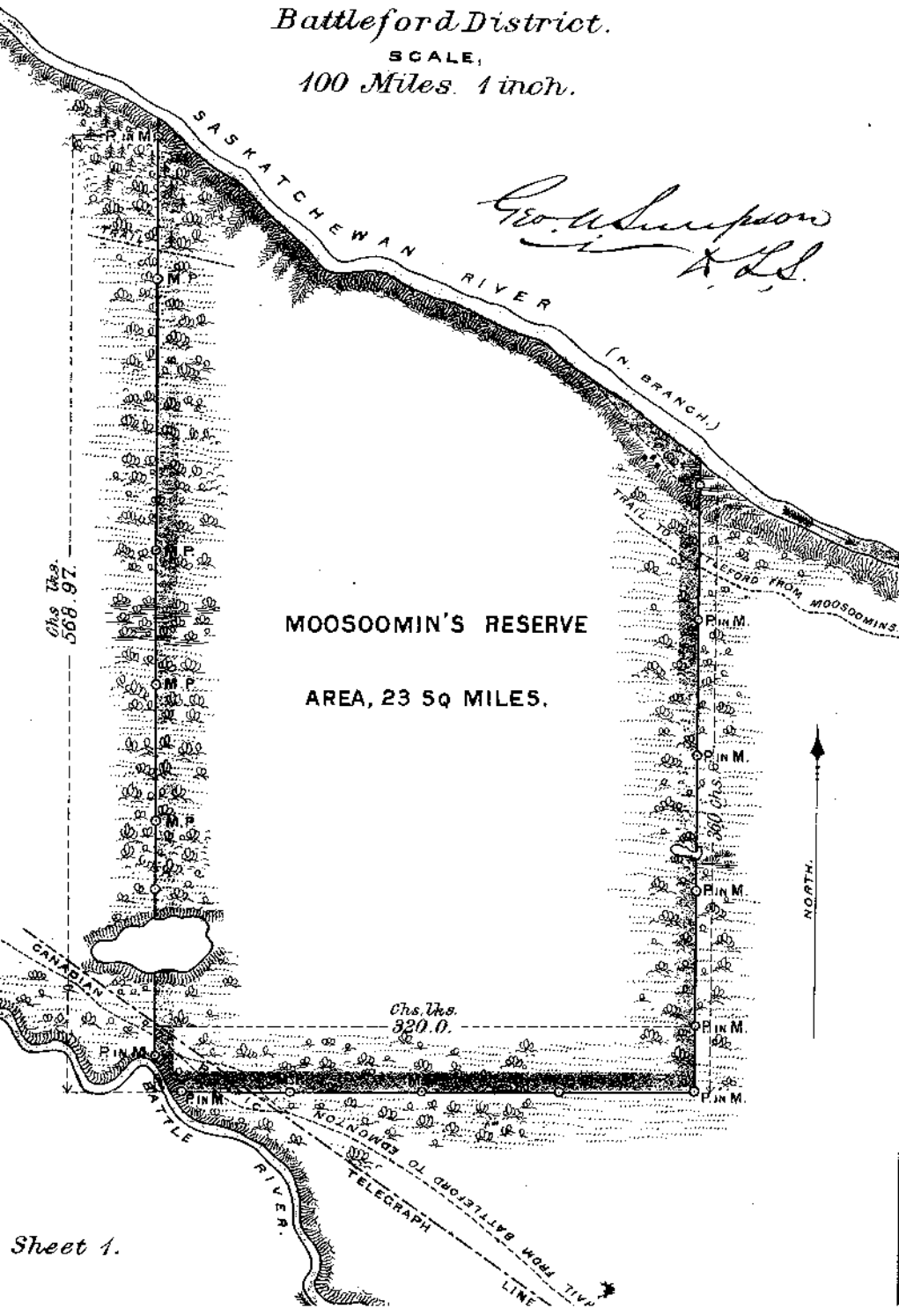


TREATY NO. 6.
Battleford District.

SCALE,
100 Miles 1 inch.

*Geo. W. Simpson
& Co.*



*Chs. U.S.
568.97.*

MOOSOMIN'S RESERVE

AREA, 23 SQ MILES.

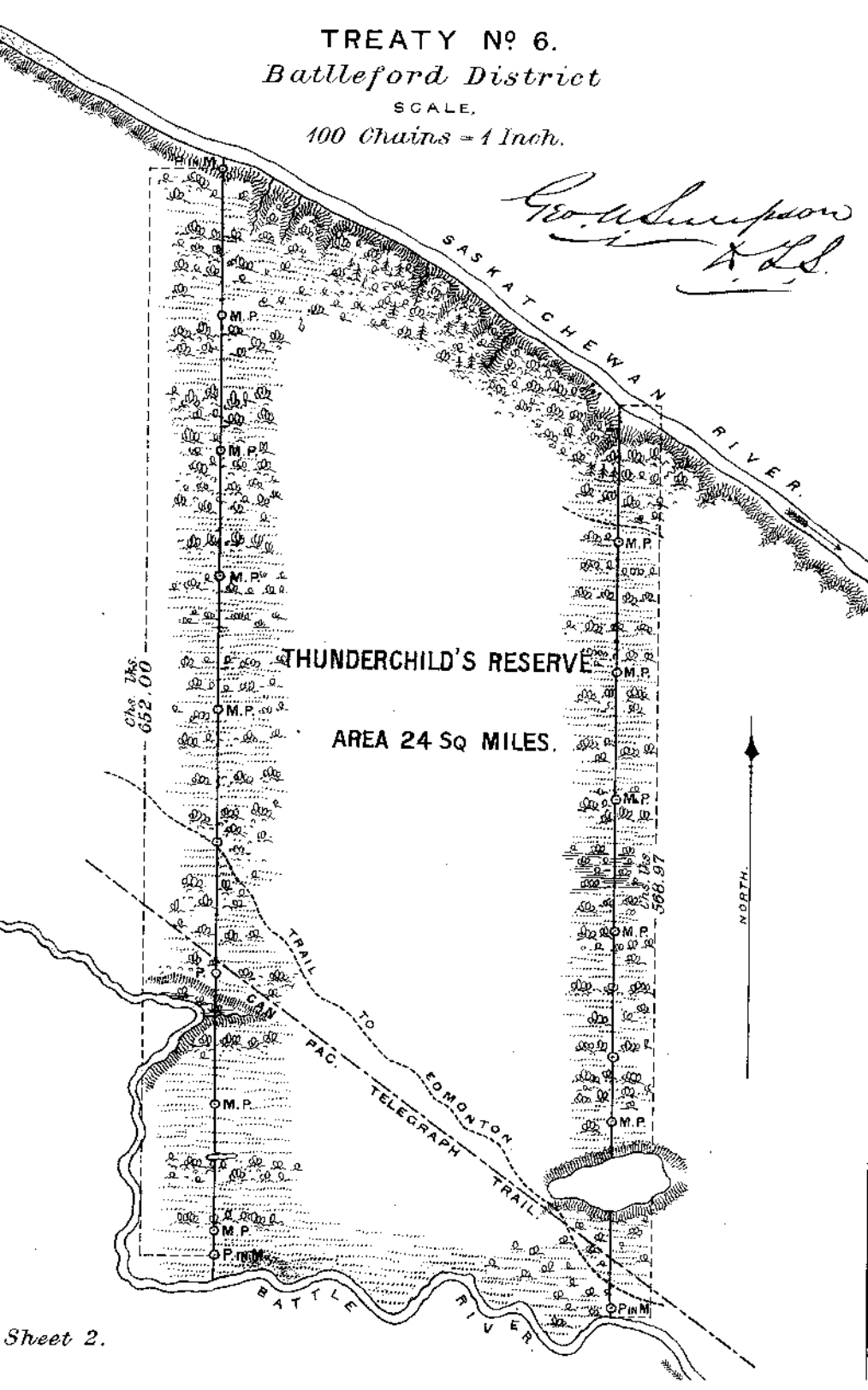
*Chs. U.S.
320.0.*

NORTH

TREATY NO. 6.
Battleford District

SCALE,
100 Chains = 1 Inch.

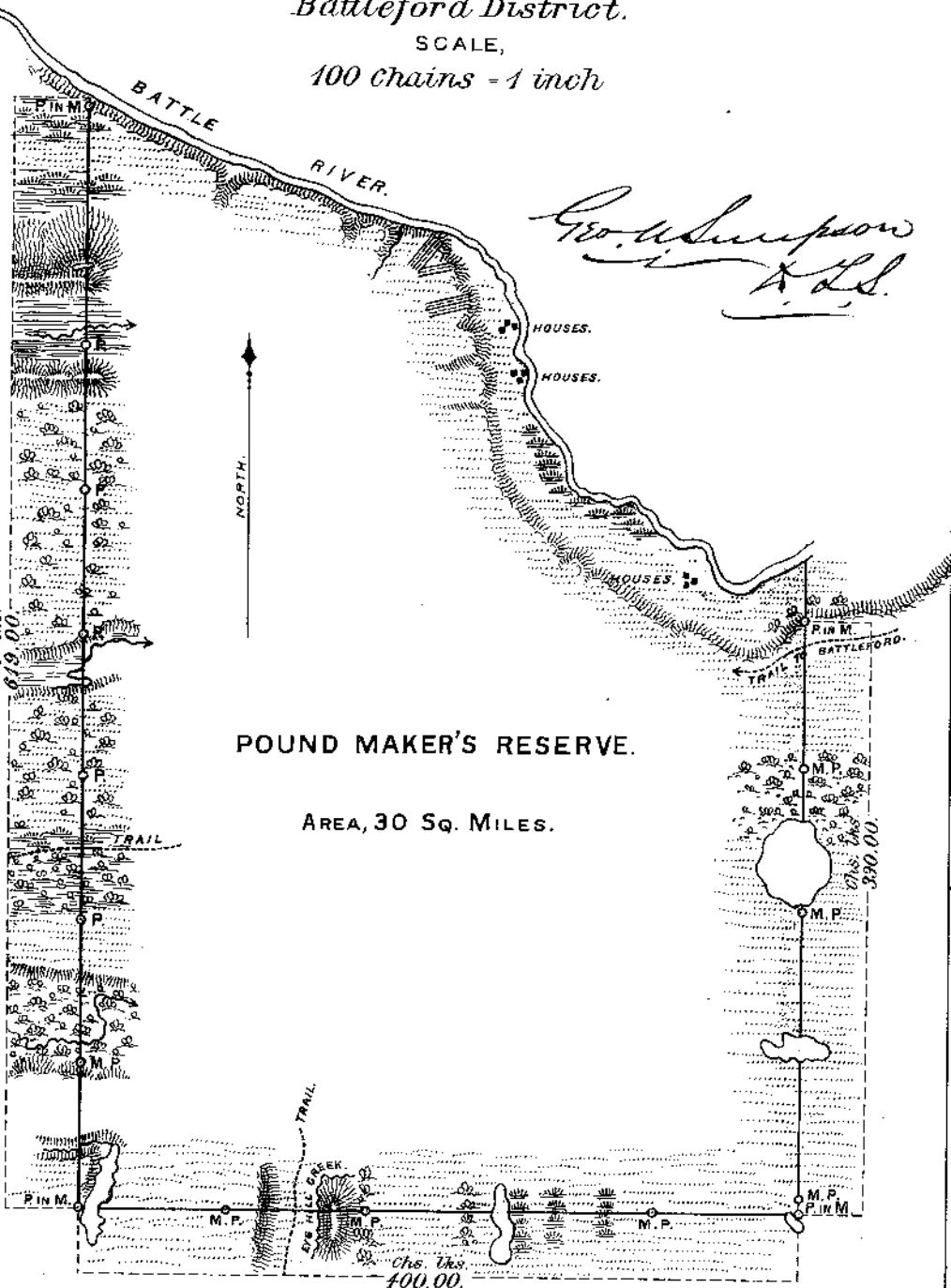
*Geo. Simpson
A.S.S.*



TREATY, N^o 6.
Battleford District.

SCALE,
100 chains - 1 inch

*Geo. W. Simpson
A. S. L.*

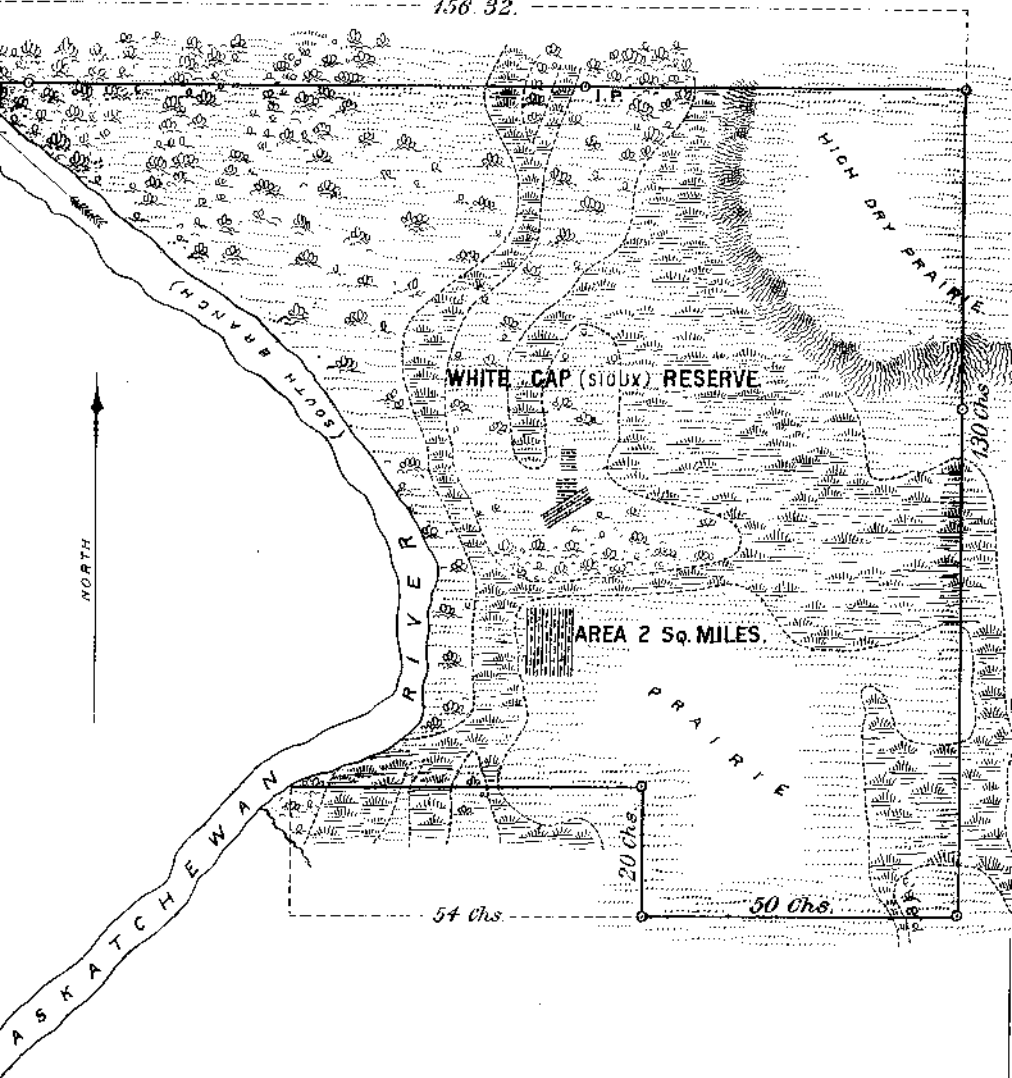


TREATY NO. 6.
Carlton District.

SCALE.

30 Chains = 1 Inch.

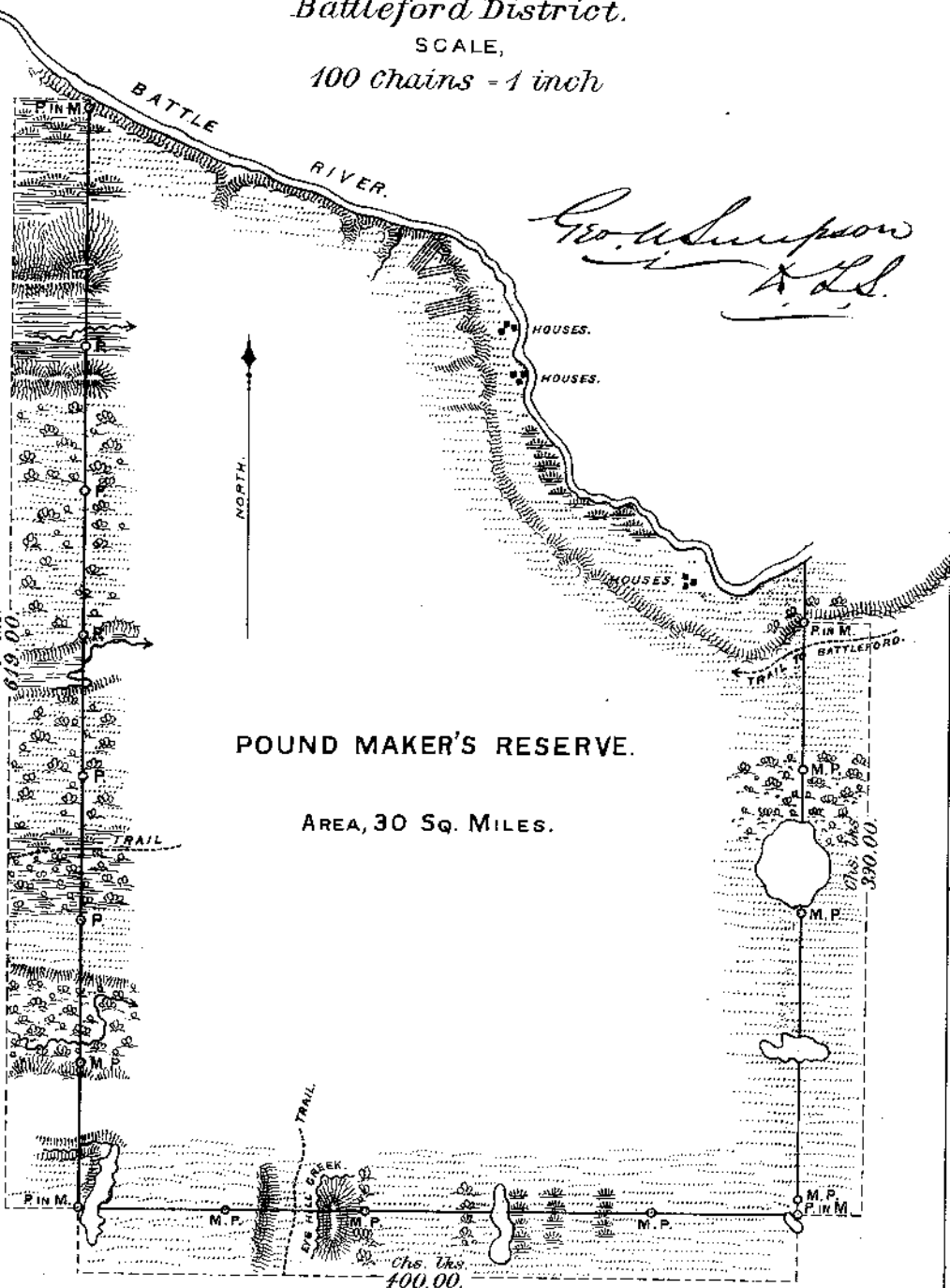
Chs. lks.
156 32.



Geo. W. Simpson
A.S.S.

TREATY, N^o 6.
Battleford District.

SCALE,
100 chains - 1 inch



POUND MAKER'S RESERVE.

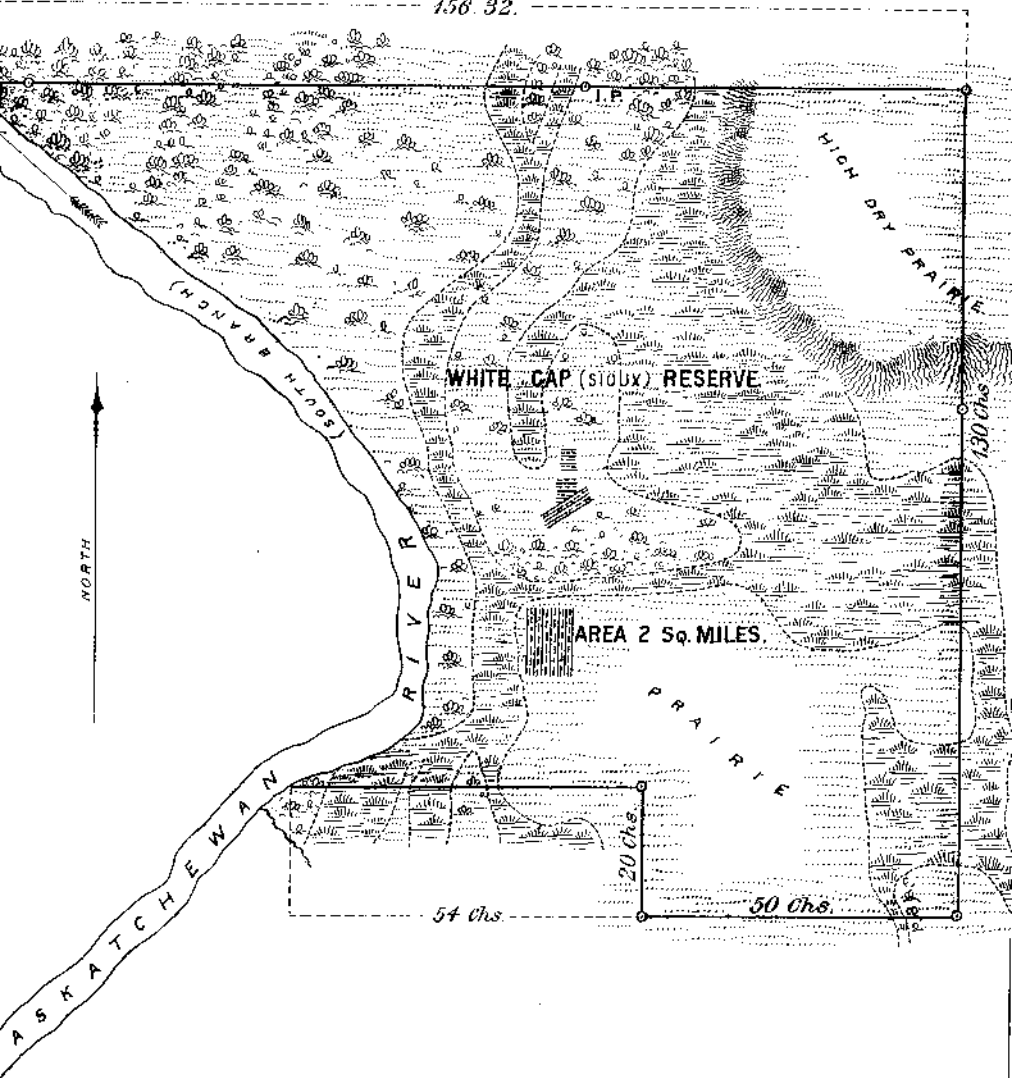
AREA, 30 SQ. MILES.

TREATY NO. 6.
Carlton District.

SCALE.

30 Chains = 1 Inch.

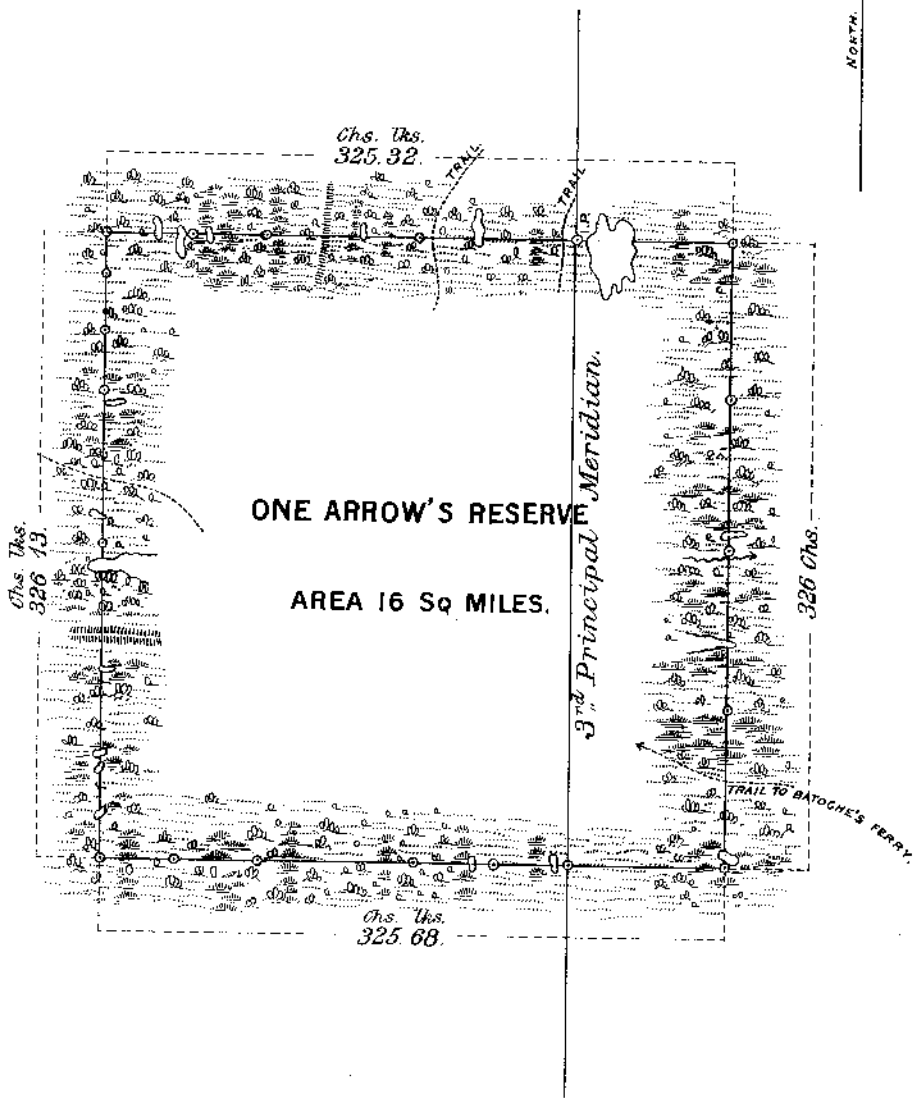
Chs. lks
156 32.



Geo. W. Simpson
A.S.S.

TREATY NO 6.
Carlton District.

SCALE,
100 chains = 1 inch.



Geo. A. Simpson
& Co.

MISTOWASIS RESERVE

TRAIL FROM GREEN L. TO CARLTON.

480 Chs.

560 Chs.

562 Chs.

TREATY NO 6.
Carlton District.
PET-TY-QUAW-KY'S.

AREA, 42 SQ. MILES.

SCALE,

100 Chains = 1 inch

MUSKEG LAKE.

CARLTON TRAIL



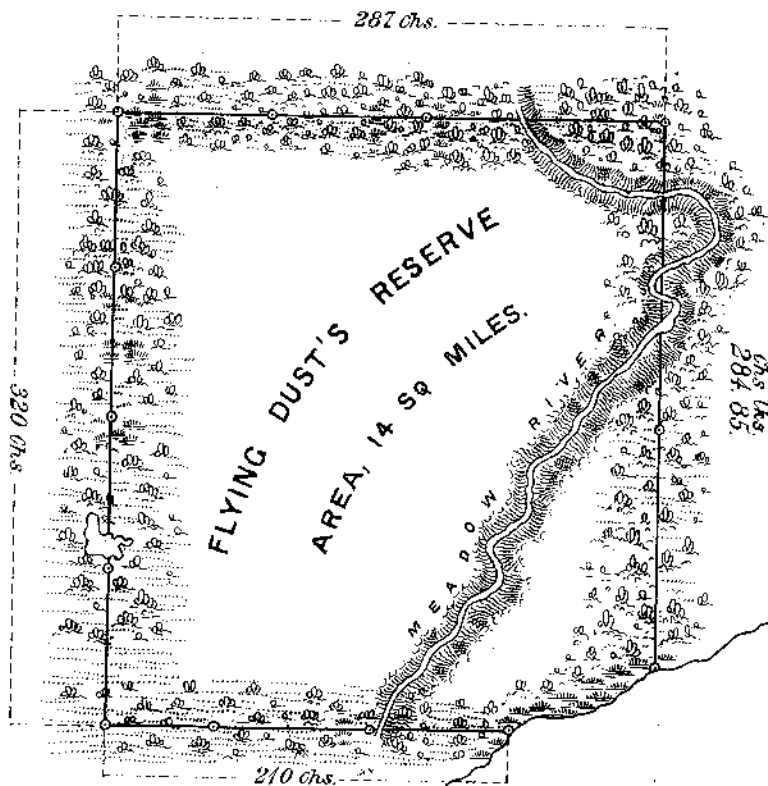
480 Chs.

Geo. W. Simpson
H. L.

TREATY N^o 6.
Carlton District.

SCALE,
100 Chains = 1 inch.

NORTH



chs. 284.85.

MEADOW LAKE

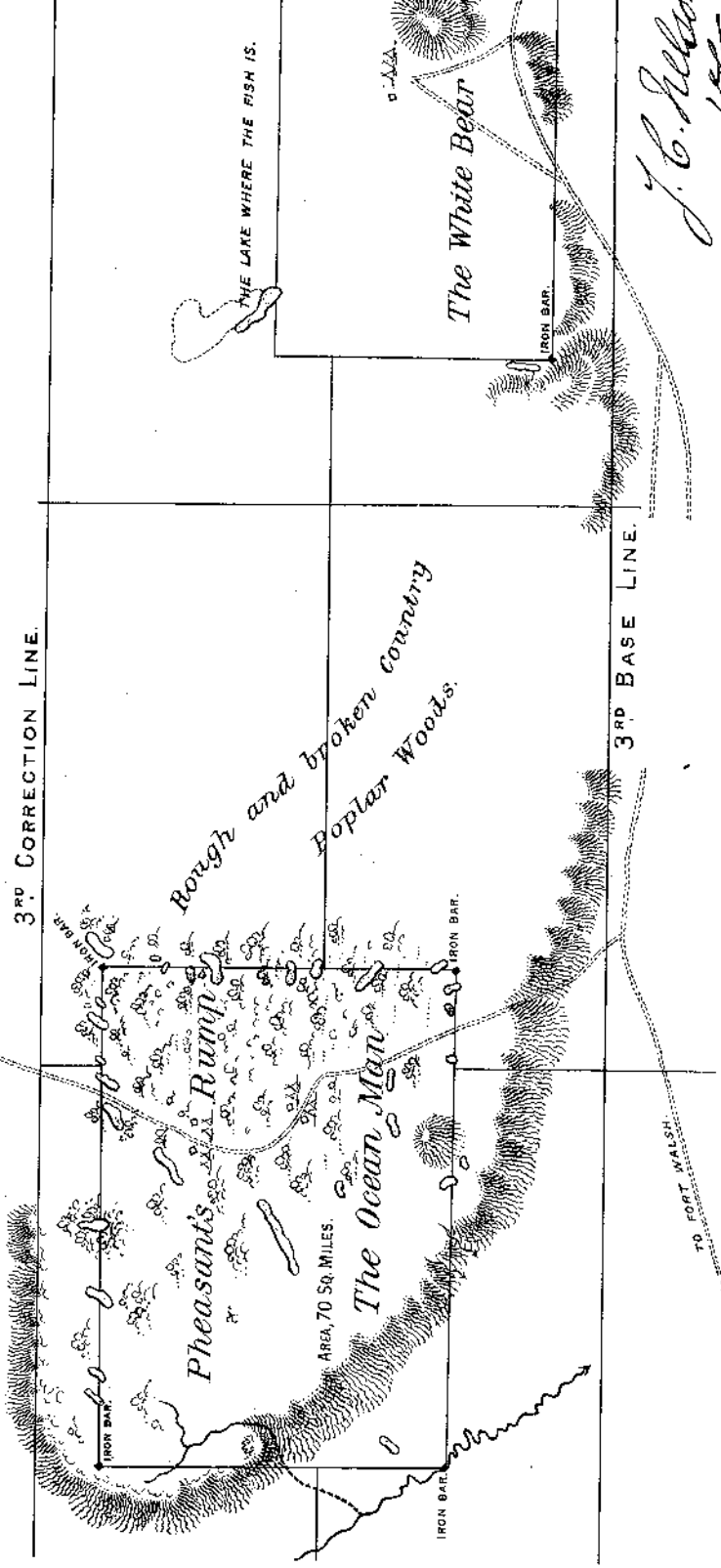
Geo. W. Simpson
D. A.

A

SKETCH Shewing Indian Reserves MOOSE MOUNTN

Moose Mountain,
July, 21st 1881.

6 Miles to an Inch.



J. C. Nelson
1881.

Range 7

" 6

" 5

" 4

" 3

" 2

" 1

S K E T C H

SHOWING INDIAN RESERVES

070

CROOKED AND ROUND LAKES.

Scale, - 6 Miles to an Inch.

AREA, 238 SQ. MILES.

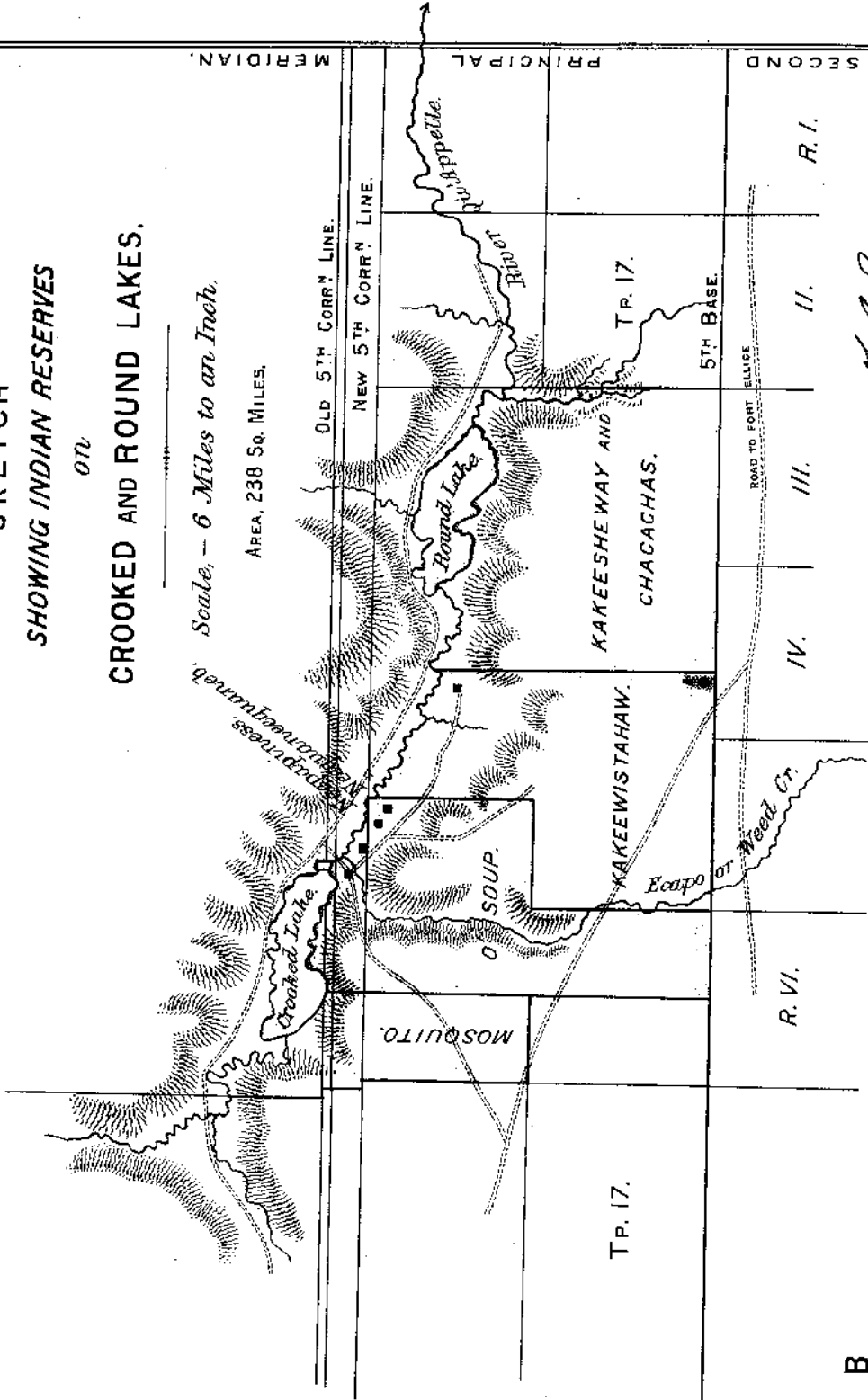
OLD 5TH CORR'N LINE.

NEW 5TH CORR'N LINE.

MERIDIAN.

PRINCIPAL

SECOND

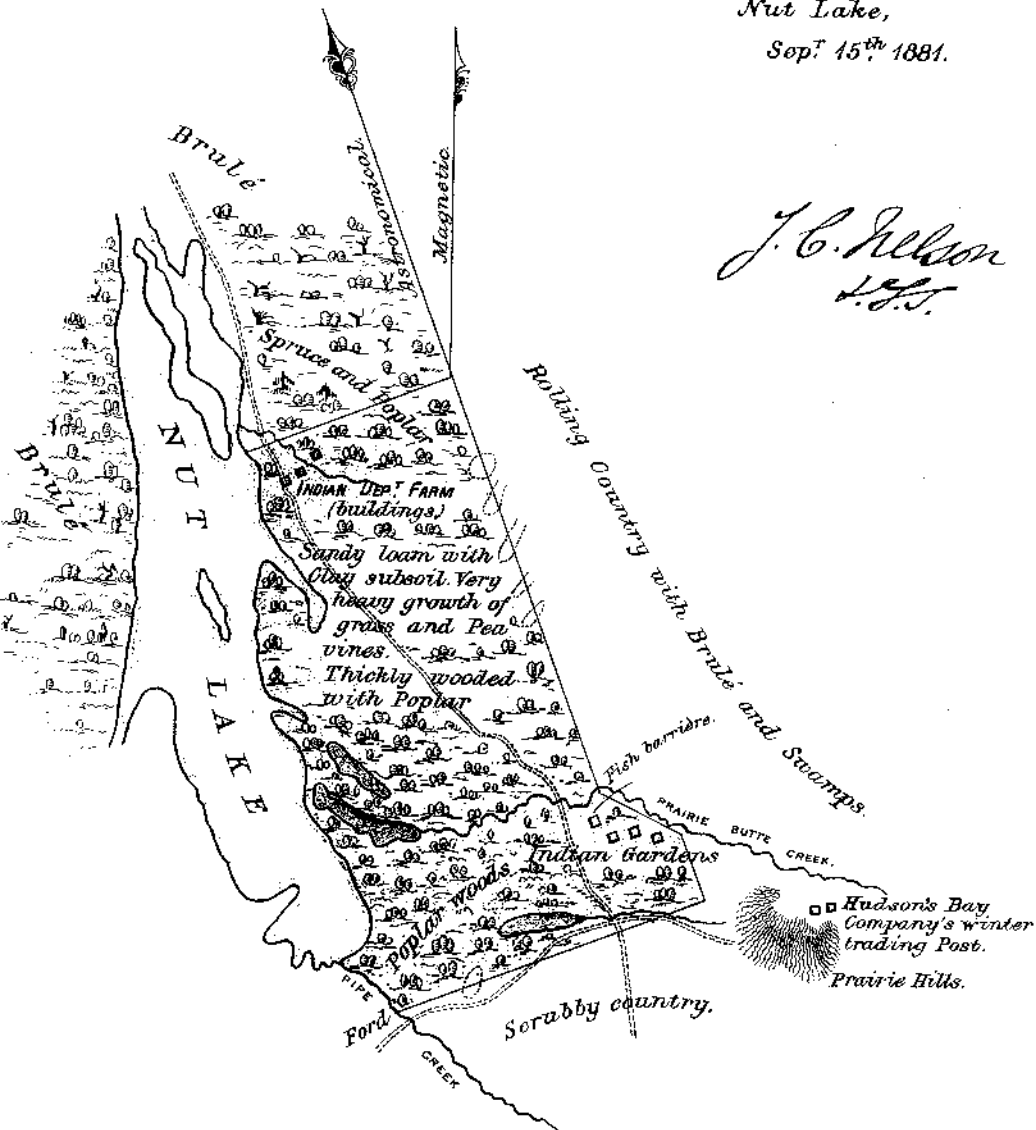


Crooked Lake, August, 20th 1881.

J. C. Nelson

Nut Lake,
Sep^r 15th 1881.

J. C. Nelson
J. C. S.

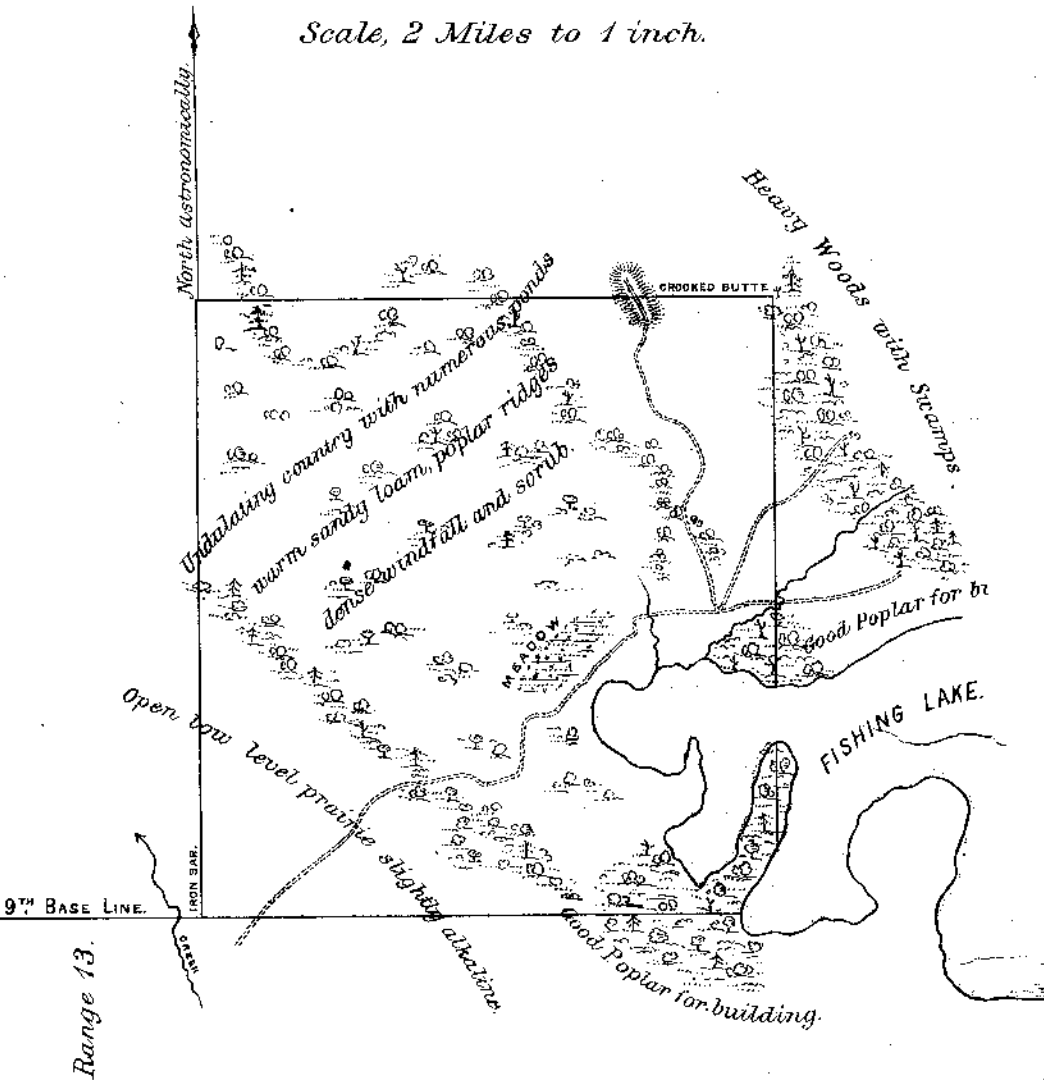


Rough Sketch on a scale of 2 Miles to the Inch.
Shewing Reserve for part of Yellow Quill's Band,
at Nut Lake. - Area 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ Square Miles.

SKETCH

Showing Reserve for part of
YELLOW QUILL BAND
at Fishing Lake, N. W. T.

Scale, 2 Miles to 1 inch.



Fishing Lake, 29th Sep. 1881.

J. C. Nelson
1881.

SKETCH

SHOWING RESERVE

for

DAY STAR'S BAND

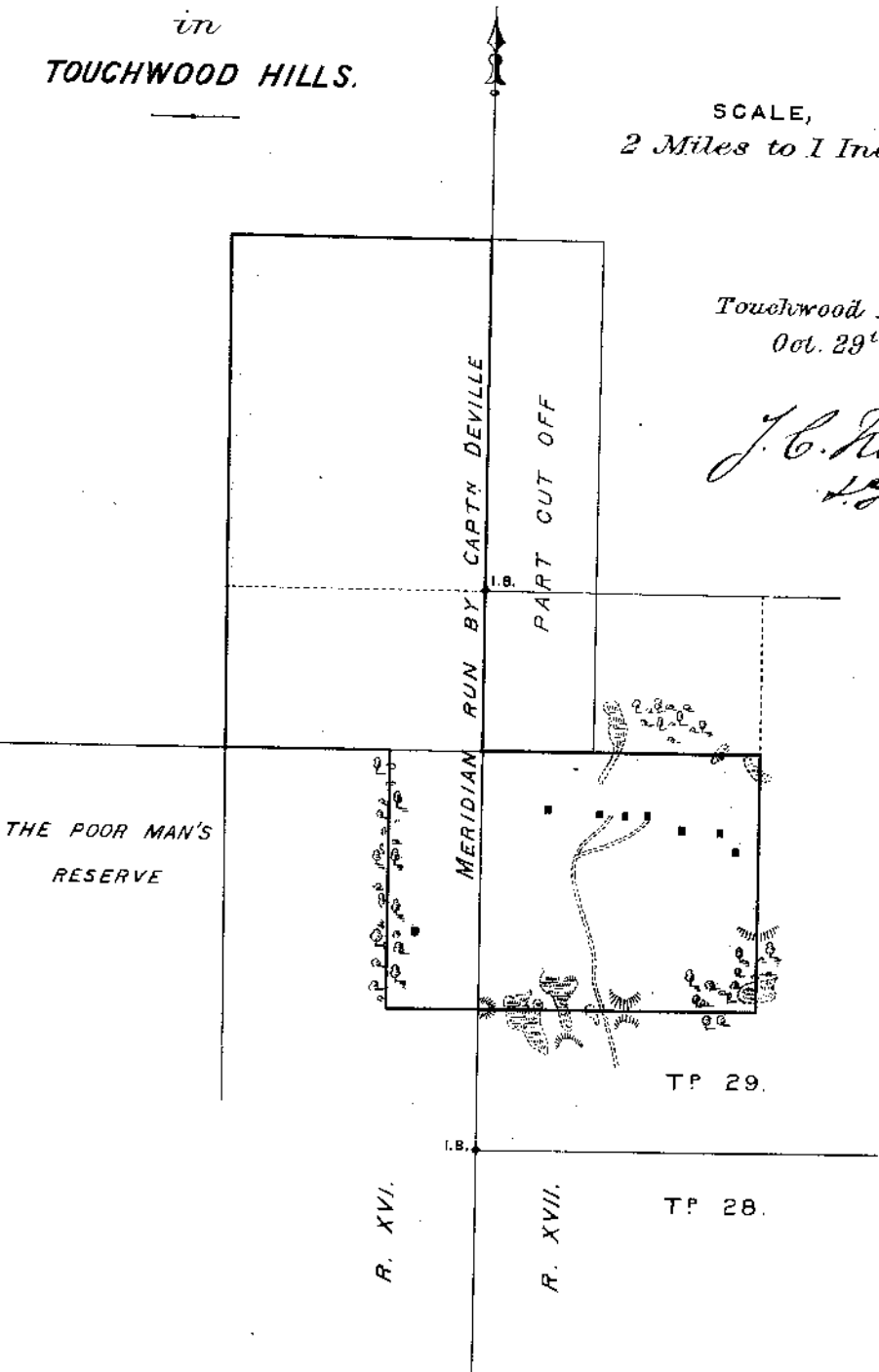
in

TOUCHWOOD HILLS.

SCALE,
2 Miles to 1 Inch.

Touchwood Hills,
Oct. 29th 1881.

J. C. Nelson
J.C.N.



TP. 27.

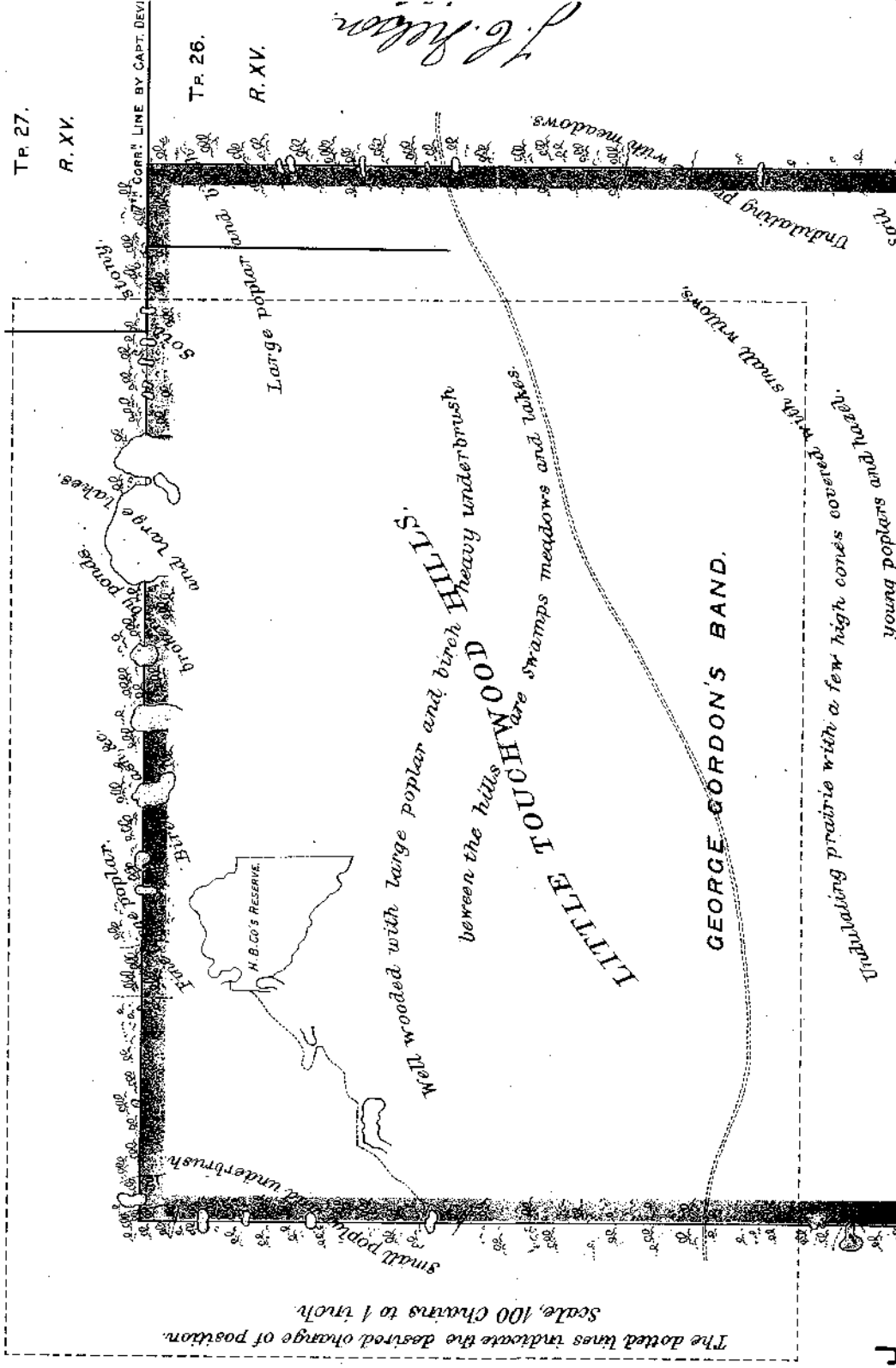
R. XV.

CORRN LINE BY CAPT. DEVI

TP. 26.

R. XV.

J. G. Nelson



The dotted lines indicate the desired change of position. Scale, 100 chains to 1 inch.

Well wooded with large poplar and birch
between the hills heavy underbrush

LITTLE TOUCHWOOD
Swamps meadows and lakes

GEORGE GORDON'S BAND.

Indulating prairie with small poplar
Young poplars and hazel

Large poplar

Small poplar and underbrush

H.B. CO'S RESERVE.

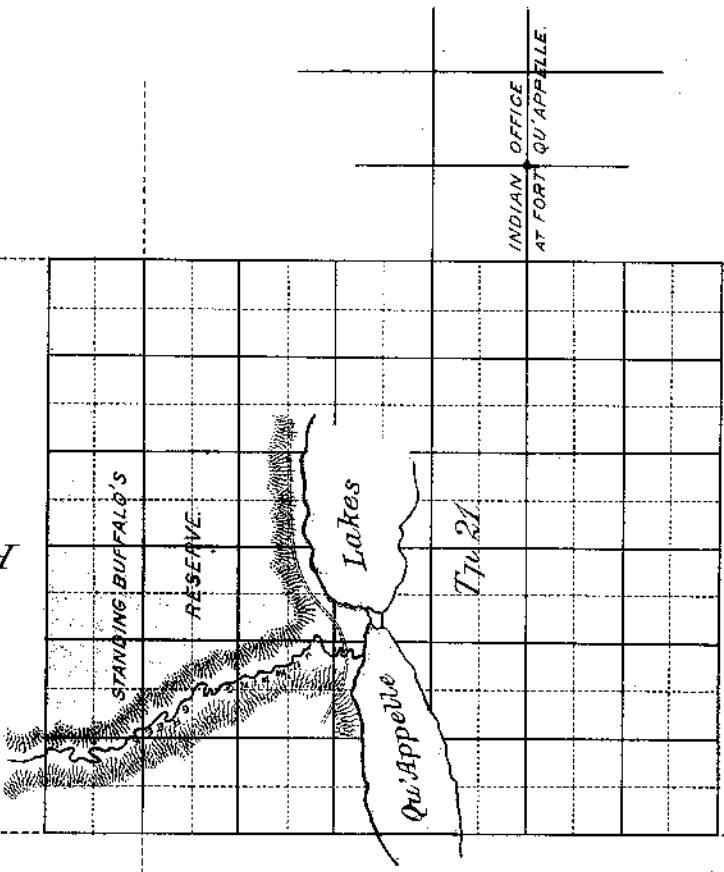
Range XIV

Tp. 22.

Tp. 21.

Scale, 2 Miles to 1 inch.

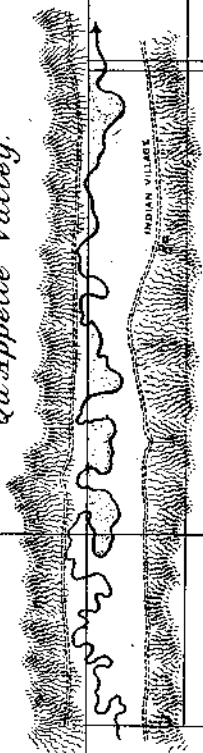
Range XV.



Qu'Appelle, Nov 18th 1881.

J. C. Nelson
1881

Qui Appelle Valley.



Level Prairie alternating with Poplar and Sorub soil first quality Clay loam.

MUSKOWPEETUNG'S RESERVE.

Open level Prairie with a few bluffs of small Poplar.

6th base line

Tp. 21.

PASQUAIS' RESERVE.

Range XV.

XVII

XVI

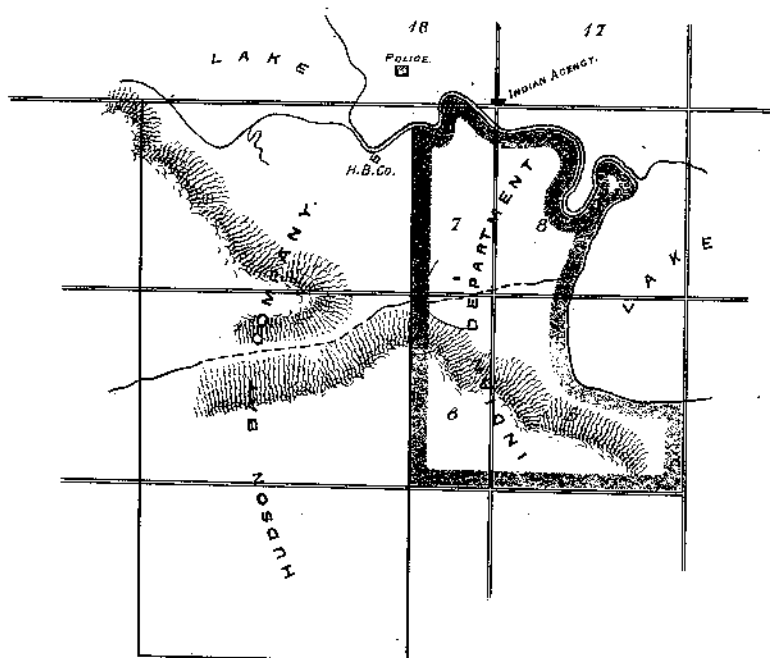
Qui Appelle, 18th Nov. 1881.

