to cover unforeseen expenditure.....	4,131 28	In meeting the cost of the surveys under Treaty 6.....	5,350 70	
		In meeting the cost of the surveys under Treaty 7.....	6,869 28	19,131 28
For the Sioux in Manitoba and the North-West, to provide for the payment of wages to instructors in farming.....	11,250 00	In paying the salary and travelling expenses of the Agent at Bird Tail Creek.....	1,627 75	
Supplementary grant to cover unforeseen expenditure.....	10,000 00	In the purchase of provisions.....	75 95	
		Garden and field seeds.....	221 05	
		Implement and tools, ammunition, &c.....	491 53	
		Cattle.....	1,510 00	
		Clothing, medicines, &c.....	57 05	3,973 32
To meet the general expenses in Manitoba and the North-West.....	39,435 00	Wages paid to the Instructors.....	9,694 41	
Supplementary grants to provide for the erection of houses and barns on industrial farms.....	17,500 00	Wages paid to laborers and others employed on the farms.....	10,172 45	19,866 86
Expenses in connection with the farms.....	47,494 00	Payment of salaries, &c.....	23,964 17	
To cover further unforeseen expenditure.....	19,586 23	Travelling expenses.....	10,055 10	
		Rent, fuel, light, telegrams, printing and advertising, medicines and medical attendance.....	11,337 62	
		Miscellaneous expenditure.....	19,428 85	
		Expenses in connection with the office of the Indian Commissioner.....	7,688 76	
		Expenses in connection with the office of Inspector of farming agencies.....	2,485 18	
		Expenses incurred in the establishment and maintenance of farms.....	62,704 91	137,664 59
		Total Expenditure.....		614,659 63
		Unexpended balance.....		6,197 37
				621,057 00

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1880.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Vote 163.....	Brought forward..... EXPENDITURE—Continued. Treaty No. 4—Concluded. Arrears.	.....	30,800 00	41,508 00	218,002 00
		139 Indians, for 1874, each 12 00..... do 1875, do 5 00..... 33 do 1876, do 12 00..... 234 do 1876, do 5 00..... 2 Headmen, for 1877, each 10 00..... 206 Indians, for 1877, do 5 00..... 1 Chief, for 1878..... 1 Headman, for 1878..... 2 Headmen, for 1878, each 10 00..... 622 Indians, for 1878, each 5 00.....	1,668 00 730 00 396 00 1,170 00 20 00 1,030 00 25 00 15 00 20 00 3,110 00			
		Errors.				
		1 Headman, paid twice for 1879..... 5 Indians do	15 00 25 00			
		Treaty No. 5.		40 00	39,024 00	
		9 Chiefs, each 25 00..... 25 Headmen do 15 00..... 3,124 Indians do 5 00.....	225 00 375 00 15,620 00			
		Arrears.				
		830 Indians, for 1875, each 5 00..... 62 do 1876, do 5 00..... 2 do 1877, do 5 00..... 88 do 1878, do 5 00.....	150 00 310 00 10 00 440 00			

<i>Treaty No. 6.</i>		910 00	17,130 00
34 Chiefs, each 25 00.....	850 00		
118 Headmen do 15 00.....	1,770 00		
8,366 Indians do 5 00.....	41,780 00		
	44,400 00		
<i>Arrears.</i>			
8 Chiefs.....	245 00		
27 Headmen	370 00		
1,938 Indians, each 12 00.....	23,256 00		
2,543 do 5 00.....	12,715 00		
	36,586 00		
Over-payments	80,986 00		81,047 00
	61 00		
<i>Treaty No. 7.</i>			
10 Chiefs, each 25 00.....	250 00		
1 Headman	20 00		
47 Headmen, each 15 00.....	705 00		
	725 00		
7,491 Indians do 5 00.....	37,455 00		
	38,430 00		
<i>Arrears.</i>			
34 Indians, for 1877, each 12 00.....	408 00		
55 do 1878, do 5 00.....	275 00		
	683 00		
<i>Errors.</i>			
2 Indians overpaid.....	10 00		39,123 00
Carried forward			217,832 00
			218,002 00

INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST—*Co inued.*

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Vote 163.....		Brought forward.....		217,882.00	218,002.00
		<i>EXPENDITURE—Concluded.</i>			
		<i>Treaty No. 7—Concluded.</i>			
		<i>Commutation of Annuity.</i>			
	Mrs. Harriet Hunt, of St. Peter's Reserve, the only applicant : 10 Years' purchase, at 5 00.			50 00	
		Total expenditure.....		217,882.00	217,882.00
		Amount un-expended.....			120.00

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1880

ROBT. SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

B.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Vote 164.....		<p style="text-align: center;">SERVICE.</p> <p>AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, CATTLE SEED-GRAIN, TOOLS, AMMUNITION AND TWINE FURNISHED UNDER THE TREATIES.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Legislative Appropriation for 1879-80.</i></p>			
		For Treaties 1 and 2.....			
		Treaty 3.....			
		do 4.....			7,680 00
		do 5.....			3,200 00
		do 6.....			6,500 00
		do 7.....			4,540 00
		Supplementary Estimates.....			10,500 00
		EXPENDITURE.			12,000 00
		<i>For Treaty No. 1.</i>			44,430 00
		For 18 hoes.....	11 25		13,950 00
	A. E. Hespeler.....	Case.....	0 50		
	J. H. Ashdown.....	24 ploughs.....	468 00		
	do.....	10 do.....	210 00		
	do.....	38 harrows.....	399 00		
	do.....	20 spades.....	20 00		
	do.....	46 scythes.....	32 20		
	do.....	46 snathes.....	27 60		
	do.....	57 doz. axes.....	44 00		
	do.....	200 lbs. grindstones.....	6 30		
	A. Wright.....	Harness.....	48 00		
	Johnson, Rocan & Co.....	Yoke cattle.....	1,266 85		
	H. G. Memicker.....	570 bushels seed potatoes.....	485 00		
	do.....	245 bags for potatoes.....	698 50		
		Carried forward.....	647 50		57,470 00

B.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Vote 164	H. G. McMicken..... N. Baulf..... do	Brought forward	647 50	1,751 85	.....	57,470 00
		EXPENDITURE—Continued.				
		For Treaty No. 1—Concluded.				
	H. G. McMicken.....	For Freight on seed.....	80 58			
	N. Baulf.....	Seed barley..... C.....	175 00			
	A. Rinskopf.....	Bags.....	13 27			
	J. Robertson.....	Seed potatoes.....	60 00			
	do	Wheat.....	7 50			
	do	Barley.....	6 00			
	D. McMillan.....	Peas.....	7 50			
	K. R. Keith.....	Seed wheat.....	183 75			
	M. Cummins.....	Garden seeds.....	28 24			
	do	Seed potatoes.....	27 00			
	H. A. Shirton.....	Corn.....	5 00			
	D. Morrison.....	Potatoes.....	21 45			
	S. Anderson.....	do	37 80			
	Steamer "Lady Ellen".....	Corn.....	4 38			
	Hudson Bay Co.....	Passage of Agent Young disbursing seed.....	7 50			
	do	Potatoes.....	100 00			
	do	Wheat.....	12 00			
	do	Barley.....	7 20			
	do	Sacks.....	1 00			
	C. de Cazes.....	Barley.....	118 80			
	do	Potatoes.....	369 00			
	do	Sacks.....	14 72			
	do	Potatoes.....	16 20			
	do	Barley.....	80 04			
	do	Potatoes.....	168 00			
	do	Barley.....	154 38			
	do	Potatoes.....	222 00			
	do	Sacks.....	18 56			
	do	Bags.....	19 50			
	Brown, Oldfield & Co.....	Garden seeds for all bands.....	61 11			
	J. D. McKay.....	4½ bushels corn for Long Plain	10 35			

D. Morrison.....	42 do potatoes.....	62 50		
M. Cummings.....	72 do do.....	81 00	2,818 83	
J. H. Ashdown.....	21 kegs powder.....	120 75		
Thos. Howard.....	371 lbs. fishing twine.....	457 50		
Morland, Watson & Co.....	1,475 lbs. shot.....	110 61		
Brown & Rutherford.....	8 cases for powder.....	5 76		
Mrs. M. Hunt.....	Commutation for her share in distribution of implements.....	684 63		
		100 00		5,365 31
	Total Expenditure, Treaty No. 1.....			
	<i>For Treaty No. 2.</i>			
Isaac Cowie.....	For Freight of implements.....		104 11	
J. McKay.....	Keep of 10 head of cattle, 2 months.....		30 00	
Caddy & Smith.....	7 bushels peas.....	10 50		
W. H. Disbrowe.....	5 sacks.....	1 75		
P. J. Frannan.....	Garden seeds.....	6 33		
J. McKay.....	10 bushels barley.....	7 00		
Hudson Bay Co.....	5 do corn.....	12 50		
do	10 do barley.....	6 50		
do	4 do wheat.....	2 40		
do	Freighting and sacks.....	25 45		
Robt. R. Keith.....	Garden seeds.....	17 61		
Isaac Cowie.....	110 bushels potatoes.....	151 25		
J. Sumner.....	Seed grain.....	2 00		
Hudson Bay Co.....	20 bushels seed potatoes.....	20 00		
Brown, Oldfield & Co.....	Garden seeds for all bands.....	36 08		
J. H. Ashdown.....	8 kegs powder.....	46 00		
Brown & Rutherford.....	2 cases for powder.....	1 44		
Thos. Howard.....	318 lbs. fishing twine.....	150 16		
Morland, Watson & Co.....	600 lbs. shot.....	45 00		
Hudson Bay Co.....	Ammunition and twine.....	71 72		
	Total Expenditure, Treaty No. 2.....		299 37	
	<i>For Treaty No. 3.</i>			
J. Penrose.....	For 1 cart.....	3 00		
do	1 set harness.....	12 00		
J. H. Ashdown.....	18 scythes and snaths.....	23 40		
do	1 hay fork.....	0 48		
	Carried forward.....	38 88		
			747 80	6,113 11
				57,470 00

B.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Vote 164.....	T. Hooper.....	Brought forward.....	38 88	.....	6,113 11	57,470 00
		<i>EXPENDITURE—Continued. For Treaty No. 3—Concluded.</i>				
	T. Hooper.....	For Freight.....	10 00	48 88		
	J. Penrose.....	2 oxen.....	140 00			
	M. Morrison.....	Feeding 3 head of cattle, 5 months.....	30 00			
	Amos Wright.....	Payment to W. Pritchard for wintering 2 bulls, 5 months.....	80 00			
	J. Faillier.....	1 working ox.....	60 00			
	A. Wright.....	5 set ox harness with chains.....	45 00			
	J. Brown.....	1 working ox.....	60 00			
	do.....	Feeding 2 oxen, 4 days.....	3 00			
	J. Penrose.....	3 working oxen.....	201 00			
	do.....	4 cows.....	150 00			
	do.....	1 bull.....	33 00			
	Mulholland Bros.....	22 lbs. rope for oxen.....	4 40			
	E. McCoil.....	Traveling expenses, purchasing cattle.....	3 75			
	Roberts & Sinclair.....	Hire of horse and cutter.....	10 00			
	McGregor Bros.....	Hay for cattle.....	3 43			
	Tribune Printing Co.....	Advertising for tenders for cattle.....	5 25			
	Roberts & Sinclair.....	Horse and cutter, 1½ days.....	6 00			
	J. Brown.....	Keep of ox, 3 days.....	1 00			
	R. Pither.....	Transport of cattle to various destinations.....	140 00	978 83		
	R. J. N. Pither.....	70 bushels seed potatoes.....	70 00			
	G. McPherson.....	123 do.....	123 00			
	Hudson Bay Co.....	Freight of 650 lbs. potatoes to Lac Seul.....	20 00			
	Brown, Oldfield & Co.....	Garden seeds for all bands.....	51 05	283 05		
	J. H. Ashdown.....	1 grindstone.....	2 10			
	do.....	1 cool chest.....	30 00			
	Hudson Bay Co.....	1 cross-cut saw.....	4 50			
	J. H. Ashdown.....	1 dozen goose necks for pitsaws.....	12 00	48 60		

Kavanagh Bros.....	24 70		
J. H. Ashdown.....	270 25		
Brown & Rutherford	7 20		
Thos. Howard.....	571 38		
Morland, Watson & Co.....	225 00		
M. K. Street.....	50 00		
do	12 00		
		1,160 53	
The undermentioned articles were purchased for the four hands under Treaty No. 3 on the Thunder Bay District:			
Kavanagh Bros.....	203 41		
Amos Wright.....	6 00		
do			
Marvin Burk	20 00		
do	54 95		
do	37 50		
R. Maitland,	12 40		
do	60 75		
do	6 75		
M. K. Street.....	0 50		
do	91 80		
do	33 00		
do	45 00		
		572 06	
Total Expenditure, Treaty No. 3.....			
			3,091 95
<i>For Treaty No. 5.</i>			
A. E. Hespeler.....	86 25		
do	1 00		
J. H. Ashdown.....	101 32		
do	11 20		
do	50 00		
do	84 00		
do	195 00		
do	147 00		
do	28 23		
		704 01	
J. Rocan & Co.....	270 00		
do	35 00		
Wm. Robinson.....	105 00		
do	350 00		
		760 00	
Carried forward.....			57,470 00

B.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Vote 164.....	W. McKay..... Hudson Bay Co..... do..... do..... do..... do..... do.....	Brought forward..... EXPENDITURE—Continued. For Treaty No. 5—Concluded. For 60 bushels of seed potatoes for Bear River..... 12 cows..... 5 (xen..... 3 bulls..... Transport from Carlton to Cumberland and the Pas..... 2 oxen..... 2 cows.....	760 00	704 01	9,205 06	57,470 00
	H. G. McMicken..... do..... R. R. Keith..... Hudson Bay Co..... A. McKay..... Steamer "Lady Ellen"..... Hudson Bay Co..... Br. wn, Oldfield & Co..... do	361 bushels potatoes..... Freighting seed, 274 lbs..... Garden seeds..... 225 bushels potatoes..... Expenses while distributing seed grain..... Agent McKay's passage while distributing grain..... 100 bushels potatoes..... Garden seeds for all Bands..... Seed grain and potatoes.....	764 87 3 21 22 07 337 61 139 25 42 50 100 00 5 48 417 05	2,325 00		
	Thos. Wiley..... J. H. Ashdown..... Brown & Rutherford..... T. Howard..... Morland, Watson & Co..... Hudson Bay Co.....	Freight on goose necks to Assabaskasing..... 21 kegs powder..... 6 cases for powder..... 644 lbs. fishing twine..... 1,600 lbs shot..... 87 lbs. fishing twine for Fisher River.....	129 75 4 32 298 84 170 00 37 28	1,831 91 2 00		
		Total Expenditure, Treaty No. 5.....	581 19		5,444 11	
		Total Expenditure for Manitoba.....			14,649 17	

For Treaty No. 4.					
A. E. Hespeler	For 100 hoes				62 50
do	Case				1 00
J. H. Ashdown	8 ploughs				168 00
do	40 snades				40 00
do	52 scythes and snathls				67 00
do	8 1/2 driven axes				£8 33
Hudson Bay Co.	2 dozen sickles				9 00
do	3 scythes			418 43	12 00
do	4 steers				100 00
do	3 heifers				75 00
do	1 bull				30 00
do	3 cows				165 00
do	4 oxen				300 00
do	4 sets ox harness				20 00
do	2 do				6 00
do	6 lbs. rope for reins				1 80
do	6 cows for Chief Kashekouse				171 00
do	6 do Keys and Duck Bay Bands			1,148 80	275 00
G. Wonacott	Ploughing and planting two acres for "Little Child,"				5 00
Hudson Bay Co.	Sableaux Reserve				4 68
J. H. Ashdown	4 1/2 lbs. garden seeds			9 68	
Morland, Watson & Co.	3 pit saws				12 00
I. G. Baker & Co.	3 cross-cut saws				4 73
	Ammunition for snudry bands			16 73	75 43
	For annuity payments at Fort Walsh :-				
do	1,450 lbs. bullets				188 50
do	2,000 rounds R.F. cartridges				26 90
do	1,000 do C.F. do				16 99
do	900 do C.F. do				27 97
do	1,750 do R.F. do				33 75
do	310 lbs powder				232 50
do	Ammunition and twine to Fort Walsh				89 10
do	2 kegs powder to enable Indians to hunt				30 00
J. H. Ashdown	2 1/2 thousand cartridges				41 10
do	94 kegs powder				510 50
Brown & Rutherford	31 cases for powder				22 33
T. Howard	612 lbs. fishing twine				287 64
	Carried forward			1,586 64	1,618 63
				14,649 17	57,470 01

B.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Vote 164.....	T. Howard..... Hudson Bay Co. do do do do do do Morland, Waison & Co... do	Brought forward EXPENDITURE—Continued. For Treaty No. 4—Concluded.	1,618 63	1,88 64	14,649 17	57,470 00
	For 835 lbs. twine..... 448 lbs. shot..... 1,000 cartridges..... 225 lbs. powder..... 552 lbs. shot..... 83 skeins fishing twine..... 25 cartridges..... 120 lbs. fishing twine..... 2,175 lbs. shot..... 2,500 lbs. ball.....		491 48 51 52 18 00 230 67 138 12 45 35 0 75 120 90 163 13 201 00			
		Total Expenditure, Treaty No. 4.....		3,082 55	4,671 19	
	A. E. Hespeler..... do A. Wright..... J. H. Ashdown..... do do do do do Hudson Bay Co..... do J. McDonald..... Mahoney & McDonald..... O. Thompson.....	For 1,014 hoes..... Case..... 16 sets harness..... 63 ploughs..... 63 harrows..... 148 scythes..... 148 hay forks..... 158 spades..... 4 mills..... 2 sickles..... Freight of 500 lbs. axes and hoes..... Implements..... Sundry implements..... Repairs to Indian implements and waggon.....	633 75 8 00 128 00 1,323 00 661 50 192 40 70 92 153 00 121 00 3 00 7 59 40 14 11 55 12 75			
		Total Expenditure, Treaty No. 4.....		3,082 55	4,671 19	
		For Treaty No. 6.				3,371 51

Rev T. Clarke.....	1 yoke oxen.....	150 00		
T. Daffreux.....	Horse for Chief Matkays.....	70 00		
Mahoney & McDonald.....	3 sets harness.....	15 00		
L. Coutour.....	1 cow.....	50 00		
P. Daignault.....	1 do.....	50 00		
B. Scott.....	8 oxen.....	410 00		
do.....	2 carts.....	60 00		
G. Marchand.....	For.e for Chief Bobtail.....	80 00		
P. Ballendine.....	2 cows.....	100 00		
A. J. Prongus.....	1 yoke oxen.....	157 03		
Hudson Bay Co.....	1 ox.....	45 00		
Norris & Logan.....	1 cow and calf for Chief Mosquito.....	50 00		
T. McKay.....	Wintering 25 head of cattle.....	119 50		
do.....	18 cows.....	900 00		
do.....	5 bulls.....	300 00		
do.....	Driving 16 head of cattle.....	24 00		
A. Sufferin.....	25 tons of hay.....	100 00		
do.....	13 tons, 16 cwt. of hay.....	59 00		
do.....	3 do 16 do.....	13 30		
Hamilton & McFarlane.....	40 do hay.....	200 00		
do.....	13 do do.....	78 00		
Norris & Logan.....	12 cows.....	640 00		
do.....	8 oxen.....	536 00		
do.....	2 bulls.....	90 00		
do.....	3 cows.....	165 00		
J. Longmore.....	1 working ox for "Strike Him,".....	60 00		
H. Phipps.....	1 do do.....	80 00		
A. McKay.....	3 draught oxen.....	225 00		
do.....	1 plough ox for Fort Pitt chiefs.....	75 00		
D. McLeod, per F. Oliver.....	2 work oxen.....	160 00		
do.....	4 oxen.....	300 00		
			5,284 80	
Roman Catholic Mission, Fort Pitt.....	3 bushels of potatoes.....	6 00		
P. Ballendine.....	150 bushels of oats.....	112 50		
Hudson Bay Co.....	Sundries supplied various Bands.....	635 80		
P. C. Pemburn.....	15 bushels wheat.....	37 50		
J. Harois, per F. A. Smart.....	45 do.....	101 25		
G. Fraser, per F. A. Smart.....	101 1/2 bushels barley.....	101 77		
K. McDonald.....	40 bushels potatoes.....	40 00		
Norris & Logan.....	100 do.....	100 00		
James Price.....	Barley, oats and potatoes.....	79 47		
do.....	6 sacks.....	4 50		
D. McLeod.....	385 3/8 bushels wheat, at Edmonton.....	642 04		
W. Cust.....	100 do.....	225 00		
	Carried forward.....	1,985 83	8,666 31	19,320 36
				57,470 00