J. C. Nelson

Scale, 2 Miles to one Inch.

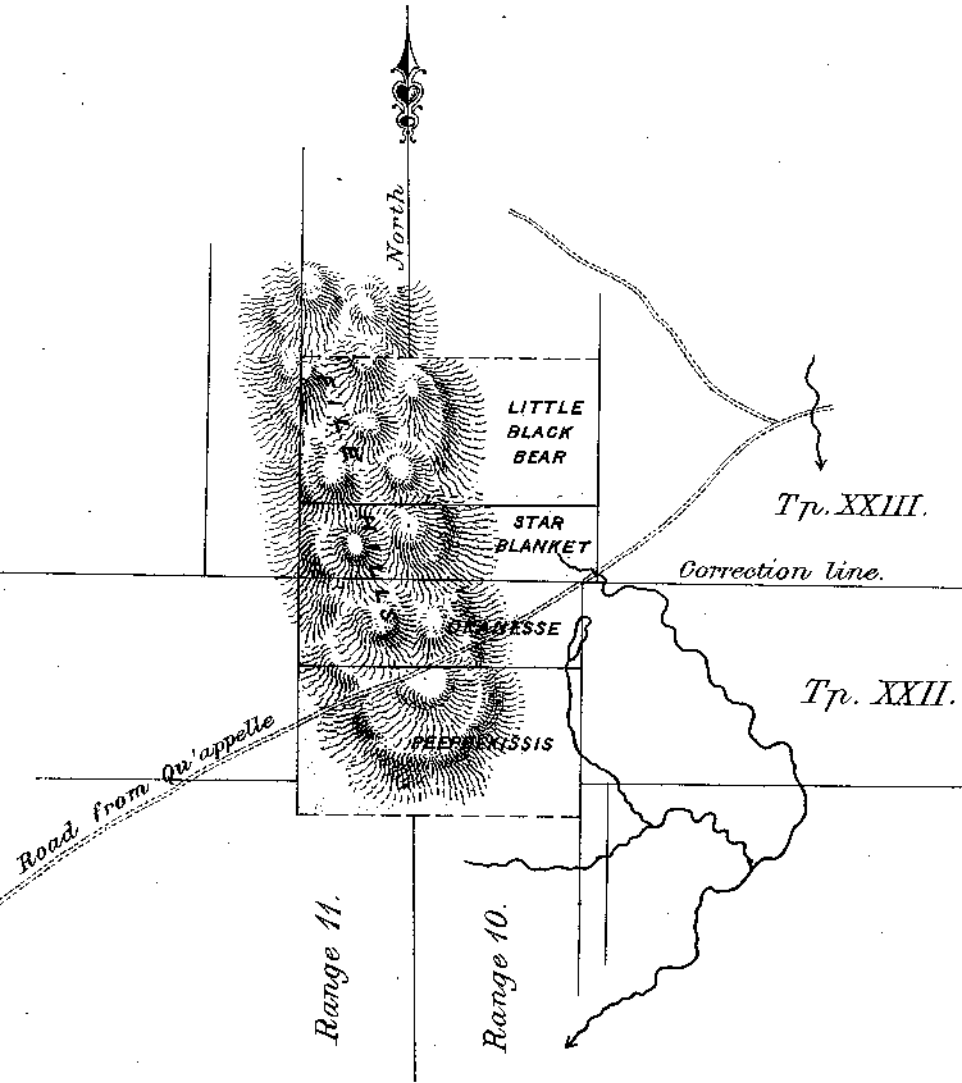
Tp. 20.

ROUGH SKETCH
 Showing
 HUDSON BAY CO.,
 and
 INDIAN DEPARTMENT RESERVES
 at Qu'Appelle, N. W. T.



Scale, 1 Mile to an inch.

J. C. Nelson
 1885

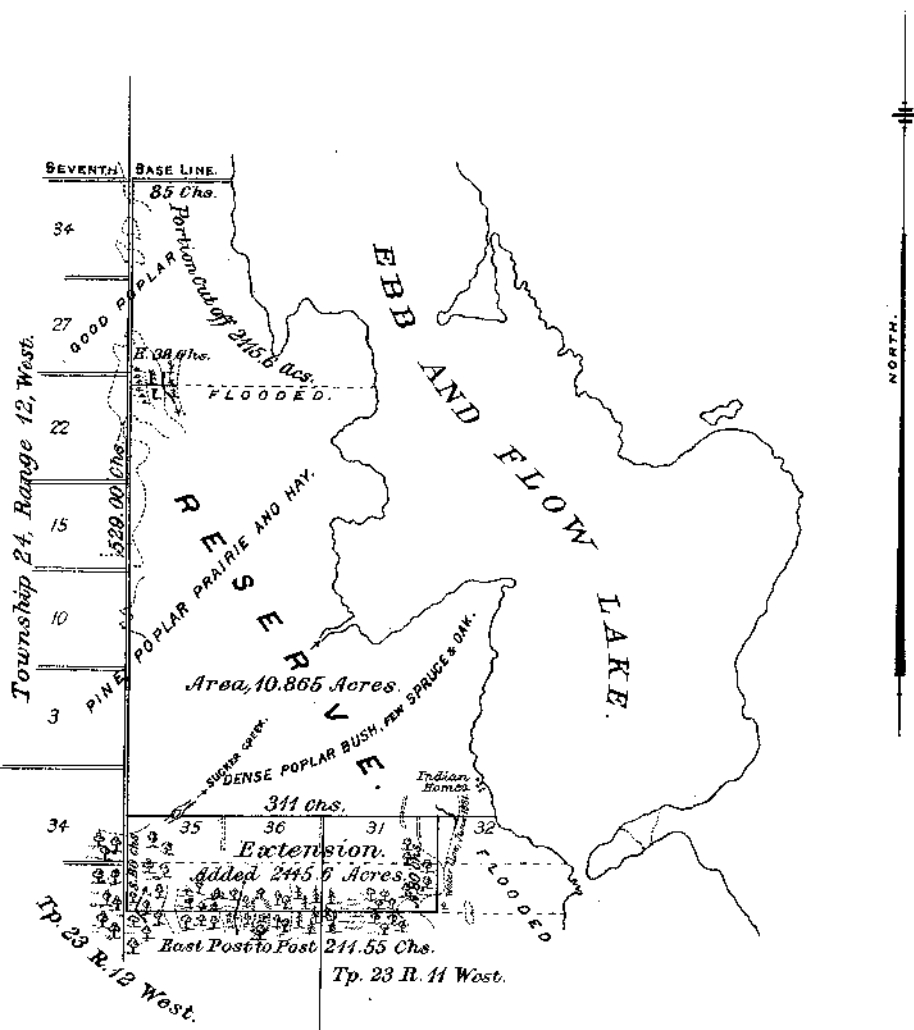


*Sketch Showing Reserves in the File Hills,
the dotted lines are yet to be run.*

*J. C. Nelson
1885.*

**CRANE RIVER INDIANS
RESERVE
WEST OF EBB AND FLOW LAKE
EXTENSION SOUTHWARDS.**

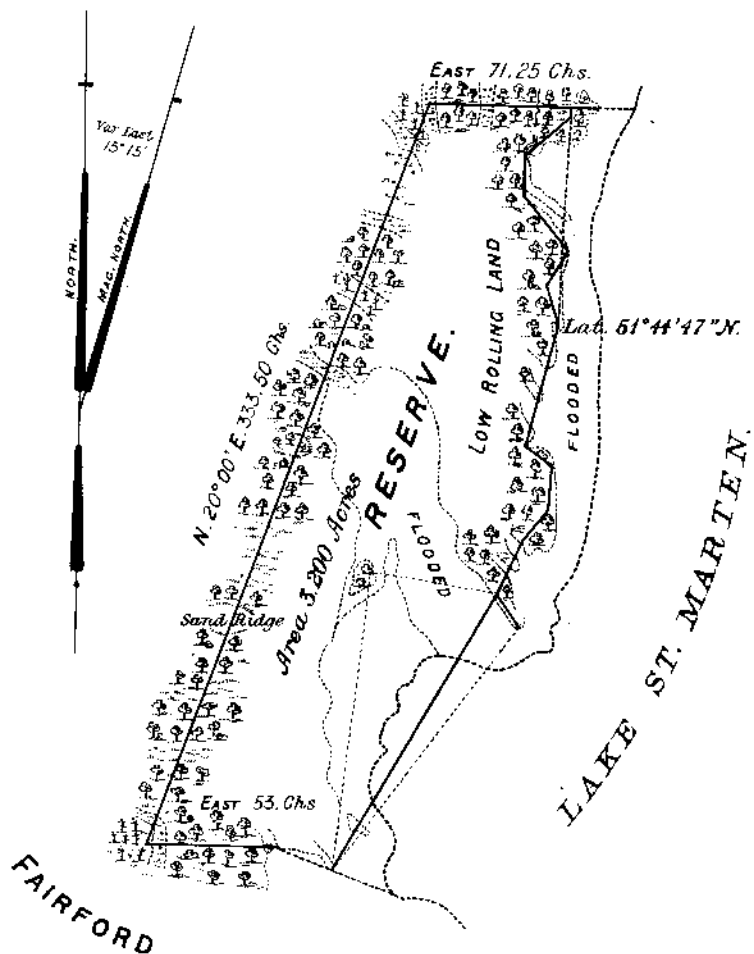
2 Miles to an Inch.



Winnipeg, Oct, 1881.

W. Austin C.E.
S. L. Sawyer

LITTLE SASKATCHEWAN BAND.
 SANDY BAY.
 LAKE ST. MARTEN.
 NEW RESERVE.
 Scale, 80 Chains to an inch.



RESERVE. Winnipeg, Nov, 1881.

W. Austin C.E.
 1. 1. 0

FAIRFORD BAND RESERVE

Showing

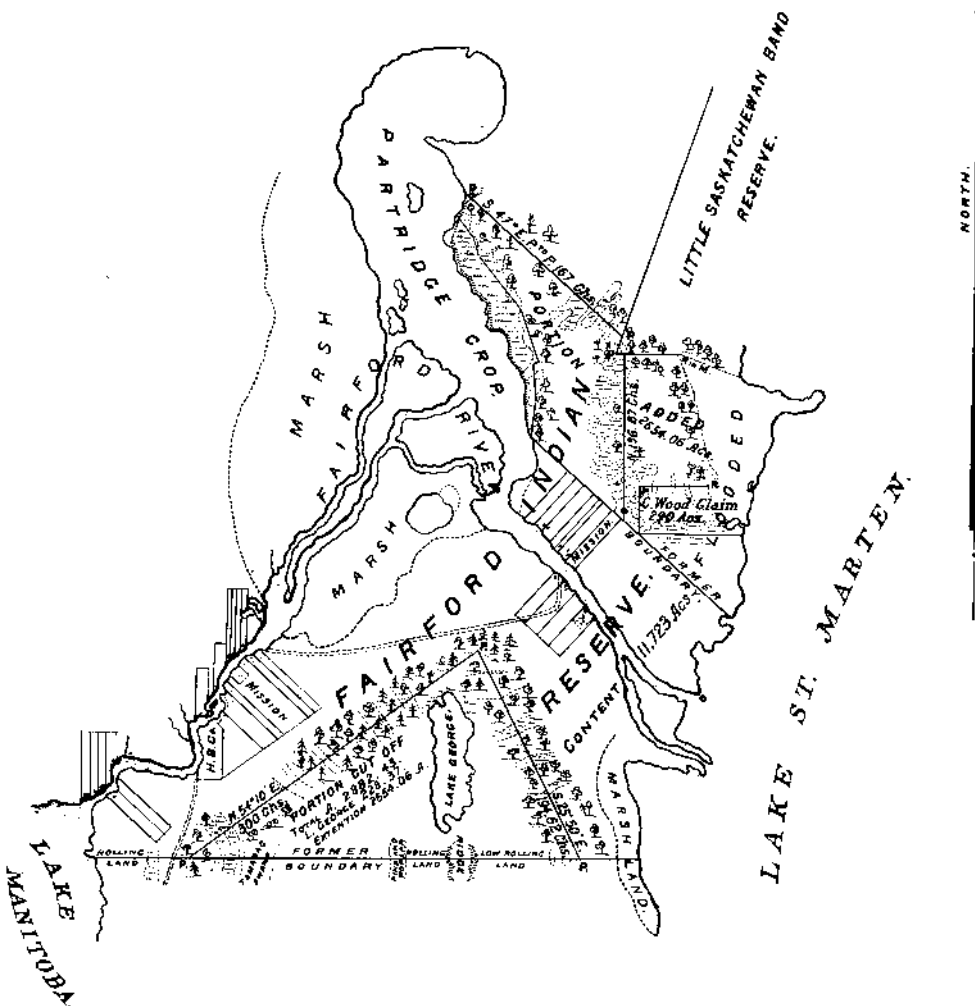
Showing

An equal portion cut off the South & added TO THE North

ALSO THE

Claim of Charles Wood.

2 MILES TO AN INCH.



Ottawa, Dec. 1881.

W. H. Austin C.E.
A. H. H. H. H. H.

PART I

OF THE

REPORT OF DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

ONTARIO,
 GRAND RIVER SUPERINTENDENCY,
 BRANTFORD, 26th September, 1881.

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

SIR,—My Annual Return, together with this Report, for the year ended 30th June last, convey evidence of continued progress attending the Six Nation and the Mississagua Indians in this neighborhood.

The issue of seed in the spring of last year was productive of an abundant crop, so much so that no general want was felt during the winter and spring.

In many parts of the reserve of fifty thousand acres are substantial improvements in new clearings, fencing and buildings.

The show of the agricultural society held last fall—as predicted in my last Report—was very good, exceeding any previous effort, the drawback being want of room.

The society intends, however, with laudable enterprise to provide, at their own cost, a hall for the exhibition of products; they are about to enclose a park of twelve acres and erect a frame building, 70 by 30 feet, all of which is expected to be ready for this autumn show.

The Mississaguas have decided upon the construction of a brick building, in which to hold councils and meetings; it will be completed this year.

The annual ploughing matches took place in November, with the enlivening scene of twenty-eight competitors for twelve prizes, from the Governor General's plough to the wheel-barrow. These matches excite much interest among the Indians, while the presence of visitors from the surrounding country induces increased rivalry, producing results in the capital ploughing to be seen throughout the reserve.

In general, statute labor is well and zealously performed; the roads through the reserve are as good as country roads elsewhere, money being expended on bridges.

Some licenses were granted for cordwood and other cuttings, but the council wisely resolved to forbid exportation from the reserve, and with your approval, the traffic has virtually ceased.

The professing Christians among the Six Nations are Church of England, Baptist, Methodists and Brethren, while about 800 continue as Pagans.

The Mississaguas are of the Methodist body.

Education is attracting increased interest, and a more regular and numerous attendance by children is confidently expected.

There are twelve schools upon the reserve, eight of which are under the control of the Six Nation School Board. Seven of the teachers being competent Indians.

The Board consists of three representatives of the New England Company, three from the Indian Council, and the Visiting Superintendent in behalf of the Government.

The number of registered pupils on rolls of 12 day schools.....	595
Average daily attendance.....	177
Attendance at examination.....	334

The Mohawk Institute, with its ninety children, continues to prosper under its efficient management, and in all respects it may be classed as a pattern institution.

One highly important feature is the education and training of pupils to become qualified teachers, thus supplying a serious want for Indian schools.

Temperance societies continue, and are believed to be doing good work, judging from their large and respectable gatherings. Still, the effects of liquor are not unfrequently seen, and grave results have followed in the death of an Indian woman through supposed violence.

The law is enforced when possible, for, though the inducement to informers is tempting, but few cases are brought before the magistrates, and failures to convict arise from want of evidence; some, however, have been found guilty and punished.

An uncommon disease appeared among these Indians—that of scarlet fever—causing a few deaths and some alarm, but happily it disappeared.

Ordinary fevers continue which could be greatly reduced by the removal of drift wood from the creeks and by providing wells of pure water.

Customary with the Six Nations, they celebrated Her Majesty's Birthday by a royal salute, *feu de joie*, music by bands, speeches, followed by a luncheon, and closing with foot races.

The day being favored with the usual "Queen's weather," the attendance numbered about fifteen hundred, and all passed off pleasantly.

The Six Nations number.....	3,216
Births	127
Deaths.....	101
	26
Increase.....	26
The Mississaguas number.....	214
Births	7
Deaths.....	6
	1
Increase	1
Population.....	3,430

Probably the largest body of Indians in any one settlement within the Dominion, while on the whole, perhaps, the most advanced; and it is gratifying to assure you of their present prosperity.

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

J. T. GILKISON,
Visiting Superintendent and Commissioner.

ONTARIO,
CENTRAL SUPERINTENDENCY,
TORONTO, 14th December, 1881.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following Report on Indian Affairs in this Superintendency, for the year ended 30th June, 1881:—

The advance in the circumstances of Indians is so gradual that from year to year there is very little to report.

The crops for the year were generally very good and provisions seemed to be plentiful, but, as regards the Mississaguas particularly, the mortality among the children has been unusually great, measles having prevailed as an epidemic. The other bands have been generally healthy.

MOHAWKS OF BAY OF QUINTE.

This band now numbers 911, being an increase of 20 during the year; there were 34 births and 11 deaths, while 3 persons left the reserve.

I have to report very satisfactory progress in their school matters, but farming operations have not materially increased.

MISSISSAGUAS OF ALNWICK.

This band now numbers 211, being a decrease of 3. There have been 13 deaths, principally children.

The school is taught by the same unqualified female teacher as formerly. She has promised to make an effort to pass the County Board examination at an early date.

A very handsome brick building to be used as a school house and council hall has been erected on the reserve during the past summer.

MISSISSAGUAS OF RICE LAKE.

This band numbers 104, being a decrease of 7.

There is very little change in their condition or habits.

Some of these cultivate their farms in a very creditable manner, but the majority employ whites to work the land on shares, and have been doing so for many years; and as they (the whites) take no interest in the land except for present crops, the soil has become exhausted, and is rapidly becoming filled up with weeds and thistles.

The teacher formerly in charge of the school has been removed and a properly qualified person appointed, a change which will doubtless lead to better results.

MISSISSAGUAS OF MUD LAKE.

The children of this band were also attacked with measles, but having been better cared for, deaths were not so numerous as at Rice Lake and Alnwick. The total membership is now 155, the same as last year.

I am pleased to be able to report that they are now generally healthy, and are supporting themselves comfortably by hunting, fishing and farming.

MISSISSAGUAS OF SCUGOG.

There has been an increase of three in this band, which now numbers 45.

With the exception of two families, they seem to make but little progress in industrial habits. They are still without a school.

CHIPPEWAS OF SNAKE ISLAND.

This band numbers 138, being an increase of five persons.

They are very industrious, and live very comfortably by cultivating their own farms and working for farmers and lumbermen in the vicinity.

CHIPPEWAS OF RAMA.

Their number is now 259, being an increase of five persons.

They are improving in their system of agriculture, grow more grain, and are gradually bringing a greater area of land under cultivation.

There is no improvement in the school, which is not in a very satisfactory condition.

CHIPPEWAS OF CHRISTIAN ISLAND.

This band numbers 317, being an increase of seven persons.

Eighty-eight members reside on Manitoulin Island and the remaining 229 on the Christian Islands.

Those on Christian Island are very industrious and generally of steady habits. The able-bodied men do a good deal of hunting during the winter, plant their fields and gardens in the spring, and during the summer months take contracts to load lumber at the saw mills on the "North Shore."

Their school is still taught by the same Indian teacher as formerly; he has not yet procured a certificate of qualification.

CHIPPEWAS OF SAUGEEN.

This band now numbers 359, being an increase of six persons.

Those engaged in farming have grown fair crops during the past year, and a quantity of railway ties have also been manufactured for which there was a good market.

Since my last Report, the teacher of the school at Saugeen village has been removed for incompetency, but as far as I can learn her successor does not give much greater satisfaction.

CHIPPEWAS OF NAWASH.

The number in this band is 392, being an increase of four persons.

In addition to the pursuit of agriculture, these Indians entered largely into the manufacture of railway ties last season, getting out, I am informed, in the neighborhood of \$3,000 worth. Their fishing operations have also been unusually successful, which, together with the comparatively large number of cattle raised on the reserve, has enabled these Indians to live very comfortably.

A new council hall and school house has been completed and opened, and in many respects their schools, especially the one at Cape Croker Village, are in a healthier and more prosperous state than ever before.

The more intelligent of these Indians appear to evince a greater solicitude for the better education of their children; but there are still a larger number who showed little or no desire for improvement, still there are undoubted evidences of a gradual progress in civilization among these as well as the Chippewas of Saugeen.

The total number of Indians in this Superintendency who participate in the semi-annual distributions is 2,891, being an increase of 40 over last year. In addition to these there are a number of Indians residing on, or hanging about, the different reserves, numbering 200 or upwards, who are not members of any of the before-mentioned bands, are not included in the census, and do not receive any moneys from the Department.

There are also about 25 families, numbering about 120 individuals, of the Ojibwa and Pottawatamie tribes who came to this country from the United States many years ago and settled on Christian Island, a few of whom still remain there; but the greater portion, 19 families, have removed to "Moose Deer Point," on the north shore of Lake Huron, where they have built houses and brought some land under cultivation. They do not possess any lands nor participate in any money payments, but being of industrious habits, have managed, thus far, to support themselves pretty well.

They have, at different times, expressed to me a strong desire to have a small tract at "Moose Deer Point," where they have settled, set apart for their exclusive use, as they fear that as the district becomes settled they will otherwise have no place to live.

I have, of late, been led to conclude, from more than ordinarily close personal observation, that a strict personal supervision of the bands in this Superintendency, by competent persons, would tend, more than anything else, to bring about a higher state of civilization.

I have the honor to be,
Your obedient servant,

WM. PLUMMER,

Superintendent and Commissioner.

NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY—DIVISION No. 1,
INDIAN OFFICE,
MANITOWANING, 24th September, 1881.

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

SIR,—The year ending 30th June, 1881, for which I have now the honor to forward report and tabular statements, has not been noted for any marked progress in agriculture amongst the Indians of this Superintendency, their condition being much the same as in the previous year. The grain crops raised have been somewhat below the average, especially wheat; the potato crop, which is one of the most important to the Indians, was fairly abundant. The hay crop, however, was rather light, and as the snow fell early in November and remained on the ground until April, making the season for feeding the cattle unusually long, it is not surprising that provender fell short, and many had to turn out their stock to browse in March, while the snow lay deep on the ground, causing the loss of many animals. The tabular statement will not, consequently, show the increase in the number of cattle owned by the Indians which it would have done had the season been more propitious. The Indians were in this respect no worse off than the white settlers, whose losses were relatively quite as great.

The area of ground under cultivation shows only a small increase over the previous year, for, although some added to the size of their clearings, yet in many cases a corresponding quantity of land which had been cultivated until it ceased to yield good crops was abandoned to grow up in bush.

The improvement in the lumber trade has caused a demand for labor in the various saw mills; many Indians have obtained steady and remunerative employment during the summer.

During last winter, some bands worked at getting out cedar railroad ties, posts and telegraph poles; the prices paid, however, were hardly remunerative, and but low wages were made at the work.

The cold during the winter of 1880-81 was unusually severe, but was not attended with any injurious effect upon the health of the Indians; the frost, however, penetrated into cellars and roothouses which were generally considered frost-proof, causing great destruction of seed potatoes and other roots.

The fisheries have been fairly productive.

Those Indians who follow hunting have met with at least average success. The take of furs during the winter varies from \$25 to \$250 per head, according to the industry and skill of the hunter. The price of furs has been remunerative.

The general conduct of the Indians has been good. In a few cases, especially amongst the young men, habits of intoxication prevail; during the year fourteen Indians have been committed for short terms to the lock up. Those who supply the liquor generally escape punishment, as the Indians almost invariably endeavor to shield them.

Work on the Industrial School for boys at Wikwemikong has been proceeded with. The building has been occupied for some months, but is not yet completed. A large addition to the Industrial School for girls has also been made which will greatly add to the comfort of the occupants.

New school houses have been provided by the Indians at Wikwemikongsing and Sheshegwaning, and new buildings are in course of erection at Whitefish Lake, South Bay and Sheguiandah, aid being given by the Department in the shape of sashes, glass, nails, locks, &c.

The payments made to the Indians of this Superintendency are:—

The annuity payment under the Robinson Treaty which is \$1 per head, payable annually in July; in addition to which many of the bands receive interest on invested capital, and the interest payments to the Ojibways and Ottawas of Manitoulin Island which are made half-yearly, and amounted during the year to \$4.79 per head.

The total amount distributed amongst the Indians of this Superintendency during the year, was \$10,332.62.

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

JAS. C. PHIPPS,
Visiting Superintendent.

WIKWEMIKONG, 29th September, 1881.

OUR INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

By this time last year we were hard at work anxious to prepare better accommodations for the children of our Industrial Schools, our boys were yet in the old house, so much crowded that, besides other inconveniences, there was no room for more pupils.

The new house though well finished outside had not yet inside the necessary partitions; it was only by the middle of November that the arrangements were completed for the more pressing wants.

The kitchen, dining rooms and recreation rooms occupied the whole first story.

In the second story one large room only was provisionally arranged for a dormitory; the two upper stories were left unfinished.

The classes and studies continued in the old building. There were also left the weavers and shoemakers shops.

The female department had for years better accommodations, but there also these had become insufficient. A large addition connecting the boarding and school houses was commenced in July, 1880, and so far advanced in the fall as to have its first story occupied by the community. Early in the summer this year, the work was resumed; it might be said to be now completed to the great convenience of the Institution.

There was much more to do in the other departments,—a great deal had been done since last spring, but after the many partitions being made for the various requirements of the Institution, and the lathing all over, the plasterer (an Indian) is yet at work, and in all probability will not do more this fall than finish the two large rooms in the uppermost story intended for a dormitory, and we hope, the half of another story, where will be the new study rooms and shops for the weavers and shoemakers trades.

These two trades are the only ones that have been taken up yet; none except one of the boys was strong enough for the carpenters or blacksmiths trades. Shops had been erected, but were not much used. They have been lately better arranged by a practical tradesman, some of our boys will soon commence their apprenticeship.

The number of boarders in the Industrial Schools has been floating between 80 and 100, both departments included.

No binding engagement prevents the parents from taking their children to themselves, when they prefer to have them at home.

The health of the children has been generally good, except sometime last winter, when a certain number among the little girls had the measles; all happily recovered. None of the boys got the disease.

Much has been done to improve their play ground, they enjoy it much at the recreation hours.

Besides Indians, some white children have been admitted; as they speak English their intercourse with the others will help very much in introducing more and more among all the use of that language.

The progress of each child in the various branches of instruction is encouraging for the teachers, as is also the docility and general good conduct of the children.

D. DUROUQUET, S. J.

ONTARIO,
WESTERN SUPERINTENDENCY,
SARNIA, 9th December, 1881.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit herewith tabular statement in regard to the different bands within this Superintendency for the year ended 30th June last.

It will be seen that on the whole there is a decrease in the population of the different bands, the number of deaths being in excess of the number of births. I think, however, that some of the births have not been recorded, and that consequently the decrease appears greater than it really is.

The Wyandotts of Anderdon are becoming enfranchised, and will shortly take their places among their white neighbors as citizens of the Dominion. A number of them will be able to do so with credit to themselves; while others will soon dispose of their property and squander the proceeds.

The crops of 1880 were, in many cases, greatly deficient. The industrious Indians, however, found plenty of employment at remunerating wages. The aged, infirm, and sick were supplied by the councils of the different bands, the amounts granted being charged to the Public Charity account.

This year the crops have been better, and those who were at all industrious and managing will have sufficient food.

There are, however, a large number of able bodied Indians who never make any provision for the future. They do not provide themselves habitations fit to live in, and will not clear up or cultivate the land, consequently a large number are always on the verge of want.

There are also a considerable number of widows, and of the aged and infirm, who, to a great extent, are dependent on charity. When in health and vigor scarcely any Indian ever seems to think of providing for their future wants in sickness or old age.

The present statement does not exactly satisfy myself, but I have got it as nearly correct as I could under the circumstances.

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

E. WATSON,
Indian Superintendent.

ONTARIO,
WESTERN SUPERINTENDENCY INDIAN AGENCY,
STRATHROY, 3rd October, 1881.

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 tribes within this Agency, for the year ended 30th June last.

The result of the census is, on the whole, satisfactory:—

The Oneidas of the Thames number.....	688
An increase of 47 since last census.	
The Chippewas of the Thames number.....	483
An increase of 13 since last census.	
The Munceys of the Thames number.....	129
A decrease of 1 since last census.	
Total population.....	1,300

The reserves, on which those tribes live, are beautifully situated along the River Thames, in the County of Middlesex, and are of excellent soil.

There are six schools among the Indians of this Agency, viz: Two among the Oneidas, three among the Chippewas, and one among the Munceys, all taught by native teachers, with the exception of one, which is taught by a white young lady.

Three of the schools are supported out of the funds of the Chippewas, one from the funds of the Church of England, two partly from church society funds and partly from Indian funds. There is also within this Agency, a very well conducted Industrial School, where boys learn trades and farming, and girls are taught housework, knitting and needlework, as well as the common branches of education. The common schools among these tribes are not attended by the children as well as they should be, some of their parents being a considerable portion of the year from home, while others are very careless and remiss in sending their children to school. All the school-houses are in very good condition. Four of them are good frame houses, nearly new, and two good log houses.

The Church of England and the Canadian Methodist Society have each a well organized mission among the Indians, and are doing a good work among them.

Regarding the moral and intellectual status of these bands I have nothing special to report.

Their sanitary condition is the same as reported last year. There were no epidemics among them during the past year.

The blankets furnished to the Chippewas and Munceys by the Department, last October, for the comfort of the aged and infirm Indians, were distributed as judiciously as possible.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS GORDON,

Indian Agent.

ONTARIO,
WESTERN SUPERINTENDENCY,
HIGHGATE, 1st October, 1881.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit herewith tabular statement and Report for the year ended 30th June last.

MORAVIANS OF THE THAMES.

The Indians on this reserve number at this time 274, an increase of three since last Report; there were 13 births and 10 deaths.

The crops on this reserve have not been as good as they were last season, on account of so much dry weather, but as there was more land under cultivation the number of bushels will be about the same.

There has been but one new dwelling-house built since last Report, but quite a number of barns and stables.

There is also an increase in farming implements, especially in seed drills, cultivators and reaping machines.

There has been some new land broken up and put under crop, but there is still plenty of room for improvement in this respect. One of the greatest improvements on the reserve has been in the roads, which I must say, for the quality of work and the manner in which it was done, would be a credit to any township in Ontario.

A number of water courses were also opened up last fall, which have been a great benefit to the roads and land through which they pass.

The school house, reported in my last return as being in a very bad condition, has been repaired, and will be suitable for school purposes for some time to come. The attendance at the schools is not as satisfactory as could be wished, but it is better than it has been; those who attend regularly are making good progress, and some are very fair scholars.

On the whole, the Indians are making slow, but steady progress; not as fast as some might wish, but, I think, as fast as can be expected.

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

JOHN BEATTIE,
Indian Agent.

ONTARIO,
PARRY SOUND SUPERINTENDENCY,
PARRY SOUND, 17th September, 1881.

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

SIR,—Along with the tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1881, I have the honor to forward this my report upon Indian affairs in general in this Superintendency.

With regard to the crops, I find it impossible to get any reliable information as to the quantities secured, but on some of the reserves I saw in the fall that the crops were fair and in some cases good, but in others cattle had got at them and destroyed them, and at Lake Nipissing less ground than usual had been cultivated—this the band attributed to want of seed corn and potatoes, and as they had made no application for seed they did not participate in that given by the Department to those bands who applied; and this year again I saw there was a smaller quantity of land under crop.

On Parry Island, the crops, both corn and potatoes, were good.

At Shawanaga, the crops were fair, and in some instances good.

Henvey's Inlet—A good many had their crops destroyed by cattle, but in other cases they were fair.

Lake Nipissing—Less land was cultivated, but there was a promise of a fair return where seed had been planted.

On Dokis' Reserve none of the band reside, some of them go with Dokis' trading parties to the north, and others live on islands in Lake Nipissing, or on the main land, or on the Nipissing Reserve as Chief Dokis does, who there, besides his house had good crops on a small scale. In live stock there is not much done; there are more cows now on the reserves, but as the families of their owners frequently go away for days, berry picking, &c., I suspect the cows are not well attended to.

Schools—Until the end of this quarter there were four in operation, since then only three, as the teacher of the supplementary school on Parry Island sent in his resignation, and I have not yet been able to find another.

The average attendance at the schools is fair, but I regret to say that it is irregular.

During the winter I went with Mr. Switzer, P.S.I., to visit three of the schools, and he expressed himself well satisfied with the examinations and the manner in which the schools were conducted. The other school at Henvey's Inlet he had not then time to inspect.

This summer all the teachers of Indian schools in this Superintendency were examined by Mr. Switzer, along with the public school teachers, and he was satisfied with their proficiency.

During the year the Indian Department enabled me to have two masked privies erected at each school. At three this has been done; at the other the work was tendered for, but afterwards the party tendering declined to build.

At Henvey's Inlet the band assessed themselves and had the school and privies whitewashed both inside and outside—a great improvement.

I cannot say that I think the Indians are taking much more to agriculture, and although I think better success would follow a more systematic plan, still I must confess there are great difficulties. In the first place, it is a new style of life to them, then these early and late frosts make the season very short, and also some of the bands are badly off for oxen or horses, yet more might be done with what they have were it not that they only begin to prepare the ground late in the spring, and then all want the oxen at the same time.

During the open season some of the bands make good wages handling lumber at the saw-mills, but they do not work at this steadily, and indeed much of the work is only to be done occasionally; and this year several Indians have been engaged and worked for a considerable time upon the Pacific Railway at Lake Nipissing, and the Colonization road at Shawanaga.

Although I had not seen it, I was aware that drunkenness prevailed a good deal on Parry Island, but it was very difficult to get such evidence as would ensure conviction of the parties selling liquor. A short time ago, however, two cases were brought before the Stipendiary Magistrate; one case failed from the absence of a witness; in the other, however, the proof was complete, and the result was a conviction and a fine. I am informed that since then drunkenness has very much disappeared on the island.

In conclusion, I would observe that although much progress is not to be seen, I do not doubt that the schools will produce a good effect upon the younger Indians, and it is only in them that a change is to be looked for, and even in them it can only be gradual, as naturally they must learn many of the old Indian ways from their parents and the older Indians of the band.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. SKENE,

Visiting Superintendent.

ONTARIO,
INDIAN LANDS AGENCY,
SAULT STE. MARIE, 30th September, 1881.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to forward you my Report for the year ending 30th June, 1881, of the 3rd Northern Superintendency, under my charge, as required by your circular of 29th August, 1881.

There is very little to say as regards the crops of this year, as compared with the crops of the past year, result being very similar. Wheat and other grains, grown by the Indians on the east end of the reserve, might be termed an average crop, but the grain crop of the Nubenaigooching band, in the bay to the west of the reserve, suffered much from grasshoppers and other insects, destroying the greater portion; the potato-bug did great damage in all places where not properly looked after; inattention to the evil by the Nubenaigooching band may, in a great measure, be placed to the absence of the male members of the band, who are generally engaged at high wages during the summer season with fishing parties on Lake Superior, and neglect to engage other labor to look after their home affairs, the women being at

this important time employed picking berries, making mats, baskets, bark work, &c. Therefore the large gardens, as the cultivated plots may be called, are left generally with no one to look after them. It was only with the home staying, industrious man that the crops came out really well.

With regard to the two schools on the reserve, I think there is a material improvement in both, the attendance being far better than when I visited them in former years. The use of picture letters would, I think, draw many children to the school who would not otherwise attend, for, as a rule, Indian children are attracted by the eye, and learn more in that than in any other way. The parents cannot be persuaded to insist on their children attending school, although they all profess to be anxious that their children should be taught.

The sale of lands in my district, I regret to say, has, for the past year, been very small, the complaint of the intending settler being, that in buying he is not allowed to dispose of the timber on the land, that the land is liable to be cut over by any party who may have or take licenses over the same, that the settler loses his best timber, and that the land slashed under license is rendered more difficult to clear, and is exposed to much greater danger from bush fires.

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

WILLIAM VAN ABBOTT,
Indian Lands Agent.

NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, 4TH DIVISION,
PRINCE ARTHUR'S LANDING, 30th September, 1881.

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 of this division for the year ending 30th June, 1881.

The Indians of the Fort William Band have availed themselves of the assistance granted them by the Department for the erection of a council house on their reserve, and the work is progressing favorably. The building is 20 x 30, timber hewn inside and out, and, when completed, will answer all the purposes for which it is intended.

The boys and girls schools are in successful operation, but the attendance is not such as could be desired, and, in calling the attention of the boys' teacher to the matter and urging upon him the importance of regular attendance of the scholars, he stated that the chief difficulty arose from the fact that many of the children were not sufficiently clad, hence their reluctance to attend school.

The yoke of oxen furnished by the Department has enabled the band to cultivate a larger area of ground than usual.

There are quite a number of Indians settling and making improvements at the mission established by the Church of England at Big Bay on Lake Nepigon. The enterprise is likely to succeed, the Government of Ontario having intimated that they would recognize actual settlers making permanent improvements as being entitled to their land.

The school houses erected at Lake Helen and Lake Nepigon are about to be opened, which schools are understood to be under the superintendence of the Roman Catholic Church.

At the Pic they have erected several buildings this year, making considerable improvements, and have grown a fair crop of potatoes and other vegetables. The school about to be established will be greatly appreciated.

No great change of importance has taken place at Michipicoton.

Among these Indians there are a few very old indigent people, for whom a small supply of blankets and clothing would be very acceptable.

Agreeably to instructions a medical man accompanied me on my tour in paying annuities, who vaccinated over two hundred children.

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

AMOS WRIGHT.
Indian Agent.

EGANVILLE, 10th September, 1881.

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

SIR,—I have much pleasure in stating that the average at school is increasing, and each and every one of the pupils seem to be progressing very well. There has been very little illness among the members of band for the past year, save Maria Mashel, who died from a fever. Their crops are nearly all saved and housed.

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

HENRY GEORGE,
Indian Agent.

CAUGHNAWAGA AGENCY,
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
1st October, 1881.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following Report on the condition of the Indians of this reserve for the year ended the 30th June last.

The harvest was good and they have reaped a good quantity of peas, oats, &c., and those who had sowed wheat have been able to get bread for their families for many months.

Money has not been scarce this year in the village, even during the winter, on account of a good number of men and boys being employed in the quarries.

A greater number Indians left for the shanties this spring than usual, owing to the higher wages, and many are staying there for the winter.

The trade in bead work has been brisk on account of the prosperous state of affairs in the United States.

Taking everything together, one can safely say that the tribe is more prosperous. The well conducted people of the place applaud the wise measures taken by the Department to close up the taverns; no doubt drunken men may be seen on the streets yet, because they can get liquor at Lachine or at Montreal, but there is much less disorder in the village and one is not so often disturbed during the night by the shouts of drunkards. The presence of a policeman has contributed much to the suppression of disorders. Many arrests of drunkards and other disorderly persons have been made.

The wood on the reserve is becoming more and more scarce and dear, but I am proud to say that the Indians are much more careful since the Department have taken steps for this purpose; nevertheless, I foresee that this winter and henceforth the poor will have to suffer from cold, and that many will winter in the United States. We have lately had to regret the burning of a barn belonging to the DeLormier family. Every one agrees in attributing the act to spitefulness. Is it the

act of a single individual who wished to avenge himself; or is it the consequence of a plot formed formerly against the half-breeds? The question is difficult to solve.

It is certain that the germs of hatred which have been sown in the village by certain individuals, and which have been stirred up involuntarily by others without leading to harm, indirectly excite the minds of the Indians against the half-breeds, and they do not stop talking of the necessity of the latter being expelled. These are some of the causes which lead to these sad results.

These periodical disasters show the necessity for introducing changes in the tenure of the Seigniori. The system of community which was well enough formerly is out of date. A great number of the Indians being jealous and lazy, always look with an evil eye on those who are prospering, even amongst those of their nation, and will be led to regard the goods and earnings of others as their own.

This winter there were a good many deaths, especially among the children, but for the last three months there have been very few.

With regard to the statistics there is little or no difference from last year, as is shown by the accompanying statement.

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

G. E. CHERRIER,
Indian Agent.

OKA, P.Q.

No report from John McGirr.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
ST. REGIS AGENCY,
DUNDEE, 3rd October, 1881.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit the tabular statement for the year ended the 30th of June last, and the following Report.

As will be seen by the statement, there has been an increase of 20 since my last.

The general state of the reserve has not undergone any material change within the year passed.

I observed a paragraph in some newspapers last winter, that an Indian at Ottawa, from this reserve, stated that the Indians of St. Regis were in a very destitute and starving condition; this, to the best of my knowledge, was not the case any more than in former winters. I have no doubt that more or less privation is endured by some of those who remain during the winter, more especially for wood and properly fixed houses, than for food. With the exception of a widow woman, who was sick, and asked for aid, which was sent her by the Department, no other complaints were made that I heard of.

There is no reason why those who are in good health, and not too old, should be without the common necessaries of life; but a great many of them are too indolent to labor very much, and when they earn a few dollars they are very often spent, in that which is a curse to them, viz., in liquor. One of the Indians said to me a few days ago: "Some white folks might do their best to stop us Indians from getting liquor, but we will get it, and the only way for the white folks to stop us, is for them to stop making it;" which is certainly the cause. If it is not sold to them direct, they will always find some white man to get it for them.

A meeting or council was held for the purpose of getting the Indians consent to give over some islands, in Lake St. Francis, as required by the Indian Act, to the

Crown, to be leased for their benefit; but the required majority would not consent, although, as these islands stand, they are of no benefit whatever to the Indians. They state that, instead of renting more of their lands, they want back that which has been rented, especially those lands in Dundee whose leases have expired. They (the Indians) are very persistent in their efforts to attain their ends. One may inform them that such a thing is impossible of attainment, but in a very little time they will bring the same thing up again and again.

"A new school house has been built on that portion of the reserve known as the Chenail, which school was opened to-day, and it is to be hoped that the residents of that section and Yellow Island adjoining, will take advantage of the school and send their children regularly, seeing the Department has built them a good school house, and furnished them a teacher, their very books, paper and all necessaries being sent them."

The St. Regis school is but poorly attended, taking into consideration the number of children there are that might attend. Unless some compulsory law is enacted or annuities refused if the children of such an age do not attend school for so many months in the year, they will not send them.

The Cornwall Island School was progressing very favorably under an Oka Indian teacher, but as he was a Protestant, the Missionary Father interfered, and as a majority of the Indians are Roman Catholics, his services had to be dispensed with, or if they continued to send their children they would be deprived of church benefits. The Indians themselves found no fault, but were pleased to have their children making good progress, no matter what the teacher professed in religious matters, which was not taught in school. I am of opinion that there is an advantage in having an efficient Indian teacher to teach an Indian school. The three schools of the reserve are now in operation, taught by white teachers.

As I have, since my last Report, been over all the special reserve, I have noticed the careless manner in which the farming is done, in their allowing, for one thing, a large portion of their land to grow up with brush and weeds, to the great detriment of their grain crops, and especially to the hay crops, all of which had a very good appearance where it had a chance to grow, and not too much shaded. The soil on Cornwall and St. Regis Islands, where it is not too stony, for the most part is quite productive, and were it properly tilled and a reasonable amount of labor expended on it, a larger amount of grain, &c., might be raised. No matter how small the plot that each Indian occupies it is seldom all in a state of improvement, about one-half or a quarter is lying waste.

Pass through the village of St. Regis at almost any time during the summer, except hop picking time, and you will see a number of young, able-bodied men lying around, some may be pitching coppers, or practicing a little at lacrosse, and very little of that, as it takes too much energy. How it is that they have so much leisure time to fool away in idleness and make out to live, it is difficult to comprehend.

Vaccine matter and a necessary instrument to put it on was sent me by the Department to have the Indians vaccinated, but they would not submit to having it done. Time enough, they stated, when there was danger of the disease making its appearance anywhere in the vicinity.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN DAVIDSON,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
St. FRANCIS.

No report from Henry Vassal, Indian Agent.

(Translation.)

VIGER AGENCY,
RIVIERE DU LOUP,
6th December, 1881.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to send my Report and tabular statement asked for by your circular.

The delay in sending these documents is due to the difficulty I experienced in collecting the necessary information, which some of the Indians refused to give me, growing out of a difficulty which arose between them with reference to a chief, whom they accuse of maladministration, a charge laid by some one who is anxious for the position. You have already been informed of the matter.

The condition of the Indians is the same as last year.

There were five deaths during the year.

I authorized a doctor to vaccinate the Indians, according to your instructions; none of them wished to be vaccinated, saying that their work would not permit it, and that there was no danger of their taking the complaint. Upon receiving the doctor's report I tried to persuade them without further result.

I believe it would be better to distribute goods to them, such as clothes, cooking utensils, &c., in place of annuities in money; for many of them spend it for drink and their families suffer in consequence, and they are generally the ones whose families have the greatest need for assistance who act so.

Like last year, there is the greatest distress amongst them.

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

ANT. LEBEL,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
LAKE ST. JOHN AGENCY,
24th September, 1881.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to submit, for the information of the Government, my Report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1881.

There has been, as you will see by the tabular statement, an increase in the population of 41 souls. I am happy to state that this increase is in a great measure due to the skill and attention of Dr. Matte. In the hospital, the sick receive all the care and comfort necessary, which ameliorates their condition and perceptibly lessens the death rate.

The almost continual rains of September and October last injured the crop and the return was only middling. This year the crops are good and the return will be better by half.

Many of the Indians have set to work to prepare new land for seed next year. They work well and creditably and are very well encouraged. I bought two bushels of wheat in the autumn, which I have sown on the land of the Chief. It is the first time we have tried this kind of crop; from the nature of the land I think we will succeed very well, which will be a great advantage to the Indians.

Some of them have taken a fancy to raise cattle, the number is increasing every year. It is desirable that they should have better breeds.

The price of furs being very high, there was no distress amongst the Indians this summer. The work on the road made by the Government, in the Township of

Ouitchouan, has sustained a good number of them who had not gone to the hunt. This kind of works has the double advantage of supplying them with bread and keeping them from idleness, which is demoralizing them and takes away all their energy.

The school is better attended than in former years; nevertheless, there is still much to be desired; the parents are too careless in this respect.

Generally speaking, I am satisfied with the result obtained. Our Indians show a good disposition to profit by the encouragement given by the Government each year. One can remark great improvement in the buildings, fences, &c.

The money received from the Department has been disposed of with as much economy as possible, in the purchase of seed and in assisting the needy.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

L. E. OTIS,

Indian Agent.

Report on the Micmac Band of Maria, County of Bonaventure, Province of Quebec, for the Year ended 30th June, 1881.

MARIA, 14th December, 1881.

The Right Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to send you my Report on the Micmac Band of Maria. It is through forgetfulness that I have delayed until now in sending it to you.

The Micmacs of Maria have been established on their reserve for a long time. They were even settled there in the preceding century. It is their love for fishing and hunting which has drawn them there, for the River Grand Cascapédiac near which they live abounds with salmon, trout, and many other kinds of fish. It is also an excellent place for hunting.

The Micmacs of Maria appear to have progressed considerably the last five or six years. Nearly all the old cabins have been replaced by small houses, many of which are very neat. Agriculture has also assumed proportions which show progress on the part of a certain number of them. Yet it is far from what it should be, seeing the encouragement they receive from the Government each spring.

The moral and intellectual state of the Indians leaves much to be desired. The school has shown rather satisfactory results for more than a year, the attendance of the pupils is much better than formerly, and I am led to hope that if this assiduity continues for a long time the sweet influences of education and instruction pursued at this school will have the effect of civilizing this band.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. GAGNÉ, Priest,

Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

COUNTY OF BONAVENTURE,

CROSS POINT, 27th October, 1881.

The Right Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to send you the present Report with the tabular statement on the condition of the Micmac Indians, living on the reserve of Ste. Anne, of Restigouche.

Since my last Report I have remarked real progress in farming, and I can state that nearly all the land on the reserve fit for cultivation is cleared. The families who have sufficiently large farms have harvested nearly enough for their support. This number is small, however, owing to the small size of the reserve, but all the families farm a little and they farm well.

The population increases by some families coming from other places every year. Consumption is the most prevalent disease here, and it has many victims each year. This malady, no doubt, originates from the abuse of alcoholic liquors, and this use increases the disease more and more, especially among the young men. During the summer season it is the cause of serious disorders, apart from the fact that it deprives whole families from the articles necessary for the winter.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
OCT. DRAPEAU, Priest,
Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
COUNTY OF OTTAWA,
MANIWAKI, September, 1881.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to submit, for your information, tabular statement showing the census, industries and affairs generally of the Indians on the Maniwaki Reserve during the past year.

The census returns show a slight increase in the population. There is also a considerable increase in the number of live stock, which is principally in horses and young horned cattle intended for working. Early in the spring measles and scarlatina broke out among the Indians on the reserve and soon assumed the character of an epidemic. As there were no fatal cases and no destitution existing, I did not consider it necessary to apply to you for exceptional aid.

In compliance with your instructions, I had all the Indians on the reserve vaccinated on whom the operation had not been successfully performed during the past seven years. Any prejudice which may have existed among them against vaccination was completely dispelled through the effects of the small-pox epidemic last summer, as many parents whose children were not then vaccinated took the precaution to have them vaccinated themselves.

The crops on the reserve this season have been at least up to the average, with the exception of hay, which, owing to heavy night frosts in June followed by a long period of drought, was very light. In some cases the value of the hay cut would scarcely pay the cost of cutting and saving it. The oat crop was heavy, and gave a bountiful yield. The straw was very long, and will, in a great measure, make up for the scarcity of hay as fodder for the horned cattle during the winter months.

With regard to the progress of the Indians in agriculture, I am happy to state that, although they are not advancing so rapidly as I would desire, yet that they are making steady progress there is no doubt; and now that they fully realize the important fact, that it is an impossibility for them to think of living exclusively by the chase, their ideas on agriculture have materially changed. Several who very recently would pay little or no attention to the question of cultivating the soil, are now actually engaged in making improvements. On the whole, I am quite sanguine that in a reasonable time they will become as good farmers as many of their white neighbors.

The Tête de Boule Indians were so much frightened of infectious diseases that very few of them visited the reserve this summer.

Many of the able-bodied Indians, who formerly passed the winter in the woods hunting, now engage with the different lumber firms to work in the shanties. They are a very desirable class of men, as they are, as a rule, quiet and attend assiduously to the various duties assigned them.

The high rate of wages paid to "river men" last spring, for driving saw-logs on the upper Gatineau and its tributaries, attracted quite a number of the Maniwaki Indians, some of whom did not return to the reserve until it was rather late to get their crops planted in good order. The location tickets which were issued by the Department this summer for distribution among the Indians on the Maniwaki Reserve, for the lots which they respectively occupy, and on which they have made their improvements, were highly appreciated by them, and will, I am convinced, be productive of excellent results. It will do away with any disputes as to boundaries, and have an encouraging effect on the persons holding them.

It has been industriously circulated among the Indians on the reserve, for some motive which is difficult to conceive, that it was only a question of time when their land would be taken from them and given to white settlers. There were, of course, some who gave credence to this foolish rumor, and no amount of reasoning could so thoroughly convince them of its fallacy as the distribution of their location tickets.

A great falling off is perceptible in the number of moose moccasins made by the Indians during the year. This was one of their principle industries. Whilst the Indians would be attending to their usual avocations the squaws would be engaged in tanning moose hides and converting them into moccasins, from the sale of which they could purchase all the necessaries of life. The moose deer, the noblest of all the animals that inhabit our forests, are decreasing in number very fast. It could not be otherwise, as they have been wantonly slaughtered and sometimes for the skins only. The Indians were not the only offenders in this respect. I have earnestly urged on them, if for no other consideration but for their own interest, not to kill any during the close season excepting compelled through hunger, and to report to me any cases that may come under their notice of white men doing so.

The meat of the moose deer is very delicious, and through a peculiar process which the Indians have of smoking and curing it, can be kept for a long time without getting tainted.

The blankets which you sent me last fall I distributed among the most aged and infirm in the band as instructed. The increase in the supply over what was usually received enabled me to give a blanket each to several very poor and indigent Indians.

In school matters there is no particular change to note. There are a number of children of school age who do not attend. I have spoken to their parents repeatedly requesting them not to neglect the education of their children. They give most frivolous reasons for not sending them to school. I invited several of the leading men of the band to attend the last examination, which they did. They seemed well pleased with the result, and promised to take a more lively interest in educational matters than they had hitherto done.

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

CHARLES LOGUE,
Indian Agent.

THE HURON VILLAGE OF JEUNE LORETTE,
29th September, 1881.

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

Sir,—The most important event which has taken place in the Huron Village of Jeune Lorette, is that the tribe has lost its worthy Missionary, the Rev. Mr. Francis Boucher, who had ministered to this tribe for more than thirty-six years. This

death, which was anticipated for a long time, has spread a gloom among the small community who had been the object of its care. The Government having continued the grant for the Missionary, the tribe has the good fortune to have another, and are very thankful to the Department on this account.

During the year ended the 30th June last, the Huron Village has had a permanent school established, supported by the Indian Department, and a fair number of children attend this school, which is kept by a good teacher.

It is desirable that the Department should allow each year, in addition to the \$200, twenty dollars for repairs to the interior of the school house, which for the want of the necessary annual repairs will end in becoming uninhabitable.

This building cost the Indian Department enough to insure it lasting for some time.

During the year no contagious disease visited the tribe, and, thanks to a fair share of trade by some of the Huron families, there is a certain amount of comfort in the village, with the exception of some widows who have no one to take care of them.

I ought to inform you, Mr. Superintendent, that death has deprived the village of their Agent, Mr. Honoré Sioni. It is very desirable that the Department should pay or allow a fixed salary to the agent, as he is sometimes obliged to lose time in the exercise of his charge, and as he has not always the means to submit to this loss. Mr. Francis Groslouis, having been appointed assistant to the Agent, has performed the duties of this office, since the death of Honoré Sioni, and I think that the Department could not do better than appoint him as Agent of the tribe.

I have already written to the Department in regard to certain repairs necessary for the chapel in the village. I think that the Department might do something for this object.

All humbly submitted.

GUIL. GIROUX, Priest,
Missionary.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
COUNTY AND DISTRICT OF SAGUENAY,
NOTRE DAME DE BETHSIAMITS, 22nd August, 1881.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to send you the following report on the Montagnais Indian bands of the north shore of the Lower St. Lawrence, under my charge.

GRAND ROMAINE.

This year I have had the pleasure of meeting 58 families, 15 widows, 7 orphan boys, 5 orphan girls, in all 245 souls.

The families of St. Augustine and others to the east and west along the coast have all returned to Grand Romaine. All these Indians were pleased to witness the arrival of the agent whom they had been waiting for for some days. They said they were afraid they would not see me this year, and thought that perhaps the Government had forgotten them. They were preparing to leave for the hunting and fishing grounds, but were so satisfied that their doubts were quickly forgotten.

The catch of furs has been middling. The hunt for cariboo was good and has supplied them with provisions; no one has suffered from hunger.

In accordance with your orders, I had the tackle for cod fishing brought by Capt. N. Blais, and five casks of salt. At my request L. Metivier made the distribution to the Indians, and on my arrival I found the greater number fishing; they appeared to be encouraged. During my trip cod were plentiful. I hope that this will be of

great assistance to them during the summer. Next year I will let you know the result of their fishing. Next year they will require more cod lines, sinkers and hooks, as it will be necessary for many families to have two lines at least for them to derive the greatest benefit. From the encouragement they have already had to fish it would be well for them to have a herring net and some barrels of salt, as the herring is very plentiful; they have enough boats; among them they have twelve good ones, and well equipped. I gave them a share of the money you entrusted me with in the shape of flour, lard, &c. They say they prefer that all should share equally as they all live together, widows and orphans; this is really the case. They are very thankful to the Government for this part of the annuity. They ask, and I myself wish, that for the future the annuity should be larger, for there are many poor among them on account of the great number of widows and orphans. As there are a number of old people, I wish the Government would give them some powder, shot and caps to hunt with; in the summer these old people are not able to fish.

When counselling and encouraging them to fish for cod I let them understand that they could not have the River Grand Romaine to fish for salmon as it was leased to a Canadian. These poor Indians say they are very miserable, and distressed to learn that they cannot catch a salmon or a trout as their ancestors did. They experience much difficulty in finding bark for canoes. Wood is scarce here, what there is is small, and there is no birch; it is the same in the interior. What makes them late on the hunting ground is building canoes to go up the rivers and cross the lakes.

The general health of the Indians is good. During the year there were only three deaths, two young children and one man of consumption. I have vaccinated all, which pleased them.

Chief Charles Lafontaine is very respectable and well behaved. He regrets that all the Indians cannot have land for a reserve as requested for them last year. I regret it myself very much. They still ask the Government to give them land so that they may be undisturbed, like the whites, and can build a chapel and lay out a cemetery. Last autumn they cleared a place for a chapel and cemetery which I pointed out to them. Last spring a white fisherman took possession of the land and built a wretched house on it; this has distressed the Indians. I have not been able to get them to leave the land as it has not been given to the Indians.

These poor Indians also ask the Government to assist them in building a chapel. They are very poor and wish much to have a small chapel where they could all meet the missionary at least once a year and rest after the fatigue of a year's work. They wish at the same time to have a cemetery, as they have a great respect for their dead. During the winter, while on their hunting grounds, if any deaths occur amongst them they always bring the corpses down on trains (toboggins) to the sea coast or burial place, sometimes a distance of from 300 to 600 miles, the distance never frightens them.

During the year there was only one liquor case to deplore amongst the Indians. The traders now are very careful. From the counsel I gave them last year I think that all the Indians of Grand Romaine are now sober, with the exception of one, who will drink if he can find the opportunity; but this is a thing always to be feared, for the Indians are all like children, everything is a temptation to them; they are very respectful, tractable, well behaved, and very grateful to the Government. At present I am pleased with them.

NATASHQUAN.

I only met seven families, one orphan boy and one orphan girl, in all 36 souls, the remainder are at Grand Romaine, where I recommended them to fish for cod.

These seven families were late in coming down from the woods, and heavy contrary winds prevented them from going to Grand Romaine in time. Now they have gone there to fish; they have three good barges.

I told them that I very much regretted not having seen them all at Grand Romaine as they had promised me. You see it is hard for them to forget all at once the resorts of their ancestors, such as Natashquan, but next year I hope that they will be all assembled together at the time of the visit of the agent; at the place where there is a chapel is the spot to congregate them at least once a year, if their means allowed them to build one.

Like last year the catch of furs was small; they are poor.

They have all been sober, for a very good reason, they have nothing in their pockets; in return for this their health is good. I have vaccinated all of them.

MINGAN.

I met 40 families and 8 widows, total 178 souls, an increase of 33 over last year. This is accounted for by births and the removal of some families from Seven Islands.

I informed the Indians that the Government could not give them the land at Mingan for a reserve as it forms part of a seignory, nor could they have the river for salmon fishing, because it is under lease; for these two reasons they were disappointed and showed much dissatisfaction with the Government and the agent, so much so that they warned the local Fishery Overseer that they would take all the salmon they could catch in the river. Being notified in time by the Overseer, I opposed their going to the river, forbidding them to break the law or they would be arrested and would have to suffer the consequences; this had a good effect. Chief Barthelemy Menark was at Mingan last summer on an excursion, and said to the Indians that in the River Moisie they fished for salmon when they pleased and that they could fish the River Mingan in the same manner; this has caused much harm.

Last summer at the time of my trip they had given their salmon fishery to a whiteman who supplied the nets and his time; he took seven barrels and divided them according to his bargain, a third to the Indians, amounting to two and one-third barrels. This year, as the Indians had no net, I gave the fishing ground to the same man, and on the above conditions; the catch has been very small.

Some of them have made a successful hunt for furs, for some it has been middling and for others nothing. Yet no one suffers from hunger.

At the time of my arrival there they were waiting for the Government to send them provisions to sustain them all summer. I disabused their minds of this idea with difficulty by telling them that the Government owed them nothing; that it was not obliged to support them; that they would have to work either at hunting or fishing to gain their livelihood. I also recommended them to be economical, as it must be said that they lack management. They do not eat to live, but live to eat. This is generally the case among all the Indian tribes.

Last year many families remained near the Company's post trusting to live on the annuity, so that they lost their chance for the chase, and could not, as was their custom, engage in the hunt at a distance. I told them that they would have nothing this autumn, and consequently they must all go to their hunting grounds; by this means the widows and orphans will be better off. The Company has made them advances sufficient for the winter's hunt.

There were no deaths during the year. Their health is good. I vaccinated them. Some were indifferent about it, others were well pleased.

They were sober during the year. The company's agent stated that he did not know of any case of drunkenness amongst them.

There are no cod at Mingan. I see nothing to be done for them but to assist them to live during the summer by fishing. Later on certainly distress will be much felt among them as the hunt is always decreasing, and the increase of the whites hinders them very much. If you could give them the river Mingan to fish for salmon I would be very well satisfied on their behalf. When giving them the river the Government might assist them with nets. They ask for nets for the fisheries which they have at the sea. These would cost at least from \$80 to \$100. On this subject I advised them that, on their arrival in the spring from their hunting grounds,

to subscribe from \$1 to \$2 for nets, that they could employ themselves in fishing and they would have all the fish.

The River Mingan is the route to their hunting grounds, and besides a chapel, a reserve is required for them, but I do not see any near at hand. As this is a seigniory it is necessary that the Indians should be by bands at the coast and on the hunting grounds; being all together at the same place they would experience much misery and would not be able to live.

I found a certain number of these Indians devoid of gratitude, insolent, high-toned, suspicious and lazy. I did not forget to say that I attributed this, and with cause, to the bad councils of many of the whites, and assured them that they were rendering them bad service.

SEVEN ISLANDS.

During the year there have been no deaths nor sickness among them. The hunt for fur-bearing animals was pretty good. While they were in the woods no one suffered from hunger. Out of 272 persons I vaccinated 242. Some were absent, others had been vaccinated and it had taken well.

I informed them that the Government could not give them the land they wished to have for a reserve; that it was granted for mineral right; they regretted it very much as it was their earliest settlement, and as their chapel is built there.

These poor Indians ask if you would be good enough to assist them in repairing their chapel, which is badly in want of it; they would be very grateful.

When going to Grand Romaine, in compliance with your orders, I purchased a good barge, fully equipped, for cod fishing. On my return I thought I would be able to give them lines, sinkers and some hooks. Messrs. H. Fraser & Co., of Quebec, informed me by letter of the 11th April last that they would send these articles for fishing to Seven Islands. On my return, to my great surprise, none of these articles had been sent. This prevented many of them from fishing. Notwithstanding this, a number of them procured lines and went fishing, so that the boat was utilized. It was also useful in hunting the seal. The boat pleases them and is very suitable. Next year these Indians hope to have lines, &c., for cod fishing, if you allow the Agent to purchase the number asked for.

With regard to the money entrusted to me, some of it was distributed during the winter to the most destitute. Those Indians who have most benefitted by it are those who live at Moisie. During my trip, I distributed the balance to the widows and those most in need, together with seven barrels of flour, which I gave to Chief Barthelemy Menark for distribution among the poorest of his tribe at Moisie as he calls them; he did not fail to give it to his children and other relations, keeping a good share for himself. This only tended to create discontent among the tribe generally, who have said to me: "If you knew the Chief you would never give him anything, he keeps everything for himself and for his children;" in fact this is the case. I acted in such a manner for the best so as not to displease the Chief and his small band too much.

From time to time it happens that some of the Indians find the means of procuring liquor from unprincipled men who purchase it and sell it to them. Seven Islands is the harbor for all the sailors and the traders, there are always a great number there, with the assistance of those men they find the means of giving and selling liquor to the Indians. There is no Justice of the Peace at this place and when the Agent visits it he can gain nothing by prosecuting them; there is only the Stipendiary Magistrate of the coast, whom the Agent met once for a moment, but this good gentleman closes his eyes and shuts his ears, provided that he makes his trip, that is his business. See how little the Agent can do.

Last summer I brought up an individual of the place before the magistrate for selling liquor to Indians, he pleaded ignorance of the law and was placed under bonds.

I was unable to remain at Seven Islands as long as I wished, for the reason that I had already exceeded the limits of travelling expenses fixed by you; it was necessary for me to go as soon as possible to Notre Dame des Bethsiamits.

The great majority of the Indians have had advances from the Hudson's Bay Company and are *en route*.

GODBOUT.

The Indian population is the same as last year; on my trip I only vaccinated 14, the others were absent, but I know that they were all in good health.

Last year was a bad one for the potato crop, they only harvested 125 bushels, which were of much assistance to them during the winter; in the spring I supplied them with 40 bushels for seed, they were well up when I passed and promised a better crop than last year.

The Indians of Godbout are nearly always hunting and working, and live comfortably.

Last autumn I made the distribution of flour, &c., and some barrels in the spring. I have a balance on hand, as the distribution should be greater in the autumn which would make it better for them for the winter, as was the case last winter; during the summer they live easily by themselves.

ESCOUMAINS.

I was able to visit these Indians for a short time on the 16th May last, there was no sickness amongst them; a centenarian died during the winter.

All these Indians were vaccinated last winter by the Doctor who went to Escoumains to vaccinate the whites.

I distributed grain and potatoes to them for seed, which I brought from Quebec the 16th May with the Godbout money; as the population of Godbout is less in comparison to what they receive, and as they live without misery, I was induced to give a share to the Escoumains Indians. Since then I have not visited these Indians, but I have been informed that they have sown all their grain and potatoes and that it promised to give them a good crop; this will encourage them for the future.

The land belonging to Mr. Vachon asked for by them has not been laid out by a surveyor and they informed me that it could not be done during the summer. Will you allow your Agent to employ one, so that the purchase of the said land may be completed in order that the Indians may work and sow with more encouragement and certainty.

NOTRE DAME DES BETHSIAMITS.

On my arrival at the lower post I met 101 families, including 33 widows, in all 461 souls.

There were no contagious diseases amongst them; their general health was good. I vaccinated 249 persons, a number had already been vaccinated, others did not wish to be vaccinated, pretending that they were going to leave for the woods. As I doubt whether the vaccine was for the most part good, like that for other bands I have vaccinated, I am ready to commence next year. I suppose that the vaccine was too old. It would be for the Agent to have vaccine always on hand and another scarifier for the preservation of the Indians if you are willing to send them.

All the Indian's houses have been repaired and whitewashed and look well now.

I was not able to get timber for the frame for a schoolhouse you gave permission to have built. During the winter the men were all absent hunting. Winter is the time to get out building timber here. I found a house to let which would do well for a school if you will allow me to lease it and employ a school mistress.

In the month of March last, having learned that one of the foremen of the establishment of Mr. Girouard had opened a road to cut timber on the reserve, I went to the place and stopped him immediately.

On my return from my lengthened visit to the lower posts I found that the Indians here in a state of excitement which might have led to fatal results. Many of them had crossed over to Rimouski on the south shore and got nearly all the

liquor they wanted. Many of them returned in a state of intoxication. They shared their fire-water with those who remained at home. At one time heated and urged on by the bad counsels of the traders who wished to raise trouble with the Agent, who found himself without protection and deprived of all means of resistance against a revolt. My only recourse is to the moral influence of the missionaries, but what can these gentlemen do against a drunken band.

During the absence of the Agent while visiting the lower posts it would be well while all the Indians are at the sea for trading, that there should be constables or policemen on the reserve to arrest the traders and Indians with liquor in their possession, and those who purchase it on the south shore.

The chase has been less than last year. It is true that we can never know the exact amount the hunt produces. They always say that it is small, but notwithstanding this the merchants say that they had purchased about \$20,000 worth of skins; but it is not the Indians who make the most profit. While on this subject I would ask that the Agent be authorized to verify the accounts of the merchants before the Indians pay them. The Indians are often deceived, especially when they have a glass of liquor in them. I learned from a private letter that a trader sold a bottle of gin for \$20 to an Indian. They can cheat them in many other things.

I did not distribute any potatoes in the spring because they would not sow any. As last year, I had a money balance on hand which will be a great help next winter for the widows, &c.

In summer they always find plenty to do when they are at the sea. It often happens that when they have squandered their money they come and ask the Agent for help on the strength of the Government grant. I dismiss them making them feel ashamed of themselves, and recommend them to be more economical and to work for their living. It is a fact that it is often those who are in the least want and in easiest circumstances who ask for assistance; they are careless beggars. The Agent must act with prudence and be careful to say nothing about assistance during the winter, on account of the number of widows and orphans and other necessitous persons here.

A great number are now *en route* for the hunting grounds with the advances they have had from the Hudson Bay Company, and others will leave soon.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

L. BOUCHER,

Indian Superintendent.

DISTRICT No. 1,
NOVA SCOTIA.

No Report from John Harlow.

INDIAN AGENCY No. 2,
CORNWALLIS, KING'S COUNTY,
NOVA SCOTIA, 23rd July, 1881.

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

SIR,—It becomes my duty to submit, for your information, my Annual Report on the state of the Indians in this Agency, and I regret that I cannot report any improvement in their general condition. On the contrary, their means of getting a livelihood are decreasing from year to year.

Perhaps it will be better for me to recall to your recollection the first settlement of this county by the English in A.D. 1760. Just previous to that period, after the expulsion of the French, a proclamation was issued by the then Government of Nova Scotia, inviting settlers from New England; thereupon our fathers came down from the eastern part of Connecticut, and the Township of Cornwallis, about forty (40) miles in length by ten (10) miles in breadth, was granted to one hundred and fifty-six (156) proprietors; no reservations whatever having been made for Indians, I suppose because they were equally hostile with the neutral French—so considered, however. The Townships of Horton and Aylesford, the two comprising about the same area as Cornwallis, were settled by individual grantees, and there were numerous Crown Lands still existing, until about twelve or fifteen years since, in the southern portions of them, when they were all granted to timber speculators. I cannot but feel surprised at the supineness of the Provincial Governments of those periods in not providing better for the future wants of the Indians. Although they are possessed of a very independent nature, and will not become hired slaves (as they would deem it) to their white masters—yet I am fully satisfied, had they rich and fertile lands to settle upon, they have plenty of energy, and are keenly enough alive to the value of property to induce them to cultivate them, with proper assistance in the first start; but good lands are far too dear and valuable, in this county at least, for me to ask, or the Government to entertain the idea of purchasing sufficient land for such a settlement, and I see no prospect ahead but destitution and misery, and finally extinction of the race here, in this county at least.

The game is all gone. The timber which they require for their handiwork is becoming very scarce. The Indians settled near Kentville, having to travel some fifteen miles to procure the more valuable kinds, and even the young maples from which the females make their baskets and fancy work, are cut and drawn, or in many instances lugged home on their backs a distance of from three to five miles. When manufactured they will carry them from six to ten miles for sale to the more populous villages, selling them to the more wealthy inhabitants, at the same time begging, probably, to the amount of twice their value. By this means they subsist and eke out a scanty living. When sickness comes, destitution and starvation stares them in the face, and, I believe, were it not for the partial relief afforded by the Agent, through the bounty of the General Government, would, in some instances, become an actual fact.

No wonder that the poor Indian becomes stolid and apathetic; no wonder he seems lazy and indolent. I am not overdrawing the picture, the reality is coming home to us every little while; the only fear is that we become too callous and indifferent to their misery.

I am not at all attaching any blame to the Department, I know well that we are getting our full share per capita for the Indians, but I wish to bring to your notice and consideration, why there is more destitution, generally, among the Indians of this county than elsewhere.

That the Indians have ambition and energy, if only properly directed, I will relate two instances: Some years since Stephen Knockwood, jun., worked upon the railroad, earned and laid by his wages until he accumulated eighty dollars, with which he purchased four acres of land. He has since built quite a respectable house and barn, and has become possessed of a pair of steers. He applied to me for seed to plant his land, and thinking it my duty to encourage him I purchased the seed for him to plant about one and one-quarter of an acre. He has a wife and six children. He has left them to take care of his home, while he himself has gone porpoise shooting for the summer; but his land is poor, he having paid three times its value for it. Again, some time since, an Indian took a liking to a kind farmer in South Berwick, worked with him some years, and purchased ten acres of land from him. The farmer then built him a house, when he (the Indian) sickened and died from the Indian's innate disease, consumption. His two sisters now inherit the property.

I received from the Department last year, balance June 30th.	\$ 16 64
For distribution and seed.....	89 04
	<u>\$105 68</u>
I have expended for destitution.....	\$ 78 05
“ “ “ seed.....	25 00
Balance on hand.....	2 68
	<u>\$105 73</u>

All of which is respectfully submitted,

J. E. BECKWITH,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
INDIAN DISTRICT No. 3,
CALEDONIA, 8th October, 1881.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my Annual Report with accompanying tabular statement.

There is very little change to report from that of last year.

The crops are excellent, far surpassing last year.

The health of the Indians of this District is very good.

Liquor drinking is, I am happy to say, diminishing every year. I have not heard of one case of drunkenness here during the past year.

I find them a quiet inoffensive people, ever willing to work.

They are employed during the summer season in making baskets, canoes, &c. hunting during the winter months.

They have no schools of their own. A few attend the public schools.

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

THOMAS BUTLER.

CHESTER, 10th November, 1881.
INDIAN DISTRICT No. 4.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to submit to the Department the accompanying tabular statement with my Report on Indian affairs for the past year.

The changes both in the social and moral status of the Indians of this district for the past twelve months have been so small and imperceptible, I find but little matter on which to frame a report.

There are five families living on the reserve at New Germany, who, to their credit be it said, have worked with all the energy of which they were capable to improve their farms and their own condition. With the sole exception of the potato crop, which, owing to a very wet spring, has been a failure, all the crops are larger and superior to any previous year. The hay crop has been exceptionally good. Oats have yielded well also.

The enclosed tabular statement will show that one hundred and fifty bushels of oats have been brought into the farms and threshed.

Of the moral state of the Indians I can speak most favorably. I have not heard of a single case of drunkenness during the past twelve months. Although sorely in need at times, even of the necessaries of life, dishonesty is a thing unknown amongst them. They are all Catholics and attend church very regularly. I have known some of them to travel fourteen miles to assist at Divine Service on Sundays. I regret, however, to have to state they do not send their children to school. This, perhaps, is due, in a measure, to the fact that we have no proper Indian schools or teachers.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
E. J. McCARTHY,
Indian Agent.

BEDFORD, NOVA SCOTIA, 15th Sept., 1881.
INDIAN DISTRICT No. 5.

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

SIR,—I herewith send my Annual Report for District No. 5, Nova Scotia or Halifax Co.

There is little to add beyond what has been transmitted in the past two years. However, if anything, I have to report progress.

A valuable property of about seventy acres has been secured by the Government at Cole Harbor, about four miles from Dartmouth. It was intended that the Dartmouth Indians should remove there and settle on their own reserve. I regret to say that some of them only availed themselves of this opportunity to improve their condition. The others refused to go so far from Dartmouth and Halifax and their attractions. The families who removed to the Cole Harbor reserve are quite comfortable and contented,

The Department wished me to have the Indians of the county vaccinated this past year. I regret to say the Indians could not be brought together as the physician requested, to have it done. The old ones refused to submit to the operation at all. Another medical man refused to have anything to do in the matter as he thought the remuneration totally inadequate. In the more remote section of the country, Sheet Harbor, &c., an effort had been made to have the Indians vaccinated, but I have not as yet received the medical gentleman's report.

The moneys for last winter and the seed money of the last spring, I distributed to the best advantage in my judgment.

A special sum was granted early in the spring by the Department for the very necessary repairs to the buildings of the Cole Harbor Indians, for which they were deeply grateful.

I have the honor to remain,
Yours very truly,
D. C. O'CONNOR.

NOVA SCOTIA,
DISTRICT No. 6 "A,"
SHUBENACADEI, 14th October, 1881.

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

SIR,—I herewith enclose tabular statement for the year ended 30th September. It is as complete as I could possibly make it; the grain not being all threshed. You will notice that the crops are very small in proportion to the seed sown.

The principal reason for this is that we have had a very backward season, another reason being want of manure.

The wheat has been destroyed by weevil and rust; the potatoes are rotting, while owing to the backwardness of the season, some of the oat crops had to be cut for fodder.

The Indians still complain about the mill backing water on to their lands.

A quantity of good hay has been destroyed by it this season.

A number of them still roam about during the summer months.

The one great want in this district is a school, as they are very ignorant and say they do not wish to see their children grow up as they have done.

Some of the Indians are at present absent on hunting expeditions, that is they have been engaged as guides to hunting parties.

Some of them have received prizes at the Dominion Exhibition, held in Halifax, for work which they had on exhibition, but as you will notice the return for coo-pering has been small, as the ones who had formerly been doing coo-pering have been attending more to their farms this season.

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

JAMES GASS.

TRURO, N.S., 26th September, 1881.
DISTRICT No. 6 "B."

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

SIR,—I have the pleasure of submitting to you my Report, with enclosed tabular statement, for the year ended 30th June, 1881.

The Indians in my Agency are constantly changing, sometimes I have fifteen or twenty camps, and then not more than ten.

The health of those under my care has been bad, there being an epidemic of whooping cough, measles, &c., during the past year.

I received during the fall of 1880 and the spring of 1881, the sums of \$28 and \$25 for the relief of distress and purchase of seed, which was expended carefully, and was a source of great comfort and assistance.

I am yours truly,

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

PARRSBORO', N.S., 29th September, 1881.
DISTRICT No. 7.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit herewith tabular statement and Report, for year ending 30th June last.

The condition of the Indians throughout this Agency has not materially changed since my last Report, with the exception of the band at Halfway Lake; they devote little or no attention to agriculture, they retain their old nomadic habits, and lead a useless vagrant life. During the winter months they congregate in the vicinity of towns and are a source of annoyance and expense to the authorities. I have used every effort to induce them to settle on the reserve, but without avail.

I am happy to be able to report a decided and gratifying improvement in the condition of the band at the lake. These Indians seem to recognize the fact that

farming, even on a small scale and in their primitive way, affords a much more certain means of subsistence than hunting. They seem grateful for the aid they received, and appear desirous of bettering their condition. The young men of this band are almost constantly at work in the lumber mills or on neighboring farms.

Their crops this year present a very creditable appearance. They have planted a few fruit trees, all of which are looking well.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. T. CLARKE.

PICTOU, NOVA SCOTIA, 28th July, 1881.
DISTRICT No. 8.

The Right Honorable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In my last year's Report to your Department I gave some details of the social habits of the Micmac Indians. To enable you to understand more fully the *modus vivendi* of the band collectively, I shall, in this paper, describe a few of their more salient religious customs and observances.

The great annual Micmac festival—at which I have just assisted—is St. Ann's. The 26th of July is dedicated in the Roman Catholic Church to the memory of St. Ann, who was given as Patroness by the early French missionaries to the aborigines of old Acadia. A few days previously they begin to converge from different points in the country towards Chapel Island which is situated in Merigomish harbor. Their first care is to transact the public secular business. This they always do before they engage in the more solemn duties of religion. The chief, the subordinate captains, and populace generally, are evidently impressed at this season with a deep sense of that responsibility which makes men thoughtful over the welfare of the nation. A review is held of public current events for the last twelve months, the relations of the band with other bands of the tribe are considered, and all the exigencies of the actual situation are gravely discussed in solemn council. Any unfortunate individual whose misdemeanors amount to a vulgar crime—usually a solitary lapse into intoxication—is sternly admonished by the chief and obliged to pronounce, in the presence of his peers, his stout purpose of amendment. This promise is always accepted, and—experience proves that it rarely lacks of performance—he is restored to his former status in the band. He goes forth a new man, and never a whisper is afterwards murmured as to his past delinquencies. They are forgotten as well as forgiven.

The authority of the chief is respected to a degree that is simply astonishing. Neither in worldly gear nor in distinguished ancestry is he different from his brethren. Until the death of his predecessor in office he was a plodding, ordinary, very humdrum Indian mortal, whose reputation for probity of conduct was indeed excellent, but in whose circumstances and condition there was naught else remarkable. However, the death of the old chief created a vacancy, and after a closely contested election, he was chosen by a low majority of probably one over the next highest competitor. He did not receive directly the suffrages of over one-fourth of the electors; and next day his decisions no one thinks of disputing—nobody more than his rivals of the day before are more ready and willing to obey his behest with profound submission. He is at once universally respected, acknowledged, received. His rights, however, are well defined by tradition within a certain sphere; for though supreme he is by no means an absolute monarch. His jurisdiction extends "so far and no further," and his doughty subjects, though submissive without question where submission is a duty, are yet perfectly free in more than republican fulness of liberty in such matters as custom has not subjected to the chieftain's authority. They pay no tribute; they allot no special portion to his

individual use, and if he engage in hunting, fishing, or any other common employment, his share is defined by the same casting of lots that regulates the general distribution. His garments are no richer, his wigwam not better constructed or furnished. The only insignia of office is a medal worn somewhat ostentatiously on state occasions, and carefully kept out of sight for the rest of the year. Until about thirty years ago the chief was elected annually. A change in the term of office was made at the request of the Bishop of Arichat, and the incumbent is now chosen for life. At his decease the medal, the symbol of power, first bestowed by Louis XIV. of France, in token of his royal approbation, is transferred to his successor, who may have received a majority of votes.

The government of the chief, though he is elected by his subjects, is in all else largely autocratic. As such it is certainly regarded by the people. His principal duty is to correct any public abuses that may have crept into individual conduct, and thus reflect disgrace on the Micmac name. He also acts as interpreter when the priest delivers a sermon, and in the absence of the clergyman presides at public prayers which are always offered three times a day. He further cares for the instruction of the young people in the catechism, and makes it a point to see that as they grow up they are duly prepared to receive the religious ministrations which are proper to adults. Any neglect of parents is severely rebuked, and steps are immediately taken to remedy the omission. The first marriages of the people are solemnized only after consultation with the chief, and it is perhaps needless here to remark that he never puts obstacles in the way. The Indian as a rule marries young. I have more than once assisted at marriages of which the aggregate age of the contracting couple did not exceed thirty years. In the married life the young brave is usually a model of conjugal fidelity and probity. St. Ann's day and the week before and after are almost exclusively the nuptial season, and the rite is celebrated amid much rejoicing and gratulation on all sides.

The secular affairs of the tribe settled, the marriages of the young effected, the sacraments of the Church duly approached, the religious celebration concludes by a solemn procession around the graves of the dead. The cemetery of the band is beautifully situated on the rising ground in the vicinity of their church. After this the assemblage breaks up, and each family returns to its usual work, to re-unite next year at the same place for the same purposes.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Respectfully yours,

R. MACDONALD,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA, 11th October, 1881.
DISTRICT No. 9.

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

SIR,—All that can be of any interest to the Department to know, regarding the number and resources of the Indians of this Agency, is given in the accompanying tabular statement.

It can be there seen that there is a decrease of four in their number since last year's Report. During last spring and summer more than an average number of grown-up persons died, the most of them from lung diseases. Were it not for Indians who migrate here from other parts, the Indian population of this district would be considerably less than it was five years ago.

The Indians here are so conservative in their habits that any material change in the course of one single year, in their state, is hardly perceptible. They, each year,

cut down nearly the same quantity of wood, between three and four acres. Nearly the same quantity of seed is yearly put in the ground, and about the same quantity of land will probably be cultivated this year as was last year.

About half the families of the district plant more or less potato seed. The quantity of other seeds sown is very inconsiderable. After digging in the fall many leave the reserves and encamp, during the winter months, in different parts of this and the adjacent counties. They go away, partly from their natural inclination to roam and partly with the intention of bettering their circumstances; for on their own lands material is now becoming scarce for their coopering and basket works, the only industry to which they apply themselves during winter.

The long distances between the reserves renders it very difficult to establish a school among them. It is, however, in contemplation to make an effort next summer to give them a school—at least for some months during the year.

As a class the Indians are sober. There are but very few of them addicted to excessive drinking. The drunkard is looked down upon—is heartily despised by his kin and brethren. It is remarkable that were an Indian as drunk as Bacchus he cannot be induced by love or money to name the party from whom he had bought his drink.

They are notably exempt from the vice of pilfering or stealing. It is true, an Indian, when he borrows, will very probably fail in making due returns—he buys on credit, but is not punctual in making payment as promised, but to whatever want and destitution he may be reduced, he never thinks of recurring to the expedient of going to his neighbor's sheep-fold, or helping himself from another's potatoe field or orchard.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WM. CHISHOLM.

Indian Agent.

RED ISLANDS, 21st December, 1881.

DISTRICT No. 10.

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

SIR,—Herewith I have the honor to enclose tabular statement on Indian affairs of my Agency for the year ended 30th June, 1881. I beg to state that for the past year the crops in general were a failure, especially the potatoe and oats crops, which were the most important to the Indians; and had it not been for the relief sent from the Indian Department, some would have suffered for want of food, &c., last spring. I find the Indians of my district are generally very industrious, honest and temperate. There are yet a few among them who do not pay much attention to the cultivation of their lands. They migrate here and there, and when they come back to the reserve they are no better off than when they left it.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN McDOUGALL,

Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
INDIAN DISTRICT No. 11, Co. INVERNESS,
RIVER INHABITANTS, 30th September, 1881.

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

SIR,—In reply to your circular of date 30th August last, I beg leave to submit, for the information of the Indian Department, the accompanying tabular statement. Apart from the information conveyed in the statement there is not much to which to call the attention of your Department, except the almost continual trespassing of some of the white settlers in the immediate neighborhood of Whycocomagh and Malagawatch Reserves.

The Indians of my district are a law-abiding class of people, very sober and moral in their habits.

They are proud of, and grateful for, the protection secured them by the Indian Act of 1880, and amending Act of 1881. I beg leave to say that the said amending Act is very much needed by the poor Indians of Whycocomagh and Malagawatch, but it is apparently despised by some of their white neighbors. Trespassing seems to be considered something laudable by the latter, where a poor Indian is the victim. Notwithstanding that, by me as Indian Agent, notices have been repeatedly served on "squatters and trespassers" by constables from year to year, and by the high sheriff of the County, threatening them with legal proceedings, the offenders have not discontinued their depredations. Warrants have been issued by me for their apprehension and commitment to gaol, and they have up to this time eluded the officers of the law. I think it is high time that legal steps be taken for the apprehending of the guilty parties.

During the past year there were three marriages, nine births and five deaths, viz: two aged men—heads of families—and three children. The assertion that the members of the Micmac bands are decreasing, does not, therefore, apply to this band. The increase is through natural causes in the bond of wedlock. With the advantage of the aid so generously and munificently supplied by the Indian Department, the public school under the management of John McEachen is doing good work, but the average attendance is not all that I would expect or desire; yet the Indians of Whycocomagh can reasonably be said to have a brighter future before them.

The \$53 aid money given by the Indian Department for seed grain and potatoes, in April last, was equally divided among them in seed wheat, oats and potatoes, and has given good yield. The most of the Indians of Whycocomagh live in frame houses and own horses, cows and young cattle, and considerable other personal property; though some of them are poor, yet they are excellent laborers, and are able to make a living out of the price of their handicraft as coopers, &c., and their hunting and fishing, particularly the latter at some seasons of the year. They raise large quantities of potatoes and hay and corn, oats, buckwheat, turnips, cabbage, peas and beans, &c., yearly; and own carts, ploughs, harrows, sleds, hoes, forks, rakes, axes, &c. Their hunting principally consists of foxes, minks, muskrats, rabbits, and sometimes seals, in winter.

The Whycocomagh reserve was formerly well wooded, but has been plundered until but little valuable timber now remains.

In conclusion, I wish to express my conviction, that since the Indians are now becoming more thrifty and industrious, the more generously they are dealt with the sooner will they take their places with white people in the various avocations of life.

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

D. McISAAC,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
DISTRICT No. 12.

No report. Rev. R. Grant appointed since 30th June, 1881.

CHRISTMAS ISLAND, N.S., 5th October, 1881.
DISTRICT No. 13.

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

SIR,—The information I have to communicate to the Department in reference to the Indians of this district for the past year is nearly all contained in the accompanying tabular statement.

The majority of the Indians at Eskasoni are doing as well as could be expected in applying themselves to the cultivation of their lands. Among the older and more advanced settlers a certain rivalry or competition may be noticed in their efforts to improve their social condition, and to follow the example of the more comfortable and industrious of their white neighbors. One new frame house, owned by John Christmas, has been built during the year; it is now nearly finished and compares favorably with any farmer's house in the country. John Dinny, Chief, has added to his personal property by the purchase of a new waggon.

The good demand this year for cooper-work, such as butter tubs, barrels, pick-handles, &c., enabled the Indians to provide themselves with some useful articles that they otherwise could not have been able to procure.

Death has dealt heavily with this band the last winter and spring. Ten have died during the year, and all, with the exception of three infants, died of consumption.

Acting under instructions from the Department, I had vaccination satisfactorily performed on a number of the Indians at Eskasoni—I think about fifty. Many others of the band had been previously vaccinated, while more refused to subject themselves to the operation.

I have nothing to note respecting the condition of the Indians at North Sydney, further than what I have already communicated in a previous letter. They still persist in claiming their right to the old Indian reserve at Middle River, in the County of Victoria, which is now inhabited by white people. Whether their contention is just is a matter that requires to be considered by the Department.

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

M. McKENZIE,
Indian Agent.

EASTERN SUPERINTENDENCY,
CHATHAM HEAD,
NEW BRUNSWICK, 6th December, 1881.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose tabular statement for the year ending the 30th of June, 1881, and report of Indian matters within my Superintendency.

The statement is as complete as can be had. You will observe a slight improvement in the condition of the Indians. In many instances they have increased their stock, and have given more attention to agriculture, but I cannot think that they

will ever be (generally speaking) thrifty farmers; it is really impossible to persuade some of them to work their farms, and many will do nothing more than raise a few potatoes for fall use.

A number of them derive a fair living through the winter on account of the good market for frozen fish.

I am pleased to report that the school in operation at Burnt Church reserve is working well, they take much interest in it, and the attendance is very good. I expect next spring there will be two more schools opened; one at Fort Polly Point, County of Westmoreland, and another at Eelground, County of Northumberland. The latter place is one of the largest of their settlements. I am quite sure the returns of this school, when working, will show a large average attendance, and I trust its establishment will produce good results.

There is but little difference in the population. I find that where they are close to the railroad, and can go from place to place without much trouble, that it has the effect of making them unsettled, and there is no way they can be so well off as to confine themselves to the reserves with what employment they can get in the summer season from the mills nearest their place.

On the whole I can safely state that their condition is improved.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

CHAS. SARGEANT,
Visiting Superintendent and Agent.

WESTERN SUPERINTENDENCY,
FREDERICTON, N.B., 28th November, 1881.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to state that, in accordance with your circular of the 30th August last, I herewith transmit a Report upon Indian affairs connected with my Superintendency, for the year ended 30th June, 1881.

The tabular statement forwarded by me within a few days past, to your Department, contains all the information I could possibly obtain under all the circumstances, and has been made up as usual with great care.

You will notice, upon reference to the tabular statement, that there has been a decrease in the population during the past year, arising from a variety of causes, such as death and removal.

Having repeatedly called your attention to the small amount of pecuniary aid forwarded to me for the poor Indians (both in my annual and private reports) it might be considered that I am too importunate if I reiterated the statements again, and shall merely state that I regret being bound down by my orders so that I cannot give the Indians certain things which are absolutely necessary, in addition to their supplies already ordered for their comfort, and in consequence, some of the Indians have already complained, and I am satisfied, that as I continue to carry out your instructions to the letter, as I have been requested to do, that there will be very much dissatisfaction among them which I should be very glad to avoid.

The Indians are very much pleased to learn from the correspondence which has taken place, particularly during the past year, between your Department and myself, that school houses will be erected, and schools established in certain districts among them during the coming spring or summer, and it is needless for me to expatiate upon the advantages thereof.

I have ascertained that a special police force among the Indians is authorized by the law of Canada, and have, during the past year, brought it into partial operation

to the advantage of the Indians and other communities, and shall try and carry it out more practically hereafter than has heretofore been accomplished for their peace and happiness.

Greater progress in agriculture has been made at the Indian Reserve at Kingsclear, in the County of York, than in any other part of my Superintendency. Some improvement has been effected at St. Mary's in the same county; not so much upon the small reserve of about two or three acres, which is occupied by buildings and gardens, as upon lands the Indians have hired or obtained in some temporary way from some of their white neighbors who have been kind enough to let them occupy in that manner. At Woodstock, in the County of Carleton, the Indians were offered seed to plant on that reserve, but declined doing so. There is a small amount of farming done at St. George, in the County of Charlotte, by two or three Indians upon land granted to them for that purpose by Claudius Messwright, Esquire, an old and respectable inhabitant of that place who has always taken a great interest in the Indians connected with that locality, especially so in the case of the old Indian Doctor and his family.

At Scottstown, Queens County, a family of Indians to whom I have given seed for two or three years past, has raised very good crops indeed, and, as I am informed, are very deserving. As to the progress of agriculture in almost all, if not quite all, of the localities, my impression is, that the Indians seldom ever put all of the seed into the ground, but in consequence of their great poverty and want of thrift or dislike and lack of knowledge of farming, use it for food or some other purpose, and although I have urgently remonstrated with them, they still, in some cases, pursue that course.

Having reported so fully previously regarding the Indians generally, I have little to add, except that until they receive better education, their progress in all that contributes to their comfort and happiness must be very slow indeed.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM FISHER,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK,
PERTH CENTRE, VICTORIA Co., 30th September, 1881.

The Right Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

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

I find that the population has decreased since my last Report. The Indians were attacked last winter by the measles which carried off a number of their children. The population at present, including both bands, is one hundred and seventy.

There is nothing special to mention with regard to their general condition except that they seem to be more contented than the Indians of other places, and less inclined to move.

Their village at Tobique presents a neat and tidy appearance. Most of their houses are comfortable and are painted on the outside. The chapel and school-house, lately finished, compare favorably with similar edifices belonging to their white neighbors.

Their crops are about the same as last year, excepting potatoes, which, as a general rule everywhere, are only half a crop from the ravages of the bug and rust.

The band at Tobique have a good school in operation since first February last; the teacher keeps good order, and the children are very attentive, and are making good progress. The Indians are very much pleased with their school and hope, with your assistance, to continue it the whole year.

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

MOSES CRAIG,
Indian Agent.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.
LENNOX ISLAND, 20th September, 1881.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit, for your information, the following Report, with tabular statement, for the year ended 30th June, 1881.

The Indians residing on the reserves, and also those stationed in the vicinity of Charlottetown, live mostly in houses. They avail themselves of the help given by your Department in building. Three houses and a barn are being built this summer. In a few years, on the reserves, the wigwam will be a thing of the past, there are but few of them at present; but the Indians dwelling in the country live in tents covered with birch bark, the material of which is easily carried from place to place.

Some Indians have good houses, well finished outside, the roof neatly painted, and furnished inside with tables, chairs, bedsteads, cooking stoves, clocks, &c. They are occupied, however, during only a part of the year, as some of the owners go away after planting time and encamp in the woods of the neighboring districts, where they can more easily procure materials for the manufacture of butter firkins and baskets.

The Local Government has, this year, opened a road leading to the Morell Reserve, which is a great convenience to the Indians residing on that reserve.

I am pleased to be able to report that they are progressing in farming. More wheat has been sown than in previous years. They have also planted a good share of potatoes, but these, I regret to say, will not prove very remunerative, as the wet season has done a great damage to this esculent on the reserves, as well as throughout the province.

The population is the same as last year. There have been thirteen deaths, and about as many births. Three of those who died were very old men, aged respectively 86, 88, 93.

In general, I must say the Indians are well behaved. I have no cases of immorality to report.

There is on the reserve of Lennox Island a substantially built school house, neatly painted; also a framed chapel, and a mission house in which I live.

I am still teaching on the Island. The children are intelligent and make fair progress. The average attendance in summer is small, but in winter they attend more regularly.

I am happy to be able to report that they continue to keep their temperance pledge which they took a few years ago. Some of them, however, especially those not living on the reserves, have not yet taken the pledge, and are still addicted to the use of liquor, but are seldom seen intoxicated, and of these there are not many.

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

JOHN O. ARSENAULT,
Indian Superintendent.

INDIAN COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
OTTAWA, 1st January, 1882.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my Report on Indian matters in the North-West Territories and Manitoba, for the year ending 1881.

My last Report informed you of the condition of the Indians; the progress they have made in agriculture and civilization up to the year ending 1880.

I am glad to be able to state that during the last season, the efforts made by the Government to induce a greater number of the wild Indians to remain on their Reserves and work, has not been without success; while in certain districts, where active interest has been taken by the agents in charge, and where the chiefs have realized the advantages to be derived from tilling the soil, a very marked progress has been made.

The surrender of "Sitting Bull" early in the summer; the visit of His Excellency the Governor General to the Territories; the return of a large number of our own Indians from the south, where most of them had been for nearly two (2) years; and the advent of the buffalo in large numbers, have rendered the past year an eventful one for the Indians.

The behaviour of our own Indians throughout the Territories, on the whole, has been good. Large numbers of our Northern Crees went south early in the summer, in the expectation of getting buffalo, and to meet those returning from the States, who, for some time, had been leading a wild and unsettled life. Some anxiety was felt for a time at Fort Walsh, as their combined attitude was somewhat defiant, and their demands, backed by a large number of Half-breeds, were unreasonable.

The knowledge that "Sitting Bull" and the bulk of his Indians had surrendered, led our Indians to believe that buffalo would return to our side of the line, and the Northern Crees were most anxious to be paid their annuity money at Fort Walsh, in order that they, too, might be in a position to purchase ammunition and hunt should the buffalo come in. To assist them to carry their point, they bribed the more prominent chiefs (who with their large following had been usually paid at Fort Walsh) to make a stand and refuse to receive their money unless the Indians from the north were first paid. On the other hand, our Agents had been instructed to impress on the Northern Indians the advisability of returning to their reserves, and to use every effort to induce them to do so.

At a council held by me at Qu'Appelle, in the spring, the Indians of Treaty 4, expressed themselves satisfied with what the Government had done for them during the winter. They made some requests—which I considered reasonable—for more tools to work with. These I agreed to give them. Finding they were so contented, I thought it advisable to send one or two of them to Fort Walsh, to inform those who were at that point, that the Government were liberally assisting all who showed a disposition to work.

One man, a chief, stated that he was going at once to Fort Walsh, and he would advise his young men to come home, and he begged some provisions for the trip. He started almost immediately; but I am sorry to say that on arriving at Fort Walsh he acted in a manner diametrically opposite to that which he had voluntarily promised to observe, and it was reported to me that he had told the Indians that the Government was starving them and that some of his relatives had died last winter from the effects of starvation.

I had not implicit faith in this man, and fearing he might turn traitor, I engaged the services of another chief called O'Soup, the leading man at the Crooked Lake Reserve, and who hailed from the same locality as the first messenger.

In O'Soup I had great confidence, as he has been always found a most intelligent, hardworking and trustworthy man; he arrived shortly after messenger No. 1 and counteracted the bad impression made by him; he induced quite a number to return, but the bulk of the Indians would not hear of leaving, and demanded food at Fort

Walsh. At this time the report of buffalo coming north in large numbers was found to be correct, and it was thought advisable, under those circumstances, to pay the Indians their annuities and give them an opportunity of securing leather and sinews of both of which they were in great need. From that time to this a number of our Indians have been supporting themselves from the hunt, thus relieving the Government to some extent from the compulsory issue of large quantities of food supplies to the destitute, but it is very questionable whether the saving thus effected will in the end prove beneficial. I see no means by which we can prevent the Indians following buffalo if they come within easy reach as long as they have horses, guns and ammunition, neither do I think it would be advisable to force them to their reserves while there is a chance that they may make a living by hunting, as we are not in a position to set them all to work, and the result would be that we would be compelled to feed them and get nothing in return; in the meantime, land is being broken up on the reserves, and when the buffalo disappear and they are compelled to settle down, we will be in a better position to receive them.

We have now 24 farming instructors: 8 in Treaty 4, 11 in Treaty 6, and 5 in Treaty 7. A few have been cultivating home farms as well as attending to the reserves, but the majority have been living on the Indian reserve, and have thus been able to give their undivided attention to the Indians.

I append a statement as complete as the information on hand will allow, showing the amount of work done on the farms and reserves this season and their products. The amount produced, of course, is not so great as it would have been had the assistants nothing to do but work steadily in the fields, but much time must necessarily be lost in dealing with and instructing uncivilized savages.

I am in hopes another season to be able to dispense with the greater part of the instructing force in the eastern section of Treaty 4, which has, until lately, been in Mr. Allen Macdonald's agency, but is now transferred to Mr. Agent Herchmer's agency. In this locality a large quantity of ground has been broken which can now be easily cultivated by industrious Indians who want to farm, and with the assistance they will receive this spring, this acreage properly tilled should produce enough to keep them. The opportunities they will have for obtaining work in this neighborhood, which is now thickly settled, together with their usual hunt for small fur, should place them in an independent position.

We expect that large numbers of Indians who are now in the south but who belong to the reserves in the north, will return this year to their reservations in the western portion of Treaty 4, which includes Qu'Appelle, Crooked Lake, File Hills, Touchwood Hills and Quill Lake, and settle, and we will be compelled to keep a large staff of assistants to instruct them; but as on many of these reserves there are now numbers of Indian families who are comfortable, and who have taken to cultivating their ground, I anticipate no difficulty in inducing those who come in to work.

In Treaty 6, particularly in the neighborhood of Prince Albert and Carlton, the Indians have made great advancement, and Mr. Rae, who has had them in charge for a couple of seasons, reports: "nearly all my Indians feel confident that they can soon support themselves without much assistance from Government; they are giving in seed for next year to the farmers."

In the vicinity of Battleford it was reported last spring that some of the Indians were dissatisfied, and many left for the south at a time when it was most necessary that they should remain on the reserves. Mr. Agent Reed succeeded in seeding the ground of those that had left by utilizing the services of some Indians who had come to see him from Fort Pitt, and when those who had left dissatisfied in the spring returned after having travelled as far as Fort Walsh, suffering great misery on the road, they found to their joy that they were the possessors of good fields of grain and vegetables, and they now state that they will not leave their reserve again.

In this neighborhood several new bands settled in the fall of 1880. Some of them have worked steadily and have had fair crops. One band has broken 83 acres and had 53 under cultivation; another broke 58 acres and had 40 under crop.

Further west in the Edmonton district satisfactory reports reach us, and the Indians who remained on their reserves to work are grateful for the assistance they have received from the Government.

In Treaty 7, the bulk of the Indians are still very unsettled and have not yet realized their position.

I reported in 1879, that a large number of the "Blackfeet" and "Bloods" went south to hunt the buffalo.

Most of these remained in American territory until this summer; prior to their leaving they had been living on the buffalo and were still in their wild uncivilized state; they had realized the beneficial results of the advent of the Mounted Police and the stamping out of the whiskey traffic, and had we been in a position, at that time, to have kept them on their reserves, I am sure they would now have been much more contented than they are; but, understanding the position they were in, and that the Sioux were keeping the buffalo from them, they had no alternative but to strike out for the South, where, they had been informed, they could get meat and at the same time robes for clothing and leather.

While on the American side they had a good hunt, and had the whiskey traders kept away from them they might have returned in better circumstances than when they left; as it was, they were followed by the lowest class of thieves and whiskey traders who, in exchange for robes, supplied the Indians with horses, then made them drunk, and while in that state drove their horses off; it was on finding themselves on foot that they commenced stealing from each other, from American Indians, and, to some extent, from the whites. Complaints were made to the Government at Washington, that the British Indians were killing cattle and there was some excitement among the cattle men. I think it is likely that while on their horse stealing expeditions a few cattle might have been killed by our Indians; but, from information received on the Missouri River, I am satisfied that the loss sustained by the cattle men was not as large as was represented, and that the severe weather had more to do with it than had the Indians. Although our Indians got the credit of killing all that were missing, it is well known that the American Indians committed the bulk of the depredations.

Our Indians are in this position: the Indian traders on the Missouri bold out great inducements to them to go south and hunt, and to this end fee the chiefs, while the United States Government instruct the military to drive them back, should they come south across the boundary.

Big Bear, who is still at the mouth of the Mussel Shell River, where he has been for some time, has induced a large number of our Indians to join him this winter, and has informed them that he has been offered all sorts of good things by the Americans,—among others a large reserve. Of course, this has been done by some designing trader, in order that he might be induced to remain during the winter at that point where the buffalo are pretty thick, and get as many to join him as possible.

But to return to the Blackfeet, they are now all north of the line, and when I left Fort Macleod, in October last, were on their different reserves.

About 600 Bloods, under Red Crow, settled on their reserve, as I previously reported, in the fall of 1880. They erected houses, cultivated gardens, and worked admirably, for Indians, who, up to that time, had done nothing in the way of agriculture. The proceeds of their crops would have found them seed for this spring and helped them to get through the winter, had not the remainder of the band returned in the middle of the summer and pitched their lodges in the close vicinity of the gardens and houses of those who were settled, and, as is usual on the return of friends, feasted on what was eatable. They brought back a large band of horses; these broke down some of the fences and destroyed a good deal of crop. Some of the more careful, however, saved their potatoes, and when I went through their dwellings, I found a good supply in many of the root houses which they had built communicating with their houses. Many, in fact the bulk of them, had cooking stoves for which they paid as much as \$50, and very poor ones they were. The walls of several of the houses were lined with cotton, and I saw many signs of civilization, such as cups and

saucers, knives and forks, coal oil lamps, tables, and several of the women were baking excellent bread and performing other cooking operations.

Their houses are built with some regularity, more so than on any of our reserves, but they are too close to one another.

By degrees we hope to persuade each family to branch out and settle on a little farm of its own; but now they cannot get over the feeling that they are safer living, as it were, in one camp as of old when they lived in lodges and pitched them in close proximity to each other.

In dealing with Indians we must give way to some of their prejudices; but, as they realize their position, I am sure that in a short time they will feel as secure living a short distance from each other as our Indians do now in the north.

A portion of the Blackfeet under Crowfoot settled on their reservations at the Blackfoot Crossing in 1879, and assisted, to some extent, in putting in their crops in the spring of 1880; but they refused to build houses until Crowfoot returned. The crops looked well, and the Indians on the reserve were contented until Crowfoot's arrival, with his wild followers from the south; their horses broke down fences and destroyed the greater part of the crop on twenty-three acres.

The Sarcees who had been working very fairly on the "Blackfoot Reserves," near the crossing, got into trouble with Blackfoot Indians on their return from the south, the chief grievance being that the Blackfeet stole their crops. They met me at Fort Macleod and begged to be allowed to settle away from the Blackfeet; they assured me that unless they left there would be bloodshed. These Indians applied last year for the same thing, and asked to be located on Fish Creek, where they had already got out some timber and rails; but it was thought that by moving them a few miles further west on the Blackfoot reserve, they would get along smoothly. Such proved not to be the case, so I agreed to their removal to the point they selected. This I was authorized to permit last winter, when there was trouble with them at Calgary. They are now doing well; I am receiving satisfactory reports of their progress, and hear that as soon as they reached their reserve they worked with a good will.

The "Stonies" who live near Morleyville are quiet and contented; they have cultivated 68 acres, and have 100 broken. The crops have been light, and I fear the location is too close to the mountains to insure a certain return. They have received their treaty cattle, and have taken good care of them; their herd of cattle should yield them all the flesh meat they require in another year or two. As they are good hunters, and are continually in the mountains, there is no doubt but that they will soon be independent of the Government.

The only band I have not mentioned in this treaty is the Piegans, who are settled about 12 miles west of Fort Macleod; these have proved themselves to be very good Indians, and have never given us any trouble.

Their reserve, selected by themselves at the time of the treaty, and which they are very fond of, has not as good land on it for agriculture as I should like. The soil is light where they are now cultivating, and I fear it will not last long without being fertilized. Next year I hope to test some of the bench land; if that proves good they will have plenty of land for all purposes.

The Piegans have received their stock cattle and have taken good care of them. I have no returns of the branding done this autumn from Fort Macleod Agency, so I am unable to say what the increase has been.

His Excellency the Governor-General's visit to the north-west was very opportune, as far as our Indians are concerned.

There had been a good deal of dissatisfaction with the treaties, some Indians stating that it was impossible to make their living under the existing ones; and others contending that promises had been made during the negotiations which had never been carried out. These alleged promises, however, do not appear in the treaty.

At several points during the spring an attempt was made to bring about a combined action and a refusal to be bound by the treaty; but when the Indians heard

that His Excellency intended paying them a visit, they thought (and I have no doubt were advised by interested parties) that it would be a favorable time to urge their views.

His Excellency met a large number of Indians and held interviews with them at a dozen or more different points in our territories, almost all the head chiefs being present, with their councillors.

When this point was raised in regard to the treaties, His Excellency at once told them that he had not come to change the treaty, but to enquire into their wants and listen to their grievances.

Their appeal for more "strength," that is, power in the shape of teams, implements and tools to work their reserves, was not made in vain.

The want of more teams and implements is felt by the Indians from one end of the territory to the other.

His Excellency informed them that he was aware it was difficult to work their farms with so few animals, and that he would talk with his council and recommend that they get more.

As fresh Indians come in it is found that the number of cattle and implements promised by the treaty is insufficient.

The treaty stipulations obliged us to hand over to the chiefs so many ploughs, oxen and tools for the benefit of the band, the numbers of oxen—one yoke—as in Treaty 4, is only sufficient for a single family, and one plough for ten families is obviously not enough.

Treaty 6 is a little more liberal, as they get two yoke of cattle for each band and one plough for every three families.

Last year, a few work cattle and more tools than were provided by Treaty were handed to the Indians, and were a great help in getting in their crops.

I think it would be a great inducement to our Indians to settle down and become independent if a plough were given to those families who satisfied the Agent that by their industry they could become so.

SCHOOLS.

There are now twenty schools and missions in the North-West Territories, twelve of which are receiving Government aid, nine are Church of England, six Roman Catholic, four Canada Methodist and one Presbyterian.

There are now eleven school-houses under construction or completed, for which teachers will be required during the coming season.

We find considerable difficulty in securing teachers for schools where the number of children is small and is not likely to increase to an extent sufficient to make the per capita remuneration attractive, and I would recommend that in those cases a fixed sum be granted, say two-thirds ($\frac{2}{3}$) of the maximum amount allowed by Order in Council of 19th October, 1880.

I hope to be able to recommend the sites for the two industrial schools authorized by the Government in the North-West, before the close of the current year, as the rapid location and construction of the Railway west affords us an opportunity for the selection of favorable localities.

Schools now in operation in the Territories are as follows:—

Church of England.

Touchwood Hills.....	Gordon	Reserve.....	J. R. Settee, Teacher.
Prince Albert.....	Jno. Smith	"	.....H. T. Bourne, "
North of Carlton.....	Ahtahkahoop	"	.....Rev. J. Hines, "
Battleford.....	Red Pheasant	"	.....R. Jefferson, "
Fort Pitt.....	Sekaskoots	"	.....Rev. C. Quinny, "
Fort Macleod.....	Blood	"	.....Rev. Mr. Trivett, "
Fort à la Corne.....	James Smith	"	"
Saddle Lake.....	Little Hunters	"	.....Rev. Mr. Inkster, "
Battleford.....	Moosoomins	"	.....Mrs. Klink, "

Roman Catholic.

Qu'Appelle	Conducted at R. C. Mission.
North Carlton.....	Muskeg Lake Reserve..... G. Chappoline, Teacher
Edmonton	St. Alberts Mission " The Sisters, "
Battleford	Poundmakers " Rev. F. Lestance, "
Gold Lake.....	Aimoosaque " R. C. Mission, "
Lac la Biche.....	at R. C. Mission The Sisters, "

Canada Methodist.

White Fish Lake.....	Seenum Reserve.....	J. A. Yeomans, Teacher.
Morleyville	Stoney Indians "	A. Sibbald, "
Fort Macleod.....	.....	J. & T. A. McLean, "
Pigeon Lake.....	Stoney Indians "	C. M. Missionary, "

Presbyterian.

North of Carlton..... Mustawayres Reserve..... R. J. McKay, teacher.

I append a form giving the names of our present farming instructors in the Territories, location, crops sown and harvested the present season as far as heard from; also showing what general work has been done upon the reservations, such as breaking land, fencing, building houses, stables, &c.; also a memorandum summarizing the same and estimating the money value of our grain, root crops, hay and land broken.

Of the quantity of produce shown (eight instructors, with crops of 673 acres, have yet to be heard from) fully 10,000 bushels of grain, and 5,000 bushels of potatoes will be kept for seed; the residue where within our control will be issued for food, that which is in the hands of the Indians will secure to them the means of their subsistence, while it lasts, supplemented with such small game and fish as they may kill.

We paid for seed grain in 1880, at Fort Ellice, \$2 per bushel, with freight to be added to the reservations, also the same price at all points in the northern part of the Territories, excepting Prince Albert, Duck Lake and Edmonton; whilst at Fort Walsh and Macleod we paid seven to eight cents per pound for grain and potatoes. When issued as food, two pounds of turnips take the place of one pound of flour. I, therefore, think by estimating the crops all over at three cents per pound I will not be taking too much credit for its money value.