B.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Vote 164.....		Brought forward.....	1,985 83	8,666 31	19,320 86	57,470 00
		EXPENDITURE—Continued.				
		For Treaty No. 6.—Concluded.				
	J. B. Arcand.....	For Freight of 6,000 bushels wheat, Duck Lake to Eagle Hills,				
	H. Reilly	124 bushels potatoes	120 96			
	W. Cust	2½ do wheat	155 00			
	Norris & Logan.....	100 do potatoes.....	5 62			
	D. McLeod, per F. Oliver	60 do do wheat.....	100 00			
	P. Pembroun	30 do do potatoes.....	135 00			
	C. Mait.....	106½ do do barley, for Fort Pitt	45 00			
	P. Pembroun	20 do do potatoes.....	316 00			
	C. Mait.....	50 do do barley.....	23 00			
	R. Scott.....	40 do do oats, and freight of same.....	50 00			
	P. C. Pembroun.....	70 do do potatoes for "Strike Him"	130 00			
	R. Scott	20 do do barley.....	80 50			
	Hudson Bay Co	4 do do do	30 00			
	McFarlane Bros	65½ do do do	8 40			
	Hon. D. Laird	1 do do do	98 25			
	P. G. Laurie.....	Garden seeds	3 50			
	P. Erasmus.....	4 bushels wheat	2 30			
	do	3 do do barley.....	9 70			
	R. Scott	33½ do do potatoes.....	4 50			
	do	64 do do do	67 00			
	do	30 do do wheat.....	96 00			
	D. McKay	200 do do barley.....	75 00			
	do	353 do do potatoes.....	490 00			
	do	78 do do oats	866 07			
	do	Freight of 2,652 lbs. of oats to Battleford.....	97 50			
	R. C. Mission, Fort Pitt.	150 bushels of potatoes.....	53 04			
	do	45 do do	150 00			
	N.-W. Mounted Police ..	20 do do	67 50			
	do	116 do do potatoes.....	30 00			
	do	50 do do oats	137 50			
	do	150 do do barley.....	62 50			
			241 60			

do	150 do	oats	1167 50		
do	Freight		2 89		
M. Ouillette	Potatoes and freight on same		50 43		
Stobart, Eden & Co.	Seed grain and sundries		851 06		
R. Scott	26½ bushels potatoes		90 23		
Hudson Bay Co.	Seed wheat, twine and ammunition		51 59		
J. Longmore	Freight, oats and barley to Fort Pitt		79 50		
P. Ballendine	5½ bushels oats		102 00		
	Freight of 105 bushels of oats			7,250 70	
Kavanagh Bros	5 dozen saw files		6 00		
Morland, Watson & Co.	5 cross cut saws		7 88		
do	50 saw files		5 00		
J. H. Ashdown	500 axes		291 66		
do	5 grindstones		9 83		
do	5 pit-saws		20 00		
do	5 tool chests		150 00		
do	2½ dozen hand-saws		24 30		
do	2 do augers		12 30		
do	45 hand-saw files		3 38		
do	5 tellers and boxes		3 25		
do	5 lbs. nails		1 25		
W. Ballendine	5 saw files		0 75		
do	Auger		0 75		
do	1 pit-saw for "Strike Him"		8 00		
C. P. Telegraph Co.	Sundry tools		50 90		
Mahoney & McDonald	2 pit-saws		16 00		
J. Little	4 lbs. nails		0 80		
N-W. Mounted Police	Goose-neck and repairs		4 00		
Mahoney & McDonald	2 axes		4 50		
do	3 axes and saw-file		3 75		
N-W. Mounted Police	3 goose-necks and repairs		9 25		
J. Price	1 cross cut-saw		6 00		
P. Ballendine	2 axes		3 25		
Hudson Bay Co	Tools, implements and seed grain		390 84		
Mahoney & McDonald	Sundry tools		51 80		
D. McIver	1 broad axe for "Strike Him"		4 00		
P. Ballendine	2 axes, Chiefs "Thomas" and "Sky Boy"		5 00		
do	Axe and auger		3 75		
N-W. Mounted Police	2 goose-necks		1 00	1,099 19	
P. Erasmus	1 plough coultter		1 50		
R. T. Haslam	16 Red River carts		266 00		
T. Linstead	2 sets wagon boxes		2 00		
Hudson Bay Co	1 cart		16 25		
Mahoney & McDonald	1 do		15 00		
P. Ballendine	1 do		40 00		
	1 do iron bound				
			330 75	16,986 29	57,470 00
				19,320 36	

Carried forward

B.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Vote 164.....	W. Lennie.....	Brought forward.....	330 75	16,986 29	19,320 36	57,470 00
	D. Melver.....	EXPENDITURE—Continued.				
	do	For Treaty No. 6—Concluded.		421 75		
	G. Marchand.....	For Repairs to plough.....	20 00			
	do	Hire of 3 flat sleds.....	15 00			
	do	do oxen and sleds.....	31 00			
	do	4 sleds for Indians.....	25 00			
	J. H. Ashdown.....	5,000 cartridges.....	66 25			
	do	1,500 do.....	31 50			
	do	76 kegs powder.....	437 00			
	Brown & Rutherford.....	18 cases for powder.....	12 96			
	T. Howard.....	1,328 lbs. fishing twine.....	627 40			
	do	4,700 lbs. shot.....	352 50			
	Morland, Watson & Co.....	2,900 lbs. ball.....	246 50			
	do	1,868 lbs. twine.....	976 72			
	T. Howard.....	Powder, shot and twine.....	191 38			
	Hudson Bay Co.....	do do cartridges.....	161 55			
	do	do do do.....	148 75			
	C. Smith.....	do do do.....	94 00			
	H. Beaudry.....	do do do.....	37 50			
	R. Scott.....	do do do.....	49 50			
	P. Ballendine.....	Powder and shot.....	4 74			
	Hudson Bay Co.....	Ball and flints.....	36 00			
	R. Gerrie & Co.....	150 lbs. shot.....	33 20			
	Mahoney & McDonald.....	Ammunition and twine.....	1,107 32			
	Hudson Bay Co.....	Ammunition, &c., to various Bands.....	465 35			
	do	do do.....	6 75			
	do	Twine, sawfile and auger.....	38 00			
	P. Pruden.....	7 vine, for Chippewas and Beaver Lake Indians.....	3 50			
	Hudson Bay Co.....	Oed line and gunpowder.....	0 42			
	P. Ballendine.....	Ammunition.....	22 50			
	A. Batacher.....	Shot.....	8 75			
	Mahoney & McDonald.....	Ammunition.....	1,126 20			
	Hudson Bay Co.....	do and twine.....	6,286 24			

T. Howard.....	Freighting implements, carts and powder to various points under contract.....			
A. McDonald.....	Freight of powder, shot and twine to Reserves.....	1,815 51		
C. Favel.....	do 1,800 lbs. to Qu'Appelle.....	25 00		
Hudson Bay Co.	do ammunition, Prince Albert to Carlton.....	48 00		
E. Sayers.....	Advance on account of freighting.....	1 23		
S. Balentine.....	Freight to Eagle Hills.....	10 00		
Hudson Bay Co.	do 4,216 lbs. grain.....	5 00		
J. Ross.....	Freight of 876 lbs. implements, Pitt to Lac La Biche.....	26 06		
J. Pritchard.....	do 150 lbs. shot, Battleford to Carlton.....	2 00		
E. Scott.....	do 4,216 lbs. grain.....	34 99		
do	do 3,000 lbs.....	60 00		
do	do 98 bushels barley.....	171 50		
do	do 30 do wheat.....	52 50		
N. Laundry.....	do 732 do potatoes to Little Saskatchewan.....	3 29		
	Total Expenditure Treaty No. 6.....	2,255 08		25,949 36
<i>For Treaty No. 7.</i>				
I. G. Baker & Co.	For 1 breaking plough for Piegans.....	35 00		
do	1 extra shear for Piegans.....	2 50		
A. E. Hespeler.....	100 hoes.....	62 50		
do	Case.....	1 00		
J. H. Ashdown.....	2 doz. axes.....	52 50		
do	5 barrows.....	14 00		
I. G. Baker & Co.	5 ploughs.....	125 00		
do	8 doz spades.....	71 00		
do	8 do	73 00		
do	8 breaking ploughs.....	280 00		
do	Sundry tools and implements.....	138 28	854 78	
J. R. Scott.....	Herding Indian cattle, 1 month.....	210 35		
C. J. H. Christie.....	1 box fish hooks.....	2 00		
J. R. Scott.....	Herding Indian cattle, July.....	227 68		
do	do 5 mos.....	1,000 00		
	Less provisions supplied.....	36 50		
I. G. Baker & Co.	J. R. Scott's wages for herding Indian cattle, September and October, 1879.....	500 00		
N. W. Mounted Police...	Less Quartermaster's stoppages.....	31 12		
	Stoppages as above.....	468 88		
	Carried forward.....	31 12	1,903 53	
			2,758 31	45,289 72
				57,470 00

B.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Vote 164.	C. Ryan..... do	Brought forward.....	204 16	2,158 31	45,269 72	57,470 00
	do	EXPENDITURE—Concluded.	2 00			
	J. Dunbar.....	For Treaty No. 7—Concluded.	3 08	209 84		
	L. G. Baker & Co.....	For 5,104 lbs. potatoes.....	28 00			
	do	20 lbs. onions.....	21 75			
	do	92 lbs. peas for Piegaus.....	50 00			
	do	1½ doz. hand axes, Blackfeet.....	11 66			
	do	3 cross-cut saws and handles.....	80 00			
	do	2 sets pulley blocks.....	800 72			
	do	Side harness leather.....	480 00			
	do	3 carbines for minor Chiefs.....	40 00			
	do	57,600 cartridges.....	40 00			
	do	40 kegs powder.....	280 00			
	do	32,000 gun caps.....	20 00			
	do	2,240 lbs. ball.....	8 00			
	T. G. Power & Bro.....	Bullets.....	1 25			
	J. Melsett.....	410 lbs. ammunition.....	13 00			
	Klinschmidt Bros.....	6 doz. fish hooks.....	15 00			
	L. G. Baker & Co.....	1 box do.....	36 35			
	do	Ammunition.....	5 00			
	E. Wills.....	2 fishing nets.....	154 14			
	T. C. Power & Bro.....	Ammunition.....	5 00			
	do	Pair of steelyards.....	159 14			
	N. W. Mounted Police.....	Auger handles, knives, &c.....	5,007 92			
		Total Expenditure, Treaty No. 7.				

Total Expenditure, Manitoba and North-West.....	0,277 64
Unexpended balance of credit.....	7,192 36

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
 OTTAWA, 30th June, 1880.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

C.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Vote 165.....		PROVISIONS FOR INDIANS ASSEMBLED TO RECEIVE ANNUITIES; AND ALSO FOR RELIEF ACCORDED UNDER THE TREATIES.		56,930 00 84,452 00		
\$		Legislative appropriation for 1879-80. Supplementary Estimates Supply Bill, Schedule A. To be provided for by the Supplementary Estimates under the authority of His Excellency the Governor General's War-rant, the issue of which was recommended by Order in Council dated 16th June, 1880.		16,190 22		157,572 22
		EXPENDITURE. For Treaty No. 1.				
	Kavanagh Bros. do do do Geo. Wishart & Co do do do do do do do do	For 37 brls. pork 5 half brls. pork 268 sacks flour 180 extra flour sacks 730 lbs. tea..... 400 lbs. tobacco..... 16 sacks flour..... 4 brls. pork..... 19 lbs. tobacco..... 46 lbs. tea..... Freight of 2,025 lbs. to Lower Fort..... do 3,046 do Portage la Prairie.....		582 75 41 90 522 60 42 63 240 00 174 00 41 60 62 00 8 27 16 10 5 06 22 85		
		Total Expenditure, Treaty No. 1.....		1,75 7		
	Kavanagh Bros. do do	For Treaty No. 2. For 8 brls. pork..... 3 half brls. pork..... 16 sacks flour.....		136 00 25 14 31 20		

Geo. Wishart & Co.....	191 lbs. tea.....	61 13	688 12		
W. H. Lyon.....	96 lbs. tobacco.....	41 78			
D. McRae.....	Freight of 2,024 lbs. to Manitoba House.....	50 60			
W. Smith.....	106 sacks flour, delivered at various points within Treaty No. 2.....	332 30			
	Total Expenditure, Treaty No. 2.....				
	<i>For Treaty No. 3.</i>				
Kavanagh Bros.....	For 7 brls. pork.....	110 25			
do.....	31 half brls. pork.....	259 78			
do.....	180 sacks flour.....	351 00			
Geo. Wishart & Co.....	446 lbs. tea.....	142 72			
W. H. Lyon.....	223 lbs. tobacco.....	97 00			
	<i>The undermentioned articles were purchased for the four Bands under Treaty No. 3, within the Thunder Bay District.</i>				
M. Street & Bro.....	For 2 brls. flour... ..	12 00			
do.....	2 brls. pork.....	31 00			
do.....	76 lbs. tobacco.....	38 00			
do.....	4 lbs. tea.....	3 00			
J. Christensen.....	Matches, &c.....	1 97			
	Sundry small supplies furnished to Agent Mathews at Lac Millie Lacs, in May, June, July and August, 1879.....				
Kavanagh Bros.....	Freight of 1,797 lbs. to Mattawan.....	10 55	1,970 70		
do.....	do 4,801 lbs. to Lac Seul.....	89 83			
do.....	do 9,049 lbs. to Couchiching.....	552 11			
	Total Expenditure, Treaty No. 3.....	271 47			
	<i>For Treaty No. 5.</i>				
Kavanagh Bros.....	For 27 brls. pork.....	425 25			
do.....	5 half brls. pork.....	41 80			
do.....	236 sacks flour.....	460 20			
Geo. Wishart & Co.....	588 lbs. tea.....	188 16			
W. H. Lyon.....	292 lbs. tobacco.....	127 00			
Kavanagh Bros.....	Payment of freighting account, Treaty No. 5.....	600 00			
	Total Expenditure, Treaty No. 5.....	1,842 51			
	Carried forward.....			6,241 09	157,572 23

C.—INDIANS OF MANTOBA AND NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Vote 165.....		Brought forward.....		5,241 09	157,572 22
		EXPENDITURE—Continued.			
		For Treaty No. 4.			
	Kavanagh Bros.....	For 13,500 lbs. flour.....	320 63		
	W. H. Lyon.....	1,220 lbs. sugar.....	150 98		
	Geo. Wishart & Co.....	805 lbs. tea.....	257 60		
	W. H. Lyon.....	695 lbs. tobacco.....	302 32		
	W. Smith.....	180 sacks flour at Qu Appelle.....	750 00		
	do.....	24 do Touchwood Hills.....	117 60		
	do.....	8 do Pelly.....	40 00		
	do.....	20 do Ellice.....	75 60		
	W. H. Lyon & Co.....	8,500 lbs. Bacon.....	796 87		
	Hudson Bay Co.....	Supplies at Fort Walsh during annuity payments—			
		100 sacks flour.....	592 00		
		32,225 lbs. flour.....	2,175 18		
		500 lbs. tea.....	195 00		
		181 do.....	81 45		
		600 lbs. sugar.....	88 50		
		720 do.....	108 00		
		1,500 lbs. beef.....	85 95		
		12,476 do.....	623 80		
		8,950 lbs. pemican.....	895 00		
		7,534 lbs. dried meat.....	753 40		
		622 lbs. tobacco.....	466 50		
		Hauling 35 loads.....	105 00		
		Hauling 5 loads.....	10 00		
	W. H. Lyon.....	6,000 lbs. bacon.....	592 50		
	do.....	390 sacks flour.....	1,014 00		
	do.....	390 extra sacks.....	39 00		
	Hudson Bay Co.....	45,814 lbs. flour.....	2,962 17		
	do.....	775 lbs. tea.....	568 94		
	do.....	4,494 lbs. tobacco.....	3 4 22		
	do.....	1,788 lbs. sugar.....	466 15		
	do.....	18,168 lbs. beef.....	2,219 77		

Hudson Bay Co.	1 ox	75 00
do	2,010 lbs. pemmican	511 47
do	7 lbs. dried meat	0 84
W. H. Lyon.	Freight of 10,761 lbs. to Qu'Appelle	371 25
do	do 3,877 do Touchwood Hills	151 20
do	do 4,021 do Swan River	136 71
J. McKay	Beef delivered—4,517 lbs. at Touchwood Hills; 13,618 lbs. at Qu'Appelle; 10,919 lbs. at Ellice; in all 29,054 lbs.	3,490 08
do	Care of cattle	10 00
E. T. McKay	Herd and butchering at Fort Walsh	93 75
J. Carr	do	29 34
E. Davis	Herd	5 00
A. McDonald	13,000 lbs flour	324 00
Hudson Bay Co.	do	36 00
do	150 lbs. pork	37 50
do	15 lbs. tea	15 00
do	7½ lbs. tobacco	7 50
do	Flour, pemmican, potatoes, &c., furnished during seed time to Indians at Qu'Appelle, Touchwood Hills, Forts Ellice and Pelly	2,248 59
do	10,000 lbs. bacon, delivered at Ellice	1,345 00
W. H. Lyon	Freight of 2,000 lbs. flour to Touchwood Hills	78 00
do	do 4,521 lbs. flour and bacon to Ellice	108 50
do	do 10,569 lbs. bacon to Carlton	554 87
do	do Less—Deducted for short delivery	25 74
Hudson Bay Co.	Supplies to Agent McDonald while paying annuities	539 13
Geo. Fisher	do	65 53
W. H. Lyon	do	11 47
do	Freight of 5,65½ lbs. bacon, Winnipeg to Edmonton	388 30
do	do Less—Deducted for short delivery	177 09
Hudson Bay Co.	2 sacks flour	14 00
do	5 lbs. tea	5 00
do	10 lbs. sugar	2 00
do	5 lbs. tobacco	5 00
do	60 lbs. tea	45 00
do	30 lbs. tobacco	30 00
W. H. Lyon	Freight of 10 sacks flour to Ellice	24 00
Total Expenditure, Treaty No. 4.		27,865 35
For Treaty No. 6.		
W. H. Lyon	For 1,219 lbs. crushed sugar	150 85
Geo. Wishart & Co.	778 lbs. tea	248 96
Carried forward		399 81
		34,103 44
		157,572 22