The total crop is as follows:—

	Bushels.	
Wheat.....	6,172	
Oats.....	4,580	
Barley.....	8,900	
Peas.....	333	
Potatoes.....	19,891	
Turnips	24,855	
Carrots.....	1,299	
		66,030=3,961,800 lbs., at 3 cts. per lb. \$118,854
		Hay cut and stacked, 2,582 tons, at \$8 per ton..... 20,656
		Land broken, 4,575 $\frac{3}{8}$ acres, at \$5 per acre..... 22,875
		<u>\$162,385</u>

To this amount may be added the produce of eight instructors cultivating nearly 700 acres upon their farms and upon reserves. No report of the yield of their crops

has, as yet, been received; but I estimate that they will have at least 4,000 bushels of grain, potatoes and roots which, at the same rate, will amount to \$7,200.

In 1881, 3,448 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres were under crop as against 1,798 acres in 1880, showing an increase of 1,650 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres.

The following are the buildings erected upon the Indian reserves, which includes also the improvements upon instructors' farms:—

Dwelling houses.....	768
Soup kitchens.....	2
Storehouses.....	22
Root houses.....	47
Ice house.....	1
Log huts.....	88
Barns.....	11
Stables.....	89
Milk house.....	1
Blacksmith shop.....	1
	1,030

The above buildings, with the exception of the huts, are generally of a superior description. I will not attempt to estimate their value, but their construction represents a great deal of labor.

FARMING AGENCIES AND

Farm, No.	Name of Instructor.	Location.	Grain				
			Broken for Year.	Under Crop, 1881.	Under Crop, 1880.	Fenced.	Hay Cut.
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Tons.
1	Charles Lawford.....	Way-way-see-cappo's.....	56	56	27½	160	140
	Way-see-cappo.....	Reserve, Bird Tail Creek.	20	20	15		} 48
	The Gambler, Head Man.....		20	20			
2	James Johnston.....	Côté's Reserve, near Fort Pelly.....	30	26½	20		50
	Côté or Mee-may.....		15	15	} 40		50
	Kish-ah-konse.....		50	43¾			
	The Key.....		15	15			
3	James Setter.....	Crooked Lakes.....					160
	Chuck-ah-chass.....						
	Kah-kee-she-way.....						
	Oosoup.....	Round Lake.....	92	65¼		127	40
4	Sah-kah-mas or Mosquito.....						
	White Bear.....						
	Kah-kee-wis-ta-haw.....						
	G. Newlove.....	Near Qu'Appelle.....	12	12		12	150
5	Pas-quah.....		70	60		60	50
	Mus-kow-wee-pe-tung.....						
	Standing Buffalo (Sioux).....		40	20		20	15
	H. J. Taylor.....	File Hills.....	6	6		6	30
6	Little Black Bear.....		12	10		10	16
	Star Blanket.....		10	7		7	12
	O-kah-neese.....		10	6		10	15
	Pee-pee-kee-sis.....		8	6		6	
7	G. S. McConnell.....	Touchwood Hills.....	35	22	17	70	140
	Day Star.....		30	6		6	30
	Cah-wah-ca-toose or Poor Man.....		10	10	} 54	10	6
	Gordon.....		20	20		20	15
8	Mus-cow-ah-quhau or Hard Quill.....		5	4		4½	6
	Yellow Quill.....	Nut Lake.....	7	7		7	30
	J. J. English (Assiniboine Indians).....	Maple Creek.....	116	115¼	77	100	18
	J. Tomkins.....	Duck Lake.....	32	32			100
9	Beardy.....		} 160	} 87	} 38		} 50
	O-kee-ma-sis, Head Man.....						
	Cut Nose.....						
	One Arrow.....		25	25			
10	George Weldon (Sioux).....		20	15		30	
	A. B. Loucks.....	Prince Albert.....	27½	20½	23½	30	20
	Wm. Twatt.....	North of Prince Albert.....	30	30	} 296		
	John Smith.....	South Branch.....	250	250			
11	Cha-kas-tah-pay-sin.....	do.....	22	22			
	James Smith.....	Fort à la Corne.....	20	20			
	George Chaffee.....	Snake Plains.....	35	35	19	50	50
	Mestawasis.....	do.....					
12	Ah-tah-kah-coop.....	Sandy Lake.....	} 290	} 215	} 139	} 620	} 125
	Pet-te-quay-kee.....	Muskeg Lake.....					
	Ko-pau-wek-mas.....	Green Lake.....	10	10			
	Kennemoytanoo.....	do.....	10	10			
13	T. Chambers.....	Eagle Hills.....	34	34	27½	34	60
	Red Pheasant.....	do.....	100	88	51¼	88	70
	Mosquito.....	do.....	45	30		30	20
	Samuel Ballendine.....	Battle River.....					110
14	Strike him-on-the-back.....	do.....	52	30½	} 47½	32	35
	Pondmaker.....	do.....	58	40½		42	100
	Daniel L. Clink.....	Jackfish Creek.....					
	Moosomin.....	do.....	83	56	2	203	40
14	Ah-pische-moose.....	do.....					
	P. J. Williams.....	Onion Lake Fort Pitt.....	65	65	23½	100	40
Carried forward.....			2,153½	1,749½	951	1,968½	1,883

INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

and Roots Sown.								Grain and Roots Harvested.				
Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Peas.	Garden.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
			1	3				376	644	114	250	200
			7					80		280	500	350
10	8		5	3			1	200	250		1,000	2,500
5		15	15	4			4	100		300	2,000	500
12	4	28	12	7½			5			70	120	
7	6	5	½	3			½	76	50	60		
								34		39	120	270
22	54	½	10	10½	1½	1	16	583	1,700	15	1,000	160
								{ 450		150	300	400
								{ 250		150	240	370
											100	
7½	6	3	3	¾			½	178		70		
								1000		1500	800	
								200		60	100	
13	10	8	3	1	½		½	300		100	225	500
75		90	20	20	5		5					
8	5	31	15	20			12					
		4	10	12			4					
½		11	9	8			2	10		140	750	150
2		20	7½	10			1	40		270	950	350
5		21	7	20	1		2½	40		100	200	350
17	3½	36½	7	1				200	150	700	300	30
188	96½	305½	152	125½	10½	1	58½	4,157	2,794	4,318	9,225	6,280

FARMING AGENCIES AND

Farm No.	Name of Instructor.	Location.	Grain				
			Broken for Year.	Under Crop, 1881.	Under Crop, 1880.	Fenced.	Hay Out.
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Tons.
Brought forward			2,153½	1,749¼	951	196½	1,883
	Sekaskoots.....	Union Lake Fort Pitt.....	82	47	} 33	{ 60	40
	Machos.....	do	14	14				14	2
15	John Delaney.....	Frog Lake.....	50	50	} 27½	{ 50	50
	Nepo-hay-how.....	do	8	3				20
	Pus-kee-ah-go-win.....	Goose Lake.....	9	9	} 14¾	{ 12	.....
	Kee-hee-win.....	Moose Lake.....	13	10				15	.....
	Kee-nee-say-oo or Chippewayan.....	Angle Lake.....	50	40	} 40	{ 40	.....
16	Edward Higgins.....	Saddle Lake.....	100	65				31	100	35
	Seenum.....	White-fish Lake.....	300	300	} 55	{ 20	.....
	Pee-ay-sees.....	Lac la Biche.....	23	23				85	.....
	Little Hunter.....	Saddle Lake.....	150	150	} 46½	{ 15	.....
	Mus-keg-ah-wah-tick.....	Wah-shat-ee-now.....	12	12				4	.....
	Blue Quill.....	Egg Lake.....	12	12	} 10	{ 10	.....
	Chippewayan.....	Hart's Lake.....	6	6				70	.....
	Beaver Lake.....	Lac la Biche.....	6½	6½	} 113	{ 45	75
17	J. O'Donnell.....	Rivière qui Barre.....	166	145				425	70
	Michel.....	Sturgeon River.....	42	28	} 49	{ 40	5
	Alexis.....	Stoney Lake.....	28	28				20	.....
	Alexander.....	Lac la Nonne.....	65	35	} 27¾	{ 30	.....
	Tommy la Potack.....	Near Edmonton.....	27¾	27¾				70	.....
	Mah-mah-nah-wah-tow.....	do			} 44	{ 600	70
18	S. B. Lucas.....	Peace Hills.....	86	59½				24	30
	Pass-pass-chase.....	Bears' Hill.....	32	32	} 15	{ 35	.....
	Sampson.....	do	11	11				20	45
	Ermine Skin.....	do	20	20	} 20	{ 25	.....
	Bob-tail.....	do	20	20				30	.....
	Chee-poos-te-gua-hu.....	Pigeon Lake.....	15	15	} 6	{ 15	30
	Muddy Bull, Head Man.....	do	12	12				50	.....
19	Magnus Begg, Stoney Indians, 3 Bands	Morleyville.....	100	68	} 40	{ 105	5
20	W. J. Lauder.....	Blackfoot Crossing.....	23	23				14	30
	Blackfoot Indians.....	do	50	35½	} 22	{ 80	36
21	Charles Kettles.....	Old Man's River.....	50	48				95	.....
	Piegian Indians.....	do	100	95	} 3	{ 3	.....
22	J. G. MacDougall.....	Belly River.....	3	3				70	.....
	Blood Indians.....	do	103	40	} 135	{ 310	50
23	Samuel Bruce, Supply Farm.....	Pincher Creek.....	310	155½				170	100
24	J. J. McHugh, Supply Farm.....	Fish Creek.....	447	207½	} 600	{ 30	25
25	A. Cameron.....	Moose Mountains.....						20	.....
	Pheasant Rump.....	do	23	3	} 6	{ 20	.....
	Ocean Man.....	do	18	6			
26	Sarcees Indians, J. A. Grant.....	Fish Creek.....					
			4,644¾	3,553¼	1,813½	4,716½	2,873

INDIAN RESERVATIONS—Continued.

and Roots Sown.								Grain and Roots Harvested.					
Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Peas.	Garden.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	
188	96½	305½	152	125¾	10½	1	54½	4,157	2,794	4,318	9,255	6,280	
4		20	20	2			1	40		200	300	150	
		12						200	250	350	450	150	
			3								220		
2		2	5							40	50		
3			7								220		
20	2	33	5	3			2						
										100	1200	20	
										500	600	20	
										60	200	100	
										200	200	50	
										20	600	60	
25	4	108	4	3			1						
								94		360	1400	225	
										200	150	200	
										40	200	100	
13½	15	15	10	3½			2½						
										200	400	50	
										50	600	100	
		45	14½	10			8			200	186	200	
										30	200	40	
										30	400	30	
			14	42	3		4				300		
	7	4½	3	1			3		33				
1	16	17½	7	6			½	20		650	1000		
	8	19	46	17			5		100		200		
	50	65	12	23	1½		4				200	2000	
	60	65	25	50	1	5	1½		1200	1500		10000	
				2½							20	200	100
			1½	4							30	200	50
252½	258½	679½	309	290½	17	6	86½	4,471	4,377	8,898	18,631	19,775	

FARMING AGENCIES AND

Farm, No.	Name of Instructor.	Location.	Grain and Roots Harvested.		Rais Cut.	Approximate Number of Indians on Reserves.
			Carrots.	Peas.		
			Bush.	Bush.		
1	Charles Lawford.....	Way-way-see-cappo's.....	20	.....	1600	.....
	Way-see-cappo.....	Reserve, Bird Tail Creek.	30	.....	52000	60
	The Gambler, Head Man.....					
2	James Johnston.....	Côté's Reserve, near Fort Pelly.....	150	.....	
	Côté or Mee-may.....	.....	150	.....	7000	23
	Kish-ah-konse.....	.....			
	The Key.....	.....			
3	James Setter.....	Crooked Lakes.....				30
	Chuck-ah-chass.....	.....			
	Kah-kee-she-way.....	.....				161
	Oosoup.....	Round Lake.....			17000	34
	Sah-kah-mas or Mosquito.....	.....			1000	75
	White Bear.....	.....			2000	20
	Kah-kee-wis-ta-haw.....	.....			2000	154
4	G. Newlove.....	Near Qu'Appelle.....			3000	.....
	Pas-quah.....	.....			18000	160
	Mus-kow-wee-pe-tung.....	.....			18350	.....
	Standing Buffalo (Sioux).....	.....			2000	.....
5	H. J. Taylor.....	File Hills.....				.....
	Little Black Bear.....	.....			4000	.....
	Star Blanket.....	.....			2500	.....
	O-kah-neese.....	.....			2000	.....
	Pee-pee-kee-sis.....	.....			2000	.....
6	G. S. McConnell.....	Touchwood Hills.....			4000	.....
	Day Star.....	.....			3000	.....
	Cah-wah-ca-toose or Poor Man.....	.....	72		3000	.....
	Gordon.....	.....			2000	.....
	Mus-cow-ah-quhau or Hard Quill.....	.....			1000	.....
	Yellow Quill.....	Nut Lake.....			1000	.....
7	J. J. English (Assinaboine Indians)...	Maple Creek.....		30	4500	.....
8	J. Tomkins.....	Duck Lake.....				.....
	Beardy.....	.....				70
	O-kea-ma-sis, Head Man.....	.....			
	Cut Nose.....	.....				60
	One Arrow.....	.....				50
	George Weldon (Sioux).....	.....				.....
	Carried forward.....	.....	422	30	150,950	947

INDIAN RESERVATIONS—Continued.

Men Employed, including Instructor.	Horses and Oxen.	Buildings Erected.	Remarks.
4	1 span horses, 2 native horses, 3 yoke oxen.	1 dwelling house, 1 granary and barn, 2 stables, 1 Interpreter's house, 1 Indian waiting house, 1 Indian sleeping house.	
		18 houses, 2 stables.....	
4	1 span horses, 4 oxen...	1 dwelling house, 4 stables....	The wheat a remarkably fine sample.
		21 do 3 do	
4	1 span horses, 1 saddle horse.	1 Instructor's dwelling house, 1 Interpreter's do 1 storehouse.	Instructor Setter has no "Home Farm," all his work being done upon the reservations with his men working with and among the Indians.
		1 stable, 1 Indian house.....	
	1 yoke oxen	9 huts.....	
	1 do loaned.....	8 good houses, 4 stables.....	
	1 yoke oxen, Treaty.		
	1 yoke oxen.....		
3	1 span horses, 3 oxen...	1 good dwelling house, 1 Interpreter's dwelling house, 1 storehouse, 1 stable, 1 ox stable, 1 root house.	
	2 yoke oxen on loan....	20 houses, 8 stables	
	1 yoke oxen.....	2 houses, 1 stable.....	Just settled.
	2 do	12 huts, 1 good stable	
3	1 span horses, 4 oxen...	1 dwelling house, 1 Interpreter's dwelling house, 2 stables, 1 root house.	Instructors Newlove and Taylor have very small "Home Farms," giving all their attention to instructing the Indians.
	1 yoke oxen.....	4 houses, 2 huts, 1 stable.....	
	1 do	1 good dwelling, 5 huts, 1 stable	
	1 do	1 house, 6 huts, 2 stables	
	1 do	1 good house, 5 huts, 1 stable.	
5	1 span horses, 4 oxen...	1 good dwelling, 1 Interpreter's house, 1 Indian house, 2 storehouses, 1 stable, 1 ox stable, 1 root house.	
	3 oxen, 1 being loaned.	8 houses	
	1 yoke oxen	1 good house, 10 huts	
	1 do on loan.....	15 houses, 5 stables.....	
	1 do	1 house, 5 huts, 1 stable	
		1 dwelling, occupied by Assistant Instructor, 1 storehouse, 1 stable.	
5	4 span horses, 1 ox.....	1 Instructor's house, 1 store, 1 stable.	An excellent yield of grain; potatoes a fair crop; turnips a failure.
3	3 horses, 1 saddle horse, 4 oxen.	1 dwelling house, 2 stables....	
	1 yoke oxen	8 comfortable houses.....	

FARMING AGENCIES AND

Farm, No.	Name of Instructor.	Location.	Grain and Roots Harvested.		Rais Out.	Approximate Number of Indians on Reserves.
			Carrots.	Peas.		
			Bush.	Bush.		
	Brought forward		422	30	150,950	947
9	A. B. Loucks	Prince Albert				
	Wm. Twatt	North of Prince Albert				100
9	John Smith	South Branch				125
	Cha-kas-tah-pay-sin	do				50
	James Smith	Fort à la Corne				100
10	George Chaffee	Snake Plains	10			
	Mestawasis	do				175
	Ah-tah-kah-coop	Sandy Lake				180
	Pet-te quay-kee	Muskeg Lake				90
	Ko-pau-wek-mus	Green Lake				15
	Kennemoytanoo					
11	T. Chambers	Eagle Hills				70
	Red Pheasant	do				160
	Mosquito	do				304
12	Samuel Ballendine	Battle River				
	Strike-him-on-the-back	do	1			90
	Poundmaker	do	1			120
13	Daniel L. Clink	Jackfish Creek	50			70
	Moosomin	do				
	Ah-pische-moose	do				
14	P. S. Williams	Onion Lake Fort Pitt	30		4,000	30
	Sekaskoots	do				105
	Machoos	do				66
15	John Delaney	Frog Lake	30			
	Nepo-hay-how	do				67
	Pus-kee-ah-go-win	Goose Lake				55
	Kee-hee-win	Moose Lake			40,000	114
	Kee-nee-say-oo or Chippewayan	Angle Lake				115
16	Edward Higgins	Saddle Lake			28,000	
	Seenum	White-fish Lake				200
	Pee-ay-sees	Lac la Biche	20			40
	Little Hunter	Saddle Lake	20			
	Mus-keg-ah-wah-tick	Wah-chat-ee-now	40			
	Blue Quill	Egg Lake	20			
	Chippewayan	Hart's Lake	30			
	Beaver Lake	Lac la Biche				
	Carried forward		674	30	222,950	3,388

INDIAN RESERVATIONS—Continued.

Men Employed, including Instructor.	Horses and Oxen.	Buildings Erected.	Remarks.
31			
2	2 horses, 1 saddle horse	1 dwelling, 2 stables, 1 storehouse	
	1 yoke oxen		
3		1 first class dwelling, 1 storehouse, 1 barn, 2 stables.	
	2 yoke oxen	144 houses	
	2 do		
	2 do		
3	3 horses, 1 native horse, 4 oxen.	1 good dwelling, 1 Interpreters house, 1 granary, 3 stables, 1 milk house, 1 ice house.	
4	Treaty oxen, 5 on loan	20 houses, 7 stables	
1	do ox, 1 yoke loaned	1 good house, 19 huts, 1 stable, 1 jail.	
2	1 saddle horse	1 dwelling, 1 store house, 2 stables.	Instructors Ballendine and Clink, have no home forms, but work with the Indians upon their reservations.
4	oxen		
3	Treaty oxen, 1 ox on loan.		
2	native ponies	2 houses, 1 school house	
2	4 oxen	12 huts	
4	2 horses, 1 saddle horse, 4 oxen.	1 first class dwelling, 1 Interpreter's house, 1 storehouse, 1 soup kitchen, 1 Indian house, 2 stables.	
		22 houses	
		4 do	
3	1 span horses, 4 oxen	1 good dwelling, 1 storehouse, 1 soup kitchen, 2 stables, 1 root house.	
		5 houses	
		4 do 2 stables	
4	1 span horses, 4 oxen	25 dwellings, 2 stables.	No return as yet of acreage and yield of crops of this band, but Mr. Agent Reed, reports them so thriving, that in another year they will be self-supporting. There are about 60 families settled to farming upon Seenums reserve, they are doing well, being almost self-supporting, but as yet no returns have been received, specifying the work they have done the past season.
	2 yoke oxen, several yokes, the private property of individual Indians.	1 dwelling, 1 interpreters house, 2 stables, 1 storehouse, 1 barn.	
		20 log houses, 4 barns	
	2 yokes oxen	14 do 4 do	
	1 do	5 do 8 shanties, 1 barn.	
	1 do		
		11 houses of a superior description, 5 stables.	

FARMING AGENCIES AND

Farm No.	Name of Instructor.	Location.	Grain and Roots Harvested.		Rails Cut.	Approximate Number of Indians on Reserves.
			Carrots.	Peas.		
	Brought forward.....		Bush. 674	Bush. 30	222,950	3,388
17	J. O'Donnell.....	Rivière qui Barre.....			16,500	
	Michel.....	Sturgeon River.....	300		15,200	90
	Alexis.....	Stoney Lake.....	7		16,000	100
	Alexander.....	Lac la Nonne.....	5		20,900	100
	Tommy la Potack.....	Near Edmonton.....				
	Mah-mah-nah-wah-tow.....	do.....				25
18	S. B. Lucas.....	Peace Hills.....				
	Pass-pass-chase.....	Bears' Hill.....	10			100
	Sampson.....	do.....	75			50
	Ermine Skin.....	do.....	80			50
	Bob-tail.....	do.....	20			40
	Chee-poos-tee-qua-hu.....	Pigeon Lake.....	20			30
	Muddy Bull, Head Man.....	do.....				25
19	Magnus Begg.....	Morleyville.....				
	Stoney Indians, 3 Bands.....					616
20	W. J. Lauder.....	Blackfoot Crossing.....				
	Blackfeet Indians.....	do.....				1,700
21	Charles Kettles.....	Old Man's River.....				
	Piegan Indians.....	do.....			6,500	916
22	J. G. MacDougall.....	Belly River.....			12,000	
	Blood Indians.....				1,400	3500
23	Samuel Bruce, Supply Farm.....	Pincher Creek.....				
24	J. J. McHugh, Supply Farm.....	Fish Creek.....		33		
25	A. Cameron.....	Moose Mountains.....				
	Pheasant Rump.....					30
	Ocean Man.....					60
26	Sarcee Indians, J. A. Grant.....	Fish Creek.....				479
			1191	63	305,450	11,293

INDIAN RESERVATIONS—*Concluded.*

Men Employed, including Instructor.	Horses and Oxen.	Buildings Erected.	Remarks.
54			
4	1 mare, 4 native horses, 4 oxen. 4 oxen..... 2 do 4 do 2 do	1 good dwelling, 1 stone house, 1 granary, 2 stables, 1 square timber bridge across Rivière que Barre. 4 houses, 1 stable..... 3 do 1 do 3 do 1 do	The crops on this farm were nearly all destroyed by a hail storm. Alexis' and Alexander's crops escaped. Michel had the best barley in the country.
3	1 mare, 2 native horses, 6 oxen.	1 dwelling, 1 granary, 2 stables, 1 large root house. 20 houses, 2 stables..... 5 do 1 stable 5 do 1 do 4 do 1 do 10 do 1 do 6 do	No special returns of yield of crops. The wheat, oats and barley only half a crop. Roots excellent. The Indians on these reservations have done the following additional work in payment for provisions: Sawn 3,500 feet lumber with whip saw, hewn 70 pieces house timber, got out 70 saw logs, 400 logs for corral, cut 6,000 shingles, 1,212 pieces tamarac, flatted 2,029 pieces spruce, 129 tamarac posts, built two bridges over Bear and Pipestone Creeks, also graded Bear's Hill. The Bands of Sampson, Ermine Skin, Bobtail and Muddy Bull farmed for the first time this year.
2	1 saddle horse.....	.....	.....
6	6 oxen.....	48 dwelling houses.....	3,500 shingles made. Crops light.
5	1 saddle horse.....	1 dwelling house.....	.....
6	6 oxen.....	10 houses.....	.....
4	2 horses, 6 oxen.....	1 dwelling, 1 Interpreter's dwelling, 1 root house, 1 implement house, 1 meat house, 1 storehouse. 82 dwelling houses, 40 root houses. 6 houses, including store and root houses.	Grain crops fair yield. This Band has 198 cows, nearly all of which they milk. The crop not all threshed.
4	4 oxen.....	76 houses.....	.....
6	11 horses and native horses.	1 dwelling, 1 granary, 1 blacksmith's shop, 1 corral, 2 stables, 1 root house.	Grain not threshed.
6	3 horses, 6 oxen.....	1 dwelling, 1 stable, 1 corral, 1 large horse stable.	Potatoes not a good yield.
3	.....	.....	.....
3	.....	.....	There is no home farm here. Potatoes are small, having been injured by the frost as they were late planted.
3	.....	.....	These Indians have only just gone on their reservation. They cultivated 20 acres upon the Blackfoot reservation during the summer of 1881.
87	.....	.....	.....

E. DEWDNEY,
Indian Commissioner.

I append a statement showing the whereabouts of our Indians in the North-West Territories, on the 31st December, 1881.

It will be seen from it that about half are on their reserves, and a number of those who are hunting and fishing belong to the reservations already located, but I estimate that we shall have to provide, probably in the course of the present season, about 1,000 square miles over and above what has been apportioned already to the Indians of the North-West.

Of the 11,459 on the reserves nearly 7,000 are Blackfoot, and 5,000 of them are receiving, and have been for some months, a regular ration of an average of $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. per diem, consisting of meat and flour, this entails an expenditure of about 1,800 lbs. per month.

The other Indians who are on their reserves receive more or less assistance, some getting a regular ration of one-half pound of flour and one-quarter pound of bacon, while others are only rationed with food for work.

The Crees are in a position to help themselves to some extent, and do so by hunting small game.

The Indians who are shown as absent on the return are making their own living, with the exception of 800, who are getting a half daily ration at Fort Walsh, almost the whole of them are old and destitute. Others who are hunting in the neighborhood pay occasional visits to the agency and get relief, and then start again for the hunt. Small game has been more plentiful this fall than usual, which has enabled the northern Crees to help themselves to a greater extent than we expected, and the buffalo coming into the country in the fall also assisted those who were south, had it not been for this our expenditure would have been much larger than it is.

Nearly 4,000 of the Indians absent from their reserves are south of the line, and may at any moment be driven back by the American soldiers, who are instructed to do so, at any rate they will be on our hands early in the spring. They are the most worthless and troublesome Indians we have, and are made up of Big Bear's old followers and Indians belonging to different bands in the north; when they arrive they will be joined by all the other Indians in the southern part of Fort Walsh District, and will rendezvous at some central point, I think Qu'Appelle; they will number over 7,000; they will leave their camp as soon as the grass is green, if they are not driven over the line before, as is their custom; they will start probably with ten days' provisions, and before they reach our territory runners will be in stating that numbers are starving on the road and ask that assistance might be sent to them; they will arrive utterly destitute and we should have to do as has been done before, feed them.

My impression is that this is the last season they will go south, and I fear that our ration list will next year be greatly increased.

When we consider that but a few years ago almost all our North-West Indians, in Treaties 4, 6 and 7, relied on the buffalo for existence, I think it is a matter for congratulation that the demand on the Government has not been larger. It shows that there are other resources by which some of them can live, and I am in hopes the proceeds of our farms and reserves, as the soil is better worked and the crops more carefully looked after by the Indians, will enable us to keep down our estimates.

It has been found that Winnipeg is the most favorable point for our office at present. Shoal Lake, which we took over temporarily from the North-West Mounted Police, was not connected, as was expected, by telegraph, consequently we were unable to utilize it to any extent.

Until the point for headquarters is decided upon, I would recommend that our office be continued at Winnipeg.

The work of the office has increased very largely during the past year, which has necessitated our employing extra clerical assistance.

For the year ending 31st December, 1881, 4,151 letters were written, covering 6,043 pages of foolscap; 38 circulars to Indian Agents; 3,522 vouchers in triplicate,

checked and signed, and a large number of letters received from our agents in the Territories were copied and forwarded for the information of the Department.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. DEWDNEY,

Indian Commissioner.

NUMBER OF INDIANS in the North-West Territories and their whereabouts on the 31st December, 1881.

Name of Band.	Location of Reserve.	Tribe.	No. on Reserve.	No. being absent.	Total number of Indians.	Whereabouts of Absentees.
Waw-way-se-cappo.....	Bird Tail Creek.....	Saulteaux.....	30	190	220	Hunting at Riding Mountain.
The Gambler.....	Assiniboine River.....	do.....	50	90	140	do
Cote.....	do.....	do.....	231	.....	231	do
Ki-shi-kous.....	South of Pelly.....	do.....	50	109	159	Hunting in Duck Mountain.
The Key.....	North of Pelly.....	Bungay.....	30	168	198	do do and Porcupine Mountain.
Pheasant Rump.....	Moose Mountain.....	Assiniboine.....	30	130	160	Hunting Buffalo in Fort Walsh District.
Ocean Man.....	do.....	do.....	60	88	148	do
White Bear.....	do.....	do.....	20	177	197	do
Chae-a-chas.....	Crooked Lakes.....	Saulteaux.....	43	.....	43	do
O'Soup.....	Round Lakes.....	do.....	34	331	365	Hunting, Fort Walsh District.
Mosquito.....	do.....	do.....	75	55	130	do
Ka-pi-wis-ta-han.....	do.....	do.....	154	32	186	do
Pasqua.....	Qu'Appelle.....	do.....	180	58	218	do
Mus-cow-wee-pee-tung.....	do.....	do.....	40	126	166	do
Little Black Bear.....	File Hills.....	do.....	32	28	60	do
Star Blanket.....	do.....	do.....	31	19	50	Fishing
O'Kanese.....	do.....	do.....	23	17	40	do
Pe-pe-ke-sis.....	do.....	do.....	23	29	52	do
Day Star.....	Touchwood Hills.....	do.....	54	9	63	do
Poor Man.....	do.....	do.....	81	70	151	do
Gordon.....	do.....	do.....	120	64	184	do
Hard Quill.....	do.....	do.....	40	117	157	do
Yellow Quill.....	Nut Lake.....	do.....	260	7	257	do
Little Child.....	do.....	do.....	43	297	297	Hunting, Fort Walsh District.
O'Kanase.....	do.....	do.....	.....	1,407	43	do
Pie-pot.....	do.....	do.....	.....	428	428	do
Foremost Man.....	do.....	do.....	.....	403	403	do
Stragglers.....	do.....	do.....	77	.....	77	Trapping.
Beardy.....	Duck Lake.....	do.....	60	38	98	do
Cut Nose.....	do.....	do.....	50	43	93	do
One Arrow.....	do.....	do.....	100	39	139	do
Wm. Twatt.....	North of Prince Albert.....	do.....	125	57	182	do
John Smith.....	South.....	do.....	50	42	92	do
Cha-ka-ta-pay-sin.....	do.....	do.....	100	39	139	do
.....	Fort à la Corne.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....	do

Mis-to-wa-sis.....	Snake Plains.....	175	50	225	do
Ah-ta-ca-coop.....	North of Carlton.....	180	8	188	do
Pie-te-yua-ke-y.....	Muskeg Lake.....	90	106	198	do
Ke-pah-a-wa-te-mus.....	Green Lake.....	15	48	63	Fishing.
Ke-ne-mo-tay.....	do.....	70	43	113	do
Red Pheasant.....	Eagle Hills.....	136	.....	136	do
Mosquito.....	do.....	230	.....	230	do
Strike Him.....	Battle River.....	90	25	115	do
Pondmaker.....	do.....	96	.....	96	do
Moo-so-mn.....	Jack Fish Creek.....	70	29	99	do
Thunder Child.....	do.....	30	155	185	do
See-kas-kootch.....	do.....	105	3	108	do
Mak-kayo.....	Onion Lake.....	66	2	68	do
Ne-po-kayo.....	Long Lake.....	67	4	71	do
Pus-ke-agh-a-win.....	Frog Lake.....	15	.....	15	do
Ke-hee-win.....	Goose Lake.....	114	49	163	do
Chipewyan.....	Moon Lake.....	115	.....	115	do
Sweet Grass.....	Angle Lake.....	5	.....	5	do
Pie-a-sees.....	Lac la Biche.....	40	64	104	do
Little Hunter.....	Saddle Lake.....	.....	205	205	do
Pa-mo-ty-as-oo.....	Cree.....	.....	47	47	do
Seenum.....	.....	200	80	280	do
Chipewyan.....	Whitefish Lake.....	.....	100	100	Hunting.
Beaver Lake.....	Hear's Lake.....	.....	145	145	do
Michel.....	Lac la Biche.....	90	65	155	do
Alexis.....	Sturgeon River.....	50	42	92	do
Alexander.....	Stoney Lake.....	100	76	176	do
Pass-pass Chase.....	Lac la Nonne.....	100	88	188	do
Ermineskin.....	Edmonton.....	50	113	163	do
Bobtail.....	Bear's Hill.....	50	82	132	do
Che-pos-ta-quan.....	do.....	40	45	85	do
Muddy Bull.....	Pigeon Lake.....	30	87	117	do
Stragglers, Carlton District.....	do.....	25	34	59	do
do Battleford do.....	.....	.....	205	205	Trapping in district.
do Victoria do.....	.....	.....	21	21	Fishing
do Pigeon Lake.....	.....	.....	89	89	do
do do.....	.....	.....	300	300	Hunting, Fort Walsh District.
do Buffalo Lake.....	.....	.....	32	32	Fishing in district.
Little Pine.....	.....	.....	785	785	Hunting, Fort Walsh District.
Lucky Man.....	.....	.....	802	802	do
Stragglers with Little Pine and Lucky Man.....	.....	.....	891	891	do
Stoney.....	Morleyville.....	610	.....	610	do
Blackfeet.....	Blackfeet Crossing.....	1,700	400	2,100	Hunting, Red Deer River.
Piegans.....	Old Man's River.....	960	.....	960	do
Bloods.....	Belly River.....	3,000	640	3,640	do
.....	.....	10,880	10,666	21,646	.....
.....	Carried forward.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

NUMBER of Indians in the North-West Territories, and their whereabouts, on the 31st December, 1881—Continued.

Name of Band.	Location of Reserve.	Tribe.	No. on Reserve.	No. being absent.	Total No. of Indians.	Whereabouts of Absentees.
Sarcees.....	Brought forward .....	.....	10,980	10,666	21,646	
The-Man-that-took-the-Coat	Fish Creek.....	Blackfeet.....	479	.....	479	Hunting buffalo, Fort Walsh District.
Long Lodge	Maple Creek	Assiniboine .....	.....	278	278	do
Poor Man	do	do .....	.....	123	123	do
Chic-ne-na-hnis	do	do .....	.....	137	137	do
Duck Head Necklacc.....	do	do .....	.....	286	286	do
Stragglers	do	do .....	.....	13	13	do
				74	74	do
			11,459	11,577	23,036	
Big Bear.....	Non-treaty.....	Cree.....	.....	.....	624	Across the line.
Carlton Indians.....	do	do .....	.....	.....	360	In district.
					974	
Sioux.....	Bird Tail Creek and Assiniboine River.....	Sioux.....	500	500	1,000	Hunting in district.
Standing Buffalo.....	Qu'Appelle.....	do	200	.....	200	
White Cap	South Branch	do	250	.....	250	
Hostile Sioux at Wood Mountain.....	.....	do	600	600	600	
			950	1,100	2,050	

ANALYSIS OF STATEMENT.

Indians at present on Reserves.

Treaty 4	1,704
do 6	3,006
do 7	6,749
Total	11,459

Absentees from Reserves.

Treaty 4	5,310
do 6	5,227
do 7	1,040
Total	11,577

Whereabouts of Absentees.

Treaty 4, Fort Walsh District.....	4,497
do In American Territory.....	2,000
do 6	4,040
do 7	1,040
Total	11,577

Treaty and Non-treaty Indians in Fort Walsh District.

Fort Walsh.....	700
Fishing Lakes	1,850
Foot of Mountain.....	920
Maple Creek.....	118
Across line.....	3,533
Total	7,121

INDIAN OFFICE,
WINNIPEG, 31st December, 1881.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit herewith a Report of the condition of Indian Affairs within this Superintendency during the past year.

I am sorry to state that according to the reports received from time to time from the agents, great destitution prevailed among some of the bands in Treaties No. 3 and 5 last winter, caused by the failure of crops, which was owing to the high water, heavy rains and early frost, and that the prospect for the present winter is not as favorable as I would desire. I am informed by the agents that in Treaty 2 and at Portage La Prairie, a great many of the reserves have been flooded this past season, and the crops were destroyed. Mr. Agent Mackay informs me that during the great destitution among the Indians in his agency last winter, the Hudson's Bay Company issued rations to a great number of the Indians, thereby saving a great deal of suffering and possible death from starvation. There has been very little sickness reported to this office amongst the Indians of this Superintendency.

The progress in agricultural pursuits in some localities is encouraging; where they subsist chiefly by fishing and hunting they devote very little attention to farming. The amount of annuities paid this year to the several bands of Indians within this Superintendency was \$53,686, of which \$666 was for arrears, and \$250 for commutation of annuities in accordance with section 12 of the Indian Act 1880-81. The number of annuitants paid was 51 chiefs, 157 councillors and 9,830 other Indians. The number of births during the past year has been 397, the number of deaths 297; 5 Indian women have received commutation of annuity in accordance with section 12 of the Indian Act 1880-81. During the past year, a number of half-breeds have applied to this office to be allowed to withdraw from the treaty, as provided for in section 14 of the Indian Act; two only have yet made the necessary refunds to this office.

All the supplies mentioned in the contract schedule of last spring were supplied by the Hudson's Bay Company on the date fixed, in good order and condition. The Indians were well pleased with the supplies furnished them this year. With regard to the survey of reserves, Mr. W. A. Austin, D.L.S., was engaged by your Department to complete the survey of reserves in Treaty 2, which he has done, arriving here on the 15th October last. Mr. A. H. Vaughan, D.L.S., has been also employed by your Department in completing the survey of reserves in Treaty 3, where he is at present engaged. The Indians express great satisfaction at having their reserves surveyed. There are several reserves in Treaty 5 which have not yet been surveyed, owing to a number of the Indians of the Pas, Cumberland and Che-ma-wah-win Bands being desirous to have their reserves in another locality.

The cattle to be supplied to the several bands of Indians in Treaty No. 3, who have not yet received their quota, will be supplied them this winter in accordance with your instruction. The Crane River Band, Treaty 2, have frequently applied for cattle, although not entitled to any by treaty stipulation (they being a fragment of another band). Your Department has been strongly recommended by Mr. Commissioner Dewdney, Mr. Inspector McColl, and myself, to supply this band with cattle, in consequence of their industry and in order to encourage them in husbandry.

The number of schools supported by your Department in this Superintendency is ten; other schools where Indian children are being taught are in operation, but no reports from them have been received at this office, they being wholly under the control of the Church Missionary Societies. There are a number of schools which will be opened during the coming season as soon as the Indians have built school-houses. I find it very difficult to secure the services of competent teachers for the schools in Treaties 3 and 5, owing to the difficulty of getting there, and the high prices charged for provisions, &c., and being cut off from any mail communication.

There has been a large amount of timber cut in trespass on reserves in Treaties 1 and 3, but measures have been taken which will eventually put a stop to this trespass, as the Agents have been instructed rigorously to prosecute all trespassers on Indian reserves, as provided in section 27 of the Indian Act.

I regret to inform you that illegal traffic in intoxicating liquors still continues to be carried on, although a great many persons have been brought before the authorities this year and fined, which shows that great vigilance has been exercised. The Agents have been instructed to prosecute all parties dealing in this illegal traffic, as provided by the Indian Act.

With regard to the work of this office, I find it is increasing every year, the amount of correspondence during the past year was as follows:—940 letters were received, and 1,059 despatched, the latter embracing 2,142 pages of foolscap; this does not include the Inspector's correspondence, nor copies of letters sent to your Department. The payment of annuities made this year to the several bands of Indians within ex-Agent Young's Agency, were satisfactorily made by Mr. Leveque, of this office, and in the absence of an agent being appointed for the Rosseau River Agency, Mr. Wright, also of this office, made the payment of annuities to that band.

The Agency, formerly presided over by Dr. Young, has been during the past year abolished, and Mr. A. M. Muckle has been appointed local agent and farm

instructor for the St. Peter's and Broken Head River Reserves bands; and Mr. Joseph Kent appointed local agent and farm instructor for the Fort Alexander and Black River Reserves.

I have to state that I have received very great assistance from my assistants, Messrs. Leveque and Wright, who at all times have been ready to perform any duties I have felt necessary to intrust to them.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAS. F. GRAHAM,

Indian Superintendent.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AGENCY, 10th December, 1881.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to forward my Annual Report for the year ending 30th June, 1881. I would have sent it in sooner but not having received your circular and blank forms for tabular statement, as usual, I was under the impression that any time up to the end of the year would do.

The several bands of Indians under my charge, I am sorry to say, have made but little advancement in farming since my last Report.

The Long Plain band put down last spring thirty-six bushels of potatoes and some garden seeds, such as turnips, carrots and onions, and where the gardens were properly taken care of and kept clean, the crops looked very promising at the time I was making the payments of annuities in July last. This band suffered very severe losses from the effects of diseases so prevalent among horses in this country for the past year or two, they having only seven left out of some twenty or more they had last year. Very few of this band depend on the hunt. A number of the young men who are willing to work get employment from the time haying sets in until the threshing is over, at from one dollar to one dollar and twenty-five cents per day, and in the winter time get employment at cutting cordwood, thereby earning enough to keep themselves and families in pretty comfortable circumstances. This band is badly off for animals to do their necessary work with on the reserve; they have only two oxen and very indifferent ones at that, and the few horses they have left are very much reduced by disease. A number of them show a willingness to farm if they could get the ground made ready to put in seed; they have very little idea of how ploughing ought to be done or of keeping their implements in proper order, and implements in this country require more than usual care on account of the peculiar nature of the soil; they never think of bringing their plough iron to a blacksmith to have them sharpened unless the Government was to pay for it.

They put up a considerable amount of hay, and not having many cattle of their own, they bring it to town and sell it for a good price. It may seem strange that no wheat, barley or oats have been grown on the reserve. The reason is that when small pieces of grain are sown the black birds are so numerous they would destroy it all, hence none has been sown. If they were able to put in a large piece under wheat, say ten or fifteen acres, they would be able to protect it, and I am of the opinion the results would be encouraging; but unless they could get assistance in preparing the land they would be unable to do so with the animals they now have at their command. I am strongly impressed with the idea that if cattle were furnished, good results would follow, as, without doubt through time, all the Indians will have to depend on farming for their support.

Swan Lake Band, Yellow Quill, Chief.—This band planted thirty-six bushels of potatoes and some small seeds last spring; they changed work with some of their neighbors and got ploughing done. They are not on the reserve and declare they will never go there. It is one of the best reserves in the province for agricultural purposes. A number of them reside along the valley of the Assiniboine River and cultivate small gardens. Yellow Quill himself and some of his immediate relations farm on what are known as the Indian Gardens. He was in possession of this piece of land prior to any treaty having been made with them by the Government; it is situate on the school section 11 in township 9, range 9 west of the first principal meridian.

This band, with the exception of a few who remained in the settlements, make their living principally by hunting. They have no horned cattle, and they also suffered great loss by the disease among the horses, the chief alone losing seven head. There will have to be something done to compel this band to go to their reserve or give them a reserve adjoining the Long Plain Reserve west of it—there are no settlers in a large tract there, but the land is of very inferior quality, and if they could be induced by any means to go to their old reserve, I would not recommend giving them the land north of the river. They have built four new houses on the Indian Gardens and four on the north side of the river, thinking by so doing they are establishing their claim to the land. They persist in claiming the reserve, as it was originally granted to them on the south side of the river previous to the band having been divided into three parts in 1876. They are also agitating the reunion of the several bands again under one chief, but of course the other two bands would not hear of this as they are well content to remain as they are, besides the land claimed by them south of the river is all or nearly all taken up as homesteads and purchases and quite a number of settlers are living thereon, and in many instances the settlers are annoyed by the Indians taking timber, and unless they are given to understand they have no claim and can never be allowed to hold this as their reserve, it may lead to some trouble between them and the settlers. I have done all in my power to convince them of this, but to no effect.

The Sandy Bay Band, Nahwahchewaykahpone chief.—The members of this band are anxious to improve their condition by imitating the white man, but their reserve for the past few years has become more and more unfit for agricultural purposes; the water in the lake has risen within the past three or four years some four or five feet thereby inundating the whole country for miles around with the exceptions of here and there, a small patch of ground scarcely large enough to build a house on. They planted forty-two bushels of potatoes and a little Indian corn, and some garden seeds this spring. The potatoes and garden vegetables, at the time I was making the annuity payments on the 20th of July last, looked well considering the height of the water, but I afterwards was informed that the long continued high water materially injured the crop, and it did not come to much. The members of this band have quite a number of horses and horned cattle, and it was quite difficult for them to find land enough dry to cut hay on, many of them moved out with their effects to the settlements for the purpose of getting employment amongst the settlers. Should the water continue to rise in the same proportion that it has risen for a year or two, their reserve will be too wet to raise stock on as they could not cut any hay without going up to their knees in water. Should the seasons change again and become as dry as a few years ago, there could be no better place for stock raising and fishing. I have no means of finding out accurately the amount of fish and fur caught. Of late years they have caught but few fish, the seasons seem not to have been good for fishing, but they have made a great deal out of their furs, the Indians themselves have no correct idea of the amount caught. I get an approximate amount from the merchants with whom they trade. They cannot give me a correct statement of the number of children of school age; and, notwithstanding the strictness of the law in regard to selling liquor to Indians, I am sorry to say that Indian men and women can be seen drunk nearly every day in the week in the town of Portage La Prairie, and although

in many cases parties have been severely dealt with, still it seems to be no check to parties in breaking the law.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

FRANCIS OGLETREE,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
ST. PETER'S AND BROKEN HEAD RIVER AGENCY,
CLANDEBOYE, 23rd September, 1881.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following Report, together with tabular statement of the Indian bands in my Agency.

I have since my appointment spent a great deal of my time in visiting from house to house making myself acquainted with the Indians on the reservations under my charge.

The tabular statement contains as exact as possible an inventory of all I found on the reserves. In regard to the number of persons, I have given only those who live on the reserves, the balance who are on the pay sheets only appearing there to draw their annuities.

Fully 200 belonging to St. Peters, and over 300 of the Heathen band at Broken Head River have never lived on the reservations, but live scattered along the Red River, even as far up as Pembina, and I believe quite a number of the Heathen band live at Reed Lake in the south-eastern part of the Province, and of these I have made no statistics on the tabular statement enclosed, as I have no other basis to work on.

ST. PETER'S BAND.

The crops this year compare favorably with the last two years; but on account of the wet spring and poverty of their oxen, a good many of their fields were not farmed.

The hay especially is fine, and a large amount has been put up.

The high water from Lake Winnipeg has retarded the farming operations of those living in the northern part of the reserve, and hundreds of acres of hay land, used by them formerly, has been entirely submerged; the water being several feet higher than it has ever been.

After careful enquiry, I find that fourteen animals given by the Government have been made away with. The total number of Government cattle still on the reserve being twenty-four.

The Indians turned out in June to a man, to do statute labor, and did a large amount of work, widening the roads through the woods, and repairing the bridges on the public highway.

The chief and council seeing the value of municipal laws, in the surrounding counties, have adopted several, viz.: establishment of pounds, dog, thistle and statute labor, and show a disposition to follow the example of their white brothers.

The Indians still have a grievance in regard to the legal tenure of land bought by whites and other non-treaty people within the reserve, and the chief decidedly objects to non-treaty children attending the Government school.

There are four schools on this reserve; the new Government one was opened this summer, and is most efficiently presided over by Rev. Mr. Cochrane; two others are ably conducted by the Ven. Archdeacon Cowley and Henry W. Prince (son of chief) in connection with the Church Missionary Society.

A school was also taught by Father Allard for a short time last spring, but he has been away most of the summer, and in consequence the school has been closed. I believe he intends to open it again in the winter.

BROKEN HEAD RIVER.

The only crops raised are potatoes, barley, corn and garden stuff, and on account of the dry summer the returns are below the average.

Several of this band who live near the mouth of the river had their crops completely destroyed by the high water from Lake Winnipeg, and some of them are going to move their houses further up the river where the land is higher.

There has been a good deal more hay made than they require, and they expect to sell their surplus to lumbermen at Fort Alexander next winter. But as their meadows are low lands lying near the lake, there is always a chance of heavy storms in the fall of the year; but this year they have taken extra precautions and have built their hay on stages, and I hope it will escape.

Nasekepenais, the chief of the Heathen band, is setting his people a good example in regard to farming; he is staying steadily on the reserve and working hard; also an Indian called Eningo who did all the ploughing last spring.

So far only eight families have settled on the reserve belonging to the Heathen band, and it will be very difficult to get the balance to settle there, as it is not their home, and they do not like the place, having lived all their lives on the prairie, this reservation being all wood where it is not swamp.

The relationships in this band are very complicated, for a man may have a wife and four children to-day and neither wife nor children to-morrow, having, as they say, thrown them away; and he may the next day have another wife who may have from one to ten children, and on this account there are quite a number who cannot tell the number of their own families.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. M. MUCKLE,

Indian Agent.

TREATY No. 1.

No report from Jos. Kent.

MANITOBA, TREATY No. 2.
MANITOBA VILLAGE, INDIAN AGENCY,
21st September, 1881.

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

SIR,—I compliance with instructions contained in the circular, dated Winnipeg, 3rd September, 1881, from Mr. Indian Superintendent James F. Graham, I have the honor to transmit my Report on the Indians, Treaty No. 2, under my charge, and also my tabular statement. It is not so complete as I could have wished, as the dates fixed for my visit to the several reserves did not admit of time for a thorough inspection on my part.

LAKE MANITOBA.

Since my visit in July, 1880, I am sorry to say I can see little or no improvement in this band. Some of them in the reserve did make an effort at farming, but owing

to the rise of Lake Manitoba their crops have been almost completely destroyed. Their crops of potatoes were also destroyed last fall by the same cause, viz.: the rise of water. The Indians on all the reserves tell me that they have never seen the water of the lake so high as at this present season. They report to me that the only dry ground to be found is on ridges, and if the water does not fall the prospects for farming next year are indeed small. Some of the Indians of this band are still residing outside the reserve, causing a great deal of dissatisfaction, as I had the honor to remark in my Report last year.

A petition, signed by some of the non-resident members, was presented to me applying for a change of reserve, but the chief councillors and the majority are in favor of their present reserve.

EBB AND FLOW LAKE.

Part of this reserve has been flooded and principally on the farming plots. Several members of the band seeing the prospects of high water did not farm at all, and those of them who did have lost nearly all, and it is very doubtful whether they will reap a quarter of what they have sown; the balance of seed grain not sown has been stored away for next year's use. It is quite pitiable to see the water coming in at the doors of their houses; it is not to be wondered at that they have expressed themselves as discouraged. They expressed themselves as being quite satisfied at the change completed this season by the Dominion Land Surveyor on their reserve by order of the Department. They suffered a loss in cattle, owing to the pooriness of hay, caused by high water; though the supply was plentiful the cattle refused to eat it. I am sorry to state that the schoofhouse is surrounded by water, and has fallen into a state of complete disrepair; the band informed me that they would erect a new one if the Government would again give them help. Several of the children in this band were unwell, hooping cough being in most cases the ailment.

FAIRFORD.

Those of this band residing in the Upper Village of the reserve are very successful in their farming pursuits; the banks of the river being very high have prevented the land from being flooded, and the crops in this locality are, altogether, all that could be desired. They request that by-laws should be made for them to enable them to protect their properties from the depredations of cattle, and from the members of the band.

Those residing in the lower village are partly flooded and their crops are almost entirely under water, several of them were obliged to go back quite a distance to get ground for planting potato patches.

The school in this reserve is kept regularly with favorable results.

The band express themselves desirous of obtaining an alteration in the reserve in order to get hay meadows in the reserve; they also beg that this be granted this year. While making the payments here I was informed that some of the Indians had purchased from a trader medicine which proved to be injurious to them. On enquiring into the case I found that the trader was not guilty of wilfully selling the article with any intention of doing harm, but on perceiving its effect he had stopped the sale of it.

To prevent further harm, I secured the remainder of the medicine, which, if used in proper quantity, would not be injurious.

The chief and his first councillor, John Thompson, stated to me that Mr. McColl, Inspector of Indian Agencies, when inspecting the Fairford Reserve last year, had promised them a chest of tools. On remarking that there must have been some misrepresentation, they positively affirmed that he had promised that the chest of tools would be given them this year. They are, in consequence, expecting it.

The health of this band, as a rule, is good, there being only two cases requiring attention, one a child suffering from polypos in the nostril, and the other a young woman suffering from fits.

LAKE ST. MARTIN.

The members of this band have been obliged to leave their houses, as they were flooded out of them.

They farmed on an island and on land outside the reserve, as they state that their own farms in the reserve are under water.

They expressed to me this year that they do not wish to have the alteration in the reserve which they have already applied for, viz.:—"Their reserve is desired to be extended on the western shore of the lake," but instead, they want to have the land on both sides of Lake St. Martin Narrows for the purpose of commanding the fisheries. In that case the other reserves would be completely at their mercy in fishing seasons. The bands of the other reserves object to this being granted to the Lake St. Martin Band of Indians, but hope that the Government will reserve one side of the Narrows of Lake St. Martin for fisheries for Indians in general.

The chief and band say they are willing so give up whatever amount of land may be required surrounding the school house, providing the Government is willing to purchase the same. On inspecting the school house I found it entirely surrounded by water, and part of the roof about the chimney in bad condition. I found this band in a bad state, all their houses being flooded, they are at present living in birch tents confined on a narrow strip of dry land, and appeared to be in rather a dirty condition. There was some sickness prevailing among this band, two cases being desirous of receiving medical treatment in the hospital, one suffering from abscesses, and the other having lost all power of sense, being quite helpless.

LITTLE SASKATCHEWAN.

The survey of this reserve had just been completed a few days previous to the payments, the Indians were in consequence quite pleased and asked me to tender their thanks to the Government for the same, and also expressed their satisfaction that they had been granted the spot they had themselves preferred. It is quite a desirable spot, situated on Sandy Bay, Lake St. Martin. The chief, on behalf of the band, authorizes me to state that for the better government of his band he would be pleased to have the two councillors—deposed in July, 1880, and, by an order of the Department, re-instated this season—again deposed and their successors appointed in their stead. He states that the two in power are of no use to him as they are constantly absent from the reserve, in fact are residing out of the reserve, and are only a source of bad example to the members of the band in general.

I was sorry to find, on inspecting the cattle, that the bull had been badly cut on the right shoulder, having run against a scythe which had been left upon the ground by the neglect of one of the band.

The chief and the band expressed themselves as being desirous of having by-laws for the better government of the band.

CRANE RIVER.

This little band is indeed an example, they are most industrious and appear to be anxious for improvement. The implements furnished them in 1880 they were unable to use, having no oxen, but to prove their anxiety to get on, four of them at a time got into harness and ploughed about two acres. They have built two very nice stables and put up (30) thirty loads of hay last fall, in expectation of their getting cattle. They will cut some hay again this summer for the same purpose.

They raised over 700 bushels of potatoes last autumn, and they expect to have a very much larger yield this year.

They express themselves very anxious for the Department to give them a yoke of working oxen, and have great hopes their wish will be granted; and I may remark that I do not know a band more deserving of success. They have also hewn logs for a school house, but are unable to haul them as they have not the wherewith to do so.

They have stored away the seed barley they received this spring for next year's use.

WATER HEN RIVER.

This band has not made much progress in farming this year owing to high water. They have nearly completed their school house, and are very grateful for the assistance they obtained from Government towards the erection of it, but they would indeed be pleased if they could be further assisted in order to finish and furnish it.

I have inspected this school house, which is built of good large spruce logs, the dimensions inside are 33 x 25 feet wide; ceiling, 10 feet high, and at present only just commenced; one large chimney in the back centre, one strong wide door, one window at present, but the building is large enough to admit of three more, a very good floor of spruce boards, roofed with good spruce rails, but not as yet thatched, the building is plastered inside and outside and is erected on a high ridge.

The chief and a few followers wish to have an alteration in the reserve, but the majority of the band object and state they prefer to keep the original reserve; they are quite satisfied with their present reserve.

Here again the Indians inform me, that Mr. McColl had also promised them a chest of tools.

It was here reported that a child had been poisoned by some unknown party, I thoroughly investigated the case, but was unsuccessful in finding the guilty party; the band were desirous that an example should be made as they are living in terror of their lives. The child appeared to be suffering a great deal, his eyes being distorted, his face and body greatly swollen, and one side paralysed. I am now informed that the child has died from the effect of the poison.

This band is also desirous of having by-laws to protect themselves, properties and cattle.

DUCK BAY.

I found the Indians here have been very unfortunate during the past winter, owing to high water, the hay being very poor the cattle died in numbers, one man alone lost fifteen head.

The reserve is situated on three islands, which are well timbered, mostly of tamarac and large spruce. There is no hay ground on the reserve, and for this reason they wish to exchange the present reserve for a more suitable spot for hay and farming purposes. They have selected a piece of land situated on the mainland from Poplar Point, on Lake Winnipegosis, which they state would be more profitable for them for hay and fish, but above all for farming purposes.

According to instructions, I reinstated the councillor Joseph Beauchamp, deposed last year at the request of the band. A petition was presented to me signed by several members of the band, again asking for his dismissal.

Complaints have been made to me by some Indians, that the Little Saskatchewan and Lake St. Martin Indians wilfully destroy the whitefish at the lower mouth of the Little Saskatchewan River, the whitefish begin passing up the river by the end of August, and as soon as they make their appearance the Indians begin spearing them and otherwise destroying them; they leave them in quantities spoiling on the beach.

The provisions and gifts were delivered at the different reserves on the day appointed, in good order and condition, to the satisfaction of the Indians.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

H. MARTINEAU,

Indian Agent.