C.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Vote 165.		Brought forward.....	399	81	34,106	44
		EXPENDITURE—Continued.				
		Treaty No. 6—Concluded.				
	W. H. Lyon.....	For 563 lbs. tobacco.....	244	90		
	do	39,500 lbs. bacon.....	3,763	13		
	J. Todd.....	Driving beef cattle.....	96	00		
	J. Longmore.....	Freight of 6,400 lbs. provisions.....	45	30		
	B. Latond.....	do 3,624 do.....	2,449	00		
	L. Beaupré.....	Sundry payments for beef supplied under contract.....	687	59		
	Norris & Logan.....	7,750 lbs. beef.....	276	75		
	Lamoureaux Eros.....	3,075 do.....	18	75		
	Hudson Bay Co.....	50 lbs. sugar.....	7	50		
	do	10 lbs. tobacco.....	140	00		
	do	14 bags flour.....	13	50		
	do	6 packages tobacco.....	0	81		
	do	4½ lbs. pummican.....	3	38		
	do	4½ lbs. tea.....	230	00		
	do	23 bags flour.....	24	80		
	do	Sundry small supplies.....	2,910	50		
	do	46,100 lbs. flour.....	138	30		
	do	461 bags for flour.....	39	50		
	C. Smith.....	66 lbs. tea.....	235	00		
	do	60 lbs. tobacco.....	13	00		
	do	15 bags flour.....	110	22		
	J. Todd.....	Herding beef cattle.....	129	35		
	P. Batteldine.....	409 lbs. tea.....	49	28		
	do	501 lbs. sugar.....	27	50		
	do	235 lbs. tea.....	22	95		
	do	224 lbs. sugar.....	129	35		
	do	50 lbs. tobacco.....	49	28		
	do	Freight of 1,755 lbs. from Battleford to Sounding Lake and Fort Pitt.....	27	50		
	J. Longmore.....	Freight of 306 lbs. from Battleford to Sounding Lake.....	22	95		
	O. Poyack.....	Herding beef cattle.....	4	57		
			8	00		
			157,572	22		

G. A. Simpson.....	63 lbs. tea.....	37 80
do	100 lbs. sugar.....	23 00
do	237 lbs. bacon.....	52 14
do	200 lbs. flour.....	12 00
P. Ballentine.....	Driving beef cattle from Carlton to Prince Albert.....	50 00
J. Drevor.....	1 beef ox for Indians, Carlton.....	65 00
I. G. Baker & Co.....	381 lbs. beef.....	25 27
Hudson Bay Co.....	9,200 lbs. flour.....	368 60
do	3,210 do	176 55
do	800 do	48 00
do	50,965 do	3,569 72
do	Freight on 3,000 lbs. flour.....	45 00
do	473½ lbs. tea to Inspector Walker.....	355 12
do	85 lbs. sugar.....	31 85
do	827½ lbs. sugar.....	206 87
do	447½ lbs. tobacco.....	3 15 02
do	983 lbs. bacon.....	245 75
do	535 lbs pemmican.....	133 75
do	2,076 lbs. flour.....	124 56
N.-W. Mounted Police.....	4 beef oxen, Carlton.....	240 00
M. Henderson.....	910 lbs. flour.....	54 69
N.-W. Mounted Police.....	66 lbs. beef.....	6 69
do	25 lbs. bacon.....	6 23
do	10 lbs. tea.....	6 00
Mahoney & McDonald.....	50 lbs. bacon and pemmican.....	12 50
do	5 lbs. flour.....	0 50
Stobart, Eden & Co.....	41½ lbs. tobacco.....	33 00
do	25 lbs. tea.....	18 76
do	186 lbs. flour.....	13 80
Hudson Bay Co.....	Sundry small supplies.....	12 99
do	760 lbs. flour.....	53 20
do	1 bottle vinegar.....	1 25
I. G. Baker & Co.....	126 sacks flour.....	819 60
do	Less—Price of 17 beef hides.....	42 50
T. C. Power & Bro.....	50 sacks flour.....	776 50
Louis Rouselle.....	Driving beef cattle.....	387 50
Jas. House.....	do	26 00
John London.....	do	10 00
do	do	35 00
E. Brisbois.....	do	70 00
I. G. Baker & Co.....	3,073 lbs. beef.....	184 38
J. Armstrong.....	10,385 do	519 25
H. Main.....	2,216 do	110 80
I. Cather.....	Herdling beef cattle.....	50 00
O. H. Morgan.....	6,683 lbs. beef.....	334 15
J. H. Gamble.....	20 lbs. bread.....	2 40
I. G. Baker & Co.....	400 sacks flour.....	1,184 00
Carried forward.....		22,456 08
		34,108 44
		157,572 22

C.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Vote 165.		Brought forward	22,456 08	34,106 44	.....	157,572 22
		EXPENDITURE—Continued. Treaty No. 6—Concluded				
	L. G. Baker & Co.	For 62½ lbs. tea.....	242 58			
	do	1,000 lbs. sugar.....	147 40			
	do	3,370 lbs. beef.....	1,254 80			
	W. Charrette.....	Driving beef cattle to Carlton.....	40 00			
	Estate of A. Smith.....	Beef ox.....	60 00			
	James Reid.....	950 lbs. beef.....	114 00			
	G. Marchand.....	Herdling beef cattle.....	109 50			
	L. Beaupre.....	30,672 lbs. beef.....	2,147 04			
	do	Of which 11,531 were in excess of the quantity contracted for, at 2cts. per lb. extra.....	230 62			
	Lieut.-Governor Laird.....	603 lbs. beef.....	48 24			
	John Jim.....	Freight of 2,673 lbs. flour.....	48 96			
	P. Balford.....	35 lbs. pork.....	8 75			
	Hudson Bay Co.	1,200 lbs. beef during payments at Pelly.....	144 00			
	do	7 bags flour do do.....	56 00			
	do	27 lbs. tea do do.....	27 00			
	do	8½ lbs. tobacco.....	8 50			
	Stobart, Eden & Co.....	3 beef oxen.....	180 00			
	W. H. Lyon.....	Balance due him for freight of bacon to Edmonton.....	175 51			
	do	Freight of 4,319 lbs. bacon to Victoria.....	402 28			
	do	do 6,653½ do Pitt.....	532 20			
	Hudson Bay Co.	5 bags of flour at Edmonton.....	41 50			
	E. H. Mamsell.....	1 beef ox for payments at Prince Albert.....	50 00			
	W. Oliver.....	Heifer killed for beef.....	15 95			
	S. K. Savage.....	Herdling beef cattle.....	16 00			
	G. Marchand.....	Searching for beef cattle.....	3 25			
	Hudson Bay Co.	10 bags flour—Prince Albert annuity payments.....	80 00			
	J. Stevenson.....	Freight on 1,000 lbs. beef—Battleford to Carlton.....	15 00			
	J. Longmore.....	do 5,209 lbs. flour and beef—Battleford to Pitt.....	104 18			
	N. Delorme.....	do 2,100 do to Pitt.....	182 00			
	J. Saunders.....	do 3,100 do do.....	62 00			

C. Pruden	do	1,000	do	do	20 00
J. Saunders	Advance on account, freight	3,600 lbs. flour to Pitt	10 00		
F. Prinot	Freight on	1,502 lbs. beef—Prince Albert to Carlton	7 51		
O. Pruden	do	3,389 lbs. flour to Pitt	67 78		
Norris & Logan	300 lbs. beef		27 00		
L. Beaupre	Balance alleged to be due him on beef		1,181 32		
J. Stevenson	Freight of	7,029 lbs. flour—Battleford to Pitt	140 58		
B. Lealord	do	4,915 do do	98 30		
Hudson Bay Co.	Barley		33 75		
				31,189 71	
Total Expenditure, Treaty No. 6.					
<i>For Treaty No. 7.</i>					
L. G. Baker & Co.	For 25 sacks flour, for Battleford		193 75		
W. H. Lyon	500 lbs. tobacco		217 50		
I. G. Baker & Co	100 sacks flour, delivered at Fort McLeod		592 00		
do	17,433 lbs. of beef at Calgary		1,220 31		
do	Less amount deducted by Mr. Dewdney		100 00		
O. H. Morgan & Co.	14,038 lbs. beef for Pieigans		1,120 31		
J. Smith	18,999 do do		631 62		
O. S. Main	10,918 do do		654 95		
T. C. Power & Bro.	Flour, sugar and biscuit		645 80		
do	8 sacks flour		187 50		
do	3 do		62 00		
I. G. Baker & Co.	Teaming	7,257 lbs, McLeod to Piegan Reserve	24 00		
N. Olsen	6 lbs. tea		50 80		
A. La Chappelle	1 lb. tobacco		6 00		
C. Smith	13 packages tobacco		1 00		
R. Bone	Herd beef cattle 14 days		39 00		
D. McDougall	6 head do for Stonies		28 00		
J. H. Gamble	Bread		240 00		
Hudson Bay Co.	Tea, beef and flour at Battleford		4 80		
I. G. Baker & Co.	170,000 lbs. beef		31 00		
do	3,287 do for Stonies		5,610 00		
D. McDougall	Freight of	2,450 lbs	188 34		
M. Olsen	7,772 lbs. beef		36 75		
J. H. Murray	2,519 do		349 74		
J. Coburn	Freight of	2,500 lbs. flour	113 35		
I. G. Baker & Co.	1,864 lbs. beef for starving Indians at Calgary		25 00		
do	Driving and butchering same		111 84		
			39 00		
				11 304 45	
				76,600 30	
					157,572 22

C.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Vote 165.....		Brought forward.....		76,800 30	157,572 22
		PROVISIONS SUPPLIED TO THE FARMING INSTRUCTORS GENERALLY UNDER CONTRACT WITH KAVANAGH BROS.			
		For 182 barrels mess pork.....	3,640 00		
		663 bags flour, double bags.....	2,071 88		
		4,780 lbs. tea.....	2,152 80		
		Sewing and roping chests.....	821 69		
		6,363 lbs. sugar, in iron-hooped barrels.....	102 70		
		13 brls. salt do.....	50 70		
		13 boxes pepper do.....	783 67		
		52 brls. dried apples do.....	214 50		
		39 boxes soap do.....	57 98		
		52 jars mustard.....	3,057 60		
		39 cases pressed vegetables.....	478 40		
		26 brls. split peas.....	253 50		
		39 bags beans, double bags.....	223 60		
		13 boxes blasting powder.....	109 20		
		13 cases matches.....	483 86		
		21 sacks rice, double bags.....	20 00		
		250 lbs. beef for Sherrin.....		14,523 88	
		Total Expenditure.....			
		PROVISIONS SUPPLIED DESTITUTE INDIANS.			
		For Fort Walsh, 376½ lbs. tea.....	227 36		
		do do.....	16 48		
		114½ lbs. sugar.....	659 95		
		9,400 lbs. flour.....	50 51		
		147½ lbs. tobacco.....	168 17		
		240 do.....	9 60		
		80 lbs. bacon.....	143 00		
		2,860 lbs. beef.....	16 50		
		110 lbs. biscuit.....	56 09		
		Sundries.....	4 82		
		Supplies given to destitute family at Fort Alexander.....			
		Hudson Bay Co.....			
		N. W. Mounted Police.....			
		do do.....			
		do do.....			
		do do.....			
		do do.....			
		do do.....			
		do do.....			
		do do.....			
		do do.....			
		do do.....			
		do do.....			

Mahoney & McDonald.....	Sundry miscellaneous supplies furnished starving Indians in July and August, 1879.....	1,234 52
Hudson Bay Co.....	Sundry miscellaneous supplies for starving Indians in the Saskatchewan District.....	979 87
do	4 brls. pork.....	68 00
do	11 1/2 lbs. tobacco.....	48 50
do	15 sacks flour.....	39 00
I. G. Baker & Co.....	10 oxen for starving Indians at Blackfoot Crossing.....	300 00
do	169,911 lbs. beef delivered at Walsh for use in winter.....	8,495 55
N. W. Mounted Police.....	1,504 1/2 lbs. beef.....	151 65
J. Monroe.....	10 head of cattle.....	141 61
I. G. Baker & Co.....	Sundries supplied through Agent McDonald for starving Indians, Treaty No. 4.....	300 00
I. G. Baker & Co.....	1,000 sacks flour delivered at McLeod for winter use.....	606 05
do	446,660 lbs. beef, on foot, for winter use at McLeod.....	5,225 00
do	1,000 sacks flour at Walsh for winter use.....	11,163 50
I. G. Baker & Co.....	Sundry small supplies at Walsh.....	4,975 00
do	Provisions issued to Three Bulls' bands.....	296 40
do	3,810 lbs. beef at McLeod.....	267 75
Hudson Bay Co.....	Supplies issued to Indians of Treaty 4.....	190 50
do	Supplies issued to needy bands at Fort Pelly.....	1,037 88
I. G. Baker & Co.....	Sundry supplies to needy bands at Fort Walsh.....	66 47
W. H. Lyon.....	7 barrels pork.....	35 56
do	Cartage.....	133 00
do	90 lbs. pork.....	1 00
do	29 sacks flour.....	8 55
D. H. McMillan.....	168 lbs. beef.....	85 28
Johnson, Rocan & Co.....	64 lbs. tea.....	18 48
Hudson Bay Co.....	Sundries.....	23 04
do	2,270 lbs. beef at McLeod.....	59 80
H. Main.....	2,378 do do.....	113 50
O. S. Main.....	100 lbs. tobacco.....	118 90
I. G. Baker & Co.....	Supplies issued at Wood Mountain and Forts Walsh and Calgary, from May to November, 1879.....	46 59
N. W. Mounted Police.....	500 sacks flour, Fort Walsh.....	1,489 39
do	Buty at 25c. per sack.....	3,160 00
I. G. Baker & Co.....	3,904 lbs. beef.....	125 00
O. S. Main.....	Issues from police stores.....	195 20
N. W. Mounted Police.....	5 brls. pork.....	405 37
W. H. Lyon.....	9 sacks flour.....	91 25
do	25 lbs. tobacco.....	24 75
do	10 sacks flour.....	11 25
T. A. Newman.....	Freight of 698 lbs. to St. Peters.....	25 00
W. Scott.....	do 2,183 do.....	3 49
Hudson Bay Co.....	20 lbs. tea.....	5 45
G. Newcomb.....	Railway freight and cartage.....	7 20
	Carried forward.....	3 28
		43,155 56
		91,124 18
		157,572 22

6.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Vote 165.....	N. W. Mounted Police.....	Brought forward.....	43,155 56	91,124 18	.....	157,572 22
		PROVISIONS SUPPLIED DESTITUTE INDIANS—Continued.				
	For Food supplies issued at Cypress Hills, Wood Mountain, and Forts Calgary and McLeod, from December, 1879, to February, 1880.....		206 24			
	D. McMillan.....	20 sacks flour, Fisher River, Treaty 6.....	68 00			
	W. F. Alloway.....	Freight of above from Winnipeg.....	83 00			
	R. Ballock.....	8 sacks flour, St. Peters.....	18 00			
	do.....	100 lbs. mess pork do.....	15 00			
	do.....	20 " tobacco do.....	11 00			
	do.....	10 " tea do.....	6 00			
	N. W. Mounted Police.....	Sundry supplies issued by order, Mr. Dewdney.....	488 31			
	L. Beauré.....	12 head cattle for Calgary.....	480 00			
	do.....	3,009 lbs. beef.....	184 72			
	O. S. Main.....	" at McLeod.....	308 16			
	N. Sherrin.....	2 meals to starving Indians.....	5 00			
	O. S. Main.....	2,469 lbs. beef at McLeod.....	135 79			
	L. G. Baker & Co.....	Bacon, beef and bread, issued at McLeod in 1879.....	916 27			
	do.....	Tobacco, &c., at Bow River.....	0 85			
	J. Monroe.....	Freight of 4,500 lbs. flour for McLeod.....	67 50			
	L. Beauré.....	4 head cattle for Stonies.....	120 00			
	L. G. Baker & Co.....	4,983 lbs. beef do.....	288 98			
	Rousell.....	Freight of 800 lbs. flour.....	10 00			
	W. F. Parker.....	Driving 25 head cattle.—Indians at Morleyville.....	4 10			
	H. L. Reynolds.....	Sundries to sick and destitute.....	80 00			
	W. H. Lyon.....	143 lbs. tea.....	48 62			
	do.....	40 " tobacco.....	17 40			
	F. Ogletree.....	Freight and storage on 4 packages pork.....	2 55			
	Stobart, Eden & Co.....	Sundry supplies, flour, tea, and sugar.....	67 09			
	Hudson Bay Co.....	Sundries at Victoria.....	319 80			
	H. S. Moore.....	300 sacks flour, Fort Pitt.....	2,250 00			
	do.....	do Battleford.....	6,625 00			
	do.....	do Carleton.....	585 00			
	do.....	do Prince Albert.....	204 00			
						5,664 00

		48 96	91,124 18	157,572 23
Less—Paid John Jim				
P. C. Pembrun,	5,000 whitefish,	8,615 04		
Hudson Bay Co.	Sundries supplied at Fort Pitt	250 00		
E. Arcand	Freight on 421 lbs. beef,	61 35		
K. McDonald	86 lbs. pork	2 11		
R. McKinnon,	872 lbs. beef	15 48		
P. Ballendine,	Sundry supplies,	87 20		
North-West Mounted Police	125 lbs. beef	54 28		
K. McDonald	680 do	10 00		
J. Sayers	Freight on 1,500 lbs. flour to Eagle Hills,	68 00		
J. Pritchard	do bacon to Eagle Hills	10 00		
do	do 1,488 lbs. provisions to Eagle Hills,	16 00		
Hudson Bay Co.	Sundry supplies to various bands between 7th November, 1878, and 14th January, 1880	10 00		
P. Ballendine,	Sundries to starving Indians,	2,036 23		
C. Fraser, per F. A.	195 lbs. beef	28 64		
D. Villebrun	350 whitefish,	23 40		
Stobart, Eden & Co.	Flour and tobacco to starving Indians,	27 50		
do	do	1 40		
W. Eyahcockachim,	Freight of 2,085 lbs. flour to Eagle Hills,	3 20		
J. Pritchard	do	15 50		
Norris & Logan,	do bacon and flour	11 00		
Hudson Bay Co.	79 lbs. pork	9 48		
do	Sundries to starving Indians	808 66		
J. Pruden	do	1,006 12		
Norris & Logan	Fish, potafoes, tea and tobacco	77 64		
do	102 sacks flour for Edmonton	918 00		
do	172 do	918 00		
do	102 do Victoria	994 50		
Hudson Bay Co.	do	994 50		
J. Lamoreaux	1 bag flour to Mesquito	7 00		
do	100 lbs. wheat flour,	10 00		
do	580 lbs. barley flour	33 00		
G. Gagnon,	4 sacks	4 00		
North-West Mounted Police	735 lbs. beef	88 20		
P. Ballendine	8 39 do	69 52		
J. Pritchard	5 1 lbs. tea,	34 22		
J. Longmore,	Freight of 2,285 lbs. flour, &c., to Eagle Hills	18 71		
Norris & Logan,	Advance on account of freighting	20 00		
G. Gagnon,	1,205½ lbs. beef,	144 68		
Wm. Cnst	253 do	30 36		
Hudson Bay Co.	1,421 do	170 62		
F. Olivet,	Sundries at Fort Pitt,	159 15		
	262 lbs. beef	31 44		
Carried forward,		65,066 96	91,124 18	157,572 23

C.—INDIANS, MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Vote 165.....		Brought forward.....	65,066 96	91,124 18		157,572 22
		PROVISIONS SUPPLIED DESTITUTE INDIANS—Concluded.				
	A. Mallette.....	For 463 lbs. beef.....	55 56			
	Norris & Logan.....	25 bags flour.....	250 00			
	Wm. Cusit.....	1,169 lbs. beef.....	140 28			
	Norris & Logan.....	1,074 do.....	128 88			
	F. François, per F. Oliver.....	Two beef oxen.....	170 00			
	P. Ballantine.....	Sundry supplies.....	64 21			
	Hudson Bay Co.	Five lbs. tea.....	3 75			
	R. McKernan.....	Sundry provisions.....	13 32			
	P. Ballantine.....	do.....	28 03			
	Mahoney & McDonald.....	do.....	18 38			
	Stohart, Eden & Co.....	do.....	257 12			
	J. Stevenson.....	Freighting provisions.....	8 40			
	J. Longmore.....	do.....	9 00			
	do.....	600 lbs. flour.....	85 40			
	N. Laundry.....	do.....	1 71			
	J. Pritchard.....	do.....	99 04			
	G. Marchand.....	do.....	58 00			
		Total Expenditure, destitute Indians.....	66,448 04		157,572 22	157,572 22
		Total Expenditure, Vote 165.....				