SIoux RESERVE,
BIRD'S TAIL CREEK,
MANITOBA, 27th September, 1881.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to report that the Sioux at this reserve have harvested the largest crop they have ever had, the season having been particularly favorable for Indian corn, which they prefer to wheat, as they obtain a much larger quantity of food from the same space of ground, the absence of a grist-mill also making wheat culture unprofitable. Potatoes also are a good crop, other vegetables being fairly good; very little new ground has been broken this year as the Sioux find it more profitable to hire out, and most of the able bodied men are on surveys or working for settlers at about \$25 per month and their board. It is impossible to make great improvement on the reserve, when such wages can be obtained, however, several neat houses are going up, and all the people are contented; great difficulty has been found in securing enough hay for the cattle as the river was out all summer, enough has, however, I think, been obtained for the purpose. A great improvement in the size of this year's calves is apparent, caused by the offer of a prize for the best calf. With the exception of a little assistance to a few aged and sick Indians, a little seed grain occasionally, some garden seeds, and a few implements, these Indians will in future be self-supporting. The Sioux along the river outside the reserves have also built several neat houses, and are getting along fairly well, earning a good deal of money by cutting wood for the boats. At Oak River the high water destroyed a good deal of the crops on the flats, but on the whole the crops are good. All these people can obtain constant work at high wages, the Canadian Pacific Railway passing close to their reserve. They are building houses, but the absence of suitable timber for the purpose prevents good houses being built. This band will also, in future, be self-supporting with the exception of the sick. They require seed and implements.

The band at Oak Lake are improving, most of this band will require seed next spring, as they have not grown sufficient for their wants as yet, but the band are in a position to earn plenty of money, as the country round them is nearly all taken up, and affords plenty of summer work, and in the winter they can catch a quantity of fish for which they have a ready sale.

The bands at the Portage, Gladstone, &c., are costing the Government nothing, and I hear some of them received as high as \$2.50 per day working in the harvest. The small band at Turtle Mountain are also quite self sustaining.

All these bands appear to agree with their white neighbors, as I have been called upon to settle very few disputes; and none of my Indians have been imprisoned during the year.

The band of Salteaux under my charge at Riding Mountain are doing very well, receiving no rations, &c. from the Government; a little seed and implements, with occasional relief to the sick, is all the assistance they are getting. There is still a good deal of consumption in this band, and several of the best workers are ill at present.

Half of Treaty No. 4 having been placed under my charge, I shall be unable to visit these reserves as often as I have been accustomed to do, but I think they are far enough advanced to require only occasional supervision.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

L. W. HERCHMER,

Indian Agent.

COUTCHEECHING AGENCY,
RAINY LAKE, KEEWATIN,
30th August, 1881.

The Right 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.

I am sorry to say, that since my last Report, the Indians of this Agency have only made slight improvements in cultivating the soil, partly owing to scarcity of provisions in spring.

The seven bands on the Rainy River lost a great part of their seed potatoes, and they were supplied with 55 bushels by the Department, and an assortment of garden seeds, and in July their fields had a good appearance; but as they leave their reserves to go to the rice fields, the cattle have broken into some of their fields and destroyed their corn.

The four bands on Rainy Lake also lost almost all their potatoes, and 80 bushels was supplied to them by the Department, for seed. They were not prepared to put in any grain, owing to the want of provisions. Mickiseese and his band slaughtered one bull and two cows last winter, for the want of hay. The band at Nickickooseminican also lost one ox, and Gahay, one bull, owing to scarcity of hay, and on the part of Gahay by neglect in allowing the bull to run at large most part of the winter.

The Wabegon and Eagle Lakes Band have enlarged their fields and planted a larger quantity of potatoes, and the chief of Wabegon has promised better behavior; and as the railroad is now finished at Wabegon the whiskey peddlers will not have any inducement to bring liquor to that vicinity.

The Indians of Lac Seul have put up the frame of a schoolhouse, and I have made arrangements with the Hudson's Bay Company at Lac Seul to complete the building for the sum of \$100, and the Indians have requested a teacher who can speak their language.

The Church Missionary Society have placed a clergyman at this place, and I was pleased to see the large attendance of Indians at the service. These Indians always raise enough potatoes to last them during the winter. They also sowed the wheat and barley sent them in spring and they were cutting the latter on 1st August. On my visit to Lac Seul to make the annual payments, I requested the Rev. J. Irvine to vaccinate these Indians. Most of the vaccinations last year were successful.

The part of the Mattawan band residing at Assubascusewecan lost most of their seed potatoes, and they have requested 20 bushels for seed next spring, and also, barley and corn. At a council which I held with this band, at Mattawan, on 26th July, I pointed out to them the inconvenience of part of the band residing at Mattawan and part 35 miles below, but they say that they have their houses and gardens at the latter place, and it has been their home for years, and they wish to have their share of the reserve at that place.

I have not yet heard of any preparations being made to survey the reserves of Lac Seul, Mattawan, Assubascusewecan or Eagle Lake, and the Indians are very anxious that these Reserves should be surveyed without delay.

The supplies of ammunition, twine, tea, tobacco, bacon and flour were of good quality, and were delivered at the stated dates and places.

I have the honor to be, Sir.

Your obedient servant,

R. J. H. PITHER,

Indian Agent.

ASSABASKASHING AGENCY,
LAKE OF THE WOODS,
24th September, 1881.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit the following Report, in duplicate, on Indians under my charge for your information, and also tabular statements in duplicate, for the year ending 30th June, 1881.

The past winter proved to be a very severe winter for the Indians all through my Agency in the way of food, caused by failures in the different means of subsistence the Indians generally depended on: The potatoe and corn crops were pretty good, but they suffered the long duration of heavy rains at the harvest time. A good number of the Indians lost their crops by waiting for fair weather to harvest them, and at last had to leave them where they grew, and those that harvested their crops in wet weather fared no better; they had to secure them for the winter without being dried, and, in consequence nearly everything was destroyed by frost and rot. The rice crop failed also on account of high water; the fisheries were not so productive as in former years and the great dependence of most of the Indians—the rabbit—failed also.

When I foresaw that the Indians would be in want, I applied for assistance to Mr. Indian Superintendent Graham, who kindly allowed me to make use of the provisions lying in store at this place for destitute Indians, and also of the seed grain that has been lying here for five or six years, and with these supplies I fed those that were within my reach, but those that were out of my reach had no other help to go to but the Hudson's Bay Company, whose officials kindly supplied them on credit as much provisions as would save them from perishing.

The Islington Band of Indians were so hard up for food during the winter that I had to use as food the seed grain that was supplied the year before, and which reached them too late for sowing that year; in consequence they have had no seed grain to sow this year, and a great deal of cultivated land is lying idle.

The potatoes planted, as well as the Indian corn, this season is not so large as it was intended to be, caused by the seeds being destroyed, as stated before. The 300 bushels of seed potatoes that was supplied by the Department was a great help, but did not cover all the cultivated land, so a great deal of cultivated land lies idle. When I made my requisition for the 300 bushels of seed potatoes that was supplied, it was not then known that so much of the seed potatoes the Indians had in pits would be destroyed or else more would have been requested.

The hay crop was also a failure to almost all the bands on account of high water, in consequence the Indians had a good deal of trouble to save their cattle from perishing. The Islington Band received some help; they were supplied from the Department six tons of hay, but for all that they lost twelve head; the Shoal Lake Band, Shesshegeuse, lost five head—this left them without a cow; Rat Portage Band, three head; Pawahwassin, five head; Maitumeequan, Minwabauwaiskung and Kayawnwa, one head each. Minwabauwaiskung, Chief of the Big Island Band, to save his cattle took some hay belonging to H. McDonald and party which they had left there for the winter. The Indians offered to replace the same quantity they had taken, but the owners of the hay did not want hay, they want cash for it. They have given me an account of their charges for the hay, and one for the same to Mr. Inspector McColl, and the two accounts are not the same in their charges; in the account I received the charge is \$25 per ton, and the one given to Mr. McColl, \$50. The Indians have not the means to pay such high charges; they could easily return the hay, otherwise they will never be able to pay.

Since my last report there has been no sickness other than what is common among the Indians.

Some timber has been cut without license from Indian reservations during the winter, namely: upwards of 200,000 feet was cut from Whitefish Bay Reserve by

Mr. Macaulay's employés; and at Turtle Portage* 68 trees were cut down by Mr. Macaulay's employés also; and at Rat Portage Reserve, 38 B., Mr. John Mather's employés culled timber from it, but it is not known yet what quantity. In Mr. Macaulay's trespass I cannot say whether this has been settled or not. He is now towing the timber from where the logs are boomed.

I am sorry to have to say that the crops of all descriptions have a poor appearance on account of want of rain in the first part of the summer, and another great evil, the potatoe bugs have made their appearance in strong force, causing great destruction to the potatoes.

With regard to the intoxicating liquor traffic, instead of diminishing it is getting worse.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. McPHERSON,

Indian Agent.

TREATY No. 3, KEEWATIN,
SAVANNE AGENCY,
27th September, 1881.

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 four Indian bands in my Agency.

LAC DES MILLE LAOS BAND—CHIEF BIG PIERRE.

This band has cleared several small patches of land and planted potatoes and garden seeds and succeeded in raising about ninety bushels of potatoes. The chief complains of his band being scattered and not living but a short time of the year on the reserve, and being therefore, of little assistance to him in cultivating the land. They have no cattle, those furnished having died from starvation and poor attention. They have decided to wait for the balance due them till they have more hay and pasture land. They wish to receive their annuity as formerly at Savanne. There is a decrease of twenty-four in this band—nine deaths and the balance being Robinson Treaty Indians.

KAWAWIAGAMOT BAND—CHIEF KAYBAIGON.

This very small band has done very little in the way of cultivating their land, only having raised about nineteen bushels of potatoes. It will be some time before they make much improvement. They are too near the American Indians and are greatly in the habit of gambling. Their reserve is the best of the four for game and fish. They kill more deer than any of the others. They were furnished with implements and tools in May last, and I hope for some improvement among them. They are not prepared to receive their cattle yet. They wish to receive their annuity at Savanne as formerly. There was only one death during the year.

LAC LA CROIX—CHIEF BLACKSTONE.

During the past year this band has made considerable progress in clearing and fencing their lands. They raised 110 bushels of potatoes and 2 bushels of corn. They have one ox and he is well taken care of. The chief takes good care of the imple-

* From Reserve C 35.

ments and tools that have been furnished them, having a building purposely to store them in. He and his councillors complain of the band being unable to remain on the reserve during the spring and summer months, owing to the scarcity of fish and game. They were furnished with implements and tools in May last. They wish to receive their annuity on their reserve next year. There is a decrease of 23--7 by death and the balance not belonging to the band.

RIVER LA SEINE BAND—CHIEF RAT MACKAY.

This band is the most industrious of the four and the members anxious to cultivate their lands. They raised 207 bushels of potatoes, $8\frac{1}{2}$ bushels corn, $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels beets, and 4 tons hay. They wish to receive an early kind of corn for seed next year. They have been furnished with implements, potatoes for seed, and garden seeds. They insist on having their cattle delivered on the reserve, and wish their annuity to be paid them there next year, and to be vaccinated at the time of payment. Only one death in the band during the year and an increase of eight.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN McINTYRE,

Indian Agent.

No report from Lieut.-Col. McDonald.

TREATY No. 4.

TREATY No. 4.

No report from E. Allen, Mr. Allen's services having been dispensed with the 30th of June, 1881.

GRAND RAPIDS, N.W.T.,

TREATY No. 5,

6th September, 1881.

The Right 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 Treaty No. 5.

The Indians residing on the Lower Saskatchewan, in the vicinity of Cumberland, Birch River, Pas Mountain, Pas, Che-mah-wa-win and Grand Rapids suffered greatly from want of food during the last winter and spring. This was caused by the flooding of the Saskatchewan River and adjacent lakes, from the Thobau Rapids to the Cedar Lake, causing a failure of the fisheries; a heavy rain, together with a severe frost, in the month of August, destroying a great portion of the potatoe crops; also, the early setting in of winter, causing the flight of the wild fowls from this part of the country much sooner than usual. Many of these Indians pay little or no attention to farming, and make no preparation for winter. Fishing is now very uncertain in many parts of this district. They generally plant a few bushels of potatoes, together with a small variety of other vegetable seeds; but their harvest, though of very great assistance during fall and the commencement of winter, is entirely inadequate to their wants, and long before the winter is over they are generally quite destitute of provisions. The great majority of these Indians are very improvident, and

consequently suffer more or less for want of food every winter, but more so during the last winter for the reasons already given; also, on account of the disappearance from the District of all fur-bearing animals. Apart from the little assistance that I was—for the first time—unavoidably obliged to render some of these Indians, the Hudson's Bay Company also were necessarily—in order to save life—compelled to issue rations to a great number in this Treaty, otherwise there would have been a great deal more of suffering and doubtless death from starvation among these poor people. There is one trait in the character of these Indians that cannot be too highly praised, for, although suffering for want of food and other privations, a case of stealing or robbery is rarely ever heard of.

In every band, excepting Grand Rapids, there are a certain number of helpless old persons, widows and orphan children, who have no relations nor friends to help them, and who in time of scarcity suffer very much, many of whom, no doubt, would have perished during the hard times last winter, had it not been for the aid they received from the Hudson's Bay Company, as the means at my disposal were quite inadequate to the demand.

There are a number of the Cumberland and Pas Bands who are anxious to leave their reserves and be allowed to go up the Saskatchewan River, to some place in the vicinity of Fort à la Corne, where the land is better adapted for farming purposes than where they live.

The rapid failure of the fisheries and hunt, in this part of the Treaty, is alarming these Indians, and compelling them to leave their old hunting grounds, they assert that, unless the Department allows them to go to better farming lands, they will be obliged to look to the Government for food in the future, as it is impossible to make a living by farming where they are at present, on account of the low, swampy and stony nature of the country.

I find that very little improvement has been made this year in farming, clearing or breaking of new land. At Jackfish Head the Indians are doing very well in the way of building houses for themselves and in breaking and clearing new land, and improving their potatoe gardens. Their crops are looking well, but with the exception of a few bushels of potatoes planted at Loon Straits and Hollow-water River, very little interest is taken by the island bands in farming. The Fisher River Band have helped to build themselves a church this summer, and have made some improvements on their reserve. Their potatoe gardens are looking very well, with a fair prospect of a good return for this fall. With the exception of a few additional buildings put up, the Berens River Band have made very little, if any, improvements on their reserve during the last year, their small potatoe gardens are a partial failure this season. Many of the Grand Rapids Band depending on the Government supplies, which they saw and knew were stored at that place, made no provision for the winter. The chief with a number of other Indians even going to the extent of neglecting to dig up their potatoes out of the ground last fall, and allowed them to freeze in the earth, consequently many of them suffered greatly for want of food during the winter and spring. If provident enough, the Indians at this reserve should never starve as the river and lake is swarming with a variety of good fish from the month of May till late in the fall, the month of July excepted, and with either gaff, hook, scoop-net, seine, or net, a person with very little effort or experience may get hundreds of good fish in one day. The failure of the fall fishing at Norway House caused an unusual scarcity in that band last winter, but luckily they had again stored away quite a quantity of provisions given to them at the time of annuity payments, together with an unusual good hunt of deer, enabled them to tide over the hard times last winter without serious suffering for want of food.

The island bands desire that their reserves be surveyed as soon as possible at Jackfish Head, Blood Iron River, Loon Straits and Hollow-water River. At Berens River the band is complaining that the place of their reserve was laid out in a manner contrary to their wishes, for that the south line thereof was made to run for about one mile along the bank of the river, then finally crossing diagonally over to the north shore, thus excluding them from the best woodlands and also, from a great part of

the south and north banks of the river. They request that this error be corrected, and that a survey be made at Grand Rapids (B. R.) for the part of that band who live there, and that a hay reserve be granted to the band at Pigeon River, commencing at the mouth of that river and running up along the north side for three miles by half a mile wide. The Norway House Band ask that a reserve be granted to the two portions of the band living, one, on the Norway and Jack Rivers, and the other at Yorkville, as they have always lived there, that their houses and gardens, together with all the improvements that they possess, are at these different places, and that it would be a hardship to them did the Department refuse to grant their request. There are twenty-five families living on the Norway and Jack Rivers, and twenty-three at Yorkville. I am informed that at Cross Lake the reserve is surveyed, and the Indians are apparently satisfied with it. The Pas and Cumberland Bands do not want their reserves surveyed this year, as a number of them are desirous of leaving these places, if allowed by the Department to do so. I am informed that at Moose Lake the reserve is surveyed.

The Fisher River and Norway House Bands take very good care of their cattle. At the former place they have raised seven young animals from the three cows supplied by the Department. One cow died the winter that they were received; they desire that this one be replaced and an extra yoke of oxen be granted to them. The Norway House band have raised one young animal from the two cows supplied by the Department. They request that they be allowed two more cows and a bull. Through neglect and mismanagement, the fine lot of cattle supplied by the Department to the Grand Rapids Band was allowed to starve to death and perish in the swamps, until only one cow and one ox remained alive out of the seven received two years ago. With the exception of one cow and one ox, which was allowed by the Island band to the Jackfish Head Indians, the rest have been killed and allowed to perish in the lake. Unfortunately for them, the ox granted to the Jackfish Head councillor, died of some disease, last summer, they request that the Government replace this animal. The Moose Lake chief killed one cow and the bull, last winter; one cow was allowed to starve to death. There is now only two oxen and one cow alive out of the seven supplied to the band. There are only two cows and one ox alive at the Cumberland Reserve; one cow and the bull died shortly after they received them in 1880. The band request that these be replaced by the Department. At the Pas they have still one bull, two cows and one ox. Last spring, one ox perished while attempting to swim from one reserve to another. Two cows died in the winter of 1880, one from the effects of fatigue on trip from La Corne. The Indians ask that these animals be replaced by the Government.

Many of the bands expressed great dissatisfaction on account of the change in the dates of annuity payments this year, they maintain that they are now obliged to wait for a long time after the date fixed for payments, as it is impossible for the agent to make payments and travel from one reserve to another in the time as at present allowed, that they are now obliged to spend a great portion of their treaty money, in purchasing food for themselves and families, while thus waiting for the uncertain arrival of the Indian Agent, that it is the cause of preventing traders from following the annuity payments, and that there is now no opposition in trade, consequently, the Indians are obliged to pay high prices for the goods they purchase; they therefore ask that the dates of payments be so changed that sufficient time be allowed for travelling from one reserve to another, so that the payments be made to each band at the date specified.

They request that some food be supplied to aged, sick and destitute Indians at each reserve.

They also represent that the tools and implements supplied to them are now all but used up; and ask that the Department grant them more grub-hoes and axes, and supply them with some pitchforks, mattocks, wrenches, grooving-picks and sickles.

In Cumberland district the Indians made a very poor hunt in furs during the last winter, consequently they are very poorly supplied with ammunition, net, thread and clothing.

An attempt was made by the Indians, in sowing a little wheat and barley, this year, at Fisher River, Norway House, the Pas and Cumberland. In some places it grew well enough, and was about ripe when I saw it. They ask for more wheat and barley for seed.

The supplies and presents to the Indians were delivered by the contractors, and received at each reserve in good order, and everything of good quality, and satisfactory, excepting the tobacco, which was not very well liked by the Indians.

The Pas and Cumberland bands express their gratitude for the assistance rendered to them by the Department during the time of starvation last winter.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. MACKAY,

Indian Agent.

TREATY No. 6.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

INDIAN OFFICE, BATTLEFORD,

7th November, 1881.

The Right Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose tabular statement for the year ending 30th June last. As previously reported, I took over charge of this Agency in the early part of May, consequently the information contained in it has been gleaned not so much from personal knowledge as from the evidence of others, during the two months prior to the expiration of the term covered by it.

As to the condition of the Agency at the period of taking charge, the spring's work performed, land under cultivation, state of implements, &c., &c., my Report dated 9th July, I think fully shows.

The Indians on my arrival were found in rather an unsettled state—owing no doubt to their nomadic habits and finding the monotony of life on a reserve irksome, besides entertaining a strong desire to witness how matters stood to the south of them; they could not be led to the belief that a living could not still be had by traversing their old hunting grounds, of which apparently they oftentimes dreamt. Surely, they urged, all the buffalo are not extinct; and, as is always the case on being denied their demands for supplies, stating the Supreme Being would care for them in their trials, even though no exertion were made on their parts. Most extravagant were the demands made upon me as their new Agent, but finding them fruitless, their ultimatum—if an Indian ever can be said to possess such—was that they should be fed without the labor of having to till the soil; otherwise a general exodus would be the result, taking with them all the cattle provided by Government, to be killed as required for food in their wanderings over the plains. By withholding any assistance whatsoever, except to those who were willing to work, I managed to retain some on each reserve except that of Chief Pondmaker, but they were in a constant state of disquietude. This chief was the moving spirit, and is a man possessing talents far beyond the ordinary, combining the characteristic craftiness of the Indian with the sound judgment of the white man, who, if ever prevailed upon to permanently abandon a roving life, will become an example to others and earn for himself an independence unpossessed by many. All manner of false reports were circulated by those determined to leave in order to influence the more quietly disposed, and the Indian mind is only too prone to credit anything adverse to the well-meaning of the whites. Among others, a messenger appeared hot-footed on one of the reserves early one morning, with the assurance that a large body of soldiers had

arrived but a few marches distant, with the full intent of making all the Indians prisoners and become the perpetrators of a second Sabine affair. The effect was magical, for the Instructor on going to the reserve found horses being brought in, carts repaired, tepees packed, and everything a perfect bee-hive of preparation for a second Hegira, and it required all one's argumentative powers and positive assurances, co-mingled with a cup of tea and the fumes of tobacco, to arrest their departure. An effort was made both in the vicinity of Battleford and Pitt to decoy their cattle away, but owing to the implicit obedience of instructions on the part of certain Instructors, more particularly concerned, whose conduct cannot be too strongly commended, and by the showing of a bold front, I am happy to relate wiser counsels prevailed among the disaffected.

The Indian mind is fast becoming alive to the fact that it is but by a tillage of the soil that a livelihood can be made in the absence of buffalo, and in this vicinity they have noble examples set them by the surrounding farmers, who are fast metamorphosing large sections of the fine prairie to be found in the locality into some of the handsomest farms in the country and from limited means at the outstart becoming rapidly independent.

Although at the outset, numbers by their energy give every promise, which is fondly looked for by those in charge, that ere long they will become free from the dependence upon public aid, yet, owing to that inherent, restless disposition of which they are possessed, a change of scene either to another reserve or in search of game, and that at times when their presence is particularly required on their fields, must take place, and consequently, for a time at least, one's fondest hopes are frustrated.

As much as possible this changing of reserve is discountenanced even to the non-issue of provisions to the rovers, and in some instances to those friends who harbor them; but it is characteristic of an Indian to share to the last degree with one in need, so that a double battle has to be fought. So far does this trait in an Indian's character carry him that on one reserve in this vicinity there were during the summer about 75 Indians, and across the river was encamped for a length of time a band of non-treaty Indians, and the former aided the latter in nightly raids upon their own potatoe and turnip fields to avoid the Instructor's eye, and by this means several hundred bushels were lost to the use of those who were induced to labor during the spring's work.

It is well known that it is highly desirable to create as much as possible individuality among the several bands, but this cannot always be practised for innumerable reasons, among the number being a lack of a sufficiency of working cattle, the over rapid destruction of property on the part of the Indian when not under the immediate supervision of a guiding hand, and the lack of energy and unwillingness to work displayed by many when absent from a directing head.

With few exceptions, but some of those very marked, I am forced to the belief that it will be long ere aid, either in kind or through the watchful eye of officials, can be discarded by the Government as with the present generation it is merely by constant urging that headway is made or even a *statu quo* maintained. Some of the exceptions are well worthy of mention. One of Red Pheasant's band, Ak-koo-chee-chim by name, now possesses two oxen, three cows and two calves, besides pigs and hens, all gained through his own exertions, except one cow, the property of the Government. This man has eighteen acres under cultivation, and next year he purposes having a farm of fifty acres, all of which would have been broken the past summer had it not been for illness on his part. So confident am I in the success of this man that I have personally guaranteed the payment for a mowing machine which he is particularly desirous of obtaining next season. Another, of See-kas-koo-ts Band, broke and planted 10 acres last spring with his own ponies. One "Grey Eyes" of Pondmaker's Band, gives every promise of next year having at least 25 acres under crop, and his yield this season in barley alone, will, in all probability, reach 150 bushels. Again, a marked trait in the character of the band under Chief Kinoosayo, is to become possessed of cattle, as whenever any have sufficient means at their disposal a purchase of young stock is made, until now they can count them-

selves the happy possessors of 62 head, 13 only being from the Government. As this band is situated in the vicinity of good fishing lakes, aid to them in the way of provisions has been limited when compared with others, still the efforts of the steady and good workers are greatly neutralized by having to share with the less thrifty after their return to the reserve when the work is over. Every encouragement is given to those willing to aid themselves by giving them work-cattle where available for their exclusive use.

Whenever such a course could be pursued Indian labor in preference to white assistance has been engaged to aid and instruct others, but great uncertainty exists in such employment as they are ever too ready to take offence where none is intended, and without any apparent reason quit work at a time when their services are the most required.

During the hunting season some of the reserves are left with but little aid to cultivate the land, the young and able-bodied wandering away. On one reserve in this locality, during a busy term, out of 90 souls only four men and but few women could be had fit for working in the fields, the remainder being either blind, old and infirm, invalids or children.

Among those who are the more willing to remain steadily on the reserve there is less inclination to polygamy.

I am happy to learn that clothing in large quantities is being forwarded for the benefit of the Indians, for until such times as a sufficiency for seed and consumption is raised they cannot well clothe themselves; as it is now, numbers are sadly in want.

In conclusion, one can but fondly express the hope, that now as the inutility of wandering about in search of a living becomes so strongly apparent to the Indian, he will settle down and work, even though it be but one-third as hard as the white man.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

HAYTER REED,

Indian Agent.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT.

INDIAN OFFICE,

BATTLEFORD, 14th November, 1881.

SIR,—As the Report forwarded the Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs is confined to the year ending 30th June last, I have the honor to submit, for your information, more detailed statements relative to the period subsequent to that date. Although, as previously reported, the spring season opened with more or less unwillingness on the part of the Indians of this district to work their reserves, and notwithstanding that some of them were entirely depleted of hands to put in a crop, still from those who remained a fair amount of work was exacted, and every promise given from the early propitious weather that their labor would be fruitful of good results, but how in a great measure our hopes were frustrated the sequel shows. Just as the potatoe crop was being taken up, during the end of September and beginning of October, a rain storm continued for about a week, almost immediately after which it turned quite cold and continued so until the ground was frozen solid for as much as a foot in depth, consequently a large proportion of the root crops were destroyed, as the heavy frost was succeeded by a period of fine weather which thawed the ground and caused the potatoes to become soft and spongy. Again the yield has not been commensurate with the quantities issued for seed, which is accounted for in many ways, one being that it is found to be next to impossible to prevent the Indians eating a great proportion of that which is given for seeding purposes. Again, so soon as the root crops are in any way fit for food to the time when they are to be pited for

the winter there exists a constant drain upon the fields, and of course the best invariably are taken, and in some instances it has been found a matter of difficulty to teach the Indians the advisability of proper attention being given to the crops while growing and the care required in hoeing so as not to disturb the roots of the plant, and when the crops required the hand of the reaper the Indians deemed it proper, one and all, to leave, so as to be at the point of rendezvous a week or two before the appointed time of arrival of His Excellency the Governor General. Notwithstanding the fact that in some instances the rolls show large numbers as being on the reserves, that is no criterion as to the amount of labor to be exacted, as the bands in this district cannot as yet be considered as permanently adhering to their reserves, as periodically, and often when most required, the able bodied depart, leaving in a great measure the helpless behind to do the farm work. Some of the Indians on Red Pheasant's Reserve displayed anxiety on their part to farm extensively, and the band, as a rule, worked tolerably well, though they did not reach that point which might be fairly expected of them. There are but few families on this reserve which have not their own individual fields to cultivate. The yield has been :—

Wheat.....	60 bushels.
Oats.....	80 do
Barley.....	500 do
Potatoes.....	550 do
Turnips.....	300 do
Carrots.....	75 do
Hay cut.....	50 tons.

besides a goodly quantity of vegetables.

The quality of the grain in some instances was not up to the standard, which was mainly owing to the manner of preparing and seeding the land, as in many instances the owner of the soil was ever too ready to scatter the seed without first ploughing, and then merely harrowing so as to half cover the grain, the consequence being that weeds grew apace and spoiled the crops.

STONY RESERVE BAND.

Although this is the first year for the Indians on this reserve, they have done remarkably well, when their savage nature is taken into consideration. Their little gardens in some cases showed a degree of care and attention really commendable, and they appeared to take a child-like pride in their care, and whenever I happened to approach their respective plots the owners would run and stand sentry over them until my arrival. They are particularly apt in acquiring knowledge, and if they will only adhere to their present course and remain on the reserve, they will no doubt succeed in a marked degree.

The yield has been :—

Barley.....	80 bushels.
Potatoes.....	230 do
Turnips.....	300 do
Carrots.....	25 do
Hay cut.....	20 tons.

besides other vegetables.

PONDMAKER'S BAND.

You may remember that, as previously reported, the Indians of this reserve all left for the plains as the spring's work should have begun. I subsequently prevailed

upon two families to return and engaged Indians from other reserves to put in a crop, which produced the following results :—

Wheat.....	30 bushels.
Barley.....	130 do
Potatoes.....	200 do
Turnips.....	200 do
Carrots.....	1 do
Hay cut.....	100 tons.

and a small quantity of other vegetables.

At one time the potatoe fields promised a good return, better than above stated, but on gathering them it was found useless labor in one field and nearly as bad in another, as the few left in the ground were but the size of marbles. For a long time no reason could be assigned until holes here and there in the ground were discovered filled with small sized potatoes, evidently stolen by moles; the loss must have amounted to some hundreds of bushels in this way.

STRIKE HIM ON THE BACK'S BAND.

Here most of the Indians were prevailed upon to put most of their cultivated land in crop before their departure for the plains; the returns for the season's work are as follows :—

Wheat.....	10 bushels.
Barley.....	140 do
Potatoes.....	750 do
Turnips.....	150 do
Carrots... ..	1 do
Hay cut.....	35 tons.

and other vegetables.

It was only during this season's work that those who remained really learnt the value of thinning out those crops requiring such a course, and they assert that they will profit by the experience the next year, and at all events in this respect take the white man's advice hereafter. I cannot speak too highly of the exertions displayed by Mr. Farming Instructor Ballendine, in his strenuous efforts to prevent this and the preceding band from departing southward, and the quantity of work he managed to get out of the few Indians left to him, and also the praiseworthy manner of carrying out the instructions given as to the preservation of the cattle threatened to be taken away and killed by those leaving, in the event of their demands not being acceded to, conduct such as his can, as you know Sir, only be fully appreciated by those who have had dealings with these poor deluded people.

MOOSOMIN'S BAND.

On this reserve, although but few working Indians were left, the number being *nil* at times, a great deal of work was performed, and considering this is but the first year of cultivating the soil, when it is stated that 57 acres were put under crop it cannot but be acknowledged that they did extremely well, especially when it is borne in mind that during the early part of the season they had but the one yoke of cattle with which to work. It was a pleasure at times to see how some of the young men could manage their cattle and turn a furrow equal to that of the ordinary farmer, and it was not a little amusing when the acting chief of this band, in perfect candour, acknowledged that they were particularly lazy and work distasteful to them.

Mr. Clink, their instructor, seems to possess the peculiar tact of having a quantity of work performed out of a limited amount of material, insomuch that the Indians prided themselves as excelling others on contrasting the work performed.

The returns show as being harvested :—

Barley.....	100 bushels.
Oats.....	30 do
Wheat.....	10 do
Potatoes.....	200 do
Turnips.....	350 do
Carrots.....	50 do
Hay cut.....	30 tons.

As with others so with this reserve, the quantities are rather under than over the mark where the grain had not been threshed out.

Some twelve or fifteen hundred bushels of turnips and fifty of carrots were, I regret to say, frozen in the ground, but they were being constantly used until the falling of the snow.

THUNDER CHILD'S BAND.

There was a complete exodus to the south in search of buffalo of this band and none have returned during the summer. I had prevailed upon the members of the band to stay but no impression could be made upon the chief, who is particularly stubborn and not in the least amenable to reason; but all were eventually carried off by the influence of the departing malcontents in their circulation of false reports as to the evil designs of the whites. Their implements were found scattered over the whole neighboring country and became no small task to collect them for safe-keeping.

SEEKASKOOT'S BAND.

On this reserve the following was the yield :—

Wheat.....	40 bushels.
Barley.....	200 do
Potatoes.....	300 do
Turnips.....	150 do
Hay cut.....	20 tons.

Those on the reserve worked diligently during the summer months, in keeping their ground free from weeds, and otherwise attending to it, and if their crops should have made a better showing it is not from any want of attention on their part. The loss on this reserve was very large, owing to the early frost—at least 1,800 bushels of potatoes were destroyed—consequently the hope entertained by myself and the farming instructor, relative to making this band self-sustaining during the winter has been sadly frustrated.

Mr. Williams, the Instructor, was the recipient of a similar threat to that issued by the Indians further to the east—that no work would be performed, yet all were to be fed, and as a result of the non-compliance of this mild request, all the cattle were to be taken away and butchered as required for food in the absence of game; but a bold front, on his part, balked the attempt.

I fancy the Indians of this band would not have taken part in such proceedings had they not been encouraged by one Pay-moo-tay-ah-soo, known as the Half-Black Foot Chief—formerly a desperado of the plains, and now a straggler from another agency, who, with his band and a number of stragglers belonging to Sweet Grass Band, from Saddle Lake, have squatted down on land but a mile or two distant where they did little or nothing as to cultivation beyond putting in an acre or two of potatoes.

PUSKEE-AH-KEEWIN BAND.

This band began the season fairly well; but it also was sorely pressed with a desire of proceeding southward, the consequence being that beyond a young and a

half-blind man, none were left to guard the crops, which suffered greatly by wandering cattle, and the yield was, therefore, small.

Potatoes, 50 bushels, besides 200 bushels frozen in the ground; barley, 40 bushels, and about 100 bushels destroyed.

I had, during the summer, given this band a part of the cattle due them under the treaty obligations; but as no provision was made for their being properly taken care of, I was forced to hand them to the Chippewayans to be wintered.

Keeheewin's-Mikayo's and Enipohayo's Bands each planted a few acres in potatoes and barley with the following results:—

Keeheewin gathered 220 bushels of potatoes and had about 75 bushels frozen. Enipohayo gathered in 220 bushels of potatoes, and cut about 20 tons of hay. Mikayo's about 50 bushels, and having about 100 frozen in the ground.

I strained every point and extended tempting inducements to endeavor to prevail upon the last four named bands to work upon their reserves during the summer, but without avail, they preferred straggling to Battleford where they met with but a cool reception which I fancy will bear its fruits another year. Keeheewin's and Mikayo's Bands cut a sufficiency of hay for their cattle during the winter.

CHIPPEWAYAN'S BAND.

These Indians display a commendable spirit in gathering about them young cattle. Often, when within power, after a successful hunt, they expend their money in the purchase of calves to be reared, so that now they are the happy possessors of sixty-two head of horned cattle, only twelve of which were given by the Government. They are particularly enterprising in making canoes, carioles, flat sleds, &c., so that I have directed the Instructor in future, when found practicable, instead of giving them aid gratuitously to take their wares from them in exchange for food and clothing. Not having visited this reserve during the autumn owing to lack of time, I am unable to give an accurate account of their crops. This band is but little aided when compared with others, and I look forward to the time next year when they will consider themselves beyond seeking public aid.

I visited the fishing grounds of the Fort Pitt Indians last month, while they were themselves there and from what I saw the catch amounted to; I thought it proper to instruct that no aid be granted these Indians for the next two months, except of course to the helpless.

Every preparation was made to have all the land on the different reserves fall-ploughed in order to be well advanced in the spring, but only about one-third of the ground was gone over after the frost disappeared sufficiently to admit of work being done.

Besides the above mentioned, there were harvested on the Home farm under Mr. Farming Instructor D'Aunais in the Eagle Hills:—

Wheat.....	100 bushels.
Barley.....	200 do
Oats.....	200 do
Potatoes.....	120 do
Turnips.....	500 do
Hay cut.....	50 tons.

and a quantity of other garden vegetables. The potato crop here was but one-third as large as was fairly expected, whether from allowing the potatoes to heat too much during the winter and thereby sprout, or from a superabundance of rain after planting I am unable to state. The oats are some of the finest ever grown, while the wheat and barley are very good.

On Mr. Farming Instructor Delaney's farm were harvested:—

Wheat.....	200 bushels.
Barley.....	350 do
Oats.....	250 do
Potatoes.....	450 do
Turnips.....	150 do
Carrots.....	30 do
Hay cut.....	50 tons.

I am informed by good judges that the wheat is some of the best ever grown in Canada. I regret not having been able to have sent Mr. Delaney more assistance during seeding time, in order that he might have expended more time on the different reserves over which he has charge, which are scattered over a wide extent of country—being 50 and 60 miles apart—but labor was not to be had at the time except at exorbitant rates; for I am fully alive to the fact that, if a man is kept constantly on one or two of these outlying reserves during the summer, a different tale will be told at harvest time. On the farm under Mr. Farming Instructor Williams, the yield was:—

Wheat.....	200 bushels.
Barley.....	700 “
Oats.....	150 “
Potatoes.....	300 “
Turnips.....	30 “
Carrots.....	10 “
Hay cut.....	40 tons.

As the oats were planted only on the 12th of June, they did not ripen sufficiently to be fitted for seed. More fall ploughing was done here than on any other reserve, 50 acres having been ploughed, and during my visit I witnessed 4 ploughs being managed by Indians exclusively, who averaged their five acres per diem:

These were enabled to accomplish this in a great measure, owing to the fact of the cattle lately sent up for distribution being so well trained and tractable.

During the summer, innumerable incidents tended to take the Indians from the reserves, the first being, as already reported, a general strike and a refusal to work, although demanding to be fed; secondly, a thirst dance which attracted those from all parts to witness acts of endurance and to hear recounted deeds of valor committed by those now more advanced in years, which, of course, acted upon the young braves as a dime novel of a thrilling nature would upon the susceptible youth of our own race; thirdly, an assemblage following close upon the heels of the former to protest against payments of the annuity money being made upon the reserves,—this occupying some two weeks,—and, again, their advent into town long before the stated time to meet His Excellency the Governor-General.

During all this time the crops were suffering to such an extent, that in some instances half a crop was reaped, where, if the grain had been cut in due season a capital yield would have been the result. The schools have been only fairly well attended during the past season, but I fancy a mid-day meal served during the wintry days will be the means of attracting numbers of the youth, who would otherwise absent themselves.

Rumors are rife again that the buffalo are approaching in large numbers and not a few have started for a winter's hunt. If success is met with, all those who are the happy possessors of horses will soon follow, and thereby minimize the chances of the spring opening up with the determination to work hard on the reserves.

After the foregoing, which, if anything, presents the worse side of the picture to you, I am forced to the conclusion that ere long, a portion of each band in this district will be self-sustaining; yet the guiding hand will still be required for many a long day.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. REED,

Indian Agent.

INDIAN OFFICE,
CARLTON, 4th November, 1881.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to report that a decided improvement is manifest on the thirteen reserves under my charge. The greatest improvements are shown on the reserves of Mistawasis, Attackakoop, Okimasis and Beardy. The number of acres sown in 1880 was 252 with the following crops: 750 bushels of potatoes, 200 bushels of barley, 290 bushels wheat, and 50 bushels oats. The number of acres in crop in 1881 was 602 acres, as follows: 700 bushels potatoes, 645 of wheat, 565 barley, 90 bushels oats, in all 2,000 bushels seed as against 1,290 the previous year. Neither of these estimates include turnips or garden stuff, but the acreage of their products are double what it was last year. The crops are very fair. Some of the wheat was caught by the frost and is slightly damaged. The potatoes and turnips were nearly all taken up in time and escaped the frost. During summer fully 350 or 400 acres of new land was broken on the various reserves, and after the crops were taken off most of the land cropped this season was fall ploughed and a great deal of the new breaking back-set. This will be of immense advantage to the Indians next spring and will enable them to get their seed in in good season. Nearly all my Indians feel confident that they can soon support themselves without much assistance from the Government. They are giving seed for next year to the farmers, and I think that \$400 will cover the bill for seed grain next year.

At the request of Mistawasis and Attackakoop I have purchased them a threshing machine to be paid for by themselves in toll. This fact shows that these two bands at least are learning to depend on themselves. As the grain is not threshed out yet I cannot give you the yield, but will do so as soon as possible.

A good many new houses and stables have been put up this fall, also granaries, and taking everything into consideration the Indians seem to me to be doing capittally and seem to be content with their lot.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. M. RAE,

Indian Agent.

TREATY No. 6, EDMONTON, N.W.T.,
INDIAN OFFICE, 13th December, 1881.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to report that on the 12th of September, 1880, I assumed charge of this district.

I found the Indians well disposed, as is customary after the annuity payments, and having been presented at the payments with ammunition, &c., I did not receive many visits until the winter commenced. However, as there were many sick and destitute old men, women, widows, orphans, &c., about Fort Edmonton, I found it necessary to relieve them to a certain extent.

The arrangements to supply seed for 1881 were made by Mr. Wadsworth, and the Hudson's Bay Company were to cash vouchers for labor and incidental expenses, in accordance with an agreement you had made. They also had an agreement with you to supply fish. Norris & Logan had contracted to furnish all the beef that might be required, and Mr. Wm. Cust had a contract for flour and barley meal.

Mr. Macrae went into Lac la Biche in October, and on his return reported to me the condition of affairs there. The Indians had no grain and potatoes that they could rely upon for seed this year, and, owing to the want of time and ammunition, had the prospect of a bad winter, which was fully realized. The traders having misconstrued the obligations of the treaty considered that the Government was bound to supply these necessaries to an Indian's livelihood, and had imported but little of either. This impression was removed, but of course it was then too late to supply the Indians' wants. Seed was arranged for on most reasonable terms with the Hudson's Bay Company, and Père Girouard, on behalf of the Roman Catholic Mission.

The supply of seed for Whitefish Lake could have been purchased to better advantage at that place than at Victoria, many Indians there producing a surplus from their own seed which they are always willing to sell. Seenum, the Chief of the Whitefish Lake Band, was greatly distressed at not receiving more twine, as the whole sustenance of his people, apart from farming, is derived from the lake. He wisely remarks that putting the means of earning their own livelihood in their hands has not the demoralizing effect that a system of rationing produces. It was considered necessary to obtain seed also for this place, as many new people are joining the band.

The freighting of seed-grain and potatoes to Peace Hills farms was done by the Plain Crees, they accepting payment in provisions and clothing. They make good freighters, are perfectly honest and pleased to be able to procure a living in this way. I regretted that the contracts prevented me from giving them the freighting of our fish for Edmonton, but have arranged accordingly this year.

Distress commencing amongst the Indians and numbers of helpless women flocking in to the post, I considered it well to start a soup-kitchen for them, a work of some difficulty as the Indians were prejudiced against it. It was, however, greatly appreciated and proved a most economical method of furnishing relief. I was fortunate in being able to procure some large kettles for the purpose, and directed the farm instructors at the Peace Hills and Rivière qui Barre to adopt the same plan for the relief of local distress among the aged and weak.

During December I went into Lac la Biche, instituting soup-kitchens at Victoria and Saddle Lake as I passed. At Whitefish Lake the charge of one was undertaken by the Chief, James Seenum.

The expected destitution having fallen upon the Indians of Lac la Biche, I purchased some fish from the Hudson's Bay Company at that place, which Mr. Traill, the officer in charge, kindly consented to distribute. I may, perhaps, be allowed to express my appreciation of the constant and kindly help given to the service by that gentleman and his sincere interest in and endeavors for the benefit of the Indians. I found the anticipations of the autumn carried out, and that the want of twine and ammunition had reduced the Indians to extremities.

Upon my return to Edmonton I found that some difficulty had occurred between some Indians of Sharphead's Band and a settler at Hay Lakes. It was the result of a slight misunderstanding, and was amicably settled by the interposition of Inspector Gagnon, North-West Mounted Police.

One of the Erminskins men had killed an ox belonging to the band, during my absence, and the complaint of the chief had been referred from this office to the magistracy. I regretted not having the power to interfere in the matter, as leniency is out of place in a case of this sort. Had an example been made, no further difficulty would have occurred. Three more oxen were killed after this, one of Sampson's and two of Alexis' of Lake Ste. Anne's. I sent out to the latter place and found that the Indians were starving. They were lectured upon their folly, after which they promised to pay for the ox at treaty time. Alexis' portion of the band fulfilled this promise and have had their ox replaced, the party however under Ironhead, Headman, have not done so. The Indians feared I would retain the amounts from their annuities, which, however, not receiving authority from you, I did not do.

Great prostration from a sickness that confined nearly all the Indians at Lake Ste. Anne's and White Lake, to their tents, and prevented them from fishing and

hunting, made it necessary to send out immediate relief in medicines and provisions, the Roman Catholic Mission at Lake Ste. Anne's kindly administering them.

The fishing at Lac la Nonne failing, I induced part of the band to go into the McLeod's Lake, and try the fishing there. We were, however, disappointed, the lake not turning out well and worms destroying the nets.

As the spring approached, I made arrangements for carrying out the policy of the Department by engaging competent men to aid and instruct the Indians in their farming operations, distribute provisions for their aid, and sow the seed, sending Mr. Macrae into the Victoria and Lac la Biche sections to supervise matters there and make the necessary arrangements. The result of our exertions is already known to you, and although not apparently great, will, I think, be considered a very good beginning. It has had the effect of showing the Indians what can be done, and has inclined them greatly towards agriculture. They have had impressed upon them, and fully understand, the disadvantage under which they labored on account of their land being newly broken this year.

The contracts for fish and seed were well filled by the Hudson's Bay Company and M. A. Groat, and the flour supplied by W. Cust was as good as could be produced from local grain, which, on account of late sowing, had caught the frost.

The Hudson's Bay Company filled the contract for 1881-82 promptly and well, the supplies all arriving in the best condition.

The annuity payments were made without trouble; some objections were made to the change of rations, but these were easily overcome. At Peace Hills, some of Sharphead's band killed an ox of Norris & Carey's, so I stopped paying until the matter was explained, and they promised to pay for the ox, which was done.

Alexis band asked in the spring, if their money could be kept for them until the autumn, as they desired to go into the mountains to hunt if this could be done. As this action on their part was most desirable I promised to pay them on their return. Upon their arrival in November I accordingly paid them, keeping the lists open until they came in.

I fear there is going to be some difficulty in getting seed this year, as the advertisements for its supply have not been answered by many tenders.

The most intelligent Indians consider that they would be benefitted by receiving more twine and ammunition in the place of provisions.

Requests are continually made to me for schools; none have yet been established on the reserves, although greatly desired by the Indians, who are fast settling down.

The fishing Indians will not be very badly off this winter, unless the weather becomes very severe, but great complaints are made to me of the small quantity of nets I am able to give them, and their lateness for the fall fishery.

The rabbits promise to be more plentiful this year but other game is scarce. The Plain Crees will again require considerable assistance.

It was deemed advisable by the Paymaster in 1880, to divide certain bands into two parts, the band proper, and the stragglers attached to, though not living with it. The amount of land for the reserves was computed for the "band proper," excluding the other portion, the stragglers, from any benefit of the land, which it was stipulated in the Treaty they should receive.

This is manifestly unjust, and will in the near future give much trouble, as it is beginning to be understood.

I am pleased to say that the Indians at present have reliance on the good faith of the Government, and I should regret to see it lost.

I have already referred to the complaints that are made, and which may be summed up thus: the insufficiency of twine and ammunition, and the want of work.

In connection with the first, I may remark that the Hudson's Bay Company and traders import less than in past years, and that the annual Government supply does not cover the deficiency. Want of work is in a great measure owing to their own indolence, which makes them undesirable laborers, though often they would be glad of employment and cannot obtain it.

Many Half-breeds who have joined the Treaty now wish to withdraw, and complain that they cannot do so as they are unable to refund the annuities received by them, and many more want to retire, rather than go upon the reserves when surveyed.

The year has been productive of very satisfactory results, considerable progress having been made.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. ANDERSON,

Indian Agent.

TREATY No. 7.

No report from Mr. Norman T. MacLeod.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF INDIAN AGENCIES,
MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
WINNIPEG, 10th December, 1881.

The Right Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to report that I left Winnipeg on my annual tour of inspection, on the 23rd of May, in accordance with instructions received from the Department, and returned on the 21st of October, having visited all the Agencies and nearly all the bands under my supervision.

After being detained for several days at Duluth, owing to mists preventing navigation on the lake, and at Prince Arthur's Landing in consequence of there being no train immediately available for Savanne, from which I was to proceed westward by canoe, I was finally enabled to complete all my arrangements for the journey and to start from Fort William on the 7th of June, accompanied by four voyageurs.

In my inspection of the different Agencies I endeavored to obtain from every possible source of information, not only the carefully prepared statistics contained in the tabular statement and supplement herewith enclosed, but also to ascertain whether the books at the Agencies are correctly kept; the vouchers for distributions of provisions and implements properly signed and witnessed; the balance of supplies, not issued, satisfactorily accounted for and safely stored; the changes of numbers in families, and the reasons for those variations accurately recorded on the pay sheets; the letters received methodically filed and indexed; copies taken of all letters sent for office references; the Agents faithfully carrying out their instructions in the payments of annuities, and in the discharge of other duties incumbent upon them; the Indians honestly receiving all they are honestly entitled to according to the stipulations of their respective treaties; Agents or Indians defrauding the Government by having fictitious names or numbers entered on the pay sheets; the supplies received equal in quality to those contracted for; the Indians sufficient agricultural implements for the cultivation of their gardens; the progress in farming and buildings since my last visit to their reserves encouraging; any trespasses on reserves committed by lumbermen or other parties; any intoxicants introduced among Indians during the payments of annuities, or at other times, by abandoned vagabonds; any malignant epidemic or other disease prevailed among them to any extent; the schools established conducted successfully by efficient teachers; and whether Indians who never had any schools on their reserves are desirous of having their children educated by conforming to the requirements of the Department to erect the walls of the school-houses themselves. I also directed my attention to the character of the timber, the nature

of the soil, and to the geological features of the country along my route, in order that as much valuable information as possible might be submitted to the Department.

The state of affairs in this Superintendency is generally satisfactory this year, and the Department is to be congratulated upon the unprecedented excellent condition in which the contractors delivered the supplies on the dates appointed at the different places of payments. In all my interviews with the Indians not a single complaint was made with regard to the quality of supplies received this year. I regret that notwithstanding the liberal inducements offered to teachers, and the generous assistance given to Indians in the furnishing of school-houses, that the advancement of education is still very unsatisfactory. It is difficult to secure the services of competent teachers at the salaries offered on account of the irregular attendance of pupils which reduces the daily average considerably below the maximum required, and hence the actual amount received is correspondingly diminished. With but few commendable exceptions, the class of teachers employed is most inferior, and incapable of imparting instruction even of the most elementary character, consequently the civilizing influences of education are so imperfectly disseminated that they cannot germinate successfully, nor awaken those intellectual faculties lying dormant, and clouded by ignorance and superstition. I am thoroughly convinced that unless industrial institutions are established where a limited number of children of both sexes from the different bands are instructed, not only in the ordinary branches of education, but also in the various industries of life, no material improvement in the condition of the Indian can ever be effected. While attending this Institution he is under the most favorable influences for his mental and physical development, being removed from the degrading influences surrounding him at his wretched home where nearly all the impressions received in school are obliterated. It will be observed, on reference to the tabular statement and supplement accompanying this, that there are upwards of 10,000 Indians in this Superintendency, of whom nearly one-half are heathens, and the other half Presbyterians, Methodists, Roman Catholics and Episcopalians. At the twenty-four schools in operation, at intervals during the year, 564 children were in attendance, making a daily average of 290.

The advancement in education and progress in agriculture may be approximately determined from the statistical information submitted, which shows that 1,184 Indians are able to read in English, 49 in French, 630 in Cree, and 97 in Ojibway; that they have 13 churches, 23 school-houses, 1,251 dwelling-houses, 465 stables, 322 horses and 1,371 horned cattle; and that 1,220 acres are under cultivation, producing, last season, 37,322 bushels of potatoes, 3,142 of wheat, 1,246½ of corn and 680 of barley, besides a small quantity of other cereals and vegetables.

It will be noticed that although the number who received annuities this year is somewhat less than in 1880, owing to some fraudulent names being cancelled and to several absentees not receiving payment, there is an increase of 118 in the population, as shown by the excess of births over deaths.

It is very desirable that all the Agents be instructed to make, during the payment of annuities, a personal inspection of the different reserves embraced within their respective Agencies to enable them to obtain accurate statistics, to ascertain themselves the actual condition of Indian affairs, and to give the requisite instructions in husbandry. This could easily be accomplished, without much additional expense, if the policy of making payments to the Indians on their reserves, practised in the other Agencies, were adopted in those of Messrs. Indian Agents McPherson, Pither and McIntyre. By making a circuit around Lake of the Woods, Mr. McPherson could visit and make payments on the balance of the reserves in his Agency. In returning from Winnipeg with the funds appropriated for his Agency, Mr. Pither could make payments on all the reserves along Rainy River, and in going to Lac Seul he could attend to the several bands along his route, on Rainy, Wabegon and Eagle Lakes. The only additional expenditure of any consequence would be owing to the difficulties encountered in transporting supplies over numerous portages in Mr. McIntyre's Agency. The practice of collecting Indians in large numbers is most demoralizing, affording them an opportunity of perpetuating heathenish ceremonies, and of indulging

in gambling, drunkenness and other dissipations, besides imposing upon them unnecessary inconveniences by compelling them to come various distances up to a hundred miles for their annuities. The habit of adopting children, and of transferring Indians to other bands is very objectionable, causing complications in the pay sheets, making irregularities difficult to trace, and therefore should be discontinued only in exceptional cases submitted to the arbitrament of the Superintendent-General.

The reckless and improvident destruction of fish by Indians during the spawning season, more especially for the manufacture of oil for traffic, is gradually exhausting the supply, and will eventually deprive them of their principal source of subsistence, and should consequently be prohibited. The resources formerly available from the pursuits of the chase are becoming every year more precarious owing to the gradual extermination of fur-bearing animals. The question of providing against destitution of Indians, or dependence upon the Government for support, is one of paramount importance, and it would appear desirable that the incessant importunities of Indians for more agricultural implements and a greater quantity of twine than they are entitled to under treaty stipulations, be favorably considered, and an extra supply of hoes and axes, so indispensable in preparing and cultivating their gardens, be granted them, as the quantity already received is inadequate.

If all the Indians received their annuities on their respective reserves, the necessity for distributing provisions at payments would be dispensed with, and the large amount of money saved might be more profitably applied for other purposes.

It is to be regretted that a degree of indifference is prevailing in the administration of justice at Rat Portage, Selkirk and Portage la Prairie in arresting and punishing offenders guilty of dealing out clandestinely intoxicating liquors to Indians.

It will be noticed from the supplement enclosed, that sixty-six Indians have two and eleven three wives each; but since they are as amenable to law as other subjects of the Queen, there is no valid reason for perpetuating polygamy by encouraging its continuance in admitting any further accessions to the number already existing, and Agents should be instructed not to recognize any additional transgressions by allowing more husbands to draw annuities for others than their legal wives.

With the exception of occasional cases of measles and scarlet fever no epidemic was prevalent among the bands visited.

The Indians expressed their gratitude to the Government for having promptly and generously acceded to their request in changing those reserves flooded with water for others more suitable for farming, and also in having the boundaries of others determined where no surveys had been previously made.

THE AGENCY OF MR. MCINTYRE.

The Agent having been away from home upon my arrival at Fort William, I was unable to inspect his office and store-house, but I was informed that he had purchased a suitable building at Savanne, having the requisite accommodations for the transaction of the business of his Agency. I left Savanne by canoe on the 8th of June, and proceeded to the

Lac Des Mille Lacs Reserve.

The cleared, or partially cleared land on this reserve comprises about 60 acres extending along the lake. The clearing was mainly effected by fire, but comparatively little labor would be required to remove the remaining timber. The soil is of a sandy nature, with gravelly sub-soil. This band evidently shows a commendable degree of industry in tilling the soil, and manifests a decided inclination to improve its condition. The greater portion of the reserve is of a rocky character, diversified by patches of land suitable for cultivation. The Indians were entirely satisfied with the supplies furnished last year.

They are desirous of having the balance of the hoes and axes to which they are entitled, and a chest of tools to replace the one intended for them burned at the

Government store house. The five head of cattle received died from neglect, and the remainder is not wanted in the meantime.

On the 11th I met Mr. Indian Agent McIntyre at French Portage, as he was returning from distributing supplies of seed to the different bands in his district. We discussed various matters concerning his Agency, and he stated that he intended to put a stop in future to an imposition practiced by some Robinson Treaty and American Indians in participating in the payments of annuities.

Kawawagamut River Reserve.