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1880.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

D.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Vote 166.		TRIENNIAL SUPPLY OF CLOTHING, TREATIES NOS. 3 AND 6.			5,520 00	
		Legislative appropriation for 1879-80. To be provided for by the Supplementary Estimates under the authority of His Excellency the Governor-General's warrant, the issue of which was recommended by Order in Council, dated the 16th June, 1880.			122 27	5,642 27
		<i>Expenditure.</i>				
	Warden, Kingston Penitentiary.	Triennial supply of clothing for Chiefs and Headmen of Treaties Nos. 3 and 6, as follows:—				
		For 60 Chiefs' coats			630 00	
		60 pairs Chiefs' trousers			1,805 00	
		190 Headmen's do			126 00	
		250 flannel shirts			380 00	
		250 black silk handkerchiefs			475 00	
		250 pairs long kip boots			312 50	
		250 pairs woollen socks			1,125 00	
		250 leather belts			65 00	
		60 felt hats for Chiefs			100 00	
		190 do Headmen			95 00	
		Cases and packing			237 50	
		Freight of clothing, from Winnipeg to Doghead			49 00	
		Freight of 869 lbs, from Winnipeg to Couchiching			1 00	
		Sundry articles of clothing			25 77	
		3 pairs socks			24 00	
		19 coats			1 50	
		Total Expenditure.			190 00	5,642 27

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
 OTTAWA, 30th June, 1880.
 ROBERT SINCLAIR, Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNETT,
 Deputy Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs.

E.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Vote 167.....		SALARIES OF SCHOOL TEACHERS AND COST OF SCHOOL BUILDINGS.				11,000 00
		Legislative appropriation for 1879-80.....				
		<i>Expenditure.</i>				
	J. R. Settee.....	For Salary as Teacher at Little Touchwood Hills for March, June, September and December quarters, 1879, and March quarter, 1880.....	174 00			
	Sœur Langelier.....	do Teacher at Isle à la Croisse, from 1st June, 1879, to 31st March, 1880.....	300 00			
	Sisters Blanche and St. Geneviève.....	do Teachers at St. Albert, from 1st June, 1878, to 31st March, 1880.....	600 00			
	J. H. Rutan.....	do Teacher at Rossville, June quarter, 1878.....	75 00			
	Ed. Papankis.....	do Teacher at Rossville, for March and September quarters, 1879.....	150 00			
	W. Dennett.....	do Teacher at Brokenhead River, from 1st December, 1878, to 31st March, 1880.....	276 00			
	D. McDonald.....	do Teacher at the "Pas," for June quarter, 1879.....	72 00			
	R. Jefferson.....	do Teacher at Eagle Hills, for September quarter, 1879, and March quarter, 1880.....	78 00			
	Jules Farbournet.....	do Teacher at Fort Alexander, from 1st September, 1879, to 31st March, 1880.....	112 50			
	James Asham.....	do Teacher at Ebb and Flow Lake, from 1st Sept., 1879, to 31st March, 1880.....	216 00			
	Benj. Thom.....	do Teacher at Little Saskatchewan, for September quarter, 1879, and March quarter, 1880.....	66 00			
	W. Anderson.....	do Teacher at Fairford River, from 1st September, 1879, to 31st March, 1880.....	222 00			
	H. A. Ross.....	do Teacher at St. Peter's, South, from 1st September, 1879, to 31st March, 1880.....	112 50			
	E. Hawber.....	do Teacher at North St. Peter's, from 1st September, 1879, to 31st March, 1880.....	112 50			
		Less—Amount of cheque No. 13, refunded.....	37 50			
			75 00			

John Hall.....	Salary as Teacher at Fort Alexander, for 5 months to 31st March, 1880.....	89 00		
P. Storr.....	do Teacher at Lake St. Martin, for March quarter, 1880.....	66 00	2,684 00	
Education Department of Ontario.....	School books.....	5 40		
do.....	Two dozen slates for St. Peter's School.....	2 40		
do.....	School material for Fort Alexander.....	37 79		
J. Durie & Son.....	Books for St. Peter's Schools, North and South.....	29 89		
do.....	Material for schools within Treaty No. 2.....	54 30		
do.....	Material for Little Touchwood Hills.....	5 61		
Rev. H. Cochrane.....	Books for "Pas" School.....	30 06	165 45	
	Total Expenditure, Vote 167.....			2,849 45
	Unexpended Balance.....			8,150 55

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1880.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

F.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERV CE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Vote 168.....		SURVEYS OF INDIAN RESERVES.			15,000 00	
		Legislative appropriation for 1870-80 To be provided for by Supplementary Estimates under the authority of His Excellency the Governor General's Warrant, the issue of which was recommended by Order in Council, dated the 16th June, 1880.....			4,131 28	19,131 28
		EXPENDITURE. Within Treaty No. 3.				
	C. F. Miles, D.L.S.	For Expenses in connection with the survey of certain reserves.....		3,175 03		
	A. H. Vaughan, D.L.S....	Similar service.....		3,736 21		
		Total Expenditure within Treaty No. 3			6,911 30	
		Within Treaty No. 6.				
	G. A. Simpson, D.L.S.....	For Expenses in connection with the survey of certain reserves.....		5,070 70		
	J. L. Reid, D.L.S.....	Survey of the Duck Lake Reserve.....		117 00		
	J. Adams.....	Tents for Geo. A. Simpson.....		94 00		
	J. Foster.....	Instruments for do		69 00		
		Total Expenditure within Treaty No. 6			5,350 70	
		Within Treaty No. 7.				
	J. C. Nelson, D.L.S.	For Expenses in connection with the survey of certain reserves			1,030 81	
	A. P. Patrick, D.L.S.	Draft on Baker & Co., for account of certain surveys.....		5,468 52		
	do	154 days interest thereon.....		55 70		

do	Rations obtained from Baker & Co	207 00		
do	Clothing do	25 25		
do	Horse do	82 00		
	Stobart, Eden & Co		5,838 47	
	Total Expenditure within Treaty No. 1			6,869 28
				19,131 28

I. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1880.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

C.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Vote 169.....		GENERAL EXPENSES IN MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.				
		For Legislative appropriation for 1879-80.....			39,435 00	
		Supplementary Estimates, to provide for the erection of houses and barns for the use of the Instructors in husbandry in Manitoba.....			2,500 00	
		Supplementary Estimates, to provide for the erection of houses and barns for the use of Instructors in the North-West.....			15,000 00	
		Supplementary Estimates, for expenditure in connection with the establishment of Government and Indian Farms and Surveys.....			47,498 00	
		To be provided for by the Supplementary Estimates, under the authority of His Excellency the Governor General's Warrant, the issue of which was recommended by Order in Council, dated 15th June, 1880.....			19,556 23	123,989 23
		EXPENDITURE.				
		Salaries.				
		For Salary for 12 months, to 30th June, 1880.....				
	R. J. N. Pither.....	do	980 00	Pay.	20 00	Super-annuation.
	J. F. Graham.....	do	1,176 00		24 80	
	H. Martineau.....	do	980 00		20 00	
	Geo. Young.....	do	980 00		20 00	
	Geo. McPherson.....	do	980 00		20 00	
	A. McKay.....	do	980 00		20 00	
	A. McDonald.....	do	980 00		20 00	
	W. P. Clarke.....	do	980 00		20 00	
	W. L. Orde.....	do	1,372 00		28 00	
	F. Ogilvie.....	do	688 00		12 00	
	G. Newcomb.....	do	197 50		2 50	
	N. Chastellaine.....	do	246 88		3 12	
	D. Hagerly.....	do	1,761 00		36 00	
	M. G. Dickieson.....	do for September Quarter, 1880.....	343 00		7 00	
	N. T. McLeod.....	do 24th February to 30th June, 1880.....	316 10		6 46	13,122 50

E. Dewdney	do from 17th May, 1879, to 30th June, 1880	3,593 84
E. T. Galt	do do 23rd August, 1879, to 31st March, 1880	607 81
M. St. John	do do 1st to 21st July, 1879	66 57
M. G. Dickeson	do for services as Acting Superintendent	239 05
L. J. A. Leveque	do do for 11 months to 31st May	66 00
J. P. Wright	do do	5 00 00
T. Nixon	do do for July, 1879	104 17
R. H. Mathews	do do from 1st July, 1879, to 30th June, 1880	725 86
D. S. Curry	Clerical services	406 99
J. G. Stewart	Salary as Indian Agent	476 47
T. T. Quinn	Clerical services, 9 months from 15th September	475 00
D. McIver	Services as Interpreter	5 7 50
D. C. Scott	Clerical services	139 50
P. Ballendine	In interpreting	32 00
J. Longmore	do	32 50
J. M. Child	do	73 00
M. Cumming	do	69 00
P. Hourie	do	41 60
J. M. Chabot	do	60 00
J. L'Heureuse	do	40 00
P. Robinson	do	2 00 00
Chiquette	do	7 00
M. A. Sinclair	do	3 00
Chief Prince	do	2 00
Stobart, Eden & Co.	To pay for Interpreting	4 00
P. Langess	Interpreting	6 00
S. Ballendine	Guide	53 00
J. Spencer	do	60 00
O. Sandoval	do	15 00
Hudson Bay Co.	To pay Guide	14 55
J. Ross	Messenger	25 00
G. H. Kerr	Assistant to Agent McKay	148 00
M. Cumming	do Ogletree	10 00
A. E. Forget	Secretary to Conference	36 00
J. Newland	Clerical services	40 50
W. E. Jones	do	352 50
A. McDonald	do	70 50
J. McDonald	do	109 50
H. Newell	do	25 00
J. A. McEae	do	20 00
H. J. Brook	do	25 00
H. Richardson	do	20 00
W. J. Read	do	14 20
J. Price	do	32 00
McDonald	Pay as Storeman	390 00
G. D. Gopsill	Clerical services	32 00

23,964 17

23,964 17

123,989 23

Carried forward

G.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
to No. 169.....		Brought forward.....		23,964 17		123,089 23
		EXPENDITURE—Continued.				
	E. McColl.....	For Travelling expenses.....		988 96		
	W. L. Orde.....	do		300 00		
	N. T. McLeod.....	do		58 40		
	J. E. Graham.....	do		20 00		
	J. G. Stewart.....	do		388 46		
	R. J. N. Pither.....	do		451 00		
	H. Martineau.....	do		941 00		
	F. Ogietree.....	do		201 50		
	D. Young.....	do		1,215 03		
	A. McDonald.....	do		1,463 00		
	A. McKay.....	do		2,042 50		
	G. Newcomb.....	do		67 50		
	G. McPherson, sen.....	do		304 00		
	A. Wright.....	do		64 00		
	L. J. A. Leveque.....	do		26 00		
	T. T. Quinn.....	do		18 00		
	J. Keen.....	do		131 00		
	J. McKae.....	do		100 00		
	J. P. Wright.....	do		40 50		
	J. Saunders.....	do		10 00		
	M. G. Dickeson.....	Horse hire.....		69 00		
	S. Ballendine.....	do		22 50		
	Hudson Bay Co.....	do		2 00		
	J. Villeneuve.....	do		24 00		
	G. Marchand.....	do		27 00		
	G. D. Gopsil.....	do		16 00		
	J. Stevenson.....	do		78 00		
	Stobart, Eden & Co.....	do		20 00		
	J. McKay.....	Hire of team and buckboard.....		40 00		
	J. McKay.....	Horse hire.....		19 00		
	A. Arcand.....	do		1 00		
	W. Oliver.....	do		15 00		
	C. N. Ganson.....	do		3 00		
		Hire of cutter.....				

Stobart, Eden & Co.....	Horse hire.....	8 90
J. Pambrun.....	do.....	24 0
Stobart, Eden & Co.....	do.....	25 00
W. Furnes.....	do.....	15 00
Indian.....	do.....	25 00
Hudson Bay Co.....	do.....	28 65
P. Decotah.....	do.....	12 00
D. McIver.....	do.....	23 00
T. F. Quinn.....	do.....	38 25
J. Sayer.....	do.....	7 00
W. Todd.....	do.....	10 00
G. D. Gopstill.....	do.....	22 00
W. J. Read.....	do.....	20 20
J. Saunders.....	do.....	5 00
T. T. Quinn.....	do.....	23 75
John Ross.....	Wagon hire.....	10 00
Mahoney & McDonald.....	Supplies to travelling parties.....	54 00
Hudson Bay Co.....	do.....	4 13
do.....	Agent McDonald, Treaty Payments No. 4.....	498 64
C. Smith.....	do.....	3 00
J. Thompson.....	do.....	9 50
L. G. Baker & Co.....	do.....	43 76
do.....	do.....	15 35
do.....	do.....	3 00
Mahoney & McDonald.....	do.....	50 70
Donaldson & Bros.....	For Rent of Winnipeg office, 11 months to 31st May, 1880.....	550 00
R. J. N. Pither.....	do office and storehouse, 1 year to 30th June, 1880.....	300 00
do.....	do do for 2 years to 30th June, 1879.....	400 00
A. McDonald.....	do do at Qu'Appelle, to 30th April, 1880.....	120 00
A. J. Prongus.....	do storehouse.....	25 50
Rev. J. A. McKay.....	do office at Battleford, to 30th June, 1880.....	114 00
A. Boyd.....	do do.....	120 00
D. Young.....	do do at St. Peters, do.....	168 49
Hudson Bay Co.....	do do at Carlton.....	55 50
Montreal Telegraph Co.....	do do.....	288 21
Dominion Telegraph Co.....	Telegrams.....	52 93
United States - Military Telegraph Co.....	do.....	8 64
Canada Pacific Tel. Co.....	do.....	402 46
North-West do.....	do.....	84 64
Western Union do.....	do.....	2 81
Citizen, Ottawa.....	Printing.....	20 62
Times, Winnipeg.....	do.....	11 00
P. G. Laurie.....	do.....	37 50
do.....	do.....	24 25
Burland Lithographic Co.....	do.....	92 00
Carried forward.....		3,878 55
10,055 10		34,019 27
		123,989 23

G.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Vote No. 169.....		Brought forward		3,878 55	34,019 27	123,989 23
		EXPENDITURE—Continued.				
		For printing cheque book.....		35 78		
	Burford Lithographic Co.....	do		11 20		
	N. W. Mounted Police.....	do		73 50		
	P. G. Laurie	do		112 37		
	do	do		12 50		
	Ross & Co.....	do		9 00		
	Canada Printing Co.....	Advertising		83 00		
	Times, Winnipeg	do		7 50		
	do	do		11 86		
	Le Meite.....	do		16 80		
	Orange Lily	do		56 40		
	National Publishing Co.....	do		20 70		
	Guelph Herald.....	do		63 00		
	Le Canada	do		115 63		
	Citizen, Ottawa	do		14 00		
	Ottawa Herald	do		14 00		
	Aylmer Times	do		14 00		
	Toronto Advertiser	do		15 40		
	London Herald	do		21 00		
	Richmond Herald	do		18 20		
	London Free Press.....	do		14 00		
	Central Canadian	do		14 00		
	Bracebridge Herald.....	do		56 00		
	Pembroke Standard.....	do		21 00		
	Grip.....	do		11 20		
	Beilin News	do		14 00		
	Quotidienne	do		21 00		
	Courrier de Montreal	do		21 00		
	Quebec Canadian.....	do		11 20		
	L'Original Advertiser.....	do		23 20		
	Omnibus News	do		104 88		
	Christian Guardian.....	do		14 00		
	Gazette Printing Co.....	do		11 20		
	Davis Bros	do		11 20		
	Canada Printing Co	do		11 20		

G.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Vote No. 169.....		Brought forward.....	576 35	45,356 89	123,989 23
		EXPENDITURE—Continued.			
	Robson & Co.....	For sacks for repacking.....	27 27		
	McMullen & Gurnet.....	Boxes do.....	3 25		
	W. Bathgate.....	Office furniture.....	42 25		
	J. H. Ashdown.....	Platform scales.....	49 29		
	Roberts & Sinclair.....	Horse hire.....	8 00		
	M. Sutherland.....	Freighting to Fairford.....	13 55		
	J. Henderson.....	Winnipeg Business Directory.....	1 50		
	Geo. McPherson.....	Conveying a despatch.....	16 50		
	G. D. Gopsil.....	Horse hire.....	11 00		
	P. Bailledine.....	Conveying a despatch.....	9 00		
	A. Stevenson.....	do do.....	63 00		
	P. Erasmus.....	do do.....	30 00		
	A. Longmore.....	do do.....	18 00		
	Eagle Shoe.....	Sundries for Battleford office.....	30 00		
	A. McDonald.....	Coal oil do.....	18 00		
	Hudson Bay Co.....	Buckboard for Agent Orde.....	69 30		
	P. Bailledine.....	1 horse for Battleford office.....	8 75		
	W. McKay.....	1 saddle do.....	80 00		
	do.....	Sundries.....	185 00		
	Hudson Bay Co.....	Horse for Departmental use.....	40 00		
	M. G. Dickieson.....	Arranging boundary of Beady's Reserve.....	51 67		
	T. Taylor.....	Freight of medicine chest.....	110 00		
	W. J. Anderson.....	Rent of lodges to store provisions.....	26 50		
	Two Indians.....	Conveying despatch.....	45 08		
	P. Erasmus.....	Repairing letter-press, Winnipeg office.....	10 00		
	J. Morrison.....	Cleaning office, do.....	144 00		
	J. P. Wright.....	1 bucket.....	3 00		
	G. Ashdown.....	Repairing letter-press.....	5 00		
	McKechnie & McMallen.....	Ice, 1879.....	1 00		
	Winnipeg Ice Co.....	Repairs to stoves.....	5 00		
	R. Wyatt.....	Moiety of cost of building fence.....	2 25		
	Department of Agriculture.....	Passages of Messrs. Orde and Olark.....	200 00		
	Hudson Bay Co.....	Driving horses to Battleford.....	120 00		
	S. Poyack.....	.....	4 00		

Hurd & Baker	3 chairs for Battleford office	5 25
P. G. H. Robinson	Charing	1 25
T. T. Quinn	Contingencies	20 00
S. B. Savage	Carpenters' work	18 00
A. Wright	Valise to hold annuity money	11 00
J. Marceilli	do	5 00
W. McDonald	do	1 50
N-W Mounted Police	Sundry services during annuity payments	122 01
W. McGillis	Notifying Indians of treaty payments	4 00
C. Corning	Fieghting to Blackfoot crossing	16 16
I. G. Baker & Co	do supplies	408 58
do	3 per cent. commission on 19,598.00 advanced for annuity payments	587 88
A. G. B. Bannatyne	Coal oil	3 00
Dick & Banning	Lumber for packing cases	2 40
D. Scott	Furniture for Manitoba Head Office	7 00
R. Patterson	Fuel for Winnipeg Office	150 00
F. Pope	Teaming	10 00
E. A. Cummings	Duty and charges on harness	37 98
E. McKay	Set of counter scales	20 00
R. K. Kennefick	Services	17 00
E. G. Pulford	Investigating and reporting on claims of Hon. J. McKay	150 00
I. G. Baker & Co	Sundries at Fort Walsh	29 65
Kavanagh Bros.	Freight of supplies, Treaty 3	150 93
Hudson Bay Co.	do do 4	28 43
W. H. Lyon	do do 4	1,451 27
Kavanagh Bros	Freighting	46 56
do	do Treaty 5	1,349 90
W. H. Lyon	do do 6	805 23
Kavanagh Bros.	do do 6	157 68
H. G. McMicken	Drayage	2 75
J. Dunbar	Searching for lost cattle	8 00
W. H. Emery	Supplies to needy	65 50
W. Wilson	Lumber for storehouse	62 30
T. T. Quinn	Contingent expenses	10 00
I. G. Baker & Co.	Oats, beef, &c	7 30
Benton Record	Advertising	6 00
J. P. Wright	Lamp chimneys	1 70
Maria S. Baker	Making clothing for destitute children	4 00
S. R. Savage	Carpenter work, Battleford office and stables	20 25
S. Ballantine	Sawing lumber	35 20
do	Carpenter work, storehouse	12 50
J. Newland	Banking storehouse	17 00
A. Sufferin	Hay for Agent's horses	10 00
J. A. McKay	Fuel for Battleford office	18 60
	Carried forward	7,911 17
		45,356 89
		123,989 23

G--INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST--Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Vote No. 169.....		Brought forward.....	7,911 17	45,356 89	133,989 23
		EXPENDITURE--Continued.			
	J. P. Wright.....	For cleaning Winnipeg office.....	7 00		
	T. H. Duno.....	Branding iron.....	1 50		
	J. Sanderson.....	Freighting.....	82 23		
	Paul Lavielle.....	Conveying food to starving Crees.....	30 00		
	L. Lavielle & J. Plouffe.....	Searching for Paul Lavielle.....	20 00		
	N.-W. Mounted Police.....	Services of Corporal Wilson.....	15 30		
	Pierre Lacombe.....	Salteux dictionary.....	3 00		
	Frothingham & Workman.....	Samples of implements.....	1 87		
	do	Sundries.....	9 63		
	do	Carbine, robes, blanket, &c. for Agent McLeod.....	60 00		
	Hon. A. Morris.....	Ammunition for starving Indians.....	26 45		
	Frothingham & Workman.....	Herdng.....	30 00		
	do	700 copies of work on Indian Treaties.....	700 00		
	E. Lambert.....	Samples of implements.....	173 83		
	Hon. A. Morris.....	Rent of house to store provisions.....	15 00		
	N.-W. Mounted Police.....	Dutch oven.....	5 00		
	do	Field scale.....	60 00		
	Kendall & Smith.....	Freighting to Wood Mountain.....	233 35		
	Frothingham & Workman.....	Samples of implements.....	84 05		
	A. Pichette.....	1 fishing net for starving Indians.....	28 50		
	T. C. Power & Bro.....	Ammunition do.....	27 91		
	American Express Co.....	Charges on harness.....	12 40		
	L. J. A. Leveque.....	Petty disbursements.....	9 40		
	A. G. B. Barnatyn.....	Coal oil for Winnipeg office.....	4 25		
	R. Patterson.....	Fuel do.....	67 50		
	S. J. Van Rensselaer.....	Express charges on samples.....	48 35		
	J. H. Ashdown.....	Furniture for St. Peters Office.....	19 80		
	D. Scott.....	do do.....	10 00		
	Mee Bros.....	Five cattle brands.....	12 50		
	C. Rolph.....	Ammunition for starving Indians.....	11 00		

T. F. S. Kirkpatrick		50 00		
Wright & Arbuckle.....		22 99		
J. H. Ashdown				27 01
Hudson Bay Co.				4 25
do				17 81
do				29 30
do				36 00
do				101 16
N. T. McLeod				58 25
M. J. Walsh				15 75
P. Stringer				73 63
Carey & Provencher				9 69
S. Munro				25 00
L. G. Baker & Co.				20 00
do				116 28
J. Lambert.....				579 20
N. W. Mounted Police...				20 00
W. Brydon				3,061 66
T. M. Taylor				17 31
Can. Pacific Railway...				10 00
J. Setter				23 09
S. J. Van Rensselaer ..				1 00
L. J. A. Leveque				2 50
J. Henderson				2 00
J. P. Wright				2 00
Favell and others				13 80
Hon. D. Laird.....				21 00
B. Prinot				40 04
C. P. Telegraph Co.				59 00
G. Mackay				8 00
T. T. Quinn.....				10 00
A. McGillis.....				10 00
Mahoney & McDonald.....				26 00
do				35 93
do				8 25
Finlayson Bros.....				60 00
P. Ballendine				22 50
T. Quinn.....				20 00
Hudson Bay Co.				10 50
do				10 25
do				3 74
do				2 30
do				45 00
do				60 00
Travelling expenses to Kingtord.....				
Less—Refunded.....				
Sample ox collar.....				
Sundries.....				
Rope and sacks.....				
Fuel for Carlton Office.....				
Sundries for Inspector McCoil ..				
Conveyance of Agent Clarke to Carlton.....				
Supplies to do				
Blankets, &c.....				
Freighting to Blackfoot Crossing.....				
Inspecting clothing				
Legal expenses				
Conveying despatch				
Supplies to C. Kettles				
2,836 lbs. pemmican for destitute				
Driving beef cattle do				
Cost of mail service under Order in Council 10th May, '80.....				
Making boxes for annuity money.....				
Four guard books.....				
Freight on three boxes of harness.....				
Carrying despatch				
Draying				
Petty disbursements.....		3 00		
Less—Refund		1 00		
Winnipeg Directory.....				
Petty disbursements				
Escorting annuity money				
592 feet of lumber.....				
Hending				
Oatmeal, &c., for horses				
Wagon hire				
Petty disbursements				
Sample harness				
Supplies for Battleford Office.....				
do				
do				
Twelve tons of hay, Battleford Office.....				
Candles for Battleford Office				
Petty disbursements				
Pair blankets for Interpreter.....				
Stabling and horse feed.....				
Sundries for Interpreter				
Two pairs stockings for Chief.....				
Wintering cattle.....				
Care and butchering.....				
Carried forward.....				
		14,449 11		45,356 89
				123,989 23

G. INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Vote No. 169....		Brought forward.....	14,449	11	45,356	89	123,989	23
		EXPENDITURE—Continued						
	Hudson Bay Co.	For Clothing for destitute.....	571	05				
	do	Supplies to do	380	18				
	J. Sayers.....	Measuring wood	11	63				
	H. Brass.....	Ferriage.....	2	50				
	A. McKay.....	Snow shoes for Interpreter	5	00				
	Rev. Mr. Lestance	Three bushels potatoes.....	6	00				
	J. Pritchard.....	Hauling wood, Battleford Office.....	23	43				
	D. McIver	do hay.....	14	00				
	J. Sayers.....	do wood, Battleford Office.....	8	00				
	S. Ballentine	Carpenter work.....	6	00				
	J. Longmore	Hauling hay	38	73				
	D. McIver.....	do	4	75				
	Red Pheasant.....	Potatoes and barley for sick cattle	6	00				
	W. Farel.....	Care of horses	22	50				
	J. Sayers.....	Hauling wood	9	75				
	G. S. Dawson	Pair blankets for Interpreter.....	10	00				
	J. McDonald.....	Conveying a despatch.....	34	00				
	J. McKay.....	Driving cattle.....	45	00				
	C. Thompson	Repair of stove.....	12	70				
	A. Sufferin.....	Hauling hay.....	12	00				
	J. Sayers.....	do ice	9	00				
	Mahoney & McDonald.....	Sundry supplies	8	95				
	S. Sanderson.....	20 beef salting tubs.....	100	00				
	C. Mair	Three dozen fish hooks.....	1	80				
	W. S. Scott.....	Rent of icehouse.....	8	00				
	J. McDonald.....	Herdling.....	75	00				
	C. Mair	Sundries for office.....	25	76				
	P. Pemberton.....	Four nets	12	00				
	P. Erasmus.....	Driving cattle.....	15	00				
	P. Ballentine.....	Sundries for office.....	45	27				
	P. C. Pemberton.....	Hay.....	60	00				
	do	10 nets.....	30	00				
	A. Campbell.....	Harness, jumper, &c., for Interpreter	14	50				
	D. Villebrun	Delivering white fish.....	10	00				

C. Thompson	Horse shoeing	600 00	18 45
J. F. Graburn	Accountable cheque	35 12	64 88
	Less—Refund		1 50
J. P. Wright	Drayage and duty on clothing		51 75
Winnipeg and Western Transport Co.	Freight and charges on clothing		4 00
J. P. Wright	Drayage and entry of medicine chest		7 00
Canada Pacific Railway	Freight of case of stationery		36 85
	do medicine chests		515 17
Hudson Bay Co.	Supplies for destitute		43 00
W. Turner	Herdng		65 72
Hudson Bay Co.	Books, &c, for Chicks and Headmen at Pitt		51 45
	do		115 37
J. Pemburn	Driving cattle		12 00
	do		15 00
G. F. Herchmer	Five nets		10 00
J. Longmore	Services		10 00
	do		10 00
	do		59 20
W. L. Orde	Hauling hay		11 30
J. McKay	do		10 00
North - West Mounted Police	do		27 25
D. McIver	Petty disbursements		75 00
G. Hamilton	One horse		15 00
	Sundries		6 00
B. Larocque	Teaming		6 00
W. J. Scott	do		45 95
P. McLeod	Blankets, boots and ammunition		15 00
J. McDonald	Wintering cow		60 00
J. Munro	Oats		8 75
G. Mair	Coal oil		4 00
P. Ballantine	One flat sleigh		7 50
	Repairs to buckboards		54 00
	72 sacks		50 00
	Herdng		32 31
	Sundries for office		16 66
	do		15 00
R. Scott	15 socks		74 00
W. L. Orde	Butchering cattle		26 26
Mahoney & McDonald	Sundries for office		268 68
Hudson Bay Co.	Removing Indians to Onion Lake		146 85
	244 sacks		7 50
McFarlane Bros.	Surcingle		191 38
Stobart, Eden & Co.	Sundries		8 00
D. McIver	Packing records		20 52
N.-W. Mounted Police	Sundries		10 00
Mahoney & McDonald	do		
Carried forward			45,356 89
			18,831 97
			123,089 23

G.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID,	SERVICE.	\$	\$	\$	\$	cts
Vote No. 169.....		Brought forward.....		18,831 97	45,356 89	122,989 23	
		<i>EXPENDITURE—Continued</i>					
Mahoney & McDonald.....		For sundries.....		7 43			
P. Ballantine.....		do.....		3 54			
T. McKay.....		62 sacks.....		22 00			
R. Scott.....		59 sacks.....		69 00			
P. Ballantine.....		Pair blankets.....		8 00			
J. Sayers.....		Driving cow.....		3 00			
Rev. G. Flett.....		Supplies to destitute.....		75 00			
E. Dewdney.....		Sundry expenses.....		52 13			
Rev. J. Hugomard.....		do.....		115 00			
Sundry persons.....		Expenses incurred by Inspector W. D. Jarvis during the payment of annuities in 1879.....		211 75	10,428 85		
		<i>EXPENDITURE IN CONNECTION WITH THE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.</i>					
E. T. Galt.....		For Passage from Bismarck to Walsh.....		31 70			
do.....		Railway fare, Montreal to Bismarck.....		91 10			
do.....		Travelling allowance and outfit.....		100 00			
I. G. Baker & Co.....		Supplies for Commissioner while travelling.....		157 20			
do.....		Travelling expenses, Helena to Toronto.....		280 00			
do.....		Balance of Galt and McLeod's travelling expenses.....		97 40			
E. Dewdney.....		Travelling expenses, Assiniboine to Helena.....		50 00			
do.....		do to Ottawa.....		505 50			
do.....		Less—Retund.....		274 86			
do.....		Sundry petty expenses, horse hire.....		230 64			
do.....		Expenses from Shoal Lake to Battledford.....		23 15			
do.....		Travelling allowance, Commissioner and Secretary 31 days.....		15 00			
do.....		Travelling allowance, Secretary, 40 days.....		186 00			
do.....		Less—Previously paid.....		120 00			
do.....		do.....		9 50			
do.....		Rent of office in Ottawa.....		110 50			
do.....				15 00			

do	Accountable cheque for office expenses.	500 00	449 37
do	Less—Refund.	50 68	
do	Travelling allowance, Commissioner and Secretary, 31 days	1,000 00	186 00
do	Accountable cheque	404 50	
	Less—Refunded.		
E. T. Galt	Accountable cheque, self and McLeod.		595 50
E. Dewdney	Board allowance, self and Secretary, 29 days		700 00
do	do do 31 days		174 00
do	do do 134 do		93 00
do	Accountable cheque.	1,000 00	482 00
	Less—Refunded.	14 47	
do	Accountable cheque from Agent McColl.		685 53
Culbertson & Mills	Board of Commissioner and Secretary		300 00
Cassidy & McDevitt	Horse feed		7 00
E. T. Galt	To reimburse for loss by prairie fire.		9 00
C. P. Railway	Freighting, stationery and outfit.		72 75
E. Murphy	Teamster, wagons		102 05
W. T. Parker	1 ton of hay		300 88
A. Wright	Sundries, outfit for Commissioner		12 00
Donaldson Bros.	Stationery		38 60
Connell & Burke	Drayage		10 75
Hudson Bay Co.	Outfit for Commissioner		46 10
A. Wright	Axle grease, surcingles, &c		129 75
H. L. Reynolds	Keg line juice		2 25
Haverly Bros	Rent of office		6 00
Patterson & McLaughlin	Horse feed and teaming		32 00
J. H. Ashdown	Sundries for Commissioner's horses		35 63
Hon. D. Laird	Oats		5 35
F. Fischer	Salary for May and June		11 25
W. Garland	Hay for Commissioner's horses		102 00
G. Marchand	1 horse for Commissioner		16 00
J. Hoey	do do		200 00
W. Prosser	1 span horses for Commissioner		382 75
Honey & Larkworthy	1 horse for Commissioner		240 00
I. G. Baker & Co.	Spring waggon		150 00
J. Campbell	Buckboard		173 00
A. Calder	1 waggon		100 00
I. G. Baker & Co.	Outfit for Mr. Galt		90 00
J. Hoey	1 set harness		90 46
T. C. Power & Bro.	Freight of Mr. Galt's baggage		30 00
S. J. Clark	Desk and chairs		35 25
		7,688 76	6 00
Carried forward			72,474 50
			123,989 23

G.--INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND NORTH WEST--Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Vote No. 169.....	T. P. Wadsworth.....	Brought forward.....	72,474	50	123,989	23		
		EXPENSES IN CONNECTION WITH THE ESTABLISHMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF FARMS.					Establishment.	Maintenance
	do ..	For Salary as Inspector of Farms, from 26th July, 1880, to 31st May, 1880.....			1,019	35		
	J. Campbell.....	Travelling expenses on tour of inspection for six months ended 31st December, 1879.....			708	98		
	Wright & Arbuckle.....	Buckboard for Mr. Wadsworth.....			100	00		
	J. Chisholm.....	Harness do.....			37	50		
	J. P. McGregor.....	Cart do.....			35	00		
	Hudson Bay Co.	3 horses do.....			400	00		
	do ..	Camp outfit do.....			23	00		
	Stobart, Eden & Co.	Care of horses do.....			7	00		
	A. McGillis.....	Supplies do.....			30	55		
	N. W. Mounted Police....	Horse shoeing do.....			4	60		
	W. Johnson.....	Oats do.....			119	89		
	do ..	2 horses ..			300	00		
	do ..	1 waggon.....			100	00		
	L. Smith.....	1 set harness.....			50	00		
	J. Nolan.....	2 horses.....			325	00		
	T. Content.....	do ..			350	00		
	Murphy, Neil & Co.	2 do ..			300	00		
	do ..	2 do ..			250	00		
	do ..	1 waggon.....			135	00		
	P. Peterson.....	8 bottles lime juice.....			5	95		
	R. R. Mills.....	2 horses.....			300	00		
	A. C. Beekman.....	2 do ..			461	50		
	Culbertson & Mills.....	Harness, buggy top, &c.....			50	00		
	Cassidy & McDevitt.....	Board of Instructors, Taylor & Gowen.....			58	60		
	J. Mee & Bro.....	Provender for horses.....			74	00		
	L. G. Baker & Co.	Blacksmith work.....			7	62		
	do ..	24 per cent. on 2,831.07 advanced.....			55	62		
	J. Ellis.....	Supplies for Instructor Taylor do Wright.....			367	44		
	Edmonde Bros.....	Fitting R. R. car to convey horses from Ottawa.....			401	91		
		13 cook stoves and utensils.....			8	88		
					504	01		

A. O. F. Coleman.....	13 span horses and fitting.....	3,027 35	
Emonde Eros.....	Kitchen utensils and packing.....	39 65	
Thos. Birkett.....	13 sets carpenters' tools.....	3,177 46	
A. O. F. Coleman.....	Remuneration for purchase of horses.....	100 00	
Sundry persons.....	Cab hire for instructors.....	2 50	
Grand Trunk Railway Co.....	Fare of 13 instructors to St. Boniface.....	359 70	
L. G. Baker & Co.....	Supplies for Instructor Wright.....	594 41	
do	do Taylor.....	584 70	
do	2 breaking ploughs for Taylor and Wright.....	75 00	
do	Sundry kitchen utensils.....	5 50	
R. Stalker.....	2 ox carts and harness for Scott and Heenan.....	41 00	
S. Bruce.....	To purchase fodder for horses.....	100 00	
A. Cushing.....	5 days' board of Assistant Instructor M. Begg.....	15 00	
A. O. F. Coleman.....	8 horses, feeding and fitting.....	1,133 29	
S. & H. Fortbridge.....	Harness for instructors.....	1,151 38	
Thos. Birkett.....	Tools and implements.....	985 68	
Grand Trunk Railway.....	Freight of horses for instructors.....	515 00	
J. McKay.....	26 yoke of oxen.....	3,640 00	
Westbrook & Fairchild.....	26 harrows.....	494 00	
J. H. Ashdown.....	4 waggons.....	320 00	
do	29 ploughs.....	521 40	
Yule & Stewart.....	39 carts.....	643 50	
Johnson, Rocan & Co.....	1 ox.....	75 00	
J. H. Ashdown.....	10 ploughs.....	188 40	
Haslam & Wilson.....	9 waggons.....	774 00	
Mulholland Bros.....	9 sets pit saw handles.....	27 00	
J. McKay.....	Herdling 52 oxen, 10 days.....	23 00	
A. McDonald.....	Hauling ploughs from storehouse.....	2 75	
Str. 'Colville'.....	Passages of instructors and freight of baggage to Lower Fort.....	118 00	
C. P. Railway.....	Freight of horses, supplies, &c.....	1,340 81	
Sir. "Cheyenne".....	do supplies.....	46 06	
Sir. "Alpha".....	do do.....	270 52	
S. W. Ritchie.....	Sashes and doors.....	106 00	
Roberts & Sinclair.....	Horse and buggy hire.....	234 00	
Hudson Bay Co.....	26 pairs blankets.....	300 30	
do	39 ox yokes.....	8,537 75	
do	Passage and freight of baggage of 18 farming instructors and Assistants from Lower Fort to South Saskatchewan.....	163 88	
N. L. Piper & Son.....	Shoves and fittings.....	44 80	
D. McLeod.....	Freight of Instructor Loucks' effects from Winnipeg to P. A. Landing.....	22 00	
J. J. English.....	Railway fare Winnipeg to Bismarck.....	22 00	
J. Sether.....	do do.....	5 00	
W. Champness.....	Inspecting horses.....	54 75	
Grand Trunk Railway Co.....	Fare of Instructor Bruce to Bismarck.....		
	Carried forward.....	20,322 92	123,989 23
		72,474 50	
		16,261 76	

do	6 ploughs, with extra shares	225 00		
do	2 buffalo robes for S. Bruce	6 00		
do	2 waggon and 1 waggon sheet	209 00		
do	2 buffalo robes for Patterson	6 00		
do	165 lbs. beef		8 25	
T. C. Power & Bro.	Freight and charges on horses and effects to Benton		753 00	
do	1 waggon	130 00		
do	Fare of Instructors, Bruce, English, Patterson and Setter, Bismarck to Benton		160 00	
John Glen	Crops and improvements on Wright's farm	360 00		
J. Dunbar	Seed potatoes for Instructor Kettles	92 76		
W. A. Rutherford	do	105 04		
J. Mee & Bro.	Horse-shoeing	3 00		
A. Beekman	4 pairs hobbles	123 00		
L. G. Baker & Co	1 horse for instructor Bruce	92 76		
do	Sulky plough	70 00		
do	2 wheat drills and freight of same	234 47		
E. McFay	Horse feed		26 00	
James Patterson	Instructor, travelling expenses, Belfast, Ont, to Bismarck		47 65	
H. Olsen	Seed potatoes	77 12		
J. McFarlane	do	69 20		
P. Decotah	Work on farm house, at Eagle Hills	22 00		
R. Fennel	Carpenter work on dwelling for Wright	18 00		
C. Bisbois	Driving and branding cattle	8 00		
G. French	Sundry supplies		29 83	
T. McKenzie	Ploughing 15 acres	75 00		
O. S. Main	169 lbs. beef		8 45	
do	Beef		36 25	
do	150 lbs. beef for Wright		7 50	
C. Uniack	Hay	19 20		
E. McKey	Freighting supplies		128 34	
do	Hay for J. J. English	6 00		
C. Corriester	Services as guide		20 00	
I. G. Baker & Co.	Supplies to farmers		107 25	
do	do Wright		40 26	
A. O. F. Coleman	Medicine for farm horses	861 00		
L. French	Surrender of farm improvements at Blackfoot Crossing	68 00		
do	Ploughing 17 acres for J. Patterson		6 00	
do	Feeding horses 12 1/2 days		25 00	
Seekah-ho-kostch	Hay for Williams	20 00		
Hudson Bay Co	Sundry services to farmers		23 98	
W. L. Orde	Sundry expenses in connection with transport of farmers		50 10	
Mrs. Everson	Rent of stable to Instructor English		4 00	
W. Casey	Board of Ross and Trotter, assistants to Setter		16 50	
R. McKinnon	Lumber for English	13 25		
J. J. English	Balance of travelling expenses due him		5 70	
W. Sperryar	Beef for English		5 00	
Carried forward				27,486 87
				72,474 50
				25,449 49
				123,989 23