I arrived at this reserve, which is considerably off the Dawson Road east from Sturgeon Lake, on the 14th. There is scarcely any arable land in this section of country. The only available portion being apparently limited to a couple of narrow strips along the banks of the river. This band has hitherto confined its tillage to several small islands in Lake Kahneepiminanakah, but this year commenced cultivating on its reserve, which is the most worthless for farming purposes in this Superintendency, and could only have been selected in consequence of its having been the hunting-ground of their fathers. No complaint of any description was laid before me by these Indians. They asked for twelve grub-hoes, six axes, four scythes and snaiths, and two spades. They will not be ready to receive their quota of cattle until the year after next.

Lac la Croix Reserve.

This reserve was reached on the 17th. The greater portion of it is very rocky, but there is sufficient land adapted for cultivation. Complaint was made that the quality of the powder, twine and pork received last year was inferior. Peter Jourdin, a member of the band, also complained that the chief had seized goods during his absence, under the pretence of their being smuggled from the United States. Upon close inquiry the goods were found to have been purchased at Fort Francis and rightfully belonged to Jourdin. The chief then returned the goods, and after I explained that he had no authority to act in such matters, apologized for his conduct.

These Indians asked for seven axes and twelve grub-hoes, and likewise for the balance of their cattle, which they desired together with the implements to be delivered on the reserve.

Rivière la Seine Reserve.

I visited this reserve on the 21st, and found about 50 acres fit for cultivation. The soil is principally composed of coarse sand and vegetable matter, mixed in low-lying places with white clay. The rest of the land is either rocky or swampy, and inferior in quality. The location is excellent for fishing, as the river is abundantly supplied with sturgeon.

The chief and councillors represented that the last triennial suits of clothing had been damaged by rats in transit, and consequently rejected. They also represented that the quality of the flour and twine received last year, had been below the standard.

I again investigated the case of "Chiwanigan," regarding his annuity, and from all the evidence adduced, I am forced to the conclusion that grave suspicion attaches to the chief, inasmuch as he was in the habit of drawing Chiwanigan's money, which had been properly accounted for every year excepting in 1878-79. In the former year the chief denied having received it, and Mr. Indian Agent Wright states, that rather than any trouble should arise, he again paid it through Mr. Indian Agent Pither. In the latter year, although both Messrs. Indian Agents Wright and Mathews' pay-sheets show the annuity was paid, the chief again denied receiving it; and when asked to explain, sneeringly remarked that Chiwanigan had only himself to blame, as he should have gone personally for his annuity.

These Indians asked for twelve axes, twelve grub-hoes, and five scythes and snaiths, as well as their cattle, and promise to be in readiness by providing ample fodder, and erecting comfortable stables.

Timber.

It may be as well to premise that the district comprehended within this Agency is to a large extent covered by lakes, that the land nowhere attains to an altitude of more than 100 to 200 feet above their level, and that the country is generally rocky and sterile, but everywhere covered with timber of various kinds. The prevailing varieties from Savanne, along Lac des Mille Lacs, are spruce, birch, poplar, tamarac, and red and white pine. Along the shores of Lake Baril, the common varieties are birch, poplar, pitch pine, spruce and tamarac; and along Windegoostigan, pitch pine, with, in some places, birch, interspersed with poplar, tamarac and spruce. From French to Pine Portage, the prevailing timber is pitch pine, which is exceedingly abundant. There is a scattering number of white pine at Pine Portage; at the foot of Pickerel Lake. White pine predominates along the right shore of Deux Rivière Lake; along the left it does not appear to be of as good quality, and is intermixed with spruce and birch. At Deux Rivière Portage, the white pine becomes more straggling, owing to fire having passed over the ground. Along the shores of Sturgeon Lake, patches of it are still visible, but towards the middle of the lake, pitch pine predominates. Turning up Pembina River, red pine of good quality is apparently plentiful; and along the route to the Kawawigomot reserve, red and pitch pine, with some white pine interspersed, are the principal varieties. The lower part of Sturgeon Lake, and the Maligne River, are chiefly timbered with red and pitch pine, spruce and birch, with poplar and tamarac along the shores. The timber on the shores of Lac la Croix, Loon, and Nameukan Lakes, is of the same character as the last described. Along the eastern shore of Rainy Lake, and up River la Seine to Sturgeon Falls, white and red pine of inferior quality, mixed with birch, spruce and poplar continues to predominate.

Geological Features.

The formation of the rocks along Lac des Milles Lacs is of the Laurentian order; the banded gneiss that presents itself having a strike in a north-easterly direction, and dipping to the north-west at an angle of 70 degrees. My course being in a south-westerly direction, and therefore along the strike, there was no perceptible change at any of the portages that were crossed. On the Kawawigamot Reserve, the gneiss gave place to a fine-grained micaceous slate, with occasional blotches of quartz and felspar. A mining location has been surveyed in the vicinity of the reserve, and the discoverer claims that it contains gold. I have been informed that belts of the Huronian formation prevailed on each side of the route which I followed; and that at Shebandowan Lake on the east, and Partridge Lake on the west, gold has been found and locations surveyed, but mining operations have hitherto been retarded owing to the remoteness of the mines and to other difficulties that have to be encountered. On Lac la Croix a semi-crystalline micaceous slate makes its appearance, having a strike to the S.S.W. and a dip to the N.N.E. Within five miles of Loon Portage granite appeared and continued to within ten miles of Rainy Lake. For the next thirty miles there was banded gneiss having a strike to the north-east and a dip to the north-west, varying from 45 to 70 degrees. Near the Narrows of Rainy Lake appeared a belt of Huronian formation some eight or ten miles wide, composed of talcasse, chloritic, siliceous and greenstone slates, having a strike to the north-east and a dip to the north-west. This formation continued along the Seine River to the Indian reserve.

THE AGENCY OF MR. PITHER.

After visiting and inspecting the reserves of Naitameecomickiskung, Mickiseese, and Gobah, I proceeded to the Agency, and I arrived there on the 24th June, but

finding that the Agent had gone to Winnipeg, I went to Fort Francis, where nearly all the chiefs and councillors, with about 300 of their people from every part of the district were assembled, to obtain further information relative to the Rainy Lake bands. It is the habit of these Indians to meet annually, when they remain for five or six weeks, partly to receive their annuities and partly to celebrate their various pagan ceremonies and traditional war dances. Gambling is also largely indulged in at these gatherings where mostly all the money received from the Government is squandered, and much valuable time is lost when the cultivation of their gardens should be attended to. On the following days I succeeded in having an interview with the chiefs, but was interrupted in the beginning of my investigation by a dog feast. This grand ceremony was performed in an oblong space, called the great medicine tent, which was surrounded by a frame-work of saplings interwoven with branches, open to the view of all, and occupied the greater portion of the day. From this rude pavilion hung pieces of cotten print, blankets and other articles which had been presented, as offerings, to the Gitche Manito by devotees to secure health and success in hunting, and which were afterwards distributed among the medicine men by parties appointed for the purpose. In the centre of the enclosed space, stripped of its bark and embellished with red paint, was an upright post of wood about four feet in height and three inches in diameter, around which were a number of small birch-bark baskets containing offerings of bread, tobacco, &c., to the Great Spirit. Seated within the enclosure were a number of men and women all of whom were connected with the quasi-sacerdotal order. The performance of diverse magic spells and mystic rites occupied nearly the whole day. In the afternoon they feasted on the dogs prepared in honor of the occasion, and in the evening partook of a mess of porridge, but previous to taking the latter meal several of the celebrants seated themselves around the Manito post and, after some muttered invocation, proceeded to eat little cakes of unleavened bread which had formed a part of the sacred offerings. At the conclusion of these festivities I was enabled to finish my enquiries of the Rainy Lake Indians.

Nickickooseminicon Reserve.

The few places adapted for farming on this reserve, lie along the banks of several small streams, where the soil is mostly composed of coarse sand, with a light covering of vegetable mould. The rest is rocky, and timbered with spruce, red pine, and a scattering of white pine, with poplar on the low-lying ground.

The chief and councillors acknowledged having received all the implements to which they were entitled, but greatly desired to have twelve more axes, and twelve grub-hoes, to aid in preparing and cultivating their land. They stated they were ready to receive the balance of their cattle.

Stangacoming, Rainy Lake Reserves.

The soil of this reserve is of a sandy nature, and only a small extent suitable for cultivation.

The chief Gobah wishes to obtain the balance of the implements to which the band is entitled, together with several articles claimed to have been omitted from the chest of tools received. He stated that several of the cattle died last winter, owing to scarcity of hay.

Rainy Lake (Mickiseese) Reserve.

The soil of this reserve, composing the limited portion fit for tillage, is generally of a sandy character.

An urgent desire was expressed for seven axes, seven scythes, seven spades, nine grub-hoes, and one grindstone, and also for several articles represented to have been missing from their chest of tools.

The chief complained that the agent had sold \$100 worth of hay from the reserve, and never accounted for it. I afterwards, on enquiry of Mr. Indian Agent Pither, concerning the matter, was informed that he had forwarded the amount in question, by cheque on the Ontario Bank, Winnipeg, to Mr. Acting-Superintendent Provencher.

The chief's daughter, a widow, returned to her father, and received annuities for herself and her three children at last payment. Her husband was an American Indian. The woman's status was not necessarily impaired by such marriage, but according to my interpretation of the Indian Act, her children are not entitled to annuities from the Crown.

Naicatchewinan (Washesconce) Reserve.

On this reserve, in low-lying places, there is some rich vegetable mould, having a mixture of clay and sand for a subsoil, but the general character of this reserve, as well as the others on Rainy Lake, is rocky and unfit for extensive farming.

This band stated that six axes, eight hoes, one cross-cut saw, and four scythes, as well as a few carpenter's tools, were required.

Wabigon and Eagle Lakes Reserves.

Having procured a guide to this reserve, I left Fort Francis on the 27th, and reached Wabigon Lake on the 30th. Next day, finding that the band moved from this reserve, I made a careful examination of it, and then proceeded to discover the whereabouts of the chief and his people. At length I found them on an island, some 20 miles away, where they had gone for the purpose of canoe-building. This band is divided into two sections, the main body being located on Lake Wabigon, while the smaller portion is settled at Eagle Lake. The soil at the former locality is of a sandy nature, with white clay subsoil.

All the young men are working occasionally on the Canadian Pacific Railway, but complaint was made that their employers frequently cheated them out of their wages.

Other sources of income are the sale of fish along the line, and the gathering of wild rice.

Further complaints were made that, notwithstanding their remonstrances, white men took their canoes and timber from their reserves.

I was asked whether Natakamekook, a woman born on the reserve, a member of the band, and married to Menawekesequeuing, an American Indian who had lived among them for the past nine years, should not be entitled to receive annuity. It appeared that she had been paid in 1874 but not since. I told them that according to the Indian Act she was entitled to payment. Afterwards I brought the matter before the attention of the Agent, who said his practice was to exclude from payment all women belonging to the bands in his Agency who married American Indians, because women who married these Indians became possessed of all the privileges pertaining to them, and that the additions in the one case counterbalanced the exclusions in the other. I showed him where he allowed himself to be mistaken, by quoting the 13th clause of the Indian Act, wherein it is provided that "any Indian woman marrying a non-treaty Indian while becoming a member of the irregular band of which her husband is a member she shall be entitled to share equally with the members of the band of which she was formerly a member in the distribution of their moneys." This band ask for 28 grub hoes, 13 axes, and 12 scythes.

On the 2nd of July I crossed the Eagle Lake Portage, a distance of seven miles, and visited that section of the band. The soil on this portion of the reserve is a mixture of clay and sand with considerable vegetable compost, very mellow and well adapted for potatoes, which are produced in abundance.

The band urgently requests, owing to encroachments of outsiders, that the reserve be surveyed as soon as possible, and also that their cattle be delivered on the

reserve this winter promising that a stable and an ample supply of hay would be in readiness. There is now at the Agency a yoke of oxen requisitioned by the Agent, for this band, and delivered to him two years ago. A material saving may be effected by giving this yoke to some other band in proximity to the Agency entitled to them, as cattle can be most conveniently transported to this reserve from Prince Arthur's Landing by rail, or from Winnipeg by rail and ice.

Lac Seul, Trout and Sturgeon Lakes Reserve.

I found considerable difficulty in procuring guides who were acquainted with the route to this reserve, and those who did know the way were deterred by the long and tedious portages to be crossed. At length, however, I obtained the services of experienced voyageurs, and proceeded on my journey, reaching Lac Seul on the 5th of July. After making an exhaustive examination of the upper section of the reserve, I pursued my course to the Hudson Bay Company's post, visiting the gardens of the middle section along the way. Here I met the chief, David Cromartie and his councillors, when all matters with regard to the bands were inquired into and discussed. Subsequently I visited the clearings on the lower section. Remote as this reserve is from civilizing influences, it shows, by its extensively cultivated fields, an industry worthy of example to others situated in more favorable localities. The soil in general is well suited for cultivation, being composed of white clay in some places and in others coarse sand covered with decayed vegetable matter. The band, formerly scattered about Lac Seul, Trout and Sturgeon Lakes, has now nearly all settled on Lac Seul. Trout Lake has been entirely abandoned, and only few are remaining at Sturgeon Lake. I visited a very superior and capacious root-cellar excavated in a favorable locality, for the convenience of the band, the interior of which being substantially timbered and partitioned, and admirably designed for the storage of potatoes and protecting them from frost.

The implements asked for are 10 spades, 8 scythes, 25 hoes, 17 axes, 8 hay rakes, 8 garden rakes, 3 ploughs and 3 harrows. With the exception of one ox all the cattle received died from starvation. They wish to obtain a yoke of oxen instead of the two cows still due them, and are prepared for their reception with stabling and hay.

This is the only band within the Agency that has erected a school-house, which is a model of its kind, being neatly and comfortably walled, roofed and floored, but most inconveniently situated for the accommodation of the Indians, being situated four or five miles from their nearest dwellings. The Agent has made arrangements with the Hudson Bay Company's officer at that place to complete it for \$100, and the Indians request that a teacher be sent them this winter, as the building will then be ready, and also that their reserve be surveyed at an early day.

Mattawan and English River Reserve.

After encountering a succession of contrary winds, I reached this reserve, or rather that portion of it on which the chief resides, at the confluence of the English and Mattawan Rivers, on the 9th of July. Chief Sacketcheeway was at Rat Portage at the time of my visit, but one of his councillors was at home and able to answer all enquiries. Next day I visited the gardens belonging to this section, and found them situated on an island in Shoal Lake, up the Mattawan River, about ten miles. The soil is of a sandy nature. There are two other sections, one being located thirty five miles down the English River, at Assuhascusewecan, and the other on Lake Wabaska. Their farming is mostly limited to the cultivation of potatoes which are very carefully attended to.

They complained that they received no seed of any description this year, and request that a supply of potatoes, barley and corn, be sent them next spring for that purpose. They ask for 10 axes, 10 grub hoes, and 10 scythes, as well as the two cows still due them, saying that they would have plenty of hay and good stables ready this winter for them.

The chief is in no hurry for a school, but the English River portion of his band are desirous of having one.

Returning by way of Wabaska Lake and the Wabigon River, I reached Wabigon Lake on the 13th of July, and after another interview with the Indians there, resumed my journey, making a detour on my way back to the Naicacheewinan Reserve, and again reached Coutecheching on the evening of the 17th. The Agent had returned from Winnipeg and made payments to the several bands, on the preceding day. Next morning I called upon him and made a thorough inspection of his office.

The general business of the Agency is transacted satisfactorily, with the exceptions of some errors in the payments, which are attended to in other places, and the manner in which some thirty annuitants are designated on the pay sheets without entering their names; for example, "1st son, 2nd son, 1st nephew, 2nd nephew, daughter; son's daughter, son's family, sister, mother and widow" are written instead of their proper names which leads to confusion and makes irregularities difficult to discover.

Quite as many Indians now camped around Fort Francis as when I left for Lac Seul, and I learned that they remained there during my absence. I also learned that four whiskey dealers from the Canadian side, had established themselves on the American side of the rivers, and were doing their utmost to sell liquor to the Indians. I am able to state with much pleasure, however, that the designs of these unprincipled liquor vendors were almost entirely frustrated by the active measures adopted by Mr. Lyon, Stipendiary Magistrate from Rat Portage, several of the citizens and chiefs of the different bands, so that with but few exceptions the drinking was confined to a small number of half-breds. The people of Fort Francis are apprehensive of the serious consequences which may ensue unless stringent measures are adopted to prevent this nefarious traffic. The following is a copy of a letter from them addressed to me on the subject:

FORT FRANCIS, 19th July, 1881.

E. McCOLL, Esq.,
Inspector of Indian Agencies,

DEAR SIR,—We, the people of Fort Francis, cannot but express the pleasure we feel in receiving a call from you at this critical juncture, affording us an opportunity of expressing our desires and representing our grievances. You are aware that at this point Canada is separated from the United States by Rainy River, and that a number of lawless persons, the greater number of whom have fled from justice, and have located themselves on the American side of the river, having a large quantity of intoxicating liquors in their possession, brought there for the purpose of barter and sale to the Canadian Indians during the time of their annuity payments. Had not stringent measures been taken to prevent the introduction and sale of intoxicants to the Indians at a time when they had money to purchase the consequences might have been serious. A number of the residents at this place organized themselves into a police force, with the assistance of the stipendiary magistrate, and called in the assistance of a number of Indians and by this force, the shore of the river at Fort Francis was guarded against the intrusions of those worthless and abandoned wretches who make a living in defiance of law, and in the destruction of their fellow-creatures. Those who were employed as constables discharged their duty faithfully, and the dreaded evil was averted. We sincerely trust and hope that before another year the Government of Canada may be pleased to make some provision to protect their subjects in this remote locality, as at present we cannot say that we feel secure, owing in a large measure to the unsettled state of the country, mainly caused by the delay in settling the question of the boundary of Ontario. And it is most desirable that correspondence be opened with the United States authorities with a view to having

an officer placed by them on their side of the frontier to prevent lawless aggressions, otherwise consequences of a serious nature may arise.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) J. STEELE FOWLER,

In behalf of the citizens of Fort Francis.

I called a council of the Rainy River chiefs and councillors, Mr. Indian Agent Pither being present, and elicited from them the information desired. This I was afterwards able to supplement by visiting and inspecting the several reserves on my way down the river. It may be as well to state here that the implements asked for are, in nearly all cases, in excess of what they are entitled to, but their requests were so importunate that I consented to submit them to the Department.

Little Forks Reserve.

The soil on this reserve is sandy with clay sub-soil. Two families belonging to this band cultivated ten acres with no other implements than wooden hoes and a broken iron one. The chief asked for the use of his band, 20 axes, 15 grub-hoes, and 1 grindstone.

A mission school is established here.

Manito (Kecteheckuikaka) Reserve.

On this reserve the soil is rich loam with clay sub-soil. The implements asked for were 20 axes and 12 grub-hoes.

Manito Rapids (Maskeekeeminie) Reserve.

The soil of this reserve is of the richest loam. One family belonging to the band, but located outside of the reserve, felt disturbed by the threats of white settlers to deprive them of their holding, but I assured them that the Government would allow no interference with locations occupied by Indians before treaty was made with them.

The implements asked for were 20 axes and 12 grub-hoes. They want the balance of their cattle, having only received one cow and two oxen, and would like to have another ox instead of the bull to which they are entitled.

Long Sault (Neshotoy) Reserve.

The chief stated that a quantity of their corn and wheat had been destroyed last year by their cattle, and they were only able to plant twenty bushels of potatoes this year, owing to scarcity of seed.

Shnaweeconche's son died before payment, but, notwithstanding, his annuity was paid to his father, contrary to the regulations of the Department.

The implements asked for were 28 axes and 15 grub-hoes.

Long Sault (Mawintospenessi) Reserve.

The soil of this reserve is of the richest loam.

A mission school is conducted under the auspices of the Episcopalians, but is very indifferently attended.

The implements asked for were 35 axes and 15 grub-hoes.

Hungry Hall (Kaibaicabowectung) Reserve.

The soil is very rich, and well suited for farming except where flooded from the river and the lake.

The implements asked for were 20 axes and 10 grub-hoes.

Hungry Hall (Miskokisick) Reserve.

The most of the land cultivated by this band is on the American side of the river, where the greater portion of the Indians reside. The soil of the reserve is very fertile and admirably adapted for stock raising, on account of the abundance of hay available.

One of the councillors (Chinquanaquot) drew for himself and six of a family in 1880 and 1881, whereas he had only five. When the attention of the Agent was called to this imposition, he said that he would correct the mistake before sending in the pay-sheets which will be noticed, on reference to the same was done.

The implements asked were 18 axes and 10 grub-hoes.

The land along Rainy River is of exceptional value for purposes of cultivation, and many white settlers have already located upon it. The Indian reserves along its course are the most valuable in this Agency, but the physical appearance of the district northward from Coutcheeching corresponds closely with that which has been previously described, until the height of land is passed which divides the waters flowing south from those flowing north, where the country is rocky and sterile. Afterwards there is a marked improvement, which begins to be apparent before Wabigon Lake is reached, the land increasing in agricultural value all the way to Lac Seul and its affluent, English River.

There is a decided advancement among the northern bands, in buildings and agriculture. The bands on Rainy Lake expressed their willingness to have schools, but have not made the first effort towards erecting school-houses. They, together with those along Rainy River, appeared to be much more concerned in maintaining that it was the duty of the Government, and not of the Indians, according to the terms of the treaty, to build and complete the school-houses. In proof of this interpretation, they mentioned that they understood school-houses had been erected and furnished by the Government for the Indians elsewhere, and referred to the one at St. Peter's, a drawing of which, taken by Chief Mawintoopesse during his visit to that reserve, was exhibited to me. I endeavored to disabuse their minds with regard to the false impression they had formed relative to the conditions of the treaty, but at the last meeting I had with the chiefs, at Fort Francis, Chief Mawintoopennesse, acting as spokesman for the rest, reiterated what had been said regarding the provisions of the treaty. They all agreed with him that upon this, and no other, understanding they would be willing to have schools. They objected to mission schools, as they did not wish their children to be taught Christianity. Mr. Indian Agent Pither mentioned that the Indians refused to accept the pasteboard tickets which had been issued by the Department for the purpose of being used at the annual payments. The reason given for this refusal was, that the Agent informed them unless the cards were preserved their annuities would be forfeited.

Timber.

The character of the timber showed little change after leaving Rivière la Siene. On the Nickickaseminicon Reserve are spruce, birch and red pine, interspersed with a limited amount of white pine, poplar being confined to the low-lying ground. Gobah and Mickiseese Reserve on Rainy Lake, and thence northward to Washesconee's Reserve, have the same prevailing varieties, which only in few places appeared to be of much commercial value. Little change was apparent northward until Manito River was reached, where an improvement was manifest, red pine becoming predominant, with a small proportion of white pine. The red pine was the finest I noticed along my route, while the white pine was of a fair quality. After passing into Manito Lake, all the country that was visible appeared to be covered with the same varieties, but there was soon a marked deterioration in the quality. Pine continued to be prevalent with birch, spruce and poplar intermixed to some extent, and the same general characteristics prevailed, except where, within recent years, fires had destroyed much of the timber, until the height of land was passed.

and the Wabigon Lake district reached, where poplar began to be abundant, indicating the improved nature of the soil. Spruce, birch, poplar and pitch pine are the prevailing varieties in the Wabigon and Eagle Lake Reserve. Farther northward the timber was principally poplar, with tamarac in the swamps, and birch, spruce and several varieties of inferior pine in higher localities. These distinguishing features characterize the Lac Seul and Mattawan Reserves, as well as their surrounding districts.

The timber along Rainy River consists of poplar, spruce, balsam, oak and elm, sufficient for the purposes of the reserves, but of little commercial value, except at the upper end of Kaibacobowetung's reserve, where are several patches of superior red pine.

Geological Features.

Along the western portion of Rainy Lake I saw nothing but granite and gneiss, having a north-easterly strike; but going north, along Manito River and Lake, a broad belt of Huronian formation presents itself, composed of greenish and greyish strata, having a slaty structure, and consisting of chloritic, argillaceous, tufaceous, silicious and diaritic slates, with inter-stratified beds of massive diorite. At first the strike was 10 degrees north, but gradually turned northward to north-east, the dip changing from 70 degrees north-west to vertical, and back to 70 degrees south-west. These rocks continued to Wabigon and Eagle Lakes, and it is claimed that gold has been discovered in the district. In Eagle Lake a change takes place, and the eruptive granite makes its appearance. This change becomes even more conspicuous on Lac Seul, where the granitic formation largely predominates, but occasionally the chloritic, said to be of a metalliferous character, appears.

THE AGENCY OF MR. MCPHERSON.

After finishing my inspection of Mr. Pither's lands, I crossed the United States boundary, opposite Hungry Hall, to make enquiries regarding some Indians who have their homes and gardens there, but receive annuities in Canada. I learned that a number of the members of Pawawassin's band, North-West Angle, were living there. The following was elicited from those Indians, and compared with the remarks on the pay-sheets:—Kakiskaipeness, councillor, states that he formerly drew payment for nine of a family, but one member withdrew from treaty two years ago in order to maintain their holdings in the United States, whereas the pay-sheets show that he still draws for nine; Wabanaquebe states that he only draws payments for seven of a family now, he himself having withdrawn from treaty this year for the purpose mentioned in the preceding case, whereas the pay-sheets show that his boy, and not himself, withdrew; Kakickit, councillor, draws payment for five of a family; Peenascewit only draws payment for five of a family, having himself withdrawn from treaty this year, for the same reason as those above given; Nahoopeetung draws payment for a family of three; Maysheekeash's widow stated that they withdrew from treaty two years ago, whereas the pay-sheets show they are still receiving their annuities; and Wametekosh stated he also withdrew from treaty two years ago for the reasons already set forth in the other cases referred to. I desire to call the attention of the Department to the foregoing, as well as to the fact of their planting and cultivating gardens in the United States with the potatoes and implements given them by Canada, while their possessions in this country are neglected.

Buffalo Bay, Lake of the Woods Reserve.

Leaving the mouth of Rainy River on the 22nd of July, I pressed on with the design of inspecting the different reserves on Lake of the Woods, but a fierce gale of wind compelled me to take shelter in a bay on the Minnesota coast for forty-eight hours, and I did not reach Buffalo Bay until the 25th, when I visited the location on the War-path River, Minnesota, occupied by Ayashawash's band, and found none at

home. Next morning I inspected their reserve on this side of the boundary. There was only one house on it, and but a couple of acres under crop. The soil is gravelly lime, mixed with sand and clay, and the arable land is confined to a narrow strip along the lake. Upon my arrival I met Mr. Vaughan, who was about commencing the survey of the reserve. I also met the chief returning from the payment of annuities at Assabaskashing, and he asked, for the use of his people, six axes and six grub-hoes. He stated that several of his band withdrew from treaty in order to retain their American holdings, but that he, himself, and the rest of the band intended soon to settle permanently on their reserve in Canada.

Big Island, Lake of the Woods Reserve.

This reserve was inspected on the 26th. The soil is very fertile, being composed of alluvial and vegetable deposit of considerable depth. The gardens were the largest and best cultivated yet visited. The implements asked for were twelve axes and 12 grub-hoes.

Pushing onward, and visiting the different reserves along the way, I arrived at Assabaskashing on the 27th, inspected the office and the store-house, and found everything satisfactory with the exception of the cases regarding the payment of annuities to Indians living in the United States, already alluded to. As nearly all the Indians of Lake of the Woods were assembled at Rat Portage to meet the Governor-General, I resolved to proceed there without delay, in order to meet them before their dispersal. I arrived at Rat Portage on the 28th, but His Excellency did not reach there until the evening of the following day, and it was impossible in the interval to do any business with the Indians, therefore I took passage by tug to Whitefish Bay, returning on the 29th. On the 30th, after the departure of His Excellency, I collected all the chiefs and councillors together and conducted my enquiries, Mr. Indian Agent McPherson being also present. Chief Pawawassin, speaking for all the Indians of Lake of the Woods, said that he knew teaching was a great and good thing whereby knowledge was acquired, but that the conditions of the treaty had not been carried out by the Government in this respect, as schools were promised wherever they desired them, but now they are informed that they cannot have them unless the school-houses are erected by themselves, which they are unable to do owing to their poverty. Another serious difficulty to the introduction of schools among them is, many of them are not yet settled on the reserves. For these reasons they are not quite prepared for schools now, but he hoped the time would come when the children of the Indians would be taught like others, and enjoy the same advantages. They objected to mission schools being established on their reserves, as they did not wish their children influenced to forsake the religion of their fathers. The Indians stated that the severity of the frost last winter destroyed much of their potatoes, and considerable suffering followed, which had been partially alleviated by assistance received at the Agency from supplies in store for aged and infirm Indians, and from mouldy seed-grain which had been lying for years in the storehouse; and that in consequence of the flooded state of the reserves last year, they were unable to procure a sufficient quantity of hay to winter their cattle, and therefore many of them perished from starvation. An account of Hector McDonald, of Rat Portage, amounting to \$115.62, against the chief of Big Island band, for about four tons of hay taken from Birch Island, was handed me. The chief frankly acknowledged that about two tons were appropriated by his people to keep their cattle from starving, and that he offered to replace the hay this year, but nothing but money would be accepted, and this he was unable to give. Mr. Indian Agent McPherson informed me that he also was handed an account for this alleged offence by the same party, amounting only to \$50.

The following implements were asked by the respective bands mentioned, viz.: North-West Angle (Pawawassin), twelve axes and twelve grub hoes; North-West Angle (Conducumicowininic), six axes and six grub-hoes; North-West Angle (Nootinaguaham), five axes and five grub-hoes; Whitefish Bay, nine axes and nine grub-hoes; Assabaska (Naitumeequom), fourteen axes and fourteen grub-hoes.

Assabaska (Kataitabooheoot), five axes and five grub-hoes; Shoal Lake (Sheesheengence), six axes and six grub-hoes; Shoal Lake (Shawineepeness), eight axes and eight grub-hoes; and Rat Portage, twenty-four axes and twenty-four grub-hoes. Upon consulting the Agent as to what implements were still due these bands, he said he was unable to obtain a list of the number of articles given them before his appointment, and as no correct record was kept at the Indian Office in Winnipeg until 1877, it is impossible to ascertain the exact number supplied.

Islington Reserve.

I left Rat Portage on the 1st of August, and arrived at this reserve on the following day. This band possesses the most extensively cultivated clearing, and is further advanced in civilization than any yet visited. The soil is loam with clay subsoil. The school is held in the Episcopal Mission Chapel and is the only one on the Agency. The teacher, Mr. Richardson, was away for his vacation, and I was unable to examine the school. Since the beginning of the year whiskey was twice brought on the reserve. The Agent had two of the scoundrels arrested and confined in the lockup at Rat Portage, from which they managed to escape in about a week. At the latter place no effort was apparently made to put a stop to the traffic although it was freely dealt out to the Indians after the payment of their annuities; but at Assabaskashing during the payments the vigilance of the detectives employed prevented any infraction of the law in this respect. Owing to the extreme scarcity of hay, notwithstanding the assistance given by the Government, this band lost twelve head of cattle from starvation during last winter. The following implements were asked for: 24 axes and 24 grub-hoes. The reserves throughout this Agency are principally of a rocky character, but the limited quantity of soil on them is very productive and well adapted for the cultivation especially of corn and potatoes.

Timber.

There is excellent timber on several of these reserves, but generally it is only sufficient for the requirements of the reserves and of little marketable value. A number of complaints were made that certain parties trespassed on the reserves by cutting and removing large quantities of timber therefrom. Macaulay, a lumber dealer in Winnipeg, took upwards of 800,000 feet from Whitefish Bay Reserve, and about sixty-eight trees from Mustumeequam's Reserve at Turtle Portage; and John Mather, lumber dealer, at Rat Portage, took a large quantity of red and white pine, from that portion of Pagoonakieskick Reserve, about seven miles south-east of Rat Portage. The Agent informed me that, in January last, he endeavored to put a stop to these trespasses, but that notwithstanding their having been forbidden they persisted in robbing the reserves of the most valuable timber.

Geological Features.

The only exposures of rock along the Rainy River were at the Manito and Long Sault Rapids, where a coarse granite trap made its appearance, having an easterly strike by 10 degrees north and dip 80 degrees north. The southern part of Lake of the Woods is low and flat, and the rock formation does not appear for some miles north of the boundary line. I saw fine specimens of lignite coal which had been found on the shores of Buffalo Bay and vicinity. The Huronian series occupies the northern portion of the lake, such as the dioritic, chloritic, talcose, siliceous and fine-ground micaceous slates, interstratified with beds of massive dioritic and an occasional bed of ferruginous quartz. The strike is generally in a north-easterly direction. Gold has been discovered in a number of veins in the vicinity of Rat Portage, but the veins are all segregated and very irregular. In the *Progress* newspaper office there were to be seen fine specimens of free gold from the different locations. The Winnipeg River, throughout its whole length, runs through Laurentian gneiss and granite.

THE AGENCY OF MR. KENT.

Fort Alexander Reserve.

I arrived at this reserve on the 6th of August. The improvements on the reserve were very marked, compared with last year, both in respect to the enlargement of clearings and to the amount of acreage under crop. The two schools under the auspices of the Episcopal and the Roman Catholic Churches are supported by the Government. I was unable to examine the former, for the teacher, Mr. Anderson, was absent taking his holidays, but I was informed the attendance of pupils was very irregular. Mr. Tabouret, the teacher of the latter, had resigned, owing to the inadequacy of the salary received, the appropriation of \$300 being divided between the two schools. Fathers Dupont and Madore informed me that they intended to re-open it on the 1st of September. Mr. Indian Agent Joseph Kent complained that subsequent to the survey of the reserve the Hudson Bay Company had surveyors run a line behind their post there, cutting away one-half of the lots of the Indians settled for two miles westward along the river. He stated that some vaccine had been left with him for the purpose of vaccinating the Indians in his Agency, but that he was afraid to use it, as some of the children were affected with various constitutional diseases, and, therefore, that he considered it imprudent to use matter from them. For this reason he considered that it would be advisable to employ a medical man. He asked that the following implements be supplied to the band, viz.: 24 axes, 36 grub hoes, 22 scythes, 2 ploughs and 2 sets of harrows.

Black River Reserve.

There is no school house on this reserve, but Mrs. Hope occasionally teaches a few children who collect either in her house or in her wigwam. There is a slight improvement noticeable in the cultivation of the gardens on this reserve. The Indians ask for 7 hoes, 2 spades, 4 scythes, 2 ploughs and 1 harrow.

There was a gradual improvement in the character of the land along the Winnipeg River for about fifty miles before reaching its mouth. Between Les Sept Portages and Bonnet Lake the soil becomes of a really superior character, being composed of a rich loam with white clay and decomposed limestone subsoil. White settlers have taken up a number of locations from the vicinity of Pine Portage downward to the reserve. At Pine Portage there is a saw mill and at the lower part of the reserve another, both of which afford considerable employment to members of the band.

Timber.

The timber which had been mostly pitch pine along a considerable portion of the river, and of an inferior quality, was gradually supplanted by poplar as the soil improved. The timber was of small dimensions and of little commercial value.

THE AGENCY OF MR. MUCKLE.

Broken Head River Reserve.

I arrived at this reserve on the 8th but could merely inspect the gardens, as all the Indians except a few women and children had gone to St. Peter's expecting to see the Governor-General, whom they were informed was to visit that reserve. After examining the different patches under cultivation, and finding but little improvement within the last year, I resumed my journey and reached St. Peter's in the evening of the same day. Next morning according to appointment I met the Broken Head and the St. Peter's Bands in the school house. The Chief and Councillors of the former stated that a number of those living near the lake intended to remove up the river where the land is higher, as their crops had been destroyed this year on account of being flooded.

There is an Episcopal Mission school established on the reserve, but the heathen portion of the band do not send their children to it as they have an aversion to religious instruction. The implements asked for were 18 axes, 18 grub hoes and 6 scythes. I discovered grave irregularities and fraudulent transactions in connection with the payment of annuities to certain members of this band.

The following disclosures were elicited in my investigations: Charles Chief, a creditable Indian, informed me that one of the wives of Pashangee, Councillor, under an assumed name received \$30 annuity, whereas Pashangee himself afterwards drew for his family including the wife referred to. When Pashangee was called upon to explain he was missing. The Chief stated that he did not know anything concerning the alleged fraud, but he was aware Pashangee had two wives and five children, whereas according to the pay-sheet he received payment for ten. William Henry Prince also stated that this woman, under the name of Mis-koo-koo-na-yok, drew payment for eight of a family last year, having previously received payment with her husband. A reference to this pay-sheet corroborates this statement. Charles Chief further stated that Ashpanapenais' wife, after having been paid with her husband, drew payment for herself and two of her children. He could not remember the name she called herself, but knew she was paid in the same manner the year before.

Kahkokayouerin received payment for three of a family, viz., himself, wife and son, whereas he is an unmarried man. George, son of Penaimwanaguat, is receiving his annuity with his father, and for the last three years is also drawing it in his own name. Atzsisseekeekeywaskung, councillor, draws for a widowed daughter and two children living at Red Lake, in the United States, where she had gone before the date of treaty and has been residing there ever since, and consequently not entitled to annuity, according to the 11th section of the Indian Act. Meehakequau, councillor, was accused of receiving payment for a larger family than he had, but he denied this, stating that he only received annuity for six, whereas the pay-sheets show that he was paid for a family of twelve. Shagoun, or Sheshequis, a single man, being in jail during the payments and not entitled to his annuity, according to the 82nd section of the Indian Act, was personated by his brother (Nahahqeesequip) and paid for a family of four. The wife of the latter, representing she was a widow with three children, also fraudulently obtained the sum of \$20. Mahkoykoneloik, representing herself to be a widow with three children, drew annuity for four, whereas her husband is living and drew payments for the whole family, thus defrauding the Government of \$225.

St. Peter's Reserve.

A gradual improvement in agriculture was manifested. Statute labor was performed this year, and the roads are in a better condition than formerly. A number of cattle died from starvation last winter owing to the hay being destroyed by floods. The Indians complained of the encroachments of white settlers upon their possessions. They also complained that the amount of drunkenness at the payment of annuities last summer was unprecedented; that one of the constables employed was intoxicated, having drunk one quart bottle full of liquor himself, and that no effort appeared to have been made to prosecute offenders. At Selkirk during last summer the dissipation of the Indians was most deplorable, for the demoralizing effects of intoxicating liquors left the semblance of humanity scarcely discernible.

Rev. Mr. Cochrane, teacher of the lower school, is a most efficient instructor, and has unquestionably the best school in the Superintendency. He complains of the imperfect and incomplete manner in which the schoolhouse was furnished with desks, seats and other necessities.

This reserve is rapidly being denuded of its most valuable timber by the Indians for the purposes of traffic. The widow of Francis Rose was paid annuity for her deceased husband, who died in the previous May. John Sinclair (No. 1), formerly a member of this band, but now belonging to the Island bands, and living at

Jack Head, Lake Winnipeg, is represented on the pay-sheets as drawing annuity for himself and family here since 1871, whereas he is also represented as receiving annuity at Jack Head since 1878, with the exception of last year, when he was refused payment by the agent.

THE AGENCY OF MR. MACKAY.

I went to Winnipeg on the 11th of August, where I remained until the morning of the 16th getting supplies for my northern trip, attending to official correspondence and other duties which had accumulated during my absence. In order to expedite my inspection of the remaining Agencies, as the season was advancing, I took passage per steamer "Colville" from Selkirk to Grand Rapids. Arriving there on the 19th, and finding the Agent absent paying annuities, I inspected the

Grand Rapids Reserve.

Scarcely any progress in farming is noticeable on this reserve. The Indians have an apparent aversion to agricultural pursuits. Many of them are employed on boats and steamers during the summer, while others depend principally upon the abundance of fish available for their subsistence.

Wm. Chief, formerly a member of the St. Peter's Band, residing and receiving annuity here for himself and family since 1877, states that he requested, in that year, Chief Henry Prince to discontinue drawing his annuity at the former place, whereas it appears that his annuity was not only drawn, but also for a larger family than he has, by either Chief Henry Prince or by his son Wm. Henry up to this year.

The Indians of this band complained that the Agent refused to pay their annuities on the reserve as formerly, but compelled them to go about four miles across the portage to his Agency.

The chief and other Indians also complained that Abraham Scott, a member of the band, at the request of the Agent, cut enough poplar timber on the reserve to make 100 planks. The Agent admits that he agreed to purchase the above quantity of lumber from Scott on condition that the band would be agreeable, but being informed that some of the Indians objected he refused to take it. The Mission School diligently conducted for several years by Mr. Badger, was temporarily closed, owing to the teacher having gone to college.

This band asks for twenty-four axes and twenty-four grub hoes.

Moose Lake Reserve.

I arrived at the Chimawawin portion of this reserve on the 25th, but all the Indians were off to Moose Lake except a couple of families.

A school was asked for by this section of the band, but there is no schoolhouse yet erected on the reserve, nor is there any immediate prospect of a sufficient number of Indians permanently settling on it to justify the granting of their request. An Episcopal Mission School was opened last May, but the teacher's qualification is very limited, and only teaches Cree in syllabic characters.

They also ask that their reserve be surveyed in order that they can protect their timber lands from trespass.

They were in a starving condition last winter, owing to the extreme scarcity of fish and muskrats, upon which they chiefly depend for their living. They went to the Agency for relief, but were informed that the supply of provisions in store was nearly exhausted, and only received a trifling quantity to bring them home. Were it not for the timely assistance rendered by the Hudson's Bay Company the consequences might have been deplorable. It is impossible to make much advancement in agriculture on this reserve or any other in the district on account of the limited quantity of land available for cultivation, and of its unsuitableness for that purpose, nearly the whole country being flooded with water.

I arrived at Moose Lake on the 26th, and had an interview with the Indians the same day. They informed me that they never experienced such destitution as last winter, but that the gratuities given them by the Hudson's Bay Company prevented actual want, and enabled them to get along without assistance from the Agency. The water was so high last year that they were not able to secure hay for their cattle, and were obliged to feed them during the winter on bulrushes and hay obtained on the ice. One cow was killed by order of the chief, and another died from an injury received.

The number of implements asked for are as follows, viz. :—Seventeen grub-hoes, nine axes, two grooving picks, and one pit saw.

The Pas Reserve.

The extreme suffering from destitution prevailing last winter, especially at Pas Mountain and Birch River, caused by the unusual scarcity of fish and muskrats, and the injury to crops by summer frosts, was so very great that the Indians were reduced to skeletons. In their extremity they applied to the Hudson's Bay Company, as well as to the Agent for provisions, receiving from the former limited quantities at a time as the urgency of cases demanded, and from the latter 592 pounds of flour, 420 pounds of pork, and fourteen pounds of tea. If this assistance had not been promptly given starvation would have been inevitable.

The school is conducted by Miss Budd, who commenced teaching on the 13th of July last, but was closed for vacation during my visit to the reserve. The teacher represented that she was nearly destitute of school material, and requested that a supply be sent her at the earliest possible date.

The Pas Mountain and Birch River Indians are desirous of having their children educated. Last winter an Episcopal Mission School was opened at the latter place. The pupils made some progress under the tuition of Peter Bell, an Indian.

At Birch River considerable improvement in farming is manifested, but nothing of importance at the other localities mentioned.

The implements specially asked for were 150 grub-hoes, 100 axes, one chest of tools, and one grooving pick.

Cumberland Reserve.

Arrived at this reserve on the 1st of September.

Of the garden-hoes received last year, forty-eight are stored at the Hudson's Bay Company's storehouse. The Indians refused to take them considering them unsuitable for the cultivation of that rocky and wooded country.

Seven families having been absent during the payments of 1878, but fraudulently represented on the pay sheets of that year as having received their annuities, request the payment of the amount due them.

The Indians are desirous of having the Government establish a school on the reserve, as the two mission schools were closed. They have not yet erected a school-house on this reserve.

The pangs of hunger were so keenly felt in this part of the district from the causes already referred to, that the Hudson's Bay Company made large advances to the Indians, as the 1,400 lbs. of flour, and the 377 lbs. of pork received at the Agency were inadequate to relieve their suffering.

The Indians asked to be supplied with seventy-five axes and seventy-five grub-hoes.

On my return to Grand Rapids on the 6th I inspected the records and supplies at the Agency. The storehouse is an excellent one, and well adapted for the purposes for which it was intended. The business of the office is transacted in the same building, which is not suitable for the purpose as there is neither partition nor window in it. The pay sheets are neatly and correctly kept.

Seven of the vouchers for distribution of provisions to destitute Indians were not witnessed, and the remainder were witnessed by Peter Badger, who acknow-

ledged that he was not present always when the vouchers were signed by the chief and councillors upon the representations of the Agent, as they were not present when the supplies were issued to members of the band. It is difficult to discover inaccuracies from the system adopted, as the names of parties who have received gratuities do not appear on the vouchers. On the 19th of August the following supplies were received at the Agency for distribution to destitute Indians, viz: 7,411 lbs. of flour, 1,779 lbs. of pork, 221 lbs. of tea, and 133 lbs. of tobacco. On the 1st of May, 1881, these supplies were exhausted. Since then, upon the recommendation of the Agent, no provisions have been forwarded to the Agency for that purpose. It is somewhat remarkable that the Agent should make such a recommendation, when, according to his statement, almost every band has a number of destitute people, who would have perished last winter had it not been for the assistance rendered them from these and other supplies. He also stated that the Grand Rapids Band is the only one which has no helpless old people, orphans or widows, but notwithstanding this, he gave more than one-half of the pork, about three-quarters of the flour, and nearly all the tea and tobacco to this band last winter. He further stated that after finishing the payments at Chimiawin he went direct to Cumberland to look after starving Indians in the Saskatchewan district and render them all the assistance at his disposal. Although he found them in a very destitute condition, he remained at Cumberland from the 19th of December, 1880, until the 12th of February, 1881, without making any effort to relieve their distress by the supplies in his storehouse.

The triennial suits of clothing for the chiefs and councillors of Treaty No. 5, were only received at the Agency on the 2nd of September after the payment of annuities. No invoice nor instruction accompanied them, but a pencil memorandum stating contents to be nine suits for chiefs and twenty-five for councillors, was written upon the outside of the box. The Agent supposing that he received some extra suits sent one chief and three councillors suits to the Norway House Indians, thus depriving the chief and councillors of the Island Bands of their suits, as the box only contained eight suits for chiefs and twenty complete suits for councillors. The Agent also received last June, two boxes addressed "Prince Albert" in bond from Duluth, which contained each 55 grub-hoes, but as no letter accompanied them, as to what disposition he was to make of them, he did not distribute them to the Indians, neither did he make any enquiries relative to them, at the Indian Office at Winnipeg, although there was such importunities for those implements throughout his Agency. As the different bands embraced within this Agency receive their annuities, on their respective Reserves, with the exception of the Island Band, on Lake Winnipeg, the fragments of the Pas Band at Birch River and Pas Mountain, and the portion of the Berens River Band, at the Grand Rapids of the river and at Poplar River, it would appear desirable that at least the Island Band of Indians living at Hollow Water River, Loon Straits, Blood Vein River, and Jack Héad River, should be paid at those several localities, inasmuch as only a trifling extra expense would be incurred, as the Agent has to pass by those places on his route.

The changes in the dates of payments this year obviated the necessity of the Agents waiting at some places as many as ten days, as on former occasions, and no complaints were made by Indians for any delay in receiving their annuities.

Norway House Reserve.

Arrived at this reserve on the 12th and visited the Methodist Mission School taught by Miss Batty, which had been closed for want of a teacher, from the 1st of March, 1880, until the 1st of April, 1881, when it had been resumed by Miss Batty, who has conducted it ever since. In consequence of the lengthy vacation referred to, Mr. Indian Superintendent Graham, on the 2nd of April last, employed Mr. Cookes and instructed him to proceed immediately to Norway House and take charge of the school. The following correspondence relative to the matter was handed me by Mr. Cookes:—

ROSSVILLE, KEEWATIN, 13th Sept., 1881.

SIR,—I beg to inform you, in April last I received the following letter from the Indian Office, Winnipeg, notifying my appointment as school teacher, at Norway House.

INDIAN OFFICE, WINNIPEG, 2nd April, 1881.

No. 2956.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that your application for the position of teacher of the Indian school at Norway House, Treaty 5, has been accepted by the Department of Indian Affairs, and that I am directed to appoint you to that position.

I am, Sir, &c., &c.,

L. ARTHUR LEVECQUE,

For the Indian Superintendent.

JOHN M. COOKES, Esq.

I had several interviews with Mr. Graham on the subject of taking over the school from the Methodist Church at Rosville, and my subsequent verbal instruction, in case the Rev. Mr. German, in charge of the mission, declined to transfer the school to the Government, I was to take steps to proceed to Grand Rapids and lay the matter before Mr. Indian Agent Mackay, with the view of procuring or erecting a suitable building for the purpose. Mr. Graham also furnished me with a list of the necessary books, &c., I could procure from Mr. Mackay, if it were found access was denied me on the part of the mission.

I accordingly left Winnipeg on the 16th, and on reaching Norway House I waited upon Mr. German, who stated he had imperative instructions from Dr. Rice, of Winnipeg, to decline accepting any Government nominee. I then consulted with Mr. Ross, Factor of the Honorable Hudson Bay Company, who in June kindly furnished me with a passage to Grand Rapids, in a York boat proceeding there, but I was unfortunate enough to find that Mr. Mackay had left for Red River by Steamer "Colville." I therefore returned to Rosville to await Mr. Mackay's presence at the treaty payments of the Norway House Band, fixed for July 23rd. On his arrival, I informed that gentleman of my position and asked for instructions. I also made him acquainted with the fact that in the interval the Indians had decided to build a schoolhouse of their own, that they were very desirous of securing a Government teacher, and that they had the material ready to commence its erection so soon as he had approved of a site. Mr. Mackay acquiesced in the action of the Indians, and having received no instructions at Winnipeg regarding my position, refrained from offering any opinion, except to suggest that I should lay a statement of what had transpired before Mr. Graham, Indian Superintendent. This I did in the following letter, mailed by the first transient opportunity on August 6th :—

ROSSVILLE, 4th August, 1881.

SIR,—I beg to inform you I left Red River on April 16th for Norway House, and arrived here safely after a long and tedious journey. In accordance with your instructions, I at once waited upon the Rev. Mr. German, Methodist Minister at the village, and laid before him my appointment as Indian School Teacher, asking him to allow me the use of the schoolhouse for the purpose of commencing my duties. This request was met with a point blank though courteous refusal, Mr. German stating that he was acting under imperative orders from Dr. Rice, of Winnipeg, to refuse admittance, or in any way acknowledge the Government nominee. I then asked the Chief, Thomas Balfour, to call a council of the principal Indians, to whom I stated the refusal on the part of Mr. German to allow me the use of the school, and that my instructions were to lay the state of the case before Mr. Mackay, at Grand Rapids. The Indians were much chagrined by the position taken by the

Methodist Mission, and at once determined to erect a schoolhouse of their own, deputing their chief to accompany me and mention the selected site to Mr. Mackay.

Following out your further instructions, I then applied for advice to R. Ross, Esq., in charge of the Hudson Bay Company's Post at Norway House, who at once promptly rendered me every assistance in his power by allowing me to accompany him in his boat to Grand Rapids. On my arrival I found Mr. Mackay had taken his departure by the Steamer "Colville" to Red River, and that I should not be able to see him until he visited the settlement for treaty purposes, on the 23rd July. On his visit, the site selected—on ground apart from the mission—was approved of, and is as central as the peculiar topography of the reserve will admit.

The Norway House Settlement being divided into three communities, viz., Rossville, York Village, and the residents on the upper river, each of these being detached from each other by long water-reaches, it, however, permits the children of the two latter locations to avail themselves of school privileges, whilst the numerous children of Rossville can attend the mission school.

The Indians have displayed considerable energy in acquiring and erecting a suitable building, with rooms for teachers, and I shall now be enabled to gather together upwards of 40 pupils, a number, I am told, capable of increase. I have also the assurance of the heads of the principal families that they will do all in their power to further the wishes of the Government by compelling the punctual attendance of their children, except at the time of their enforced absence, and at the fall fishing and winter hunts.

I am at present at a loss for the necessary books and stationery, and shall be glad to receive a packet at your earliest possible convenience.

This is my first opportunity of being able to report anything satisfactory in connection with my duties, and I avail myself of Mr. Mackay's return to Grand Rapids to forward this, *via* the "Colville" to Red River.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

JOHN M. COOKES.

JAMES F. GRAHAM, Esq.,
Indian Superintendent.

Up to date I received no reply, but expect to do so at the end of this month by a Hudson's Bay Company official who is to arrive at Norway House. In consequence of a misunderstanding as to the proper site, the schoolhouse had to be pulled down and removed a mile further south along the river. This, with the absence of so many families fishing on the lake, the commencement of hay harvest and the approaching fall fishing, has delayed its completion, and a building recently erected by one of the Hudson's Bay Company's servants has been loaned for the winter, and is rapidly being made serviceable for the purpose. I do not, however, anticipate any possibility of commencing a regular school until the ice necessitates the return of the many families now absent—then the attendance will be large, both from the upper river and York Village; from the former alone, at least 40 children may be expected, and 20 from the latter. I took advantage of the opportunity your visit of inspection afforded to make you acquainted with the position of affairs. I came this long distance at great personal expense, ready to enter upon my duties, and through no fault of my own has the hiatus occurred preventing the opening of a Government school. I trust, therefore, the Department will see fit to authorize the payment of my salary for the full number of pupils I could have obtained from the date of appointment, 2nd April, 1881.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN M. COOKES.

E. McCOLL, Esq.,
Inspector of Indian Agencies.

The schoolhouse in course of erection is not on the reserve, but is about the centre of the Indian settlement, and a request is made that a site be granted at the place selected, and that assistance be rendered for its completion for school purposes. The chief states that the band is opposed to a lady teacher being employed, and will not send their children to school.

Simon Bradburn, a member of this band, is married to a non-treaty woman, but the latter was refused payment contrary to the 13th section of the Indian Act. Martha Bayely, married to a non-treaty Indian, received payment for their two children contrary to the 12th section of the Indian Act. Edward Wesley, married to a non-treaty woman, was refused payment of annuity for his wife and child, which is also a violation of the 10th section of the Indian Act. The chief complained that the garden hoes supplied last year were not suitable, and that many of them are still lying in the Hudson's Bay Company's storehouse, the Indians refusing to take them. The following implements were asked for the use of the band, viz.:—200 grub-hoes, 100 axes, and one hand-mill.

Cross Lake Reserve.

Proud McKay, one of the councillors of this band, had been irregularly "suspended" in 1878, by the Indian Agent, for an alleged house-breaking and stealing, and upon the recommendation of the band was reinstated on the 16th February last. The Agent finding him imprisoned for petty larceny at the time of payment, withheld his annuity in accordance with the 82nd section of the Indian Act. Payment was also withheld from John Frog, who was likewise undergoing a term of imprisonment for abducting forcibly a woman from Norway House who had been one of his three wives before he was christianized. The band asked for thirty-one grub-hoes and twenty-three axes.

Berens River Reserve.

Arrived at this reserve on the 18th, and on the following day visited the Methodist Mission School, taught by Wm. Hope since September, 1880. He received a liberal education at St. John's College, Winnipeg, but held no provincial certificate in accordance with the requirements of the Department. The children were very backward in their studies, and no apparent progress was made since my former visit. The whole band complains of the inefficiency of the Mission school, and ask for a Government school. The chief stated that he valued his religion and loved his minister, but that he never yet knew of an instance where any of his people were educated at Mission schools, as only the most inferior teachers were invariably employed. The 100 garden-hoes received last year were still lying in the Hudson Bay Company's storehouse. The Indians refused to take them, as they were not adapted to the cultivation of their lands. They asked for seventy-five grub-hoes and fifty axes to be given them.

Island Band Reserve.

The Hollow Water River portion of this band complained that lumber dealers were trespassing upon their reserve, and asked that it be surveyed. Not much progress is made in farming within the past year; twelve grub-hoes and eight axes are asked for.

At the Loon Straits portion of this reserve a school house was partially finished, and the Indians asked that assistance be given them for its completion for school purposes. They also asked for thirteen grub-hoes, seven axes, one chest of tools, one grindstone and one pit-saw.

The Blood Vein River portion of the band has only a few small gardens under crop. Seven grub-hoes and six axes are asked for.

The Jack Head River portion of the band has done remarkably well since last year in building houses and enlarging their gardens.

A schoolhouse was nearly finished, and the necessary assistance is asked to complete it. The Councillor asked for ten axes, fifteen grub-hoes and grooving pick for the use of his people. He also asked that the reserve be surveyed.

Fisher River Reserve.

Arrived at this reserve on the 23rd. This is the most enterprising and industrious band of Indians in this Agency. Their advancement in agriculture is most encouraging. Wm. Cochrane and Charles McNabb, Indians, living and having improvements here, but receiving their annuities at Berens River, desire to have their names transferred to the pay-sheets of this band, as they claim that their names were entered by mistake on the pay-sheets of the former. The Indians complained that some 1,500 rails had been taken off the reserve for fencing the Mission plot; whereas the missionary in charge contended that the rail timber taken was not on the reserve, and even if it were, that he obtained the consent of the chief and councillors prior to his taking it. The chief asked that the time be extended for the balance of the ninety families to remove from Norway House to Fisher River, as only fifty-five families of that number have removed here. The school conducted by Miss Tyness was the second best visited, both as regards attendance and proficiency.