G.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Brought forward.....	27,486 87	25,449 49	72,474 50	123,989 23
		EXPENSES IN CONNECTION WITH THE ESTABLISHMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF FARMS—Continued.	Establishment.	Maintenance		
Vote 169	J. McDougall.....	For Carpenter work on dwelling for S. Bruce.....	18 23	120 00		
	M. Welch.....	Freight of supplies.....	11 00			
	C. King.....	Oats for Instructor Patterson.....	76 00			
	do.....	Seed potatoes for Instructor Kettles.....	1,000 00			
	do.....	Improvements on Piegan Reserve Farm surrendered to Government.....	153 72	110 20		
	J. Dunbar.....	Seed potatoes for Kettles.....	30 00	16 71		
	J. Henry.....	Vegetables for Taylor.....	.....	12 00		
	A. L'Hirondel.....	1,500 pine rails for Wright's farm.....	.....	7 50		
	J. C. Lansberry.....	Driving cattle to Taylor's do.....	.....	11 46		
	W. Atkins.....	do.....	.....	.....
	W. Parker.....	Stabling horses.....	.....	.....
	R. McCutcheon.....	Freight of supplies to Setzer.....	45 30	9 01		
	Mee Bros.....	Harrow teeth.....	27 00			
	T. C. Power.....	Pernican and potatoes for Setzer.....	20 44			
	J. G. McDougall.....	Sawing timber for house on Piegan Reserve Farm.....	17 00			
	A. L'Hirondel.....	591 poles for building Wright farm.....	11 67			
	Wright & Arbutic.....	Harness for Instructor McCord.....	148 56	74 75		
	J. H. Ashdown.....	Sundries, outfit for do.....	.....		
	W. S. Gladstone.....	2,476 feet of lumber for dwelling.....	9 45			
	W. S. Lee.....	1,495 lbs. beef.....	30 00			
	N. T. McLeod.....	Garden seeds for farms.....	30 00			
	J. Dunbar.....	Cooking stove, Piegan Reserve Farm.....	30 00			
	do.....	6 tons hay.....	43 40			
	do.....	Barley for Blackfoot Reserve Farm.....	125 00			
	J. Holloway.....	Ploughing 25 acres.....	.....	83 74		
	L. G. Baker & Co.....	Tea, sugar, rice, &c.....	.....	580 29		
	do.....	Sundries for instructors.....	197 60			
	do.....	Seed wheat.....	174 24			
	do.....	Seed potatoes, Blackfoot Reserve Farm.....	.....		

D. Wanamaucher.....	Driving oxen for Instructor Taylor.....	12 00	30 00
H. Osien.....	2 tables for Piegan Reserve Farm.....	77 12	
do.....	Seed potatoes for do.....	1,200 00	
do.....	Improvement on land occupied by him on Piegan Reserve Farm.....	630 72	
do.....	Oats hay and seed peas.....	241 72	
J. Hollis.....	Seed potatoes for Piegan Reserve Farm.....	67 76	20 73
do.....	do do.....	8 00	
D. Banberry.....	Freighting.....		30 00
M. Gallagher.....	Hay for Piegan Reserve farm.....		8 00
Grand Trunk Railway Co.....	Fare of Instructor Demais to St. Boniface.....		30 00
L. Rousell.....	Driving oxen to Stoney Reserve farm.....		8 00
M. Holloway.....	Teaming rails, etc., Taylor's farm.....	239 38	
T. McKenzie.....	Breaking 25 acres, Bow River farm.....	125 60	
J. Sproul.....	Freighting to Stoney Reserve farm.....		106 27
W. S. Lee.....	Seed, oats and wheat, Pincher Creek farm.....	751 64	
W. Whitney.....	Repairs to waggons.....		3 85
J. C. Stone.....	Freighting to Taylor's farm.....		35 73
W. Whitney.....	Repair of waggons, Piegan Reserve farm.....		14 20
A. L'Hirondel.....	883 rails for Bow River farm.....		17 66
T. McKenzie.....	Teaming rails.....		40 38
do.....	Freight of seed wheat.....		93 80
J. Lander.....	413 lbs. beef, for Bow River farm.....		23 91
O. S. Main.....	480 do for Piegan Reserve farm.....		31 90
L. Bell.....	Teaming, Pincher Creek farm.....		20 50
D. McDougall.....	51 lbs. pork, Bow River farm.....		10 30
do.....	Teaming rails and timber.....		51 92
L. G. Baker & Co.....	307 lbs. beef at Calgary.....		24 56
T. Robison.....	Sundry supplies for Bow River farm.....		286 43
Hudson Bay Co.....	175 lbs. beef do.....		10 50
do.....	Freight of Instructor's supplies from south branch of Saskatchewan to various points.....	3,624 72	
do.....	Less—Withheld.....	590 00	
do.....	Rope supplied Instructor McCord.....		3,124 72
do.....	Supplies for do.....	9 60	
do.....	do Instructors.....		85 65
do.....	do Williams and Delancy.....		272 38
A. A. Vice.....	Driving cattle to farm at Fort McLeod.....		18 85
Hon. D. Laird.....	Barley and oats for Instructor Sherrin.....		90 00
H. Brass.....	Repairing cars for farmers.....		
P. Ballentine.....	Candles for Instructor Sherrin.....	6 56	
do.....	Coal oil do.....		5 00
C. Mair.....	Sundries for Loueks.....		2 50
Norris & Logan.....	Hay.....		1 50
McPhail & Butchard.....	Sundries do.....		10 35
J. Williscraft.....	Potatoes do.....		10 00
do.....	do do.....		3 50
do.....	do do.....		18 75
Carried forward.....		33,024 98	30,749 48
			72,474 50
			123,989 23

G.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Vote 169.....	F. H. Francis	For 1 pair bob sleighs for Loucks	8 00			
	H. F. Bonn	26 bushels barley do	19 50			
	W. Sayers	Horse hire do		5 00		
	J. Badger	Guide do		6 00		
	Mahoney & McDonald	Coal oil do		1 25		
	do	Supplies do		74 14		
	do	1 set platform scales for Donelly	20 00			
	do	6 bottles pain killer for Sherrin		2 40		
	R. Scott	Oats and potatoes for Donelly	12 24			
	A. Campbell	1 mare for Delaney	70 00			
	R. Matheson	Baking bread for instructors		5 00		
	"Thunder"	Rent of lodge as dwelling for U. Sayers	150 00			
	T. Smith	1 horse for instructor Williams	36 25			
	H. Kelly	Hay for farmers	10 00			
	F. H. Francis	Oats for Loucks	30 60			
	Hudson Bay Co.	Harness for Loucks	31 00			
	do	Saddle and tent	104 75			
	do	50 bushels barley		58 50		
	D. Ross	Sundry supplies		10 00		
	L. Sayers	Board of instructors		5 00		
	P. Ballentine	Conveying Sherrin's baggage to Eagle Hills		6 85		
	Mahoney & McDonald	Sundries for Sherrin		15 00		
	B. Brewster	do for farmers	10 00			
	T. McKay	Hay for Loucks	95 00			
	R. Scott	Oats and sacks for farmers	21 00			
	Hon. D. Laird	14 bushels barley for Delaney	19 00			
	Mowat & Safety	Wheat, barley and oats	455 15			
	C. Demais	Seed wheat		50 00		
		Brought forward.....	33,024 98		72,474 50	123,989 23
		EXPENSES IN CONNECTION WITH THE ESTABLISHMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF FARMS—Concluded.	Establishment.	Maintenance		

E. Thomas.....	Services as Instructor.....	34,117 47	81,072 62	70 00	65,190 09	137,661 69
	Total Expenditure					13,675 36
	Balance over-expended.....					

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1880.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

H.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE	\$ cts.	cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Vote 170		STOIX IN MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST.				7,000 00
		Legislative appropriation for 1879-80.				
		<i>Expenditure.</i>				
	L. W. Herchmer	For Salary for 12 months, from 1st July, 1879, to 30th July, '80.	980 00			
	do	Superannuation deduction on above.	20 00			
	do	Travelling expenses, 1st Sept. to 31st March.		1,600 00	627 75	1,627 75
	Hudson Bay Co.	Supplies		56 30		56 30
	Brown, Oldfield & Co.	Garden seeds		150 19		150 19
	L. W. Herchmer.	Advance to purchase seed grain		14 56		14 56
	Ashdown & Agnew.	104 lbs. beans				221 05
	G. Lindsay	Ammunition		24 00		24 00
	Hudson Bay Co.	Repairs to ploughs		12 00		12 00
	G. Lindsay	1 grain cradle		5 00		5 00
	J. L. Crevar	do		5 00		5 00
	C. McCracken	Repairs to ploughs		5 50		5 50
	J. H. Ashdown	Implements and ploughs		127 52		127 52
	S. Bannerman	7 carts		100 00		100 00
	Haslam & Wilson	Breaking ploughs.		100 00		100 00
	W. H. Disbrow	Grain crusher		52 00		52 00
	J. Little	Whitefrees		18 00		18 00
	E. Stalker	4 sets harness		40 00		40 00
	W. L. Orde	Repairs to White Caps plough.		2 50		2 50
	Donald Gunn	1 yoke oxen		160 00		160 00
	S. Bannerman	21 heifers		500 00		500 00
	do	10 oxen.		700 00		700 00
	do	8 sows		40 00		40 00
	A. McKenzie	1 Durham bull		120 00		120 00
	G. M. Yeomans.	1 Berkshire boar		20 00		20 00

Stebart, Eden & Co.....	Clothing.....	40 00
Caldwell & Co.....	Medicines.....	12 05
J. Faillait.....	Interpreting 2 days.....	5 00
	Total Expenditure, Vote No. 170.....	3,973 32
	Unexpended balance.....	3,026 68

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
 OTTAWA, 30th June, 1880.
 ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant

Wages paid to Farmers' Assistants.

For Wages as Assistant to Lucas				
E. Aylwin	do	200 00		
D. Trotter	do	35 00		
C. Arnaud	do	35 00		
W. J. Read	do	210 00		
S. Poyack	do	80 00		
Bad Robe	do	43 25		
Old Sloux	do	11 25		
J. Rae	do	10 00		
H. E. Chamberlain	do	216 00		
W. Tomkins	do	72 92		
W. Graham	do	210 00		
A. Yale	do	6 00		
H. Ross	do	105 00		
D. Wanamaugher	do	123 81		
D. Blucord	do	6 50		
T. Rogers	do	25 16		
F. L'Hirondel	do	25 00		
A. L'Hirondel	do	30 00		
W. R. Wright	do	12 16		
P. Mc Gillis	do	88 35		
M. McDavidson	do	14 80		
L. Wood	do	35 00		
F. Samsel	do	61 63		
R. W. Gowen	do	382 70		
A. A. Vice	do	130 80		
C. Royles	do	48 55		
C. Jones	do	58 75		
E. Murphy	do	35 00		
C. Pruden	do	23 33		
A. Caiseau	do	68 00		
T. Longneck	do	9 00		
K. McLeod	do	60 00		
J. Johnston	do	30 00		
T. Heenan	do	60 83		
G. F. Gow	do	232 49		
M. Begg	do	270 00		
W. J. O'Donnell	do	143 00		
E. Higgins	do	109 77		
J. Crack	do	160 00		
A. G. Johnston	do	180 00		
J. Norrish	do	13 89		
Sundry persons	do	56 75		
O. A. Lawford	do	269 82		
Carried forward			9,194 41	21,250 00

I.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Vote 171.....		Brought forward.....		4,127 83	9,694 41	21,250 00
		EXPENDITURE—Continued, Wages paid to Farmers' Assistants—Continued.				
	For Wages...			48 75		
	E. D. Fabusill.....	do		826 55		
	Sundry persons.....	do		25 00		
	C. Whiteford.....	do		84 50		
	D. Whiteford.....	do		243 75		
	R. Johnston.....	do		243 75		
	S. Johnston.....	do		145 75		
	J. Friday.....	do		33 75		
	E. D. Folwell.....	do		4 00		
	Silver.....	do		15 00		
	D. Gunn.....	do		52 50		
	J. Reilly.....	do		52 50		
	J. Nelson.....	do		72 33		
	J. Dunbar.....	do		243 00		
	A. Doyle.....	do		210 00		
	J. Foley.....	do		60 00		
	W. H. Tomkins.....	do		52 00		
	P. Atkinson.....	do		60 00		
	J. Willcraft.....	do		20 00		
	F. Dreever.....	do		25 57		
	H. Pacquette.....	do		25 57		
	L. Pacquette.....	do		64 61		
	R. Higgs.....	do		9 00		
	J. N. Easkin.....	do		177 68		
	F. T. Hay.....	do		120 00		
	P. Coutois.....	do		2 25		
	W. Peden.....	do		56 75		
	J. Bowles.....	do		72 06		
	W. G. Hunt.....	do		109 66		
	Anson Ely.....	do		150 00		
	E. Houseman.....	do		3 50		
	Migrosa.....	do		18 99		
	M. Raé.....	do				

F. Miller	do	35 00
W. H. Reid	do	21 00
J. Mooney	do	60 67
A. Boyle	do	6 73
J. Falcon	do	11 53
J. Morrisau	do	75 00
P. Decotah	do	115 00
S. Ballardine	do	60 00
R. Sandison	do	48 00
L. Sayers	do	68 33
J. Moseney	do	50 00
W. Todd	do	35 85
H. J. Thompson	do	20 00
G. D. Gopsill	do	91 00
J. Cree	do	15 00
T. Littlehouse	do	15 00
J. Littlehouse	do	15 00
J. Folster	do	50 00
W. Turner	do	75 00
J. Morissey	do	25 00
W. Fitzgerald	do	39 00
J. Saunders	do	10 00
E. Delaney	do	173 35
J. Carson	do	230 00
A. Smith	do	39 00
J. Ferris	do	25 00
H. Lawford	do	18 50
P. Whiteford	do	10 00
J. H. Gooderham	do	23 50
P. Pratt	do	119 00
N. Robertson	do	40 00
A. D. McPherson	do	69 25
R. Scott	do	56 30
W. J. McLean	do	35 40
A. Gadies	do	80 05
N. Spence	do	65 00
J. Robillard	do	45 00
E. E. Price	do	186 00
T. Horsfall	do	13 50
W. Erasmus	do	80 00
A. Fallant	do	10 00
B. Mozimer	do	27 75
C. Kotay	do	3 00
G. Côté	do	27 00
N. H. Hunt	do	108 03
E. McGilivray	do	84 00
J. Lawrendell	do	45 00
Carried forward		10,032 30
		9,691 41
		21,250 00

I.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Vote 171.		Brought forward.....	10,032	30	9,694	41	21,250	00
		EXPENDITURE—Concluded.						
		<i>Wages paid to Farmers Assistants—Concluded.</i>						
	F. Piché.....	For Wages.....	52	30				
	J. Rowland.....	do.....	12	75				
	T. Boucher.....	do.....	5	00				
	P. Blanchet.....	do.....						
		Less—Refund.....	25	10				
			25	00				
	Fredrick.....	Wages.....	10	00				
	W. Cust.....	do.....	10	00				
	J. Badger.....	do.....						
		Total Expenditure.....			10,172	45	19,866	86
		Unexpended balance.....					1,383	14

L VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1880.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN D.

STATEMENT showing the Number of Acres of Indian Lands sold during the year ended 30th June, 1880; the total amount of Purchase Money and quantity of surveyed surrendered Indian Lands remaining unsold at that date.

Towns or Townships.	Counties or Districts.	No. of Acres sold	Amount of Sale.	Approximate Quantity remaining unsold.	Remarks.
			\$ cts.	Acres.	
Albemarle	Bruce	2,829	2,837 00	7,424	Some of these lands were resumed by the Department, the condition of sale not having been complied with, which is the reason that in some Townships there appears to have been more land sold during the past fiscal year, than remained unsold according to the previous year's report.
Amabel	do	819	1,016 12	334	
Eastnor	do	2,117	2,015 50	14,880½	
Lindsay	do	6,457	6,477 00	37,397	
St. Edmunds	do	2,004	1,806 50	51,867	
Town Plot, Hardwick	do			1,100	
do Oliphant	do			476½	
do Adair	do			1,700	
do Southampton	do			336	
do Bury	do			1,768	
do Keppel	Grey	429	593 50	935	
do Warton	do				
Bidwell	District of Algoma	1,100	550 00	8,453	
Howland	do	932	467 50	5,363	
Shequiandah	do	480½	263 00	10,622½	
Town Plot, Shequiandah	do	1	40 00	329½	
Billings	do	930	467 50	10,430	
Assiginack	do	475	244 00	7,573	
Campbell	do	1,285	492 50	14,573	
Carnarvon	do	1,866	933 00	12,178	
Allan	do	3,263	1,637 00	8,866	
Tehkummah	do	1,781	890 50	8,870	
Sandfield	do	1,277	638 00	4,034	
Gordon	do	816	408 00	3,324	

RETURN D.—Continued.

STATEMENT showing the Number of Acres of Indian Lands sold during the Year ended 30th June, 1880, &c.—Continued.

Towns or Townships.	Counties or Districts.	No. of Acres sold.	Amount of Sale.	Approximate Quantity remaining unsold.	Remarks.
			\$ cts.	Acres.	
Town Plot, Shaftesbury ...	District of Algoma	3	150 00	237 $\frac{583}{100}$	
Messalon River.....	do	11,261	10,790 00	13,591	From 22nd Sept., 1877.
Macdonald.....	do	527 $\frac{1}{2}$	466 75	8,978	
Garden River Reserve.....	do	203	304 50	15,977 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Aweres.....	do			9,742	
Fenwick.....	do	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 75	14,771	
Kars.....	do			9,479	
Pennefather.....	do			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	705	558 32	15,495 $\frac{3}{100}$	
Meredith.....	do	435	217 50	8,784	
Gore Bay.....	do	22 $\frac{9}{100}$	292 60	20 $\frac{75}{100}$	
Town Plot, Manitowaning	do	11 $\frac{62}{100}$	489 00	46 $\frac{73}{100}$	
Robinson.....	do	4,857	4,344 00	67,198	
Dawson.....	do	6,252	3,028 00	34,265	
Cockburn Island.....	do	12,529	6,208 00	30,752	
Mills.....	do	8,294	5,413 55	14,836	
Burpee.....	do	10,048	6,307 50	17,448	

RETURN D.—Continued.

STATEMENT showing the Number of Acres of Indian Lands sold during the Year ended 30th June, 1889, &c.—Continued:

Towns or Townships.	Counties or Districts.	No. of Acres sold.	Amount of Sale.		Approximate Quantity remaining unsold.	Remarks.
			\$	cts.		
Barrie Island.....	District of Algoma	11,686	5,336	80	9,256	The number of acres of unsold lands has been considerably increased, six new townships having been thrown into the market during the last fiscal year.
Neebing.....	Thunder Bay.				3,778	
Sarnia.....	Lambton.....					
Anderdon.....	Essex.....					
Seneca.....	Haldimand.....				483 $\frac{37}{100}$	
Cayuga.....	do.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	60	00	929 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Brantford.....	Brant.....					
Tyendinaga.....	Hastings.....	100	100	00	3,625	
Port Credit.....						
Rama.....						
Village of Azoff.....						
Ouitchouan.....	Chicoutimi, Que..	210	94	50	13,070	
Viger.....	Temiscouata, Que..				250	
Thorah Island.....	Prov. of Ont.....				134	
Hycks Island in River Trent.....						
Islands in the River St. Lawrence.....		162 $\frac{1}{10}$	1,185	00	*1,790 $\frac{3}{10}$	*12 islands containing 97 $\frac{6}{10}$ acres have been leased this year for a term of 20 years renewable.
Totals.....		96,238 $\frac{81}{100}$	67,157	39	575,082 $\frac{18}{100}$	

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

J. V. DEBOUCHERVILLE,
Clerk in charge of Land Sales.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 9th December, 1880.

RETURN
AGRICULTURAL and

PROVINCES.	Indian Population Resident on Reserves.	Quantity of Land Cultivated.	New Land made in 1879-80.	Houses or Huts.	Barns or Stables.	Ploughs.	Harrow.	Waggons.	Fanning Mills.	Threshing Mills.	Other Implements.	Horses.	Cows.
Ontario.....	15,250	57,459	.....	2,981	1,563	1,211	850	926	326	28	4,809	2,501	1,953
Quebec.....	5,925	8,778	.....	799	488	244	195	281	18	14	1,427	570	550
Nova Scotia.....	1,958	1,340	62	352	54	16	12	16	.....	.....	335	34	72
New Brunswick.....	1,464	2,199	166	298	93	18	21	11	1	.....	342	33	33
P. E. Island.....	290	80	10	63	5	2	2	2	.....	.....	48	1	1
Manitoba.....	11,475	2,779	209	1,898	454	295	292	150	2	1	3,929	469	495
*N. W. Territories.....	.....	1,154	1,446	386	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
British Columbia.....	.....	.....	.....	255	31	306	210	.....	.....	.....	777	9,247	4,123
Totals.....	36,362	73,789	1,893	7,032	2,688	2,092	1,532	1,386	347	43	11,677	12,855	7,227

* For further Statistics see Tabular Statement accompanying Commissioner Dewdney's Report.

MARTIN BENSON,
Clerk of Statistics.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1880.

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.	\$	\$	\$
1,732	5,069	716	2,599	53,600	57,815	64,717	21,011	16,105	5,401	967	74,542	6,454	20,451	39,641	47,930
134	805	32	495	7,183	3,653	16,348	5,693	661	45	2,470	11,746	2,140	526	15,071	31,558
83	28	12	76	98	270	506	82	45	.....	44	7,210	361	3,115	1,733	5,437
4	90	11	49	36	185	3,490	15	.....	.....	1,565	8,277	361	754	4,095	8,149
.....	5	.....	1	6	64	190	4	2	.....	.....	1,300	16	400	60	3,200
.....	41	326	430	1,605	3,702	95	77	983	.....	.....	49,502	2,877	112,036	34,520	2,300
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	698	.....	.....	.....
128	1,673	133	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	273,501†
2,081	7,711	1,230	3,650	62,528	65,689	85,346	26,882	17,796	5,446	5,046	152,577	12,907	137,282	95,120	372,075

† Fish, Furs and Oils exported; the greater portion of these articles have been produced by Indians.

L. 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.
		\$ cts.	
ONTARIO.			
Caradoc Reserve, Mount Elgin Insti- tution.....	Thos. Cosford		Wesleyan Missionary Society and Indian Funds.....
Moravians of the Thames.....	Daniel Edwards.....	350 00	Indian Funds.....
Chippewas of Kettle Point.....	W. R. Carscaden.....	250 00	do
Chippewas and Pottawattamies of Walpole Island.....	James Cameron.....	300 00	do and Church of England.....
do do	Andrew Jacobs.....		do do
do and Munsees of the Thames	Jacob Henry.....	200 00	do
do do	Joseph Fisher.....	200 00	do
do of the Thames.....	Alfred A. Jones.....	200 00	do
do of Saugeen.....	Isabella McIver.....	200 00	do
do do	Annie Jacques.....	200 00	Methodist Missionary Society.
do of Sarnia.....	Annie Weaver.....	200 00	do
do of Cape Croker.....	Peter Elliott.....	290 00	Indian Funds.....
do do	Bella A. Simpson.....	200 00	do
do do	David Craddock.....	200 00	do
do of Rama.....	Maggie Armstrong.....	200 00	do and Methodist Mis- sionary Society...
do of Beausoliel.....	Allan Salt.....	260 00	do do ..
do of Georgina Island.....	George Grylls.....	250 00	Methodist Church of Canada..
Stoney Point.....	Moses Wancosh.....	100 00	do
Mississaguas of Mud Lake.....	Walter Kidd.....	400 00	New England Company.....
Mississaguas of Alderville.....	Minnie B. Sanderson..	250 00	Methodist Mission Fund.....
do Hiawatha.....	Lila Buchanan.....	250 00	do
Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté.....	Eliza Downs.....	370 00	Indian Funds and Whites.....
do do	Elizabeth Blanchards..	150 00	do
do do	L. Garrett.....	150 00	do
<i>Six Nation Indians.</i>			
1. Mohawk Institution, Brantford...	{ J. H. Farlie..... Jennie Fisher.....	400 00 200 00	} New England Company....
2. On Grand River.....	E. B. Roberts.....	250 00	do and Indian Funds.
3. do	Lydia Lewis	250 00	do do ..
5. do	S. K. Hill.....	250 00	do do ..

F.

in the Dominion, for the year ended 30th June, 1880,

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 Book.	Number learning Music and Singing.	Number learning Drawing.	Number learning Scripture.	Number learning English.	Remarks.
25	26	41	38	41	41	41	14	14							An industrial and boarding school, \$60 per annum each, for 50 pupils, contributed from Indian Funds. The boys are taught trades and farming; the girls sewing, housework, &c.
24	17	41	31	40	38	25	15	15			21	24			Singing, composition and drawing.
9	9	18	12	18	15	11	2	6					1	4	Dictation.
22	6	28	11	26	21	8	2	1							
35	34	69	36	44	33	31									
20	9	29	16	29	25	16	2	1							
22	11	33	18	33	19	21	4	7							
19	7	26	16	26	18	7	3	2							
17	9	26	13	26	22	6	6	8							
13	10	23	8	23	23	21	4	5							
30	26	56	34	56	56	19	2	2							
7	7	14	4	14	14	11	0	4							
23	4	27	10	27	26	26	1	11							
4	8	12	8	12	12	9	2	4							
15	13	28	13	28	28	28	3	7			21	22			Dictation, needlework and drawing.
11	11	22	7	22	14	7	3	2							
8	9	17	7	17	14	10	2					1			
8	9	17	9	17	16	13	9	2							
33	23	56	26	56	40	32	14	41	2		10				
27	16	43	13	43	43	28	14	30							
14	14	28	10	25	24	23	4	14			4				
10	10	20	6	20	20	9	4	1							
22	13	35	13	35	35	35	4	8							
21	14	35	16	35	35	31	14	16	8			19			
52	43	95	90	92	92	93	94	94	25		39	94	66		All resident in the Institution. Industrial training twice a week. The boys do farm work; the girls, housework, &c.
30	29	59	26	59	59	59	12	11							Scripture and drawing.
15	13	28	11	28	24	19	9	6					7		do and singing.
13	6	19	9	19	19	19	2	2					12		do dictation.

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—Continued.</i>			
		\$ cts.	
6. On Grand River	M. Tench.....	250 00	New England Company and Indian Funds
7. do	Annie A. Jones.....	250 00	do do
8. do	Eliza T. Barr.....	250 00	do do
9. do	Nelles Monture.....	250 00	do do
10. do	Maria Gordon.....	250 00	do do
11. do	Maria Merrill.....	250 00	do do
12. do	Ben. Carpenter.....	250 00	do do
Mississaguas of the Cr��dit on Grand River	Alex Scott.....	350 00	do do
Thomas school	Wm. Butcher.....	250 00	.....
Oneida.....	Eliza Hyndman.....	250 00	.....
West Bay.....	Minnie E. Riordon.....	200 00	Indian Funds.....
Shequiandah.....	Fred. Frost.....	400 00	do and Church of England
Whitefish Lake.....	James McKay.....	200 00	.....
Sheshiquaning.....	Mary McKeon.....	200 00	.....
Wikwemikong, boys.....	Jochim Kochnstedt...	300 00	Indian Funds.....
do girls	Lucy Heassly.....	300 00	do
Wikwemikongsing	Agatha Gabou.....	200 00	do
South Bay.....	Soph. DeLamorandi��re	200 00	do
Cockburn Island.....	Joseph Wancosh.....	150 00	do
Parry Island.....	W. A. Elias.....	200 00	do
Henvey's Inlet.....	Enock Monque.....	200 00	do
Shewanaga.....	Amelia E. Ohecheck...	200 00	do
Fort Williams, boys.....	Thos. F. Stakum.....	150 00	do
do girls.....	Mary Connolly.....	150 00	do
Shingwauk Home.....	E. F. Wilson.....	1,200 00	Indian Funds and subscrip- tion.....
Wawanosh Home.....	D. H. Carry.....	600 00	do do
Garden River, Protestant.....	John Esquimaux.....	200 00	Indian Funds.....
do Catholic.....	Rev. Thos. Ouillette....	200 00	do
Golden Lake	Jennie Ryan.....	150 00	do
Mattawan	Sister M. Antoinette ...	100 00	do

F.—Continued.

in the Dominion, for the Year ended 30th June, 1880.

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 Book.	Number learning Music and Singing.	Number learning Drawing.	Number learning Scripture.	Number learning English.	Remarks.
16	7	23	8	23	23	23	4	6					10		Scripture, dictation and catechism.
36	19	55	24	54	54	42	7	6					26		do do do
14	13	27	15	27	27	22	2	2					7	7	do do do
28	16	44	10	44	44	36	17	20					11		do tables & recitations.
15	24	39	19	39	39	37							2		do dictation.
11	8	19	8	19	15	10	4	2							do do
12	10	22	9	22	18	13									do catechism.
17	12	29	20	29	29	21	21	21							Dictation.
22	20	42	30	4	42	42	10	10							
29	22	51	24	51	41	42		11					42		
12	11	23	14	23	23										Catechism and singing.
16	12	28	10	28	28	28	2	8							
18	13	31	18	31	31						14		4	14	
21	16	37	24	32	14	30	2	3							
51		51	27	51	34	18	16				15			9	
											24				Industrial arts taught, besides singing, drawing, English and catechism.
	68	68	48	68	57	42	12	9			4				Scripture, sewing, spinning and weaving.
21	11	32	15	22	22	25	4								
16	6	22	10	19	22	13	6				28			28	
4	3	7	6	6	7	5					6				
19	12	31	12	31	27	6					4			4	
15	14	29	12	15	14	4		1							
16	14	30	10	30	25	22		5							
24		24	14	22	21	15	18	13	2			14	9		
	30	30	22	28	29	26	7	12	9	1					Catechism, singing and recitation.
51		51	47	51	51	45	41	40	12				31	44	Catechism, scripture and French.
															An industrial school; all resident. \$60 per annum each for twenty pupils contributed from Indian Funds. The boys learn farming, trades, printing, &c.
	15	15	14	13	15	9	1	3			1				Catechism, scripture and French.
17	7	24	13	24	24	20	2								
18	18	36	18	36	32	12	5	3							
9	10	19	7	19	11	16									
33	22	55	45	55	53	33	10	9	2						
		1,939									14				

RETURN

Statement of the condition of the various Indian Schools

Indian Reserve or Band to which School belongs.	Names of Teachers.	Salary per Annum.	From what Fund Paid.
QUEBEC.			
Micmacs, Restigouche.....	Fabien Gauthier.....	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.....
Maniwaki.....	Sister M. du Saveur.....	150 00	do.....
Montagnais, Lac St. John.....	Madame Otis.....	150 00	Indian Funds.....
Iroquois, Cornwall Island.....	Timothy Arirhon.....	200 00	do.....
Abenakis, St. Francis.....	Joseph Laurent.....	290 00	do.....
Iroquois, Oka.....	Mrs. S. G. Dorion.....	250 00	.....
Huron, Lorette.....	O. Pillison.....	200 00	.....
NOVA SCOTIA.			
Bear River, Digby.....	T. C. Kerr.....	265 00	Indian Funds.....
Whycocomagh.....	John McEachen.....	200 00	do.....
Eskasoni.....	Roderick McMillan.....	200 00	do.....
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.			
Lennox Island.....	John O. Arsenault.....	200 00	do.....
MANITOBA.			
Ebb and Flow Lakes.....	James Asham.....	\$12 per capita per annum on daily average attendance, up to \$300.	From Indian Funds; some also receive sala- ries from other sources.
Fort Alexander.....	John Hall.....		
do.....	Rev. J. A. Allard.....		
Little Saskatchewan.....	Benjamin Thom.....		
Fairford Reserve.....	William Anderson.....		
South St. Peters.....	H. A. Ross.....		
Lake St. Martin's.....	Francis Storr.....		
Broken Head River.....	William Dennet.....		
North St. Peters.....	Eric Hamber.....		
Black River.....	J. Hope.....		
The Pas.....	Henry Cochrane.....		
NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.			
Isle à la Crosse.....	Seur Langelier.....	} do do	}
Little Touchwood Hills.....	Frank Settee.....		
St. Albert.....	Sisters of Charity.....		
John Smith's Reserve.....	H. T. Bourn.....		
Eagle Hills.....	R. Jefferson.....		

F.—Continued.

in the Dominion, for the Year ended 30th June, 1880.

	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 Book.	Number learning Music and Singing.	Number learning Drawing.	Number learning Scripture.	Number learning English.	Remarks.
27	17		44	23	11	21	3									
15	11		26	14	14	26	18	3	3	7			5			
41	20		61	34	58	59	35	8	7	3			10	2		Catechism.
21			21	12	21	18	14	4	3	9						do and dictation.
13	17		30	24	29	12	20		16							Scripture and dictation.
18	9		27	23	26	20	17		2							English, French and com-
11	10		21	12	21	21	15	2	1							position.
11	12		23	12	23	21										Dictation.
17	6		23	14	23	19	14	3	5							
23	8		31	16	30	18	11	7	5							Catechism.
27	11		38	29	38	24	22	9	13	1						
22	9		31	26	31	22	22	15	15							
			376													
12	9		21	12	21	18	13	2	2							
19	9		28	11	28	13	9	3	10							
13	11		24	10	24	9	3	3	1							
			83													
11	4		15	5	15	11	10		5							
			15													
9	13		22	22	10	9	1									Catechism.
16	21		37	16	37	37	34									
16	20		36	22	36	29	13	9	9							Dictation, Latin and singing
8	9		17	10	17	10	3									
18	14		32	25	32	19	16	2	2							
31	22		53	27	53	43	21	4	6							
24	2		26	18	26	19	4									
15	6		21	12	21	17										
14	11		25	14	25	25	23	3	4							
4	8		12	9	12	6										
35	25		60	48	60	69	15	5	5							Indian reading and tables.
			341													
15	36		51	47	51	43	44	13	23	34						Boarding school; sewing
8	9		17	9	17	15	10									and catechism.
28	31		59	45	4	45	22	21	11	7		4				Catechism, singing.
12	15		27	18	27	16	12	1								Boarding school; sewing
18	4		22	15	22	16	10									and catechism.
			176													Singing, dictation.

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.			
Metlakatla	D. Leask.....		
Nass River, Greenville	Lizzie Greene	\$12 per capita per annum on daily average attendance, up to \$300.	} From Indian Funds; salaries and contribu- tions are also given from other sources.
St. Mary's Mission, boys.....	Rev. D. Carion		
do girls.....	Seur M. Lumena.....		
Fort Simpson.....	Susanna A. Lawrence..		
Nasset	George Sneath		
Kincolith.....	Henry Schutt.....		
Victoria	Annie Pollard.....		

F.—Continued.

in the Dominion, for the Year ended 30th June, 1880.

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 Book.	Number learning Music and Singing.	Number learning Drawing.	Number learning Scripture.	Number learning English.	Remarks.
87	73	160	69	160	120	92									An industrial school. Boys taught trades and farming; girls, housewifery, &c. Scripture, singing, dictation.
35	19	54	46	54	42	7									Scripture.
13	...	13	11	13	13	10	6	6							do
...	26	26	24	26	25	25	25	16							do
64	58	122	40	109	94	41	1	3							do
72	3	75	24	75	75	12									
28	22	50	26	50	50	50									Dictation.
23	21	44	12	39	19	7									
		544													

RETURN F.—Statement of the condition of the various Indian Schools, &c.—*Continued*
 RECAPITULATION.

Provinces.	" of Pupils.
Ontario.....	1,939
Quebec.....	376
Nova Scotia.....	83
Prince Edward Island.....	15
Manitoba.....	341
North-West Territories.....	176
British Columbia.....	544
Total.....	3,474

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
 OTTAWA, 30th June, 1880.

MARTIN BENSON,
Clerk of Statistics.

RETURN G.

CENSUS RETURN OF RESIDENT AND NOMADIC INDIANS IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA,
BY PROVINCES.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Oneidas of the Thames.....	641
Chippewas and Munsees of the Thames.....	600
Moravians of the Thames.....	271
Wyandotts of Anderdon.....	90
Chippewas, Ottawas and Pottawattamies of Walpole Island.	802
Chippewas and Pottawattamies of Sarnia.....	510
do Snake Island.....	133
do Rama.....	254
do Saugeen.....	353
do Nawash.....	388
do Christian Island.....	298
Mississaguas of Scugog, Rice and Mud Lakes.....	307
do Alnwick.....	214
Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté.....	889
Six Nations on Grand River.....	3,204
Mississaguas of New Credit.....	208
Chippewas of Lake Superior.....	1,613
Ojibbewas of Lake Huron.....	1,499
Ojibbewas and Ottawas of Manitoulin Island.....	1,631
Algonquins of Golden Lake.....	83
do Carleton.....	21
do Renfrew.....	176
do Nipissing.....	387
Chippewas of north shore of Georgian Bay.....	574
do Garden River and Batchewana Bay..	675
Total.....	15,821

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Iroquois of Caughnawaga.....	1,462
do St. Regis.....	1,037
do and Algonquins of the Lake of Two Mountains...	480
Abenakis of St. Francis.....	380
do Becancour.....	52
Montagnais of Lake St. John.....	268
Amalictes of Viger.....	120
Micmacs of Maria.....	139
do Restigouche.....	400
do Gaspé Basin.....	50
Montagnais of Betsiamit.....	552
Godbout Reserve.....	31
Seven Islands.....	260
Mingan.....	145
Natasquan.....	83
Musquahanos.....	50
St. Augustine.....	271
Moisie.....	7
Naskapees of the Lower St. Lawrence.....	2,860

RETURN G—Province of Quebec—Continued.