The Indians desire that a supply of seed-grain be sent them in winter, as the season is too far advanced before it can be sent by water to be of any utility upon its arrival. The implements asked for were sixty grub-hoes, fifty axes, fifty-five sickles and one hand-mill.

Timber.

The timber along Lake Winnipeg, Nelson and Saskatchewan Rivers, is inferior in quality and of little commercial value, the principal varieties being red and white spruce, pitch pine, tamarac, white birch, poplar, balm and willow of a scrubby or dwarfish nature; the best noticed being between Fisher River and Jack Head River.

Geological Features.

The Laurentian gneiss and granite formations characterize the rocks along the eastern shore of Lake Winnipeg excepting in the vicinity of Big Island, where the Huronian formation appears represented to be of a metalliferous character. The Laurentian order continues down Nelson River to the neighborhood of Pipe Stone Lake, where the Huronian reappears. On the western shore of Lake Winnipeg, and along the Saskatchewan River to Cumberland, the only rock visible is limestone.

THE AGENCY OF MR. MARTINEAU.

The Little Saskatchewan Reserve.

I arrived on the 28th at the rapids of the river a couple of miles from its lower mouth, where I met the principal members of the band fishing, from whom I obtained the requisite information relative to my inspection. Notwithstanding representations to the contrary, the action of the Department, upon my recommendation, in reinstating councillors Henry Stagg and Joseph Anderson, irregularly dismissed the previous year by the Agent and his assistant without authority or justifiable cause, gives the utmost satisfaction to the chief, councillors and other members of the band, as a document in my possession, signed by them, unequivocally attests. They are also well satisfied with the excellent reserve, which I subsequently visited, granted generously to them at Sandy Bay, Lake St. Martin, in place of the worthless one they formerly possessed at the upper mouth of the Little Saskatchewan River. They ask that a map of the reserve be kindly furnished them. They intend to build a schoolhouse in the centre of the reserve this winter. They ask for twenty-two grub-hoes and sixteen large axes.

Lake St. Martin Reserve.

Arrived at this reserve on the 1st of October, John Sumner got married last fall to Widow Keeshik's daughter, of St. Peter's Band, but only received annuity for himself although his wife was equally entitled to it according to the 13th section of the Indian Act. The chief complains that the greater portion of the reserve is a worthless muskeg, and wants an addition to it across the narrows, where some of the

band have already settled; but this is objected to by other Indians in the district, owing to its being the only available place there for curing fish. The school was closed last spring, and has not been reopened since for want of a schoolhouse. They asked that the following be supplied, viz.: eleven grub-hoes, nine axes, one pit saw and a chest of tools.

Fairford Reserve.

Arrived on this reserve on the 3rd, and had an interview with the Indians the following day. Samuel Sumner, councillor, was dismissed last year, and Daniel Iron appointed in his place. The alleged offence for which Sumner was removed was that he transgressed a law made that year by the band, forbidding any one to kill muskrats on the reserve from a certain time in spring until fall. Sumner admitted the charge to be true, but stated in defence that he became sick and was without food, and killed a few muskrats to satisfy his pressing wants. The whole proceeding regarding this dismissal was a palpable contravention of the 72nd section of the Indian Act. The school was closed during my visit, but I was informed that it is ably conducted by Mr. Anderson. The Indians asked for seventeen grub-hoes, fifteen axes and twelve scythes.

Water Hen Reserve.

Arrived at this reserve on the 5th. An excellent schoolhouse was in course of construction, but the situation was not a desirable one for the convenience of children on account of its being surrounded by an extensive hay marsh. The councillors complain that owing to the wandering habits of the chief and other Indians of the band the settlement and improvement of the reserve is naturally retarded, consequently only a small number of children are available for school purposes.

Fifteen grub-hoes and eight axes were asked for.

Duck Bay Reserve.

Arrived at this reserve on the 7th. Baptiste Quenezane, the councillor regularly appointed last year, and subsequently deposed, lives at Spruce River, in the bay off the northern extremity of Red Deer Point, where he and three of his followers, who are also settled there, wish to have the reserve located; Joseph Beauchamp, the councillor reinstated, with four other families, are satisfied with the present reserve, and do not wish to leave it under any circumstances; and another party, consisting of about five families, want to extend the reserve eastward, a couple of miles across the bay, so as to include a point of land suitable for farming upon which they have already erected some dwellings.

Nine grub-hoes and seven axes are asked for

Crane River Band.

Arrived at this reserve on the 11th. The band has a very superior reserve, and considerable improvement in agriculture is manifested since my previous visit. The timber for a schoolhouse has been cut down, but for want of oxen cannot be taken to the site selected.

Complaint was made by the Indians that, at the request of the Agent, stables were built and hay cut for the last two years for five head of cattle promised by him, but none had been received up to the date of my visit. They asked that the reserve be surveyed; also for ten grub-hoes, seven axes, one grindstone and one pit saw.

Ebb and Flow Reserve.

This reserve was so badly flooded this year that very little crop was raised. Thirteen hoes and ten axes are asked by this band.

Lake Manitoba Reserve.

This reserve, like the preceding one, is flooded badly from the lake, and scarcely any crops were raised this year.

Nine grub-hoes and seven axes are asked for.

I arrived at Manitoba House on the 15th, and inspected the office and storehouse at the Agency, and ascertained that the business was transacted satisfactorily. The Agent made enquiries of me relative to certain chests of tools alleged to have been promised by me to the Fairford and Water Hen Indians, and I informed him that no such promises had ever been made by me to those or any other band. I was informed by the Agent that he had written to the Indian Superintendent in Winnipeg regarding the replacing of the inferior tobacco refused last year by the Fairford and Lake St. Martin Indians, and received a reply to the effect that no further action could be taken in the matter.

Timber.

The timber embraced within this district is mostly of the same varieties as that referred to in the Agency immediately preceding this one; but the quality, although not of a high standard, is much superior, more especially in that comprised within the district of Lake Winnipegosis.

Geological Features.

Along the shores of Lakes Manitoba and Winnipegosis the only rock visible is limestone.

THE AGENCY OF MR. OGLETREE.

Sandy Bay Reserve.

Arrived at this reserve on the 16th, and found no advancement in agriculture owing to the flooded state of the reserve from the continual rising of the lake, which is about a foot and a-half higher than last year.

Twelve axes, twelve hoes and twelve scythes are required by this band.

Long Plain Reserve.

This band has made scarcely any perceptible advancement since last year. The chief and councillors urgently request that their gardens be ploughed in spring like those of western Indians, as they cannot do so themselves. Keewahtahwahweta-mook, a widow, unable to be present at the payments, was represented by her son, who drew annuity for herself, two boys and two girls; whereas the agent discovered after the payments had been made that one of her daughters got married since last payment to Keesheequlp, of Yellow Quill's band, who also had drawn for her. The Agent informs me that the amount of \$5 thus overdrawn will be deducted from the widow's annuity next year.

Swan Lake Reserves.

Some members of this band have large families, numbering up to eleven, and have been receiving payment for them ever since the date of treaty. It is somewhat unaccountable that so few variations appear on the pay sheets in those instances, giving rise to suspicion that frauds are being perpetrated by those parties. But as this is a roving band, and frequently only the heads of families present themselves on pay day, and as the chief and councillor's representations have been found unreliable, it is impossible to determine the accurate number of families unless the Indians of the band be compelled to bring them along. Mr. Indian Agent Ogletree stated to me that he had sent a letter to Colonel McDonald, Indian Agent of Treaty No. 4, informing him of his suspicions of some irregularities in the payment of annuities, and at the same time submitting names of Indians whose names were on his pay sheets and whose annuities have been drawn in his Agency. In reply he received a letter from Colonel McDonald giving a list of names of Indians who had been receiving payments in his Agency from the Province of Manitoba; but only one, Keezesawa, belonged to the Portage bands; whereas, in last year's annual report of the Department of Indian Affairs, page 233, I notice that thirty-three Indians belonging to Portage la Prairie were paid at Qu'Appelle. These irregularities show the advisability of not making payments to Indians in any Agency other than the one to which they respectively belong.

I arrived at Portage la Prairie on the 17th and inspected the books at the Agency, as well as the supplies in the storehouse, and found the business of the Agency correctly and satisfactorily attended to.

THE AGENCY AT EMERSON.

Rosseau River Reserve.

As my visit to this reserve was before the payment of annuities, I am unable to state anything definitely with regard to the correctness of the pay sheets. In a special report already forwarded to the Department I submitted the result of my inspection.

I inspected the Indian Office in Winnipeg on the 25th of October, and found the letter books indexed up to 24th June, 1881. The numbers of letters, pages, dates, addresses and subjects were in the indexes, but not alphabetically. Copies of letters are cleanly and eligibly taken. Since July, 1880, 2,367 folio pages have been copied in letter books. Annuities received, \$55,680; disbursed as follows, viz.: to Mr. Indian Agent Pither, \$7,360; to Mr. Indian Agent McPherson, \$5,350; to Mr. Leveque, \$12,660; to Mr. J. P. Wright, \$3,030; to Mr. Indian Agent Herchimer, \$710; to Mr. Indian Agent Ogletree, \$3,281; to Mr. Indian Agent Martineau, \$5,280, and to Mr. Indian Agent Mackay, \$16,705, amounting to \$54,376, which leaves a balance unexpended of \$1,304.

A new cheque book, for drawing cheques on credits established, was furnished in 1880, which is more complete than the one formerly supplied, and is correctly kept, the stubs being initialed by the clerk in charge of the books when entered into the cash book. Monthly statements, with vouchers of disbursements of credits established at the Merchants' Bank here in favor of the Indian Superintendent, are sent in duplicate to the Department, and the triplicate is kept on file in the Indian Office here. All accounts approved by the Superintendent are forwarded in duplicate for payment to the Department, and the triplicate is filed in the Indian Office. When departmental cheques are received, receipts are taken in triplicate from the parties in whose favor they are drawn, two of these receipts are forwarded to the Department and one filed in the office. The books of the office comprise a journal, ledger and cash book, and are kept by the regular system of double entry. A monthly return of provisions issued to distressed Indians from the office is kept, supported by vouchers in duplicate, one of which is enclosed with returns to the Department, and the other is filed in the office. These are signed by the parties receiving the supplies, and witnessed. Copies are also kept of all monthly returns of provisions issued by the different Indian Agents in the same book, which corresponds with the Agents' books, as well as with the balance of supplies on hand at the respective Agencies. All the letters sent to the Department are numbered from one upwards, the first having been numbered on the 26th February, 1876, the present number (22nd October, 1881) being 3,522. In referring to previous correspondence, the date and number of each letter referred to is quoted, and only one subject is dealt with in each letter. The letter books will shortly be all indexed up to date, as an extra clerk has been employed for that purpose. All letters received are filed without being folded, and each file is covered with a cloth back and numbered, but the dates and subjects are embraced in the indexes instead of being on the back of each file. An annual diary is kept showing the dates of letters received, from whom, subject-matter, dates of answers and actions taken. A large register had been supplied to the officer in 1876, showing numbers, address, subject, dates and receipts of letters, and the action taken in the same, but only a few entries were made in it, owing, as the Superintendent informs me, to pressure of other office work which made it impossible to keep the register referred to with the assistance at his disposal. There are 153 different files in the office, and drafts of all letters sent are kept on file. A full supply of all necessary stationery, &c., should be kept at the Indian Office, that orders from the Agents may be filled without referring to Ottawa, as the interval of time elapsing occasions great inconvenience to applicants. The approximate estimates are sent in for the various contingent and ordinary expenses for each ensuing year's requirements.

Trusting that this elaborate and exhaustive report of Indian Affairs in this Superintendency may meet your unqualified approbation,

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

E. McCOLL, *Inspector of Indian Agencies.*

SUPPLEMENT to Tabular Statement of E. McCOLL, giving Additional Infor-
of Indians in the Mani

Names of Bands.	Churches.	Schoolhouses.	Schools.		No. who Speak English.	No. who Read English.	No. who Read Cree.	No. who read Ojibbeway.	No. who Speak French.	No. who Read French.	Births.	Deaths.	Reli.	
			Supported by Government.	Supported by Mission.									Roman Catho-lic.	Episcopal.
St. Peter's	1	4	1	3	900	440	34	6	15	9	42	54	105	1166
Fort Alexander	2	2	2	.....	50	70	8	15	13	13	20	14	180	200
Broken Head River	1	1	.....	23	21	21	10	.....	.....	8	7	10	79
Black River	1	.....	7	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	5	4	50
Sandy Bay	23	2	.....	.....	100	.....	10	5	160	26
Long Plain	11	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	12	.....	10
Yellow Quill	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	3	.....	.....
Rosseau River	1	.....	.....	8	13	.....	.....	13	.....	30	11	16	.....
Duck Bay	2	.....	5	5	7	.....	6	.....	89	.....
Water Hen River	1	.....	.....	5	.....	1	1	9	1	3	4	119	3
Crane River	11	.....	.....	.....	3	3	1	2
Lake St. Martin	1	.....	4	22	2	7	.....	.....	1	4	.....	44
Little Saskatchewan	1	.....	4	4	11	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	80
Fairford	1	1	1	.....	61	103	13	11	5	.....	3	2	1	205
Ebb and Flow Lake	1	1	1	.....	6	20	3	3	10	.....	5	4	18	71
Lake Manitoba	10	4	1	.....	4	.....	7	9	31	40
North-West Angle (Pawawassin)	2	5	.....	.....
North-West Angle (Conducumicouinian)	1	.....
North-West Angle (Nootinaquaham)	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Big Island (Minwabinwaiskung)	4	3	.....	.....
Whitefish Bay (Kayawnwa)	3	1	.....	.....
Assabaska (Naitumvquam)	3	3	.....	.....
do (Katallaibaohcoot)	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Buffalo Bay (Ayashawash)	3	.....	.....	.....
Shoal Lake (Sheesheegence)	5	4	.....	1
Rat Portage (Pagoonakieskick)	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	4	4	8
Islington (David Land)	1	.....	1	.....	30	30	.....	10	.....	.....	8	2	1	131
Long Sault (Mawintoopenesse)	1	.....	1	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
do (Neshotay)	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	.....	.....
Hungry Hall (Miskokisick)	3	.....	.....	.....
do (Kaibaicahoweeung)	3	4	.....	.....
Manitou Rapids (Keetcheekaikuki)	4	1	.....	.....
do (Moskeekuininie)	1	.....	.....	.....
Little Forks (Kuzickookai)	1	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....
Rainy Lake (Mickiseese)	10	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	2	1	81	2
do (Gaboh)	1	.....	1	2
Naicatchewinan (Washesconce)	1	.....	.....	4
Nickickooseminican (Naitameeconuckistung)	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	5	2	.....	.....
Wabigon and Eagle Lakes (Kahkeewayash)	7	3	.....	.....
Matawan and English Rivers (Sas-ketcheway)	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	1	20	21
Lac Seul, Front and Sturgeon Lakes	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	10	158	51
Lac des Milles Lacs	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	6	25	.....
Kahnupumunanakuk (Kabaquin)	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....
Lac la Croix (Blackstone)	3	.....	.....	5	2	.....	2	.....	3	.....
Rivière la Seine (Rat McKay)	2	1	.....	2	1	.....	7	2	1	.....
Island Bands	2	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	4	.....	.....
Fisher River	1	1	1	.....	60	32	100	5	2	.....	4	4	.....	.....
Berens River	1	1	.....	1	35	23	6	.....	4	.....	21	5	6	.....
Norway House	1	1	1	1	44	90	112	.....	4	.....	25	19	.....	.....
Cross Lake	1	3	3	17	.....	.....	.....	11	4	.....	.....
Carried forward	9	18	12	8	1326	972	345	83	199	23	318	240	1034	2196

mation regarding Education, Religion, Polygamy, Farming Implements, &c.,
toba Superintendency.

P	M	H	Polygamy.			N. of Axes.	N. of Hay Forks.	N. of Scythes.	N. of Spades.	N. of Grindstones.	N. of Hoops.	N. of Pit Saws.	No of Cross-cut Saws.	N. of Hand-saws.	N. of Chests of Tools.	N. of Garden Rakes	N. of Buck-saws.	N. of Adzes.	N. of Broad Axes.	N. of Grooving Picks.	N. of Reapers.	N. of Mowers.	N. of Horse Rakes.	No of Canoes.	No of Dogs.
			N. having two Wives.	N. having three Wives.	N. of Hand Rakes.																				
.....	24	86	2	1	450	242	200	119	17	200	10	6	26	.....	6	1	8	.....	3	10	10	35	661
.....	93	1	.....	87	5	35	42	3	126	4	4	16	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	196	
.....	374	1	1	33	17	19	4	31	5	4	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	200	
.....	1	.....	20	2	7	12	1	20	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	21		
.....	62	.....	.....	55	30	12	2	18	4	2	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	100	
.....	136	3	.....	20	2	6	2	1	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	30	
.....	214	.....	1	12	6	2	1	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	30	
.....	547	2	.....	149	8	18	1	74	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	223	
.....	8	1	.....	25	5	12	9	4	22	3	1	7	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	25	
.....	3	.....	.....	33	2	14	12	1	22	5	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	48	
.....	45	.....	.....	25	12	8	.....	16	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	25	
.....	23	.....	.....	14	9	13	2	24	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	32	
.....	12	1	.....	10	6	8	2	10	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	44	
.....	8	.....	.....	74	11	25	26	4	64	4	2	12	1	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	55	
.....	79	.....	.....	26	21	6	.....	38	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58	78	
.....	99	.....	.....	68	25	40	3	70	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55	74	
.....	102	4	.....	23	1	8	8	1	12	1	1	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	46	
.....	38	.....	.....	12	6	1	1	19	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	24	
.....	29	.....	.....	11	5	3	2	14	2	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	22	
.....	91	3	.....	25	6	4	1	10	1	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	54	
.....	57	3	.....	18	5	2	2	20	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	40	
.....	112	3	.....	27	7	8	.....	25	1	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	66	
.....	45	1	.....	10	2	5	1	8	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	20	
.....	43	3	.....	12	3	6	3	1	17	1	1	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	24	
.....	69	1	1	16	4	6	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	32	
.....	147	4	.....	47	6	28	.....	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49	94	
.....	33	1	.....	50	1	24	32	1	35	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46	92	
.....	53	.....	1	31	1	3	6	1	8	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	30	
.....	70	.....	.....	30	1	2	15	1	20	1	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	34	
.....	45	1	.....	10	1	5	4	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	16	
.....	47	1	.....	10	2	2	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	22	
.....	65	1	.....	30	5	8	1	8	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	32	
.....	34	.....	.....	12	2	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	16	
.....	79	2	.....	30	8	4	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	34	
.....	44	.....	.....	41	1	5	6	.....	8	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	62	
.....	29	.....	.....	10	1	3	3	.....	7	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	18	
.....	60	.....	.....	20	1	3	4	.....	12	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	32	
.....	59	.....	.....	15	1	5	8	1	15	1	1	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	30	
.....	118	3	.....	45	.....	8	2	18	2	2	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	60	
.....	95	.....	1	81	.....	8	8	3	32	2	2	7	1	.....	3	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	54	76	
.....	197	2	2	135	.....	18	12	5	215	7	3	12	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	115	212	
.....	89	2	.....	6	4	4	6	2	17	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	48	
.....	44	1	1	7	.....	3	4	2	8	1	1	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	20	
.....	84	3	.....	10	2	6	13	3	13	2	2	4	1	2	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	36	
.....	128	1	.....	10	5	8	14	3	18	2	1	3	1	4	3	5	2	.....	.....	.....	75	58	
.....	31	220	2	48	.....	6	45	1	68	1	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62	62	
.....	237	.....	.....	83	3	23	46	15	76	10	1	22	1	2	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	82	110	
.....	242	249	8	176	.....	11	78	12	104	8	3	22	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	204	204	
.....	229	335	.....	233	10	36	33	19	165	10	6	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	336	336	
.....	147	81	2	56	.....	4	11	2	22	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	93	124	
.....	910	4783	64	11	44	2478	321	676	787	131	1840	111	73	212	28	15	21	2	23	3	3	10	10	2177	3918

SUPPLEMENT to Tabular Statement of E. McCOLL, giving Additional Information

Names of Bands.	Churches.	Schoolhouses.	Schools.		No. who Speak English.	No. who Read English.	No. who Read Cree.	No. who Read Ojibbeway.	No. who Speak French.	No. who Read French.	Births.	Deaths.	Reli.	
			Supported by Government.	Supported by Mission.									Roman Catho-lic.	Episcopal.
Brought forward.....	9	18	12	8	1326	972	345	83	199	23	318	240	1034	2196
Grand Rapids.....	1	1	.....	1	67	67	73	.....	19	25	8	2	48	91
Cumberland.....	2	2	.....	1	23	41	85	.....	11	.....	22	6	65	274
The Pas.....	1	1	1	1	13	91	120	14	2	1	35	18	17	617
Moose Lake.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4	.....	.....	.....	2	5	1	46
Chimawawin.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	45
Riding Moutain.....	.....	1	.....	1	3	12	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....
Shoal Lake (Shawineepenes).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....
Total.....	13	23	13	13	1435	1184	638	97	231	49	391	273	1174	3269

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt. Gen. of Indian Affairs.

regarding Education, Religion, Polygamy, Farming Implements, &c.—*Concluded.*

Religion.			Polygamy.													No. of Dogs.										
Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Heathen.	No. having two Wives.	No. having three Wives.	No. of Hand Rakes.	No. of Axes.	No. of Hay Forks.	No. of Scythes.	No. of Spades.	No. of Grindstones.	No. of Hoes.	No. of Pit Saws.	No. of Cross-cut Saws.	No. of Hand-saws.	No. of Chests of Tools.	No. of Garden Rakes.	No. of Buck-saws.	No. of Adzes.	No. of Broad Axes.	No. of Grooving Picks.	No. of Reapers.	No. of Mowers.	No. of Horse Rakes.	No. of Canoes.	No. of Dogs.	
.....	910	4783	64	11	44	2478	321	676	787	131	1840	111	73	212	28	15	21	24	23	3	3	10	10	2177	3918	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	66	.....	6	24	1	52	1	1	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	66
.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	84	.....	15	75	1	112	6	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	168	168
.....	.....	48	.....	.....	.....	141	.....	33	82	4	112	7	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	318	318
.....	.....	105	1	.....	.....	50	.....	4	27	1	60	2	1	9	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	68
.....	.....	44	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	17	.....	35	1	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	110
136	.....	12	1	.....	.....	24	.....	5	2	1	23	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	29
.....	.....	39	.....	.....	.....	12	1	2	4	1	10	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	24
136	910	4944	66	11	44	2895	322	747	1018	140	2244	130	80	235	30	16	17	25	24	3	3	10	10	2790	4701	

E. McCOLL,
Inspector of Indian Agencies.

WINNIPEG, 1st December, 1881.

SIR,—I have the honor to report that in accordance with instructions from the Indian Commissioner, I commenced my annual inspection of the Indian Agencies and farms in the North-West Territories, in Treaty 7, arriving at Fort Macleod early in April.

The season was favorable for farming operations, and good progress had already been made in sowing and planting the crops in the district.

I first visited the Stony Indians, at Morley: there were present upon the reservation at this time, 602 Indians, divided into three bands, under Chiefs Bear's Paw, Jacob and Chinniquy; they had built 48 houses of a superior description, and have their cultivated land well fenced; most of the houses have good cellars, in which to store their roots during the winter.

The reservation extends close up to the mountains on both sides of the Bow River; from its situation, the character of the soil, and the quality of the grass, it is better adapted for cattle ranching than for general agriculture, and as these Indians have already a large herd of cattle, given them a year ago by the Government under the treaty, and in which they take great interest, the location is suitable for them; however, there are many good bottoms adapted to the growing of roots and the hardier cereals. About 100 acres of this has been broken, the Indians have fenced it, and divided it into fields and gardens, and men, women and children were busily engaged in preparing the ground for seed.

The Bear's Paw band lost during the winter six cows, and the wolves took some calves; of the cows, two died calving, one was mired, one hooked, and two died from weakness.

Chinniquy's band lost five cows calving, during a snowstorm which occurred in April.

Jacob's band only lost two cows. The stock generally looked well, there was a good percentage of calves. Each band had a yoke of work oxen given them by the Government under treaty. Two Indians were ploughing with their own horses, using the pony plough harness sent in by the Department for this purpose.

These Indians are Christians; they are also sensible to the fact that, only by industry can they improve their worldly condition, and they only require to be directed into the proper channel to, in a short time, become entirely self-supporting.

There is an Indian school here, which receives support from the Government, Mr. Sibbald is the teacher. I visited it during school hours, there were 20 girls and 23 boys present; the roll showed an average attendance of 38 children. I heard them read and spell, some had advanced to words of four letters, some could write very fairly, and I judged that most of the scholars there present had gotten over their worst, and in another year would make rapid progress.

Indians are quick in their perceptions, by the use of the black board they learn quickly. The schoolroom here is cheerful and well lighted, and if colored maps, pictures of animals, &c., were provided to cover the now bare walls, they would do much to attract as well as to instruct the children.

The matter of clothing is important, it is difficult for a teacher to take an interest in dirty unkempt or not clothed at all (excepting breech clout and blanket) children. Could clothing for them be provided, for the boys say a hickory shirt and jean trowsers, and for the girls a cotton chemise and wincey frock; also for use at the school, combs, soap and towels, a dinner of soup in the middle of the day, I venture to say, besides making the schools attractive, that in a year the same children would hardly be recognized. In the spring and summer time, after their mid-day meal at the school, the instruction might take a practical turn, and gardening, &c., could be indulged in.

It was my good fortune to remain at Morley on Sunday and visit the Sunday school; there were present 18 boys and 27 girls, Mr. Sibbald, the teacher of the day school is the Superintendent; he is ably assisted by his wife and little daughter, the latter leading the children in singing; classes were also taught by some of the ladies and gentlemen of the settlement.

On account of high water in the river the children from the south side were unable to be present at the schools. I would recommend that some means be adopted for the children to cross or that a school house be built and another teacher provided for the children on the south side.

I next visited the Fish Creek Supply Farm, arriving there on the 5th May, Mr. J. J. McFlugh was in charge, having reached there from Rivière qui Barre some ten days previously; he was actively engaged in putting in the seed grain, roots, &c., although in some degree hampered by inexperienced workmen and lack of horsepower he was making good progress. The quantity of land broken here is 465 acres, most of which is fenced.

That the farm is very badly equipped for extensive operations is apparent. In a country where wages are high and food enormously dear, it stands to reason that to farm profitably labour-saving machines must be extensively used, also that horses should be used instead of oxen.

Leaving Fish Creek, I arrived at the Blackfoot Crossing, the site of the Blackfoot Indian Reservation, on the 9th. Mr. Norrish was in charge acting Farming Instructor. At this time there were only 131 Indians upon the reservation, the balance being with Chief Crowfoot across the line.

Although so early in the season the Indians had already planted 20 acres of potatoes and were preparing the land for 10 acres more. 50 acres more of new land was being broken which would be sown in turnips.

The "second bench" land of this reservation is well suited for agriculture, and there is sufficient wood and timber for all purposes to last many years. The snow does not lie long at any time during the winter; it is, therefore, well adapted for grazing. The horses and cattle were in good condition and they had wintered out.

These Indians have not as yet received their treaty cattle, not having shown that they have sufficiently abandoned their nomadic life to be trusted with their care. However, I instructed Mr. Indian Agent Macleod, to send up a few young cows near calving from our herd at Pincher Creek, at his earliest opportunity, and place them in charge of the Instructor to be given over by him to the care of any Indian likely to interest himself in the charge, that by degrees the Indian and the young cow may become acquainted, so that when the time comes in which the Government sees fit to carry out the whole treaty by giving to these Indians their cows, &c., for stock raising, they will not be entirely unfamiliar with their habits.

Whilst here I selected a location for the Sarcees to settle upon, having since learned that after locating they only remained upon it a few months. I will not enter upon the subject here.

Upon the 20th May I arrived upon the Piegan Reservation, under Farming Instructor Kettles; this is favorably situated upon Old Man's River, 25 miles from Fort Macleod. The soil is light, with a gravel sub-soil, as on this account it can be worked very early in the spring I consider it well suited for Indian farming, and which the crops of two consecutive years have shown.

At this time there were 914 Indians upon the reservation; all old enough to work were busily employed and deeply interested in finishing their spring seeding, or making up the fences that enclosed their fields. They had nearly 100 acres in crop.

These Indians are very well-to-do, and will, in my opinion, be the first of the Southern Plain Indians to become self-supporting. They are rich in horses, and having received their stock cattle from the Government, are rich in them too. They are milking many of the cows; their cattle wintered well and were in good condition; most of the cows had calves by their side.

Instructor Kettles works a "home farm" here of about 50 acres. From the crops raised last year he was not only able to supply his Indians with seed this year, but furnished Mr. Farm Agent Bruce, at Pincher Creek, with some seed barley and potatoes.

Each family has built for themselves a house, and many have purchased cooking stoves, many more would have them were it not for their high price. One man gave three horses for a second hand burnt-out stove.

The Rev. Rural Dean McKay has built a school house upon this reservation, intending to establish a school and mission, but at the time of my visit he was over at Pincher Creek building a church there. I was informed by the instructor that during the time he had been on the reservation he did much to encourage the Indians in settling down, going with them to the woods and helping them to get out logs for their houses.

I left this reservation feeling satisfied that the ultimate success of the Government scheme of teaching the Indians to farm would be realized here.

I next proceeded to the Government saw and grist mills. As I have already reported on these I will not refer to them here.

Upon the 23rd May I arrived at the Government Supply Farm upon Pincher Creek, Mr. Bruce being the Agent.

This farm is beautifully situated, and the soil is very rich. Mr. Bruce had finished seeding 150 acres, and his crops promised well; there are 315 acres broken, all but about 20 acres being fenced. With energetic and proper management this farm, together with the Fish Creek farm, will become important factors in supplying large quantities of grain and roots to feed the Indians. The latter being in the neighborhood of the Blackfeet and Sarcee Indians, and this one near the Blood Indians.

Leaving here, I arrived at the Blood Reservation on the 25th. I found a large number of Indians congregated, the ration list showing 3,146 souls, two-thirds of the number being fresh arrivals from across the line where they had followed the buffalo two years ago.

The new comers created a good deal of confusion as they had pitched their lodges in the midst of the first settlers. These latter lived in small houses, for although it was only in October, 1880, these Indians settled here. During the winter they built 63 houses. The Agent had broken for them 104 acres of land. This was nearly all planted with potatoes and turnips.

From the large number of horses belonging to these Indians, I had little hopes at this time that the frail and hastily built fences would protect the crops. The country for a couple of miles surrounding the camp was entirely bare by these animals, and as the crops belonged to the old settlers and the horses to the new comers there was not a common interest in keeping the horses out of the crops.

In my report on this reservation, written from Fort McLeod, I suggested the purchasing of additional yokes of oxen to assist these Indians in working the land. The reservation is well situated on the east side of the Belly River, near its confluence with the Kootanie. The bottom land near the river being well wooded; the second bench is good; the soil is rich, deep and arable.

An exceptionally generous policy must be pursued with these Indians as well as with the Blackfeet at the Blackfoot Crossing, before much headway will be made in teaching them to farm. They are in such large numbers it is difficult to avoid confusion.

One of the first objects is to have a large and efficient staff of men who understand farming, and who will take an interest in the work of teaching the Indians. The next step will be to scatter the Indians over the reservation. They can never do any good so long as they huddle up in one corner of their reservation as I found them.

Each of these men should have supervision over a certain number of families, working with and among them, the whole to be placed under a practical, energetic, hard-working head.

I will not say anything here regarding the commissariat, as I understand steps have already been taken by the Commissioner which will place this important branch upon a good footing.

Upon the 27th I returned to Fort McLeod, and commenced an inspection of the books and stores of the Indian Agency. I found the books correct; the stores on hand tallied with the balances shown by the books. They were in good order and well kept.

I was present at the issue of rations to the Indians upon several occasions. The flour and beef were of good quality. Each sack of flour being correct in weight.

I arrived in Fort Walsh upon 8th June, and having so recently reported upon the grave irregularities in this Agency which culminated in the removal of the Indian Agent, it is unnecessary for me to refer to it here.

On 15th September I left Fort Walsh and arrived in Battleford on the 20th. The weather which had been particularly fine up to this time broke, and the rainy season set in; notwithstanding this, I visited, in company with Mr. Reed, Indian Agent, all the reservations.

I found a very unhappy state of feeling existing between Farming Instructor D'Aunais and the Chief Red Pheasant, and although this band is well advanced in farming they had, in consequence of this, made little improvement since my visit last year. I patched up a peace between them, and reported upon the matter to the Assistant Commissioner.

The Mosquito Band only settled late in the autumn of 1880; they have done fairly well for the attention they received from the Farming Instructor. This band are Stonys or Assineboines, and strictly Plain Indians; but in settling upon their reserve they are very much in earnest; with encouragement and a fair amount of assistance they will soon be as prosperous as any—to this end I instructed Mr. Agent Reed, if possible, to bring down Mr. Carson, Assistant to Mr. Instructor Williams, at Fort Pitt, and place him in charge of the band. They had thirty acres of crop and have built nineteen houses and a stable.

The Pondmaker Band are very much broken up in consequence of the disaffection in the spring. There were very few then left upon the reservation who could work; however, with those who remained, the Instructor, Mr. Ballendine, went to work with energy, and put in a good crop. This reserve is situated in a most favorable locality, combining wood, water and excellent farming land, that with even an Indian's energy will not fail to yield excellent crops.

Most of the Indians who left the reservation in the spring, together with Chief Pondmaker himself, have returned, and promise to behave well for the future. I think this may be depended upon, as the starving out they got upon their expedition south was a bitter lesson.

There is a Catholic Mission established upon the reserve, under the ministry of the Rev. Father Lestance.

"Strike-him-on-the-back" Band are also under Instructor Ballendine, but more directly under that of his assistant, Mr. Carney. They have made fair progress; a dozen houses having been built, 30½ acres were under crop.

The soil of this reserve is, in parts, very light; but there is as much good land as the band will ever cultivate. I next visited Moosomin's Reserve, Acting Farming Instructor Clink being in charge. It is situated between Battle and Saskatchewan Rivers. The soil is very good, with plenty of rail and house timber. The crops, fifty-six acres, had been sown upon the sod, as this was their first year. The potatoes and roots were a good crop; the barley had been sown late and was slightly injured by the frost.

Moosomin is headman of a band of Indians whose chief is "Yellow Sky;" the chief with about seventy followers have not as yet taken the treaty, they have expressed a desire to do so, and settle down with Moosomin; they will come in, possibly, next spring.

There is a school upon this reserve taught by Mrs. Clink, it was first opened last winter when the attendance was up to thirty-five pupils; during this summer the attendance fell off, with an average in August of only seven; at my visit there were fifteen present; it was still uphill work for them to learn, but were spelling words of three letters; the teacher gives them a soup dinner at noon. It was very edifying to me to observe what a year had done for this band, having met them only twelve months before fresh in wild from the plains. Mr. and Mrs. Clink deserve much praise for their management of them.

Upon my return to Battleford I made an inspection of the books and stores of the Agency. I found them well kept, Mr. Reed having the business of his Agency well in hand.

In consequence of the crowded state of the storehouse it was impossible to weigh over the flour and bacon; but with this exception I verified the enclosed return of goods in store which is taken from the books.

The quality of the bacon was excellent, also the flour supplied under the Hudson Bay Company's contract for the farmers. Some other flour in store, and which was supplied by the Hon. Thos. Howard, was of poor quality and light weight.

As the season was too far advanced to venture upon inspection any further west, on the 3rd of October I left for Carleton, arriving there upon the 5th.

Notwithstanding that I sent a message to Mr. Sub-Agent Rae by the Hon. Lawrence Clarke (and who subsequently told me that he had delivered it to him) that I would be at Carleton early in the week, he was not at home, having left there for Prince Albert the day before my arrival, I had not therefore access to the books of his office.

I inspected the stores and found them well kept. As at Battleford, the flour furnished for the farmers by the Hudson Bay Company was of good quality and full weight, and Mr. Howard's flour was of poor quality and short weight, some had also been damaged by water in transportation.

Going on to Duck Lake on the 6th, I visited, in company with Mr. Farming Instructor Tomkins, the reserves under his charge.

Beardy Band.

This band in consequence of early seeding had harvested their grain in good order, they had also secured their roots; they have fully 100 acres fall-ploughed and ready for the seed in the spring. Having their farm work all done, most of the young men left for the buffalo.

Okemasis is a head man of "Cut Nose" Band who has settled upon Beardy's reserve with his followers.

Although only settling in the spring of 1880, he with his followers are working wonders, their fields are laid out and fenced like white men's, their houses are good, and all were as busy as beavers taking up turnips, their grain being early secured. They have cultivated fully double the quantity of land this year they did last, several of the men already being good ploughmen. He labored at first under the disadvantage of not having oxen and implements sufficient, but he has been loaned more by the Agent, and with his followers will, if their zeal continues, in another year be self-supporting.

One Arrow Band are settled south of the South Branch of the Saskatchewan, about five miles back from the river. This band settled upon their reserve for the first time late in the autumn of 1880; they have a fine location, and if looked after will do well. The river being between them and the Farming Instructor the difficulties of crossing has made his visits fewer than they otherwise would have been; however, under the supervision of the Assistant Instructor, they have broken and got ready for spring seeding about thirty acres of land. Their potatoes and vegetables yielded well this year, and if they are provident and their friends do not come in and live upon them and eat them up, they will put in a good winter.

I was in the chief's house; he had a cellar full of potatoes, the beams and rafters were hung with buffalo meat, on shelves were milk "pans" (made by sawing in two powder kegs) brimming with milk, all of which could be summed up by the Indian expression, "good medicine." I met this same chief with his people exactly a year before in a starving condition.

Leaving Duck Lake on the 9th, I arrived at Touchwood Hills' Farm on the 14th. Mr. McConnell was Acting Farming Instructor, Mr. Scott having resigned his position on September 1st. The farm work was behind when McConnell took charge; he worked most assiduously, harvesting what grain there was, and cut and stacked

tons of hay; he also built an excellent house, turning the old house, as originally intended, into a storehouse.

There are four bands of Indians under this Instructor, besides the Nut Lake Indians. These latter were placed under him, but it could only have been for the purpose of making his farm a basis of supplies, as they are entirely too far away for him to attempt supervision of work; being in a wood country they should be able to provide for their own wants in the winter, and another season I would suggest a man be sent early in the spring to work with them, putting in their crops and caring for them, then after the harvest and root crops are secured leave them to themselves until the next year; much expense would thus be saved and the same end attained.

I observed very slight improvement in the circumstances of the bands at Touchwood Hills since my last visit, and I would recommend that each band should have a workman to live with and work among them from the commencement of seeding until the last potato is housed. I would sooner suggest the abandonment of this "Home Farm" altogether than to continue the system of the past two years, where the pretence of work upon the home farm has been a cloak for idleness.

But there is no reason to make such a radical change as this, our home farm here being required as a depot of supplies, perhaps more than any other in the Territories, with the exception of that at Fort Pitt.

The Instructor must distribute his men as I have stated, having them live upon the reserves; he can work this small home farm with one man, and supervise the work of the men upon the reserves as well. At the commencement of winter he should discharge all outlying men, for with extra supervision in the summer these Indians are so approximate to the farm they require no special attention in winter.

I arrived at Qu'Appelle in a heavy snow storm on the evening of the 20th. Mr. Fisher was in charge, but Mr. Agent Macdonald was hourly expected in from Fort Walsh. He arrived the next day, and as it was too stormy to visit the reservations I immediately turned my attention to the books of the Agency.

In consequence of Mr. Jones' services being dispensed with in the spring, this Agency has practically been without a clerk since then. Mr. Agent McDonald was absent from his headquarters during his spring inspection of the reservations and farms, then at the payments, and his long absence at Fort Walsh precluded him from personally undertaking the work. Mr. Fisher, who was placed in charge upon the Agent's leaving for Fort Walsh, was almost immediately obliged to proceed to Touchwood Hills to make the change in Instructors there, consequently he had only been a short time at the headquarters of the Agency when I arrived. For these reasons, the books were not so well kept as I would have desired to see them. However, I took from them the enclosed return of goods on hand at the Agency, and which I was able to verify, with the exception of the bacon and flour, which, from the crowded state of the storehouse, it was impossible to re-weigh without a very great deal of labor. The storehouse had been under the charge of Mr. Hourie since his return from accompanying the Commissioner, and was in excellent order. I inspected the provisions; they were in quality equal to that called for in the contracts, and each sack of flour correct in weight.

I am happy to inform you the reports of the Indians in this district are most satisfactory, the system of placing a man upon each reserve to give his undivided attention to the band meeting with excellent results. I met several of the chiefs; they were contented with their prospects. Since the completion of the payments as many Indians as could get horses have left for the buffalo.

Arriving at Fort Ellice, I found Mr. Lilly in charge of the stores; I examined his books, and found them well kept. Visited the storehouses, and found everything in the best of order. I made no attempt to inspect quantities, as it would have been very difficult to do, the storehouses being full to the doors.

I examined the quality of the flour and bacon, and found them good; about one-third, say 4,500 lbs., of the bacon delivered here by I. G. Baker & Co., was "short cut" and the sides light.

In reviewing our farming operations among the Indians for the past year, it is

apparent that we are working under two systems, one of which, and the first introduced, is having the Instructor's farm adjacent to one or more Indian reserves, which, in addition to being the headquarters of the Instructor and his workmen, is also a depot of supplies. It was also intended that, besides exhibiting a model farm to the Indians, a surplus of grain, potatoes and seed would be raised to furnish seed for other Indians coming in.

The other system is to place farmers upon each reserve to work with and for the Indians. Of this latter plan I cannot speak too highly. Where the right men have been engaged it has proved most successful; at the same time, where the home farms have given satisfaction it would be well to continue them until such time as the Indians become self-supporting, as the crop from them is in some districts our only surety that we will have seed the following year. Be much or little grown we can always control it, whilst it often takes a great deal of pressure to make an Indian give his crop over to the Agent or the Farming Instructor for next year's seed, even though he be compensated for it by receiving its equivalent in flour.

Up to this time we have failed in the introduction of artichokes, the tubers losing their vitality through freezing and thawing before reaching their destination.

I have reason to believe if wild rice were procured and sown upon the margins of the lakes in the territories, it would be of twofold benefit, one in the attraction of waterfowl, the other being a reliable article of food for the Indians.

From seed sent in two years ago tobacco was grown, with some degree of success, by our Indians in the vicinity of Whitefish Lake. I would recommend that a small quantity be sent again next year to each Agency. If seed grown in Quebec were purchased it would produce harder plants than American seed.

In my inspection this year, I have given particular attention to the fitness of the implements furnished by the contractors, for the work required of them, and have to say that some have not turned out to be of the best patterns. In this connection I will particularly mention the ploughs of 1880; these, to all appearances good, have not been found equal to performing the best work when used. To prevent this occurring again, not only with ploughs but with other implements, in calling for tenders it will be necessary to name the maker of the particular pattern of implement we require and accept none other.

I have had many appeals from Indians settled upon reservations that they cannot get either tea or tobacco, whilst Indians loafing around a police post or Hudson's Bay Fort can, by doing little odd jobs, earn enough to purchase these, which are, to the adult Indian, necessaries. On this account they are very reluctant to leave these haunts and go off to their reservations; they will also, upon the most frivolous pretences, return to the settlements to procure these. I beg to suggest that a small quantity of tea and tobacco be placed with each Indian Agent for the purpose of giving a little from time to time to Indians working steadily upon their reserves as a recognition of good conduct.

In the above report I have necessarily omitted many things trivial in their nature; many subjects and transactions I have already reported upon separately at the time they took place, therefore I did not deem it requisite to refer to them again. I have pointed out when necessary to the Agents where they could improve upon their system of keeping their books and records of the Agency. Many matters also which were not important in connection with the management of the farms have from time to time come under my notice. Where I have thought a change advisable I have directed such without either at the time or now making mention of them in a report. Where the records of an Agency have not been kept as accurately as I desired, and everything else has been regular and above board, I have made such suggestions and left such instructions that if regarded will place everything in good shape; and with the improvements we propose making in the forms of our farm returns we will have little difficulty in keeping track of our large outlay.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

T. P. WADSWORTH,

Inspector of Indian Agencies and Farms.

OTTAWA, 3rd January, 1881.

Hon. E. DEWDNEY,
Indian Commissioner,
Ottawa.

SIR,—On the 2nd of September, 1880, I received your instructions to winter in the Territories, either at Battleford or Duck Lake, at both of which places there was work to be done. I wintered the party at Battleford, thereby avoiding doubling the route from Battleford to Duck Lake, a distance of 123 miles.

The plans and field notes were completed and mailed to the Department, and, with the consent of the Deputy-Superintendent General, two tracings of each reserve surveyed were made, one for your office and one for the office of the Agent in whose district the reserve lies.

On the 10th January, I left Battleford for Carleton House for the purpose of making arrangements for the past season's supplies, and returned on the 21st instant.

On the 28th, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor informed me he had received a telegram from Ottawa authorizing him to build a bridge across Battle River; and he requested me to undertake the work. A pier bridge was first thought of, but on account of the great expense in getting the material on the ground at this season of the year, this idea was abandoned and a pile bridge decided on. Suitable timber could not be obtained in the vicinity, and it was not until the 23rd of February that the first pile was driven.

The piles were thirty feet long and from eight to ten inches at the small end; they were driven from thirteen to sixteen feet through a thin strata of sand, from one and a-half to two feet in thickness into blue clay, and in front of each group of piles upon which the superstructure was erected, were guard piers, triangular in shape, made up of seven large piles well driven down and strongly braced. The work was continued throughout the winter, and when the bridge was completed (with the exception of the hand rail on one side), it was carried away by the ice which suddenly broke up in large solid cakes.

The ice jammed a short distance below, and I succeeded in saving most of the material which has since been used in the erection of a "summer bridge." The water continued rising until Tuesday the 19th of April, when it flooded the lower part of the town, causing considerable damage to private parties.

Monday, 25th of April, broke up my winter camp and left the following day to survey a reserve for Chief Moosomin, who has located himself about twelve miles west of Battleford on the Saskatchewan River. On account of the chief's stubbornness and cloudy weather, work was not commenced until Friday the 29th, by traversing the Saskatchewan for a westing of four miles. The banks of the river are well timbered and the soil excellent. The chief has about a dozen houses on the north-east corner of his reserve. The east boundary passes over a rolling country, good soil, timber, poplar in groves, one small lake on this line; plenty of water in the valleys, but in a dry season water would be scarce. The soil on the south boundary is light sandy loam. This boundary strikes Battle River at 311 chains 52 links, and follows the north side of the river for about fifteen chains, intersecting the west boundary. Thence north and along the west boundary, at sixty-eight chains and ten links, a small lake fifty-eight chains and eighty-one links wide, and about a mile and a-half long, about twenty chains lying within the reserve. The soil continues light up to 170 chains, and from this to the Saskatchewan it is good; the surface is rolling. Timber, poplar in bluffs, at 540 chains the line strikes large poplar and fir, and continues in this to the river bank. The area of the reserve is twenty-three square miles, being the quantity allowed for 115 souls.

Adjoining Moosomin to the west I laid out chief Thunder Child's reservation, which is three miles in width and extends from the Saskatchewan to Battle River. The area is about twenty square miles. The soil, timber and water similar to that of Moosomin.

The chief has erected a few houses on the banks of the Saskatchewan. He has at present only sixty-six souls, but as his band is in a state of formation, no doubt this number will be increased, so that after consulting with the Agent (Mr. Reed), I thought it better to lay out the reserve as it is, and, as far as possible, finish up the work in the vicinity of Battleford.

On account of high water in Battle River, we returned to Battleford so as to cross the outfit in a boat, and on the 24th of May commenced the survey of Chief Pound-maker's reserve, situated about thirty miles west of Battleford, on the south side of Battle River. Number of souls in band, 149, area of reserve, thirty square miles.

Commencing at the north-east corner and running south on the east boundary, at one hundred and ten chains, forty-five links, fresh water lake, sixty-nine chains, ninety-one links wide; at two hundred and twenty-seven chains, small lake thirty-five chains wide, with marshy sides; at three hundred and thirty chains, post (in a marsh) for south-east corner; soil, sandy; timber, scrubby poplar.

In running west on the south boundary, the soil is better—sandy loam. At two hundred and forty-two chains, Eye Hills, and at two hundred and sixty-four chains, ninety links, Eye Hill Creek—a stream fifty feet wide, sixty feet deep, flowing in a deep valley in a north-easterly direction and emptying into Battle River, about a mile and a-half from the north-west corner of the reserve, near its mouth I saw the Indians catching cat-fish of large size.

At three hundred and eighty-seven chains on this boundary is a small lake, ten chains in width, and at four hundred chains, or five miles post and mound for south-west corner; but little timber on this line.

West boundary.—At thirty-three chains cross a small stream about twelve feet wide and two feet deep; at ninety-three chains, sixty-eight links, cross Eye Hill Creek, which is here forty feet wide and only two feet deep; at two hundred and ninety-two chains, forty links, small stream, three feet wide and one and a-half feet deep; six hundred and twelve chains, ninety links, post and mound for north-west corner, and at six hundred and nineteen chains, Battle River. Poplar appears on this line near the crossing of Eye Hill Creek and is scattered throughout the length of the line. The banks of the Battle River are low and extend back in some places as far as two miles. The soil on this bench is of excellent quality. The Indian farms are all down here. I saw a little breaking done on the top of the hill, but it was abandoned, whether for want of seed or enterprise (probably the latter), I cannot say.

This completes the survey of Indian reserves in the vicinity of Battleford, with the exception of that of Strike-Him-on-the-Back who has squatted on the bank of Battle River, about fifteen miles from Battleford.

The fertile bench mentioned in the description of the last reserve is here about half a-mile wide, and immediately to the south of this bench is a range of barren sand hills.

I came to this place in 1879 to give the Stony Chief Mosquito a reserve, but on commencing the survey was obliged to abandon it; he afterwards chose his land adjoining Red Pheasant, in the Eagle Hills. Strike-Him-on-the-Back came up a short time after (the same season) and I explained to him that it would be impossible to give him a reserve here of any value; but he seems determined to stay, and as his band is fast leaving him, no doubt in a year or two there will be enough for himself and brothers. In 1879 there was 143 souls in this band, and last spring I was informed by Mr. Agent Orde there were only about sixty.

Thursday, 2nd June, left Battleford for the Moose Woods, *via* Carleton. As my loads were heavy and the roads wet, I decided to go by the plain or outer trail, which is seventeen miles longer than the river or hill trail, but this season in the matter of time, I believe it to be the shorter. We arrived at Carleton on the 9th instant, having had rain every day out from Battleford. Left Carleton the next day and arrived at the Moose Woods on Tuesday, the 14th; distance from Carleton, 100 miles.

I found Chief White Cap and his band located on a low flat, about ten miles long, and from two to three miles in breadth, adjoining the South Saskatchewan, which

here flows in a north-westerly direction. The band has occupied this place for about four years and, although they have had no instruction until last spring, have made very creditable progress in farming. They have ten or twelve fields of considerable size well fenced and cultivated.

The number of souls in the band is between seventy and eighty, and my instructions were to allow eighty acres to every five souls. I therefore gave them 1,280 acres, equal to two sections of land.

The survey was commenced on the 16th of June and completed on the 20th, and was so shaped as to include within its boundaries all improvements of the band, which occupy the northern extremity of the flat stretching along it for about a mile and a half.

The condition in which I found the crops of these Indians, combined with their apparent desire for improvement, bears out the statement of their instructor, Mr. Weldon, that they are intelligent and willing, and only need to be shown how, in order to do the work.

This band is one of the outlying remnants of the once powerful Sioux nation, and death appears to have made savage inroads upon them, during the last three years, forty have been swept away and a larger majority of those remaining are well up in years.

The old Chief "White Cap" laments this decline of his band and frequently grows eloquent in comparing their present miserable and precarious existence, with the former power and supremacy enjoyed by this nation, "whose numbers were as the blades of grass and whose lodges covered the prairie."

There is a chief living with this band called "Little Crow" or "Bob-tail Crow," who took an active part in the Minnesota massacre, but a reward being offered for his capture by the American Government, he fled to the protection of our flag, under whose peaceful shade he reviews with much complacency the stirring events of his early career. He has two King George III. medals, which he says have been in his family for generations, and an American officer's sword with the stamp of the United States Government upon it.

Chief One Arrow.

This reserve is located on the Saskatchewan, about four miles from Fisher's ferry, north-easterly. Chief One Arrow and his band have lived here for some time and made all their improvements. The country in this vicinity, or, in other words, the country for about six miles back from the river, and running along it, is prairie, thickly covered with bluffs of poplar, some of considerable extent, and an innumerable number of small ponds of all sizes from five acres downwards. The soil is a sandy loam with a sandy sub-soil and is of good quality. The crops on the small extent of ground cultivated by those Indians were in a flourishing condition, and I much regret that Indians, who have every convenience at hand for cultivating a larger tract of land and a farmer to teach them, do not show a more energetic spirit or a more earnest desire for improvement. This fact strikes one more forcibly after coming from the Sioux reserve, at the Moose Woods, where the Indians having only one-eighth as much land are making far greater progress, under more difficulties and with fewer advantages.

The third principal meridian runs through this part of the country, and to the west of this line the land has been sub-divided, as it is always desirable to locate the Indian reserves so as to agree as far as possible with the survey of Dominion lands. I ran the lines of this one as follows: To the west of the meridian the boundaries of the reserve correspond with the sub-division work, and the one and a-half chain road allowance—with a road allowance along its north, west and south sides; to the east of the meridian it extends eighty-one chains, so as to correspond with the now one chain road allowance regulation. This gives a road allowance all around the reserve. The survey was commenced on the 27th of June and completed on the 5th of July;

the area is sixteen square miles. A description of each line would be superfluous, as the country is all the same and its description has been already given.

I left this reserve the same day the survey was finished for Prince Albert, for the purpose of completing the work in that neighborhood, but as I found no further surveys could be made without the plans and notes of the former ones, and as the work to be done has been fully reported on in my report of progress to you, dated 27th July, a copy of which was sent to the Department, it will be unnecessary for me to go over the ground again.

Muskeg Lake Reserve—Chief Petty qua-kee—situated about twenty miles north-west of Carlton.

Leaving Carlton House on the 19th of July, after a detention of two days by reason of adverse winds which prevented our crossing the river, we reached Muskeg Lake on the 20th and commenced work on the following day.

Muskeg Lake being only a couple of miles south-west of Mistowasis, or Snake Plain Reserve, I decided that the south boundary of the latter should be, as far as possible, the north boundary of the former, therefore the eastern two and a-half miles of the Muskeg Lake Reserve coincides with the western part of the southern boundary of Mistowasis Reserve. The number of souls in the band last payment was two hundred and ten, entitling them to forty-two square miles. This quantity was given them, the reserve being laid out seven miles on a meridian, by six miles in width.

The survey was commenced on the 21st and completed on the 27th, making an average running of four and a-half miles per day. The westerly one-third of the reserve is timbered with poplar and pine, which will produce large quantities of fencing material and excellent building timber. The soil is a rich sandy loam of considerable thickness, with sand sub-soil. The crops were good, some of the vegetables I saw in the Indian gardens would be creditable to Ontario.

The people here do not farm so extensively as their neighbor, Chief Mistowasis, but prefer hunting. I think, however, that they are beginning to see the mistake they are making, and no doubt next year a much larger crop will be put in. They have built on the reserve ten or twelve good houses, and nearly all have discarded the blanket for the clothes of the whiteman, which is a long step towards civilization.

The water is principally alkaline, and therefore unfit for use; there are numbers of large hay marshes and a large area of bottom lands.

On the 30th we were *en route* for Meadow Lake, situated in some supposed-to-be unapproachable place north-west of Green Lake; and on Sunday (31st) camped at the Indian farm (Mr. Chaffer, Instructor).

This farm is situated between Mistowasis and Ahtahacoops reserves, is well fenced and has the appearance of being carefully attended to by an experienced man. His crop, which consists of wheat, barley, oats, and roots, will be large this year.

The Indians on the adjacent reserves may be said to be the most industrious in Treaty No. 6; they have carried on farming for several years, and will, next year (Mr. Chaffer says), be entirely self-supporting.

This satisfactory state of things, while it is most gratifying to the Government and the Indians themselves, will no doubt have a wholesome effect on the other bands in the vicinity, who will follow their example and profit by their experience.

His Excellency the Governor General, on the occasion of his visit at Carleton House during his recent tour through the North-West Territories, presented Mistowasis and Ahtahacoop each with a silver medal for excellence in farming and good behavior, a distinguishing mark of honor of which they are exceedingly proud.

The Presbyterian Church of Canada has a mission on Mistowasis reserve, in charge of the Rev. John McKay, and the Christian Missionary Society of London, England, one on Ahtahacoop's under, the Rev. John Hines, who has erected one of the most comfortable churches in the Territories. He has also under his direction a school, where some of the pupils have advanced so far (Mr. Hines tells me) as to be reading English and Ancient History, besides having made considerable progress in arithmetic, geography, &c.