Hurons of Lorette.....	280
Malichites of Temiscouata..	73
Algonquins of River Desert	407
do Temiscamingue.....	198
do South Pontiac.....	68
do North Pontiac.....	520
do Hull.....	66
do Piccanock.....	21
do Hincks.....	15
do Eagle River	22
do Bouchette.....	9
do Tomasine.....	196
do Kakebonga.....	92
do Bowman.....	8
do Lievres West.....	54
do Mulgrave.....	20
do St. Angeliqne.....	3
do Ripon.....	4
do North Nation.....	44
do Argenteuil.....	6
do Doncaster.....	8
do Montcalm.....	12
do Joliette.....	5
do Berthier.....	6
do Richelieu.....	3
do Iberville.....	7
do Maskinonge.....	20
do St. Maurice.....	184
do Compton.....	5
do Portneuf.....	3
Total.....	11,006

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Micmacs of Annapolis, Digby, Yarmouth and Shelburne....	362
do Kings County.....	91
do Queens.....	105
do Lunenburg.....	56
do Halifax.....	130
do Hants.....	80
do Colchester.....	100
do Cumberland.....	83
do Pictou.....	197
do Antigonish and Guysboro'.....	167
do Richmond.....	244
do Inverness.....	93
do Victoria.....	144
do Cape Breton.....	250
Total.....	2,102

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Micmacs of Restigouche.....	32
do Gloucester.....	26

RETURN G—Province of New Brunswick—*Continued.*

Micmacs of Northumberland.....	429
do Kent.....	282
do Westmoreland.....	142
Amalucites of Madawaska.....	34
do Victoria.....	146
do Carleton.....	27
do Charlotte.....	63
do St. Johns.....	25
do York, Sunbury, Kings and Queens Counties..	258
Total.....	<u>1,464</u>

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Micmacs.....	290
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PROVINCE OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

Chippewas and Crees of Treaty No. 1.....	3,770
do do do 2.....	1,033
do Salteaux do 3.....	2,693
do do and Crees of Treaty No. 4.....	5,876
do do do do 5.....	3,158
Plain and Wood Crees of Treaty No. 6.....	8,508
Blackfeet of Treaty No. 7.....	7,549
Resident Sioux.....	1,200
Total.....	<u>33,787</u>

ARTHABASKA DISTRICT.

Plain Crees.....	18
Wood Crees.....	809
Assiniboines.....	13
Chipweyans.....	1,303
Beavers.....	255
Total.....	<u>2,398</u>

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Aht Nation.

Ohay-aht.....	262
She-sha-aht.....	161
How-chuck-les-aht.....	91
Opet-ches-aht.....	53
To-quh-aht.....	47
W-ltoo-ilth-aht.....	287
E-koolth-aht.....	48
Estimates of the remaining tribes not included in the above.	2,551
Bella Coola and Ilet Suck, estimated at.....	2,500
Comox (3 bands).....	88
Cowichan Nation :—	
Esquimalt.....	77
Songhees.....	182
Nanaimo.....	223

RETURN G—Province of British Columbia—*Continued.*

Cowichan Nation : —

Skwaw-mish	639
Soke	39
Tche-a-nook	54
Ke-tlay-nup	24
Li-icks-sun	49
Hal-alt	44
Pa-nel-a-kut	239
Ku-lects	117
Sick-a-meen	36
So-me-naw	112
Kwaw-ma-chin	201
Ka-nip-sum	65
Ko-ne-a-kun	89
Clem Clem-a-lits	167
Kevil kiva-sha-lah	31
Tlip-pah-lis	29
Sno-no-wus	17
Kwa-le-cum	29
Chah-thul-el-pil	104
Tsah-wit-ook	71
Pau-kwe-chin	93
Tsi-klum	41
She-shell	167
Ska-sah-ah	20
Koo-nah-mich	15
Hydah nation, estimated at	2,500
Quackeweth	3,500
Tsimsheean	5,000

Mainland Bands.

Samamhoo	65
Tsowassan	52
Misqueam	92
False Creek	42
Capitano Creek	41
Mission Burrard Inlet	123
Seymour Creek	22
No. 3 Reserve, Burrard Inlet	39
Co-quit-lum	36
Katsey	127
Langley	106
Whonock	30
Matsqui	76
Sumas, No. 1	19
“ No. 2	12
“ No. 3	41
Nicoamen	14
Sque-am	25
Klatawars	16
Schurye	28
Co-qua-piet	26
Squehala	30
Squah	71
Assylitch	12
Skokale	34
Yak-y-you	44

RETURN G—Province of British Columbia—*Continued.*

To-y-lee	51
Harrison Mouth.....	41
Chehalis.....	131
Squatils	45
Cheam	95
Popkum	18
Skowall	48
Hope	25
Ohamille.....	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
Smilkameen	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
Spelemcheen	118
Head of Okanagan Lake.....	248
Penticton.....	144
Okanagan Mission.....	67
Osoyoos	117
Remaining Indians in Superintendency estimated at.....	8,522
Total	35,052

RUPERT'S LAND.

Rupert's House	400
Fort George.....	450
Little Whale River	50
Nitchequon	180
Osnaburgh.....	350
Martin's Falls.....	300
Leng Lake	250
New Brunswick.....	150
Albany	160
Mattangimingué.....	120
Abittibi	450
Flying Post	100
Mettachewan.....	50

 RETURN G—Rupert's Land—*Concluded.*

Long Portage Post	50
Moose Factory... ..	420
Waswanapee.....	200
Mistasine	150
Total.....	<u>3,770</u>

RECAPITULATION.

Ontario	15,821
Quebec.....	11,006
Nova Scotia.....	2,102
New Brunswick.....	1,464
Prince Edward Island.....	290
Manitoba and North-West Territories.....	33,787
Athabasca District.....	2,398
British Columbia.....	35,052
Rupert's Lands.....	3,770
Total.....	<u>105,690</u>

L. VANKOUGHNET,

Deputy Supt.-General of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
 OTTAWA, 30th June, 1880.

(This Report received too late to appear in its proper place.)

GRAND RAPIDS, TREATY 5,
26th November, 1850.

J. F. GRAHAM, Esq.,
Acting Indian Superintendent,
Winnipeg.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report, in duplicate, on Indian affairs under my superintendency in Treaty 5.

I considered it necessary to delay forwarding this report until the completion of the annuity payments, which, through unavoidable causes, was completed only on the 20th instant.

In several of the reserves, during the past winter, the Indians suffered somewhat from want of food, caused by an exceptional severe winter, and in many instances by lack of management in providing, curing and storing of fish and other supplies in time of plenty.

The supply of seed by the Department is very much appreciated and highly prized by the Indians in this Treaty.

Only in one instance have I discovered where the seed has been used otherwise than for what it was intended.

Although the seed supplied in one or two reserves on the Saskatchewan was delayed somewhat by difficult navigation until rather late in the season, yet every bushel was put in the ground excepting wheat and barley.

The supply of seed is indeed a very great help to these Indians, for during scarcity of fish last winter many of them lived entirely on potatoes, and in many of the reserves in this Treaty it is almost impossible to pit potatoes on account of the land being so very low, wet and rocky as to render it barely practicable to save any root crops over the severe winter for the following spring seed.

Immediately on my arrival at this place, after distributing seed to the Indians on the Saskatchewan, I started for Winnipeg by steamer "Colville" in order to make arrangements for the annuity payments of this Treaty.

With great difficulty I secured a York boat and crew, and started out from Winnipeg on the 12th July.

ISLAND BANDS, DOG HEAD.

I arrived at this point on the 17th July, after having encountered severe storms and contrary winds, from the mouth of the Red River to this place, I was therefore one day behind time with my payments here, but without inconveniencing the Indians in any way, as they had plenty of fish to eat; and the unfavorable weather had also delayed the steamer with the supplies, the contractors were therefore obliged to purchase provisions for the Indians.

On the next day the implements and supplies were landed and delivered to the band.

They have killed one ox and two cows of the animals supplied them by the Department, under the pretext that some of them would die of starvation, for want of hay; they concluded that the best plan was to eat some of them; they accordingly shot and ate two of the cows. Later in the spring, one of the oxen was shot by an Indian hunter, pretending that he had mistaken it for a wild animal; the bull was allowed to rove at will, and when last seen was on a small island near the Sandy Bar.

The only animals belonging to this band which are alive and in good condition are those which were allotted to the Jackfish-head Band, under Councillor James Sinclair.

FISHER RIVER BAND.

I arrived at this place on the 18th July, the day appointed for the payment of this band, but being Sunday I waited until Monday, the 19th. I paid them all on that day.

The supplies, together with the implements, were landed here on the evening of the same day, and delivered at once to the band.

These Indians suffered somewhat from want of food last spring, on account of a number of the Norway House Indians having emigrated to this place late in the fall of the year, and having very little food to begin the winter with, this, together with the very severe winter, and having lost a great quantity of their potatoes after having pitted them, a rise of water from the lake filling their pits with water, while they were away in their fishing camps, causing great damage.

They have made considerable improvements in this reserve, extending their gardens and building houses, almost every family having a house of their own, also taking good care of their cattle.

They are quite overjoyed at having among them a good and kind adviser, in the person of the Rev. Mr. Ross, Methodist Missionary, a man very highly esteemed and respected amongst these Indians.

BERENS RIVER BAND.

With favorable wind and weather, I arrived at this place on the evening of the 21st July, the day appointed for payments falling on Sunday (25th), and all the Indians having arrived on the 22nd, I decided on making the payments on the day before (24th) than the day after (26th) the appointed date.

Within the last year, these Indians have made considerable improvements in building houses, but have done very little in clearing and breaking of new land.

NORWAY HOUSE BAND.

On my arrival here, I found the Indians all on the reserve, and taking into consideration the uncertainty of making good time on this part of the Treaty, I concluded that it was advisable to make the payments here, and get away for Cross Lake on Saturday, the 31st July; so I completed payments here the day before (29th) the appointed time (30th).

These Indians are doing very well; a number of them were able to supply a quantity of seed potatoes and barley to the Hudson's Bay Company last spring, to fill a contract for the supply of seed to Indians who were destitute of seed. They did not suffer from want of food, as they had stored almost half of their last summer's provisions (supplies received at time of annuity payments) these were reserved and used in time of scarcity, and at seeding in the spring. They have again this summer stored a portion of the provisions secured at the time of the Treaty payments, in order to guard against hard times. I am sorry to say that this is the only band in the whole Treaty who take this precaution to provide and store away provisions in time of plenty, in case of future scarcity.

CROSS LAKE BAND.

With favorable weather, and a double crew (13 men), such as we are obliged to put on a York boat, for this part of the Treaty, in order to have force enough to launch the boat over the portages, I arrived two days ahead of time. As the Indians were all present on the reserve, and certain that there were no traders on the way—the only two who had followed the payments from Fisher River being present—and taking into consideration the long, dangerous and uncertain route between this point and the next place of payment—Grand Rapids—I concluded paying this band on the 2nd August, instead of the 4th, the appointed time.

Here I found very little progress in the way of farming since the last payments. They have put up a few houses, and have suffered very slightly from want of food during the past severe winter.

This band have not yet received cattle from the Department.

GRAND RAPIDS BAND.

I arrived here on the 9th August, having made the run from Cross Lake to this point in the unusual short time of six days, an unheard of instance, having had favorable winds and by running days and nights. The time usually taken from Cross Lake to this place in York boats, is two weeks; and, very often, parties have been wind-bound at the Mossy Point—"Old Norway House"—for over fifteen days. This part of the Lake Winnipeg is very dangerous for light crafts, for want of shelter. The first harbour from the Mossy Point to the Grand Rapids is the Three Islands, a distance of fifty miles. The north shores of the lake in all this distance being perpendicular, it is unfit to put to shore, even in a calm day.

Once on the Saskatchewan River, I was almost sure to make the several points on the river at the time appointed for payments.

Here I took several days in repairing my boat, transporting my supplies and boat over the portage.

The rainy season having set in, it was impossible to move from here before the date appointed to make the payments, 19th August.

I made the payments on the 19th August, regardless of the heavy rain storm, and on the same evening delivered the implements and supplies to the band.

Less progress is made in building houses, clearing and breaking new land, and planting, in this reserve, than in any other point in this treaty.

In the spring of the year the Indians hire out to the Hudson Bay Company as deck hands on the steamers, and as carriers about their warehouses. They continue at this work until late in the fall of the year, neglecting their own work, and in many instances do not even dig up their potatoes out of the ground until frozen in. In this way they go on from one year to the other, actually earning little or nothing on account of the exorbitant prices that they are obliged to pay for dry goods and groceries out of the Hudson Bay Company's stores at this place.

Another drawback to the advancement and prosperity of this band is on account of the incompetency of their chief and his unpopularity among the band. He will not be advised, neither by his councillors nor by the voice of his people; therefore they, on the other hand, disregard anything that he may advance.

In the course of the last winter, through laziness and mismanagement, they allowed three of the cows and the bull received from the Department in excellent condition, to die of starvation and want of care. They have neglected to make sufficient hay this season for the remaining cow and two oxen, so that these three will very likely perish also before spring.

CUMBERLAND BAND.

With unusual good sailing I made extraordinary good time to this point by going days and nights, arriving here on the evening of the 29th August.

My time was fully occupied during the interval between this and the date of payment, 3rd September, in consulting with the Indians, and holding elections for Chief and Councillors.

As the head chief, John Cochrane, had died during the winter, I thought it necessary to have a chief elected before making the payments; and on the 2nd September Albert Flett, formerly a councillor, was elected chief by acclamation.

Peter Chapman, another councillor, having also resigned, John Harkess and William Head were unanimously elected councillors in place of Albert Flett and Peter Chapman.

The great majority of this band express a desire to move further up the Saskatchewan River, in the vicinity of Fort LaCorne, where the land is better adapted for farming purposes than where they are at present.

They also represent that fur-bearing animals and game are disappearing, and the fishing failing very rapidly in that locality.

That it is impossible to raise stock on account of the want of grass.

And that as the reserve has not been surveyed as yet, they expect to have their wishes granted by the Department.

This band received their complement of cattle from the Department last December, through the Hudson's Bay Company, from Carlton. The cattle were in a miserable condition when delivered to the band, consequently some of them died very shortly after.

I made the payments to this band on the 3rd of September, and on the same day delivered their implements and supplies to them in good condition.

PAS BAND.

I arrived at this place on the 7th of September, the last of the Pas Mountain Band having arrived on the evening previous.

I commenced making the payments on the morning of the 8th; finished paying and the distribution of presents and implements on the morning of the 10th.

The receipt of a case of medicines from the Government was very highly prized by the band, they expressing their gratitude for the kindness accorded to them by the Department.

There was considerable anxiety about, and great difficulty in procuring hay for the cattle, as the whole country was flooded by an unusual high stage of water in the Saskatchewan River.

The full complement of cattle was also supplied to this band by the Department, through the Hudson's Bay Company, from Carlton. They were delivered to the Indians in a very poor and exhausted condition, but by very good care, and plenty of excellent feed, six out of the seven were saved over winter; one cow died. Another, although kept alive over winter and spring, is not likely to recover. Only one spring calf was saved out of the four.

There are twenty families of this band living at the Birch River, about forty miles west of the Pas Mission. They complain of the distance they have to go to get their annuity money, and wish to be paid in future at the Birch River Portage.

Considerable improvements have been made here in building houses, extending gardens, clearing and breaking new land.

This is altogether the most desirable location for an Indian reserve on the Lower Saskatchewan, good timber and excellent dry land, but only large enough for about forty families.

The Pas Mountain Band live about seventy-five miles, by water, west of the Pas Mission. Very good land, high and dry, but very difficult to get to.

This band also request payment on their reserve, which would entail a great expense to the Department, on account of both water and land travel, in canoes and on horseback, in order to get there.

These Indians are obliged to come down to the Pas to do their trading with the Hudson's Bay Company, at any rate, and therefore it is no hardship to them to go to the Pas at the time of treaty payments.

MOOSE LAKE BAND.

By travelling all night I arrived at this point on the morning of the 11th September. I commenced making the payments at once to those present, but quite a number of the Indians not having yet arrived, on account of a severe storm, I was obliged to postpone further payments until they all got in, completing payments and the distribution of implements and supplies on the 13th.

This band were also supplied with cattle last fall, and like the rest, in very poor condition, causing trouble and expense to the Indians to keep them alive until spring.

This fall the chief ordered one of the cows to be shot, and sold the beef of it, on the pretence of not having sufficient hay for them all for the winter.

CHE-MA-WHA-WIN BAND.

These are a portion of the Moose Lake Band.

I arrived here on the 14th September and commenced the payments immediately, but soon ran short of money, having paid out all I had received from the Department, therefore I could not complete the payments to this band, which they considered as a great hardship to those who were obliged to wait for their money, as they depended on it to purchase net thread and ammunition for their fall fishing and hunt. I made them understand that as soon as I received the necessary funds I would use all possible diligence in returning in order to pay the remainder of the band. This in a measure satisfied them.

I arrived at Winnipeg on the 27th September, and after completing my payments, and having received the necessary funds to pay the Che-ma-wha-win Band, I took passage on the steam-tug *Victoria* to Fisher River, from there by York boat to this place, arriving here on the 28th October.

It being now too late in the season to proceed any further by water, I was obliged to wait a few days until fit to travel on ice by dog trains.

I started from here and arrived at the Che-ma-wha-win on the 20th November, paid the rest of the Indians of this band, and returned to this place on the 25th inst.

Great satisfaction was expressed by the several bands, this year, on receipt of a good quality of axes, spades and other hardware supplied to them by the Department; but they had an idea that there were too many garden hoes, that grub hoes would have suited them better in that part of the country.

They were also very much pleased with the quality of net thread and ammunition, but expressed a regret that there was not a greater quantity.

The pork, flour and tea was of a very good quality, and was delivered to the Indians in good order, but the tobacco was not as good as they would have it, preferring twist, nigger-head—18 to the lb.—such as they are accustomed to trade from the Hudson's Bay Co.

The want of medical attendance is complained of by the Indians in this Treaty, and a request made that the Department supply each band with a chest of medicines and surgical instruments.

In consequence of the hunting, trapping and the fishing failing rapidly along the Saskatchewan part of this Treaty, some of the Indians living in the vicinity begin to feel somewhat anxious, and are more inclined than ever to farm; but they also find the work hard and unsatisfactory to make even a small garden in this part of the country. On this account some of them desire to move further up the river to a place more suited for agricultural purposes.

In every reserve on the Saskatchewan, in this Treaty, the potato crop has likely failed entirely on account of a continued heavy rain, winding up with a severe frost on the 29th of August, which probably cut away everything planted in these reserves.

The fall fishing has also failed here, and almost every rabbit, rat, fox, mink, fisher, lynx and other fur-bearing animal in this part of the country drowned out, leaving these Indians without any resource whatever to make a living.

On the shores of Lake Winnipeg the potato crops have turned out well, in general, together with a very good catch of fish in the fall, and very good prospects for large game during the winter. Consequently I do not apprehend a scarcity of food among the Indians in that part of the Treaty, unless it turns out to be another unusual severe winter, such as the last.

The amount expended in purchasing provisions for the destitute Indians in this Treaty, up to the 30th June—excepting what might have been supplied to the Fisher River Band from the Indian Office at Winnipeg—did not amount to twenty dollars.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. MACKAY,

Indian Agent.