The country from Carleton to the north boundary of Ahtabacoop's reserve—a distance of about fifty-five miles—is prairie, with groves of poplar, interspersed with hay marshes and bottom lands, with numerous small lakes. The soil is of fair quality, being sandy loam with sandy and occasionally clay subsoil; but on leaving this reserve and proceeding northerly, the country changes rapidly, the woods get thicker, the timber heavier, and the soil lighter; while the face of the country, changing from a gently undulating and comparatively level surface, becomes broken and abrupt. At Big River, fifty-eight miles from Carleton, may be located the southern limit of the true forest, and from here to Green Lake, a distance of eighty-five miles, through solid bush; the trail unfolds its crooked and labored length along the ridges, over the hills and down through the marshes and muskegs at their feet.

The Green Lake Road is the main highway of the Hudson's Bay Company from the south to the northern or English River district, and is in every way worthy of all the epithets by which it is and may be distinguished. The road was made by the Hudson's Bay Company, at considerable expense, but there is only a single track, and the ruts, worn deep with the traffic of years, makes it almost impassible, and as the traveller works his passage over it, and contemplates the ruins of many an old cart, he is irresistably hurried to the conclusion that his own will be the next to go. We returned by a new trail completed by the company this year; while it is somewhat longer it is very much better, although in a few places rather hilly for heavy loads.

The odometre distances were taken on this trail, as I found it impossible to use the instrument going up.

We arrived at the Company's depot, at the south end of Green Lake, on the 5th of August, and learned from the officer in charge that from here there was only a horse trail to Meadow Lake, and that that was nearly impassible owing to the muskegs being nearly full of water. The only course we had open to us was to make the trip in boats, going down Green Lake to Beaver River, up the Beaver to Meadow River, and up it to Meadow Lake, the place selected for the location of the reserve. Accordingly, the horses were put out to feed, in charge of an Indian, the carts, and everything not absolutely required for this journey, were placed in store at the depot. A York boat, kindly placed at our disposal by the Hudson Bay Company, was brought down from the north end of the lake, and the remainder of our outfit conveyed in it to the Company's post at that end, which we reached on the 8th of August.

On the 9th, having hired four small boats from the inhabitants living in the neighborhood of the post, we started for Meadow Lake, and after some severe struggles with the rapids and swift currents in the Beaver and Meadow Rivers, arrived at the "Landing" on the 12th, which is four miles from the lake, but on account of shallow water and rocks the river is no further navigable, and from here we were obliged to pack our supplies, camp outfit, &c.

Meadow Lake is nearly oval in shape, is about seven miles long by two and a-half wide, and lies in a north-east and south-west direction. It is drained by Meadow River, a stream about fifty yards wide, which runs out of it near its south-west corner.

The country around Meadow Lake is principally prairie, with poplar bluffs, and any one who has been through the Edmonton country will readily recognize here the same physical features, the undulating prairie with its bluffs of poplar and forests of fir, the rich, deep, loamy soil and the same luxuriant herbage.

The number of souls in this band at the last treaty payment was seventy-one, entitling them to fourteen square miles of land.

The reserve was located so as to correspond with, as far as possible, the wishes of the band. It has about a mile frontage on the lake and runs back (due north) four miles, the width being about three and a-half miles. Meadow River, along which there is some fine timber, follows the east boundary, crossing it four times. Fish are plentiful in both lake and river, so that taking the reserve as a whole, it is a very exceptional one, there being an abundance of fish, excellent soil, plenty of timber and good water.

The survey was commenced on the 13th and finished on the 18th in time to allow us to reach the forks of the Beaver and Meadow Rivers the same day.

We arrived at the Hudson Bay Company's post the next afternoon. Our time coming down was one day, while it took us four days to go up. A rough traverse was made of the Meadow and Beaver Rivers coming down, the courses being taken with a compass and the distances by estimation. The latitudes of Meadow Lake and the south end of Green Lake were also taken. The length of Meadow River is about twenty-four miles. The Beaver is comparatively a large stream, from eighty to one hundred yards wide and deep enough to be navigable most of the season. Its length from Meadow River to Green Lake is about twenty-five miles. Green Lake lies to the south of Beaver River into which it is drained by Green Lake Creek, (length about four miles) it is about eighteen miles long, and will average about three-fourths of a mile in width.

The shores are heavily wooded with poplar and spruce of fair size. The only settlement (a few houses) is that of the Hudson Bay Company's employes around the post at the north end of the lake, who make their living by obtaining occasional employment from the Company, fishing and cultivating small patches of potatoes. They are principally French half-breeds.

August 22nd.—Left the lower end of Green Lake and arrived at Carleton on the 27th. Our whole time north of the Saskatchewan was forty days, during which we ran forty-two miles of line, and travelled four hundred miles over some of the worst roads in the North-West Territories, and in which are included the three modes of travel: by cart, by boat, and packing.

Sunday, August 28th.—Met you at Carlton House and received your verbal instructions to proceed to Edmonton, at which place I would winter the party after reducing it to its lowest efficient strength.

As my horses were very much in need of rest, and the mail from the east was nearly due. I determined to await its arrival, thereby giving the animals a chance to fit themselves for the Edmonton journey. We left Carleton on the 8th of September and reached Battleford on the 13th. Here I purchased a portion of my winter and next season's supplies, and having spent some days in search of a lost horse it was not until the 22nd the party left for Edmonton. As the season was far advanced I made all the necessary arrangements with Chief Factor Hardisty for the proper wintering of my men, by telegraph, from Battleford, saving myself thereby the round trip from Battleford to Edmonton, a distance of five hundred and forty miles, and left the same day (22nd) for Winnipeg.

On account of wet weather, "played out" horses, and bad roads, the party was not able to reach Edmonton until the 13th of October, and by the 1st of November they were in winter quarters. I arrived at Brandon on the 18th of October and took the train from there to Winnipeg.

The total number of days the party was in the field (from the 25th April to the 18th of October, exclusive of Sundays) was one hundred and fifty-one. Deduct for wet weather, eleven days; in Carleton, eleven days; at Battleford, eight days; total, thirty days, leaving one hundred and twenty-one days, out of which I was on the line thirty-nine and a-half days, and ran one hundred and twenty-six (126) miles, or an average of three (3) miles per day, over a country, as the field notes will show, principally timbered.

The balance of the time or eighty-one and a-half ($81\frac{1}{2}$) days we travelled twenty-five hundred and two (2,502) miles, making an average of thirty-one miles per day. I intended when I started out in the spring to complete the outline work of all reserves lying east of Battleford as well as those at Battleford, and had the reserves at Prince Albert been in the position I expected to find them, would have done so. However, I may say, that without the hearty co-operation of my assistant and party, I would not have been able to accomplish what has been done.

The officers of the Hudson Bay Company and the North-West Mounted Police, with their usual consideration and kindness, rendered me all the assistance in their power.

I attach the trail distances on routes we travelled which have not yet been published.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

GEO. SIMPSON,

Indian Reserve Survey, Treaty No. 6.

Trail distances from Carleton House to elbow of the South Saskatchewan.

From Elbow.	From Carleton.
145·00 Carleton House	0·00
132·50 Duck Lake....	12·50
126·50 Fisher's Ferry.....	18·50
119·50 Forks Gabriel's Ferry.....	25·50
104·00 " trail to Sioux Reserve (end of timber).....	41·00
82·50 Cross telegraph line near 10th base line.....	62·50
52·00 Creek.....	93·00
36·00 " 30 ft. wide, 1½ deep (in valley)...	109·00
..... Elbow south branch Saskatchewan.....	145·00

GEO. A. SIMPSON,

Indian Reserve Survey, Treaty No. 6.

OTTAWA, 7th January, 1882.

Trail distances from Carleton House to the depot at the head of Green Lake:—

From Depot.	From Carleton.
133·65 Carleton House.....	0·00
112·00 Forks Muskeg Lake trail.....	21·65
108·10 Presbyterian Mission at Mistowasis Reserve.....	25·55
102·60 Indian Farm.....	31·59
100·40 Creek (bridge).....	33·61
97·20 Lake.....	36·45
90·30 C.M.S. Mission, Sandy Lake.....	43·35
89·00 Creek 6 ft. wide, 1 ft. deep, bridge)	44·65
81·55 Shell River.....	52·10
75·57 Big River (about the southern limit of the forest)	58·80
71·46 White Fish Lake.....	62·19
57·60 Forks (old and new trails).....	76·50
53·20 Creek (bridge).....	80·45
40·20 " (12 ft. wide, 2½ ft. deep, bridge).....	93·45
26·00 The "Image".....	107·65
22·00 Forks (new and old trails).....	111·65
20·45 The "Two Bridges" (Crooked Lake).....	113·20
17·37 Clear Water Lake.....	116·28
15·40 Lake.....	118·25
6·70 Creek (bridge).....	126·58
0·00 Depot, Hudson's Bay Co... ..	133·65

GEO. A. SIMPSON,

Indian Reserve Survey Treaty No. 6.

OTTAWA, 7th January, 1882.

OTTAWA, 10th January, 1882.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report of progress during the past season of the survey of the Indian reservations under my charge in Treaty No. 4, North West Territories.

The season's work comprised the allotment of reserves in the following localities, viz:—

Moose Mountain,
Crooked and Round Lakes,
Nut Lake,
Fishing Lake,
Touchwood Hills,
The Qu'Appelles.

I left Ottawa on the 25th May, and proceeded to Winnipeg to organize my outfit.

On the 4th June, the purchase of supplies, transport, animals and camp equipment was completed, and the party made a start for the West.

The surplus supplies, &c., left after loading the carts, were forwarded to Fort Ellice by one of the Hudson Bay Company's steamers plying on the Assiniboine River.

On June 8th, I left Winnipeg by rail for Portage la Prairie, where I overtook my party.

The roads, as usual at that season of the year, were very trying on horse flesh. The mules, however, pulled through the mud holes much better than I expected, and as soon as we struck more solid footing, west of the Little Saskatchewan River, prairie navigation became less laborious to both man and beast.

I arrived at Fort Ellice on June 18th, and was not a little surprised to find that I had to ferry my whole outfit across the Assiniboine River, which had then risen to a most extraordinary pitch, and filled the valley from bank to bank.

At Fort Ellice I communicated with Colonel McDonald, and through him received instructions to proceed to Moose Mountain and establish the boundaries of reserves for the bands of Pheasant's Rump, and the Ocean Man.

I stored my extra supplies at Fort Ellice, and moved out to Beaver Creek *en route* for Moose Mountain on the 23rd June.

One of my men, Houston, unfortunately got bitten on the knee by an insect. The swelling became serious, and not having any medical comforts on hand, I thought it advisable to send him back to Ellice, where he arrived in time to catch the steamer for Winnipeg.

After leaving the tract of sandy land between the Qu'Appelle River and Beaver Creek, the road to Moose Mountain passes over a slightly undulating prairie. The soil is generally a loam with some gravel, and water is found in numerous shallow ponds, varying with the dryness of the season.

The wood on this route consists of only small clumps of scrub and a few dry poplars, except at the Pipe-Stone Creek—a more inviting tract of country for the settler—where there appears to be a good deal of white poplar, of five or six inches in diameter, on the slopes to the stream.

I gave no attention to the adjustment of the topographical features of this part of the country, as I expect they will be carefully laid down by the gentlemen who were then subdividing and surveying the outlines.

I entered the woods at the Tail of the Mountain on June 29th and visited White Bear's reserve at the Heart Hill.

I fixed the geographical position of this reserve, as it had not been shown on the maps; and I planted iron bars at its south-east and south-west corners, in accordance with the wishes of the Indians.

They are very proud of having the corners of their estates marked by iron posts, "like the white men."

This reserve lies on part of the top and south-western slope of the Moose Mountain. It contains an area of about forty-eight square miles, and was taken up by the

Indians evidently with a view of securing timbered instead of farming lands. The open part of it, on the south-western slope, is broken and covered by a profusion of boulders, and I did not meet with an area well adapted for a farm, except two or three miles at the south east corner.

There is a lake near the north-west corner, called by the Indians *the lake where the fish is*, abounding in pike and pickerel. White Bear informed me that he wished very much to have this lake within the boundaries of his reserve, as his people depend in a great measure for their support from the fish caught there. I wished to make a reconnaissance of this lake but I found it impossible to approach it at the time owing to the high waters in the dense woods which surround it.

I am told by my interpreter, Thomas Spence, that this lake measures about three miles in length and about one mile in width.

I proceeded on to the Head of the Mountain and laid out reserves for the bands of Pheasant's, Rump and the Ocean Man, as shown by the accompanying diagram A, illustrating the work.

These two reserves contain a fair proportion of farming land of the finest quality, good grazing land, hay lands and wood; and I consider them highly suitable for agricultural purposes.

At first, when I conferred with the Ocean Man, some of his headmen wished to have the reserve to extend three and a-half miles or thereabouts, farther eastward than they are now located. This change would have brought the eastern boundary up to the meridian between ranges 4 and 5, and would have given them too much woodland.

The Ocean Man's brother, who has by far the most to say in a pow-wow, appeared to place great value on a small flat near the south-east corner, where doubtless he had private views of establishing himself and family at some future day. The lines took in this coveted ground and consequently he felt much pleased.

On the 21st July the survey of the Moose Mountain reserves was completed, and a general stampede of the animals took place on the 22nd, causing a delay of two days. I followed them up at once, accompanied by Red Ears *alias* the Beaver Potato, a good tracker, whose services I procured at the Indian camp, and succeeded in capturing them far out on the Plains of the Souris.

I left for Crooked Lake immediately after.

From the Head of the Mountain I struck northwards over a fine undulating fertile prairie with clumps of young poplar, for about forty miles, and entered the woods south of the Qu'Appelle Valley at Crooked Lakes.

The Indians there having desired a change in the position of the reserves already surveyed, I was instructed to survey suitable reserves on the south side of the valley for the bands of Mosquito, O'Soup, Ka-kee-wis-ta-haw, Ka-kee-she-way and Cha-ca-chas, and to reduce the length of the frontage of the reserves already surveyed for them on the River Qu'Appelle.

The old reserves occupied a frontage, on the north side of the valley, of thirty miles, and a frontage on the south side of twenty-one miles.

As I had no plans of the work done last year by Mr. Patrick, I proceeded to make a reconnaissance of that part of the Qu'Appelle River, likely to be made the front of the new reserves. I also examined the country thoroughly. After doing this, I communicated with Colonel McDonald, Indian Agent at Qu'Appelle, some of the Indian chiefs being there at the time.

After some planning, as to the best manner of adjusting these reserves, it was decided to cut five miles off the lower part of O'Soup's reserve, so as to give Ka-kee-wis-ta-haw a frontage on the river, and some of the bottom lands where they had already commenced farming. Ka-kee-wis-ta-haw's band have now a good reserve, and a fair share of timber in the gulches leading to the river.

It will be seen by referring to the map, sketch B, the band of Ka-kee-wis-ta-haw have no fishing ground in front of their reserve like the others at Crooked and Round Lakes. I, therefore, thought it desirable to reserve for them a small bit of ground on the north side of Crooked Lake for a fishing station.

On August 19th, I sent a message to Captain Dawson, a contract surveyor engaged in subdividing township 17, in ranges 3 to 6, west of the second principal meridian, requesting him not to enter the part reserved for the Indians, of which I sent him a diagram.

They had been much dissatisfied with the work already done through the reserves by the outline surveyors, and had made several complaints to Colonel McDonald to that effect.

I left my party to finish a line between two of the reserves at Round Lake, and proceeded to Fort Qu'Appelle, and as you are aware received further instructions.

While at Qu'Appelle I met most of the Chiefs and Head men of the bands, whose reserves were yet unsurveyed, and with them and the Indian Agent discussed and fixed upon locations for them.

On the 26th August, my party arrived from Crooked Lake, and, we left the same day for Nut Lake, going by Touchwood Hills and Fishing Lake.

From Touchwood Hills to Fishing Lake most of the trail was rendered almost impassible from the excessively heavy rain fall during the summer.

From Fishing Lake to Nut Lake, forty miles by estimation, in a northerly direction, the cart trail is a very bad one. The land is a black, sandy loam with scrub and poplar in clumps. To my mind this tract of country is admirably adapted to farming and stock raising.

In latitude 52° 00' and about thirteen miles north of Fishing Lake, I entered and passed through a belt of very swampy country, with much wind fall, called, very appropriately, by the Indians, *the net of lakes*. After crossing this belt, I struck the waters flowing north into Red Deer River, and met with fine stretches of open prairie well intersected by creeks.

I arrived at Nut Lake Farm on the 7th September.

The Indians of Yellow Quill's band had been away all the summer at Qu'Appelle to see His Excellency, and to receive their annuities; and consequently the crops were neglected. The barley had ripened early and was a good sample. The turnips and potatoes were smothered with the amazing vegetation peculiar to this northern country.

On the following day I was visited by a section of Yellow Quill's band, headed by his brother, who is said to be a bitter enemy of that chief. This Indian informed me that they did not wish to have any surveying done in the country, as they were much dissatisfied. I explained to them the objects of the survey and how desirable it was that they should direct their attention to farming operations like their brethren at Crooked Lake.

They subsequently assented to my going ahead with the work. After the pow-wow I was informed by them that a small present of tea and flour was customary on such occasions, and would be most acceptable.

I gave them a small quantity of these commodities, and reminded them that they had forgotten to ask for some tobacco and sugar.

There is one apparently bad character in this faction of the band known as the Sioux.

I proceeded to examine the country and was rendered valuable assistance by Mr. Joseph Nolin, Indian Farm Instructor, who accompanied me from Touchwood Hills.

After selecting a suitable tract for the reserve, I made a traverse of the eastern shore of the lake and ran the boundary lines, commencing at the north-west corner, as shown on sketch C.

This reserve may be said to extend along the east shore of Nut Lake for six miles, measured on a due north and south line, and back from the lake an average depth of two and one-half miles due east.

The soil is highly suitable for the production of barley and potatoes, and the lake abounds with fish and fowl.

The Departmental farm, with its buildings, comprising a new house, byre and storehouse, are in the reserve, as well as the gardens cultivated by the Indians themselves.

The country to the north and west adjoining the reserve may be said to consist of swamps and brulés. There was good tamarac and spruce, but most of it has been destroyed by bush fires.

I did not mound the southern boundary of the reserve west of the south-east corner, except at the crossing of the trail and at the Pipe Stone Creek, for most likely it will have to be extended farther south as this band has not yet had as much ground as they are entitled to.

One faction of the band asked me to survey a reserve for them at Green Water Lake, but I am told the land up there is not suitable for a reserve.

As soon as I finished the work at Nut Lake I proceeded to Fishing Lake, where some families of Yellow Quill's band had already settled, and surveyed a reserve as shown by sketch D.

I commenced the survey of this reservation on the 19th, I had previously looked over the locality on my way to Nut Lake.

I ran the boundaries of this reserve to coincide with the outlines of township 33, Range 12, west of the 2nd principal meridian.

The location is good, as it has Fishing Lake on the east side. The soil is very rich and there is plenty of good timber. Wild fowl abound on Fishing Lake, where the Indians have fisheries. Large game is said to be quite plentiful to the north-east of the lake; bears and elk are there I know, for when I was assistant with Mr. A. L. Russell, some years ago, I killed a fine cinnamon bear, and this year claimed an elk.

The survey of this reserve was completed on the 29th; and the bell mare had a colt which caused great commotion among the mules. Its life was saved, however, and no time was lost on the journey from Fishing Lake to Touchwood Hills.

I had some alterations to make in the boundaries of Day Star's reservation, as the farms and houses were all outside of it, on the south side as shown by the accompanying sketch (E.)

I conferred with Day Star and his two headmen, Crow Buffalo and Kid Fox, as to the changes they desired.

I subsequently ran the lines to cover all their improvements.

On the 8th October a spell of very cold weather set in, rendering it next to impossible to do any work; as nearly half of the area of this part of the Hills is covered by lakes and swamps, then frozen over, but not sufficiently strong to bear.

On the 28th the work was finished; and before leaving I visited Day Star's house, at his request, and was much surprised to see what a comfortable and tidy place he possessed. This chief has a very large family of daughters, who appear to be quite skilful in housekeeping and in the dairy business. They are less repulsive than most of their kind.

Day Star informed me that he was going to work in earnest, and with a good heart, his improvements being now on their own estate.

I proceeded to Qu'Appelle on the 29th.

The snow which had been about a foot deep on the level had all disappeared.

I had visited Gordon's band, at the Mission, with a view of ascertaining the nature of the country that would be taken into their reserve by changing the boundaries as these Indians desired.

They said they were anxious to make a change of good, timbered land for open prairie for farming purposes, and asked for a strip a mile deep to be added to the north and west sides of the reserve; and to have a similar strip cut off the south and east sides.

I found, upon investigation, that the strip they wanted on the north side would take in the remainder of a patch of valuable timber land, most of which they had already on their reserve.

A strip added to the west side of the reserve, of about a mile wide would take in the farms and improvements made by this band outside the west boundary; and a small bit added to the north side at the north-west corner would be all that is necessary to cover improvements.

I also visited Muskow-equin, who has settled about four miles south of Touchwood Post. I informed him that I had come to survey his reserve, and hoped that he had at last decided upon a location for it.

His brother-in-law, an evil disposed half-breed, called Emanuel, who happened to be present at the time, acted as his spokesman. This individual informed me that a great number of the people of this band were off south of the International Boundary, and that it will take a very large reservation for them. I told him that I came to survey the reserve for those who had taken treaty, telling him their number, and the area of land to which they were entitled. He said they were promised *fifty miles square*, and that they would take no less.

I saw there was little use in trying to do anything with Muskow-equin while Emanuel was present. So I concluded to not bring my party there at all.

I have shown on the new map to be published by the Dominion Land Office, where this band will likely take their land. It will also be seen that two settlers, Mr. Nolin and Mr. Couture, have made valuable improvements quite close to the Indians.

My next work was the survey of a reserve on Jumping Creek, shown by sketch F, six miles above Fort Qu'Appelle, where I arrived on the 2nd November.

I had previously visited this place in the summer, and fixed upon a suitable area, with Colonel McDonald and the Indian Chief, Standing Buffalo.

This reservation has a remarkably beautiful situation. It has an area of seven and a-half square miles, bounded on the west side by Jumping Creek, and on the front by the Qu'Appelles. The soil is a clay loam of the first order, and there is abundance of wood. Hay is scarce and consequently a small meadow was reserved for them at the extensive hay grounds farther up the river.

I then proceeded up the valley of the Qu'Appelle for about twenty miles above the Fort to the place where Muskowpeetung's band have settled down and commenced farming operations this year.

I conferred with Muskowpeetung, whom I found hard at work building houses for the winter, and he informed me that he wished to have his reserve on the south side of the river adjoining, and west of Pasquais'.

He showed me where Mr. Wagner had established the north-west corner of Pasquais' reserve, and I made a traverse of the Qu'Appelle River for seven miles west of it, as shown by the accompanying sketch G, and proceeded to establish the west boundary.

The weather became very cold and stormy and the snow fell again to a depth of fourteen inches. I found it impracticable to carry on the work economically out on the plains, and as the work was completed in the valley, I concluded to leave the rear and part of the west boundaries till spring.

I may add that the tract of country covered by this reserve for Muskowpeetung's band is like most of the land in the Qu'Appelle district, and is of good quality. There is not much wood on the bench; but in the gulches extending back from the valley there is abundance of poplar and a few small maples.

The bottom lands along the river front are of the richest soil passing into extensive hay grounds.

Opposite to this reserve, on the north side of the River Qu'Appelle, some bottoms for hay grounds were selected for the Indian Department. These are colored pink on the accompanying sketch.

On the 17th November, I moved down to Fort Qu'Appelle, and on the 18th the thermometer registered 18° below zero, while I was surveying the part of the valley occupied by the Indian Department as shown by sketch H.

All my animals were in good condition, notwithstanding a hard trip some of them had made to Fort Ellice for my supplies while the snow was on the ground, and I thought it well to provide them with a hospitable range for the winter with as little delay as possible. I therefore overhauled my outfit and carefully stored with the Hudson Bay Company at Qu'Appelle my instruments, camp equipage and provisions, except such as were actually needed by my assistant and another man who are looking after the mules in winter quarters fifteen miles from the Fort.

On the 25th November, I left Qu'Appelle for Winnipeg *via* Fort Ellice and Brandon City.

I arrived in Winnipeg on the 3rd December, after a cold but agreeable journey, the roads being then in excellent condition for sleighing.

My thanks are due to Mr. Steele and the Mounted Police at Qu'Appelle for many friendly turns to myself and party.

I have also to add that I found the Instructors at the farms always ready and cheerful to render me any assistance in their power in carrying on the survey.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN C. NELSON, D.L.S.,

Indian Reserve Survey, Treaties Nos. 4 and 7.

GLOUCESTER, 22nd December, 1881.

The Right Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to report that on the 27th of May I received verbal instructions from Mr. Vankoughnet to proceed to Winnipeg and there receive instructions relative to the survey, &c., of certain Indian Reserves of Treaty No. 2.

I, therefore, on the 2nd of June, left Ottawa for Winnipeg and arrived there on the evening of the 6th, and on the 7th reported myself at the office of the Indian Commissioner.

Departure from Winnipeg.

Having procured equipment and supplies I sent my assistant and six men to Portage La Prairie, and on the 15th, having received my instructions, I joined my party at the Portage. Here I had to discharge my cook, and one of my men deserted during the night. I happily found two men to supply their places, and reached Totogan the evening of the following day.

On the afternoon of the 20th the tug took us to the White Mud or Sandy Bay Reserve, but prior to our departure I purchased a boat.

Sandy Bay Reserve.

I here quote an extract from my instructions:—

“That all those Indians of the band unable to find land within the reserve suitable for cultivation, be permitted to enter and take possession of by residence and cultivation one quarter-section each, adjoining or as near to the southern boundary of the present reserve as they may be able to find it; that for each quarter-section so taken to the southward by the band, a quarter-section be taken off the rear of the reserve as it was originally granted, or if the Indians prefer off the northern end of the reserve, the equivalent of the new selections made to be thus deducted in a continuous block from the same one side or other of the reserve as the Indians may indicate and may be approved and arranged with them.”

Consultation with Indians.

While at Totogan I met the chief, a councillor and a number of the Indians of the reserve, who informed me that they did not want their reserve extended to the north or south but an enlargement of it to the westward, extending to a small prairie ridge about 3 chains in width, where they might have a small portion of land on which to place their houses and cultivate, as their reserve was nearly all under water.

When I visited Mr. Ogletree at Portage La Prairie he informed me of the matter and said that I had better see the reserve for myself.

I therefore went along the north end of the reserve westward to the north-west corner and thence westward one and a-half miles or thereabouts to the aforementioned ridge, which is about 3 chains wide and 8 to 15 feet in height. Thence down the ridge southerly, inclining to the eastward for about two miles. I then went easterly to the front of the reserve nearly the whole way walking in the water with the exception of small isolated patches of ground, none of which I should say were over one foot above the water.

I was informed by the Indians that there were twenty-five (25) houses on the reserve, and from what I saw of the land it was valueless at the present high state of the water.

I noticed two or three small gardens on the ridge where potatoes, corn and beans were growing.

Ebb and Flow Lake Reserve.

On the evening of the 22nd we arrived at Manitoba House, and having met and consulted with Mr. Indian Agent Martineau, we proceeded and got to Ebb and Flow Lake Reserve on the 24th, and on the 25th we started work, and having extended this reserve one mile to the southward agreeable to instructions, I hired a guide and proceeded to the north end of the reserve and cut off an equal quantity of land corresponding to the southern extension.

The southern extension of this reserve comprises a nice piece of dry prairie land and a good portion of poplar woods, with a little oak and a fair allowance of spruce, although the best of the latter has been cut off by lumbermen. The land may rank as second class. We, on the 4th of July, reached our base of supplies, Manitoba House.

New Reserve, St. Martin Lake.

Not being able to procure a guide to Lake St. Martin I proceeded to Fairford in the tug, and arrived at Lake St. Martin on the 6th. Here I informed the Indians of what the Government had sent me to do, and they all appeared to be satisfied.

The Indians told me that they had (13) thirteen clearings already commenced, all which they wished to have included in the reserve.

We began the survey on the 8th of July and finished on the 18th of the same month.

This new reserve contains 3,200 acres or five square miles, there being one hundred persons in the band.

There is a good deal of marsh land on the front of the reserve and a nice lot of hay land. The timber generally poplar and willow, with some poplar of large size and a small portion brûlé grown up with brush. There is a good share of first-class land, the remainder being second class.

Repaired our boat.

On 21st of July we reached Manitoba House; our boat having received some damage on a rock and otherwise had become leaky, we were obliged to have her overhauled, mended, paid, caulked and lined, which detained us here until the 24th, when we started for Water Hen Reserve and reached there on the 31st.

Water Hen River Reserve.

The survey here to be made was an extension southward, embracing the chief's houses, and an equivalent to be cut off from the northern part of the reserve.

The Indians at the north end of the reserve were very much opposed to have any change made in their reserve. They said that they wanted their timber, and that if the reserve was extended to the south that the timber there had all been sold, and

that the distance was so great to where the houses were, that most of the northern part of the reserve would have to be cut off to equalize a southern extension. Also, for school purposes, if the reserve was extended, the portion of the band to the south of the reserve would not aid in the educational work.

The Indians at the north end of the reserve sent for the chief while I was there, but he refused to come.

I then thought it best to take the number of the names of the Indians who were opposed to an extension of the reserve according to the list kindly furnished me by Mr. Martineau, and found their number to be thirteen.

I then proceeded to the south of the reserve and there got the number of names of those who wanted the extension; they numbered but six.

I made an approximate survey of the shore of the proposed extension, which appears to be about six miles to the chief's son's houses.

School House Reserve.

On the 2nd of August I met Mr. Martineau at the reserve, who requested me to lay out a block of land at the north of the reserve around the schoolhouse, (a building 20 x 30 feet, well put together, of the finest material and very creditable to the reserve). I therefore laid out ten acres of dry land, and with the marshy flooded front making about fourteen acres, facing the Water Hen River.

On the 5th of August I left the Water Hen River Reserve, considering it not necessary for me to lay out the extension.

I here quote a clause of my instructions.

"I have to state that the Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs considers it very undesirable that any change not absolutely required should be made."

I reached Manitoba House on the 9th of August.

Change in Fairford Reserve.

On the 1st of September I received instructions 3,317 and 3,339, the latter countermanding the former, happily both received the same day and relating to the Fairford work.

My extra supply of provisions did not arrive until the 6th. I left Manitoba House on the 7th and reached Fairford on the 8th, beginning work on the same day.

The purpose of this survey being to cut off a portion from the south of the reserve in the shape of a triangle, including Lake George and adding a like quantity to the north end of the reserve.

I completed this survey on the 30th and reached Fairford the same evening.

The Portion cut off.

Along the lines, cutting off the triangular portion to the south of the reserve, the woods are generally poplar, some of large dimensions, at the beginning and ending of these two lines, spruce with pitch or black pine, willows and brush. The spruce, although a fair quantity exists, is not of large size generally. There are no muskegs on these lines, and but few wet and moist meadows.

For the most part the land is third class, with the rest second class; a good deal of it along the first line is stony, and a light colored fossiliferous limestone underlying it.

The Portion Added.

The extension northward, *i.e.* near where the lines ran, a small portion of good poplar exists with generally small growths of timber, willows and brush, some *brulé* with second growth of poplar, also a small quantity of ash near the western shore.

The portion cut off equaling the portion added is 2,654 $\frac{96}{100}$ acres. Fine grass and hay marshes generally cover most of the reserve, with some dry and fair land of second class.

Mr. Wood's Claim.

I would here mention that Mr. Charles Wood has a claim in the midst of the extension. I cut off 290 acres for him of which he expressed himself satisfied.

I arrived at Manitoba House on 3rd of October, and reached Totogan on the 7th; here I received two letters from the office at Winnipeg, one directing me to discharge my party and proceed to Winnipeg immediately on my completion of the Fairford work, and there receive further instructions.

On the 8th I got to Portage la Prairie and immediately telegraphed for (\$600) six hundred dollars to be sent me to pay off my men, on account of the line being down between Ottawa and Winnipeg. I did not receive the money until the 14th, and reached Winnipeg on the evening of the 15th, and on the 17th reported myself at the office.

At Winnipeg.

I remained in the office at Winnipeg preparing my accounts and plans, and on the 10th of November received instructions to proceed to Ottawa and there finish my returns. On the 12th of November I sent in a statement of accounts up to the 31st of October, but could not leave the office before the 16th. Having taken ill on the 17th, I was obliged to remain another day, and left on the 18th arriving at Ottawa on the 26th.

I would here remark that in my intercourse with the Indians I have found them very friendly and easily dealt with; when the principle is held that they are men and brothers, they are very quick to see and appreciate it.

Flooding of Lake Winnipeg.

Nearly all the reserves around and near Lake Manitoba have their shores flooded more or less. This gradual rise of the lake has taken place within the last six years, and may be rated as follows: for the first three years, 1876, '77, '78, the rise has been two feet, and for the last three years, 1879, '80, '81, the rise has been four feet. Owing, as is pretty generally acknowledged and understood, to be caused by the excess of rain and snow fall during those years. The Indians say the lake was nearly as high in 1860.

From the month of June to the month of October, this year (1881), the lake fell from six to ten inches, yet in August being nearly a foot lower than in June—probably from evaporation.

From its low banks Lake Manitoba will be always subject to these risings unless provision is made for an extra discharge of its surplus waters, for as the rain and snow fall is increased or lessened so the lake will rise or fall, it being the catchment basin of an extensive area of 28,965 square miles of country, the plateau state of which being made up of muskegs, swamps, marshes and low timbered lands do not subject Lake Manitoba to sudden freshets and corresponding depressions, but to slow risings and continuous supplies.

I only visited the Fairford River, known as the main discharge of Manitoba's waters; the banks of this stream are high and the river not broad; the existence of a shoal or shoals at the head acting as a sill to this waste weir (*i. e.* Fairford River), makes it imperfect. I also would venture to say that it would require double the width of water-way with an average depth of five feet to carry off the surplus water. The reason I limit this depth to five feet will be very apparent to all who have navigated the lake, for a greater depth to the waste weir or discharge of the lake in dry seasons of low water would be the means of lowering the lake too much, Manitoba being a shoaly and shallow lake in many places.

When the Government see fit to open that splendid system of navigation (which will be free from Lake Winnipeg's dangers) by constructing a lock or locks at the Meadow Portage, and opening up by that the way into Lake Winnipegosis, and thence by canal at the Mossy Portage to Cedar Lake, Saskatchewan River to the Upper Saskatchewan, it will also be then necessary not to have the waters of Lake Manitoba too low.

With this report I beg leave to submit plans and field notes of the following work:—Ebb and Flow Lake Reserve extension southwards and a similar deducted from the north part; plan and tracing. Sandy Bay, St. Martin's Lake Reserve—a new reserve; plan and tracing. Water Hen River Reserve, sketch of shore (approximate) and laying out school block reserve. Fairford River extension, northwards and contraction of the south end; plan. Mr. Charles Wood's claim embodied in plan of Fairford Reserve.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. A. AUSTIN, C.E.,

Dominion Land Surveyor,

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
INDIAN OFFICE,
VICTORIA, 22nd November, 1881.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following general report on Indian Affairs in the Province of British Columbia for the year 1880-1881.

During the past season extensive visits of inspection have been made, and a personal acquaintance formed with the condition and prospects of the most populous and important tribes inhabiting the Province.

Having been apprised by you on the 14th of April, of the selection of six gentlemen to act as Indian Agents in the various localities where lands had been set aside by the Indian Reserve Commission, I communicated at once with these officers, conveying to them your instructions, and they are now fulfilling the duties of the various positions assigned to them.

Appended hereto will be found reports regarding the tribes in their respective Agencies where their services should soon prove of great benefit to the Indians, not only in improving their moral and social condition, but in securing the development and utilization of the reserves allotted to them.

I am glad to report to you, that there never was a time in the history of the Province when the Indians have been so prosperous as during the present year, or a period when more general contentment prevailed among both coast and interior tribes.

A marked improvement in the condition of the various bands is conspicuous everywhere, and if I except the vicinity of towns such as Victoria and New Westminster, where they are unfortunately allowed to reside and become victims to the contaminating vices of the whites, I should say that the policy of the Government in encouraging them to be self-reliant and self-supporting is being attended with most successful and gratifying results.

In either cruising up the coast or journeying into the interior, one is struck with the changed appearance of Indian houses and villages, vastly so for the better, and indicating the certain progress and reform of the inhabitants.

There is no scarcity of money among them, and if they could, as they no doubt will, in time, be induced to become more provident, there is no class of people in the Dominion whose present prospective condition is more promising.

There are of course exceptions to the above in a population not far from 40,000 souls, and among such, the tribes composing the Kwaw-kewlth Nation and a few in the region of Bellacoola might be especially noted, but I have no doubt that even here the residence of an active and intelligent Agent of long experience with the people, will soon be productive of a much desired change.

Owing to the former lawless and almost intractable character of the various Kwaw-kewlth tribes, and the extensive liquor traffic carried on among them, I considered it desirable to introduce the newly appointed Agent, Mr. Blenkinsop, personally to them during my general visit to the coast in H.M.S. "Rocket," a step which that officer assures me has been of great service in establishing his status and influence for good among these people.

Agreeably to arrangement with the senior naval officer on this station, I embarked on the "Rocket," Lieut. V. B. Orlebar commanding, on the 17th of June, meeting Mr. Agent Blenkinsop at Euclataw, on the 19th, and visiting all the tribes in the Agency, though meeting most of them at Isawattee—head of Knight's Inlet, where they assemble every spring for the purpose of obtaining their annual supply of small fish (oolachan) grease.

In consequence of information furnished by Mr. Blenkinsop that a Mah-teelth-pa chief had been murdered in a drunken brawl by a Salmon River Indian, and that the tribes would soon be involved in internecine warfare if notice was not taken of the crime by the authorities. Capt. Orlebar was kind enough to allow some of his men to act as special constables, and, landing at Salmon River very early in the morning, little trouble was experienced in apprehending the alleged murderer.

As sending him for preliminary trial to Victoria would have involved delay and expense, the case was investigated by A. C. Anderson, Esq., Inspector of Fisheries, (who had accompanied us); and myself, as Justices of the Peace, and the Indian was duly committed for trial at the Assizes.

Apart from the necessity of taking notice of such a case, and thus preventing trouble between the Indians, I am quite sure the example of enforcing authority at this remote village will be attended with most beneficial results, and no doubt greatly aid the Agent in the performance of his duties hereafter.

Salmon River Village, like most of the places in this nationality where the improvident and demoralizing customs of the savage tribes still prevail, is not very inviting in appearance, and a general air of wretchedness seems to pervade the place.

The chief and others prominent in the band have, however, promised reformation, which, I have no doubt, will be soon secured by the occasional presence and encouragement of the Agent.

The liquor traffic which has been pretty extensively carried on among the Indians has contributed more than anything else to their backward condition, and I am of opinion that stringent measures will have to be taken to destroy it altogether, ere the Agent can effect material change, and one of the most important aids in this respect will be the appointment of native constables in each tribe, who will act for and under the direction of the Agent, and report to him at each visitation.

At Alert Bay (Nimkish Village), one of the points visited and specially alluded to by Vancouver one hundred years ago, the Indian habitations, though much the same, were cleaner in appearance than when I visited the place two years ago.

An enterprising firm had, however, erected the buildings necessary for a very complete salmon cannery and have been most successful in putting up more than twice the quantity of fish they had intended. Although very low rates, \$3 per 100, were paid the Indians for salmon, the run was unprecedentedly large, and therefore afforded satisfactory results for both parties.

As many as four thousand salmon were taken in a day at this cannery, and I was informed that it was only the inability of the cannery to put up the fish that limited the numbers caught.

The Anglican Church Mission Society removed its Mission Post from Fort Rupert to this place, where comfortable buildings for residence and school purposes have been built.

The Rev. Mr. Hall has a day school which he is endeavoring, under many difficulties, to make a success; and Mrs. Hall, who appears most devoted in aiding mission work, has started a resident school for girls, where, in addition to the usual routine of a day school, it is the intention to teach the girls domestic economy and afford them the great advantages of proper religious indoor training and isolation from the debasing influences of camp life.

Knight's Inlet (Tsawattee), our next important destination, was visited on the 23rd, and, like the Nass among the Tsimpsheean, to which it is only second in importance, is the great place of resort for all the Kwaw-kewlth tribes. The delicious oolachan, so highly prized by the natives as an element of food, visit this place in unlimited numbers, and every year, without fail, afford these Indians a carnival of delight.

Not only is a winter's supply for themselves obtained with facility here, but large quantities of grease are secured for barter with the southern tribes. There is also abundance of game, and the Kwaw-kewlths, long after the oolachan catch is over, loiter here—far into the salmon season, when they disperse to other attractive rendezvous.

The inlet itself was discovered in 1792, by Vancouver, who named it after a naval captain of that name, and like other inlets on the seaboard of British Columbia, forms an extensive indentation of the coast line in this region—of great depth, and navigable for ships of any tonnage to its head.

Lofty snow-clad peaks bound the channel abruptly on either side, and the numerous and beautiful water-falls which here and there come tumbling over the precipitous bluffs into the canal below, render the scene for its length of sixty odd miles both charming and picturesque.

An extensive cannery and oil fishery will be started, I am informed, in the spring, at a convenient point in Knight's Inlet, and will afford the Indians additional means of employment and subsistence.

A river of considerable force and volume empties its turbid waters into the Inlet at its head, giving the channel for some distance down its milky appearance, and annually adding to the rich and virgin soil now forming the largest reserve allotted for these Indians.

At present, beyond being the site of three or four large villages, little use is made of it, as the oolachan and the oil taken from it for barter procure for them all they desire with little labor.

The reserve can, however, be most easily utilized with a little trouble and expense in the way of ditching and dyking, and then it is destined to become immensely productive.

As a general thing the Indians appeared healthy, though in every camp individual cases of sickness and misery are met with which generally excite one's pity and commiseration. Indeed, I might with propriety here state that although the Department liberally supplies missionaries and others with medicines, the dispensing of these comforts is necessarily unsatisfactory from want of proper knowledge, and I am not without hope that some scheme may have your approval which will afford these suffering wards of the Government the great benefit of at least occasional professional assistance.

We left Mr. Blenkinsop at Noowetee, and crossing Queen Charlotte Sound, arrived at Bella Coola on the 26th of June.

The Hudson's Bay Company have here a trading post, formerly of considerable importance, and purchase furs at this point both from the coast and interior Indians (Chilcoatins).

It was here that McKenzie first found salt water after his journey of discovery across the Continent in 1795, and nearly met Vancouver, who, at this period, but without his (McKenzie's) knowledge, was engaged in his historical voyage of discovery in the same region by sea.

McKenzie is still talked about by old Indians, one of whom related to me an anecdote which had been handed down through successive generations, viz., that the

canoe-load of Indians who accompanied and followed McKenzie a short distance down the channel, seeing him take an observation with an instrument (the sextant), said that immediately after "fire came down from the heavens."

This so frightened them that they at once declined to go farther, turning back and leaving the distinguished voyageur to himself.

The Bella Coolas were most unfortunate last winter in having their village consumed by fire, from which disaster they have not by any means, yet recovered, and hence the camp presented a most forlorn and poverty-stricken aspect. The Hudson's Bay Co.'s Agent, Mr. Sinclair, informed me that they had suffered a great deal, and had it not been for the few houses left on the opposite side of the river many of them would have perished from exposure.

The food I had sent them in the spring had helped considerably, and he thought the few garden implements I had supplied the tribe with, would enable them to raise as many potatoes as they might require for the coming winter.

A small camp consisting of a few old houses stands on the bank of the river, two and a-half miles up, but even this looks wretched enough.

On the 27th we proceeded by way of Labouchere Channel to Kemsquit, the Indian Village at the head of Dean's Canal.

The Natives of Kemsquit have never recovered from the destructive bombardment of their village five years ago by the "Rocket," now, however, engaged in a more peaceful mission.

The ship had visited the village with the police for the purpose of obtaining a couple of witnesses in the matter of the "George S. Wright," a steamer that had been lost a couple of years prior, the crew of which at that time, it was supposed, had been murdered by the Indians. The witnesses had escaped to the woods, and not being produced, the village was, I think, unfortunately and too hastily shelled.

The chief who was absent at the time, informed me that hearing firing from the ship his people had been greatly frightened, most of them running away. They complained greatly of the injustice by which they had been, without warning, treated in this affair, and as there was no lumber to be purchased in the locality, they had been unable to rebuild their village and were driven to shift as they best could in the bush—a number of them dying from exposure and want during the following winter.

The Chief begged for my intercession, and hoped some assistance would yet be granted them.

There is, after all, no reason to believe that the crew of the ill-fated steamer "Wright" had been foully dealt with, and, in this view, their case is certainly a hard one and deserving, in my opinion, of practical and humane consideration. There being no saw mill within three hundred miles they can only hew out building material in a rude manner by hand.

The chief begged that they might be supplied with lumber, nails and an assortment of garden implements, which would be a great relief in ameliorating their present distressed condition.

These Indians being remote and isolated, they have not the same opportunities of making money and of consequent recuperation, and I earnestly hope that you may concur in the desirability of some appropriation for relieving their distress.

The land about their village could be cleared without much difficulty, though up to the present time the Kemsquits have not attempted to cultivate it.

The people live chiefly on fish and game which fortunately are easily procured in the locality, and they get a fair share in the way of furs such as bear, martin, &c., which they sell to the Hudson's Bay Company, either at Bella Coola or Bella Bella.

At the latter place, which I visited on the 28th, I was glad to observe the great improvement that had taken place in the interval since my last visit. The Wesleyans have established a mission here, and a neat and commodious church with a most comfortable mission house have been erected.

The Indians presented a much more cleanly appearance, were well dressed, and their houses exhibited the effect of wholesome care and much attention. Many of

them had quite discarded the demoralizing customs of their former savage life, affording gratifying results of the efforts of Mr. Tate, the Missionary in charge, who I may add, has been greatly aided by Mrs. Tate, a lady of long experience as an Indian teacher in the Eastern Provinces.

Upon landing, the chief presented me with an address of welcome, and shortly after I met the villagers in the church where speeches were interchanged. The native speakers were most earnest in impressing upon my attention an expression of their various wants and appeared sorry when the interview finally came to an end. As there was much unanimity in their desires, and sameness in their wants, the speech of the first speaker, "Humchit," will be a fair index of those which followed.

"We hope our chief, Dr. Powell, will see that there is a change among the people at Bella Bella.

"We have given up the potlach and the dance. We have no more gambling nor whiskey drinking.

"All our people want to become better and do what is right.

"But I am sorry that we cannot build ourselves houses like white people, as we have no lumber, and the nearest place where we can get any is at Fort Simpson 200 miles from here. We think it would be very good if the Queen would put up a saw-mill here, and we would purchase the lumber.

"By this means the people would soon be able to build themselves houses, and we would soon have a nice town here.

"We hope you our chief will help us in the matter.

"Besides Bella Bella, there are many other tribes who would like to have lumber if they could get it at Bella Bella, but they, like us, think it is too far to send to Fort Simpson or Victoria.

"As we have given up all our bad practices we want to give up our old houses too. This is why we ask for a saw-mill.

"We would also like the Queen to send us a large flag for our village."

All asked that the village site should be reserved for them, and that other lands suitable for cultivation might also be allotted.

The rocky and sterile appearance of the country on the north-west coast renders it doubtful, however, if the Commissioner will be able to gratify them in the latter respect.

The "Rocket" proceeded to Metlakahtla on the 30th where we were most kindly received with every demonstration of respect. The model village which had grown and improved much within the past two years, was decorated with flags and ever-greens in honor of our arrival, and it was difficult to imagine that the happy groups of children, well dressed men and women who now met us with joy and contentment beaming in their faces constituted a few years ago a community of wild and lawless savages.

On landing we were received with salutes from large and small arms, the Native brass band following successfully with the National Anthem, and I never observed a more orderly or attentive assembly than that which greeted me on the following day at the large school-room, probably seating four or five hundred people.

Some of the speakers were fluent and eloquent, giving expression to such sincerity of feeling and intelligence that I may be pardoned for appending hereto a translation of a few of the most important speeches:—

"James Sequneesh."

"Chief, I will reply to your words to us. We are very happy to see you here again. Our hearts are thrilled with joy to hear your voice again.

"We are conscious of our weakness and of our ignorance, but we also know that God pities us and helps us.

"Many white chiefs come here to see us, and they note the great changes which have taken place in our midst, making us very different from our forefathers. I and my fellow chiefs can thank God that we have lived to partake of these changes.

"We know your work. You come here to strengthen us in our new ways, but we would remind you that there are white men who come amongst us who do all they can to destroy the good which is planted and growing here. While you are helping and strengthening us, there are those who only bite and tear us. We beg you to guard God's work here by keeping such men away from us.

"Then there are the tribes of Indians around us—our brethren—who are still in darkness. We crave your help on their behalf.

"We want you to use your power, and stop them from going on in their old ways. They have heard the voice of heaven (God's word), but they heed it not, because they are determined to retain their old customs.

"We hope you will interfere and make them give up what they are now holding to, and then you will do them good. We ask you to pity them, for they are yet in darkness.

"I will speak also to you about the Sabbath day. God has blessed us by giving us the Sabbath day, but we are being troubled by many white men who would rob us of that day. We ask you to deal with them. You know them.

Again, I must express how very happy I am to see you and hear your voice."

"*Weeah.*"

"Chief, I have heard your words and feel very happy.

"The same way the Tsimpshheens are walking I am walking, and I with them feel how good your words are. Chief, you have a strong hand to help. God has a strong hand to save.

"We do not see God's hand but we see yours. You put out your hand to help us. Chief, our canoe is not very strong. When the winds blow high we capsize and are thrown into the water. We are like those cast into the sea—and are cold and faint—but we see a great ship approaching and we cry out for help. Mr. Duncan came to our help, and now you are come to our help. We are beginning to feel revived and warm.

"Chief, my last words are, that as a child goes to its father for medicine, so we come to you.

"We are sick, we ask you to give us the medicine we need.

"Though not at my own home (Queen Charlotte) I feel I am among my brethren here.

"*Legaic.*"

"Chief, the words I wish to speak are to know you care for us.

"We have marked you in our minds as our friend, and we see you look after us. My heart is astonished, we can only bless you for your kindness. We are weak and we cannot push away from us all the evils that beset us, but you can do much for us and we crave your help.

"I do not ask for money, we want your help and sympathy to assist us to walk in the way to heaven. Reach out to us that strong hand which God has given you and help us. Some of my brother chiefs here are old men.

"I am a young man, yet, I need your help.

"As a father says to a son, do this or do that, so do you point to me my duty. Many around us are like sick people, they need medicine. We hope that you will be strong hearted and carry around the medicine to make our sick brethren strong.

"We want them all to be made strong and good."

Mr. Duncan, who has been the Nestor of Missionaries, has accomplished a great work at Metlakahtla, and the theory which he is daily endeavoring to carry out in practice, that Christianity should be combined with industries, has had ample exemplification in the foundation and past success of Metlakahtla.

As his method of proceeding may be of use to others, though it perhaps would be difficult to find another gentleman who could fill his position in all respects, Mr.

Duncan has, agreeably to my request, kindly furnished me with a few particulars of the work he has been conducting for the past twenty odd years, which I beg to incorporate here for your information.

METLAKAHTLA, 13th Aug., 1881.

Lieut. Col. POWELL.

Superintendent of Indian Affairs,
Victoria, B. C.

DEAR SIR,—At your request I beg to lay before you some few particulars respecting the Indian Christian settlement at Metlakahtla. The pressure of my engagements render it impossible for me to do more than write you a very brief and crude account, but such as it is I feel sure you will kindly accept under the circumstances.

The mission under the instructions and auspices of the Church Missionary Society, London, was commenced at Fort Simpson in 1857, where over 2,000 Tsimpsheean Indians were located. In 1862, I removed from Fort Simpson with about fifty souls, and commenced the settlement at Metlakahtla.

Never having taken the census I cannot speak very definitely as to our population now, but I do not think it is less than 1,100 souls.

This community are from every tribe of Indians speaking the Tsimpsheean language, thirteen in all, viz : the Kish-pok-a-lots, Killow-tsah, Keet-seesh-kit-wil-geants, Kit-sa-clash, Kit-lahse, Kit-an-dow, Kuma-tawiks, and Kuniah-kan-geak, at Fort Simpson; from Kitkathla and Kit-kaht on the coast, south of Fort Simpson; and from the Kit-sa-las and Kit-sa-ma-kay-lum on the Skeena River.

The Metlakahtlans have dropped their tribal distinctions, merged into one Christian community, and are struggling hard to advance in civilized life.

For the promotion of good government and discipline in the settlement, I have divided the men, by lots, into ten companies.

Each company has a chief or headman; two elders, men of good report, able to teach, and elected by the congregation; two constables, three councillors (elderly men); two musicians; ten firemen, and a captain; thus giving us twenty-one men in each company with something to do for the common weal.

On New Year's Day each year the companies assemble for Divine service. After the service and parade, a large circle is formed in front of the church, and the National Anthem sung; then each body of officials is severally brought into the circle and cheered. A unanimous cheer for Metlakahtla closes the scene.

I must not omit to say that the last occasion of this kind was enlivened by a brass band of twelve instruments, with fifes and drums, &c., played by the natives.

These measures tend to destroy all tribal animosities, afford a useful position for the chiefs, secure the sick a visitor, and the erring a monitor, uphold the law, bring suitable by-laws into operation, provide pleasure for and promote the safety of the village, and not least, a general feeling of brotherhood is fostered, prompting each man to assist his fellow in time of need.

In the winter season, when all the Indians are at home, we fix the village tax for the year.

The amount fixed for this year is \$3 in cash or goods, or labor for one week. It was settled that the labor contributed should be spent upon the roads, and the money or goods contributed should go towards the erection of a village hall.

Though our first buildings at Metlakahtla were a decided improvement upon the old Indian houses at Fort Simpson, yet they did not admit of our improving the convenience for our rapidly growing settlement; hence some few years ago we decided to build a new village on a new plan; upwards of one hundred houses are built, or are in course of erection.

The houses are uniform, each being 36 feet by 18 feet, with two floors, having two rooms on the ground floor and three bed-rooms upstairs.

Two such houses are built on each lot of 120 feet by 60 feet, and so arranged that a middle room can be built to connect them, and be used in common by both families. (The families of course related.)

This middle room is to have an Indian open fire in it, to answer all the purposes for which the Indians require such a fire; to save their private rooms from litter, and to afford accommodation to strangers or temporary visitors. Twenty single houses constitute a block, and each block is divided by a road of fifty feet wide. The size of such lot allows ample space for a little front garden and all the conveniences of a good back yard. Each lot will be fenced in. The fences are going up, and when complete will afford us an opportunity of carrying out sanitary regulations, which are so much needed in an Indian village.

Thus slowly, though I hope surely, Metlakahtla will become, by God's blessing, a model Indian Christian village.

Another matter of vital importance to the Indian's welfare is the importation of fresh *industries*. Our attention has been turned in that direction ever since we started Metlakahtla; but on account of the very limited means and the small portion of time I could give to secular pursuits, our progress has been but tardy.

Yet I am happy in saying we have at least succeeded in laying the foundation of such industries as may in years to come prove of great temporal benefit to the people; and God has greatly prospered our efforts in this behalf. We have now no doubt of the capability of the Indian to attain a very respectable position as a workman, or of his being trustworthy in places where honesty, uprightness and attention are essential.

Some seven years ago our natives built the large church, which many of our visitors have admired.

We have a large store, a sawmill, a planing machine, a lathe and other pieces of machinery all managed by Indians. In our work-shops good boats, window sashes, panel doors, and furniture are being manufactured. Our Indian blacksmith can furnish us with all we need in iron and steel for our mill. Our females have been taught to card and spin wool; and last winter commenced weaving with three looms. The fabrics produced you saw on your recent visit.

During the coming autumn we hope to take steps to improve and facilitate our weaving business.

We are just now commencing a brick yard. And if we are able to obtain the necessary capital we hope to commence preparations for a cannery for canning salmon another year.

In our efforts to import fresh industries as enumerated we have not forgotten to cultivate the arts peculiarly Indian. I am encouraging the Indians to keep up their ancient carving, and our village hall (now being erected) is to be almost entirely Indian in style and structure.

Next as to the education of the young. Our progress is sadly impeded at present by the Indians leaving home so often during the year in search of food.

Our industries, which will tend to bring the means of living nearer home, will we hope do much to remove this impediment to learning.

You will be glad to learn that the changes already inaugurated in the habits and morals of the people have resulted in marvelously affecting the health of the community for the better. The sight of the robust children in school, the numbers of healthy babies at home, and reference to our sick list as compared with years gone by, are proofs of the wonderful improvement in this particular.

The Indians themselves are struck with the difference. A few years ago disease from immorality and drunkenness was rapidly thinning their ranks, and healthy children were very few indeed. Still further to benefit the community in the matter of health, we are hoping to obtain the services of a properly qualified surgeon, and we intend applying at once to the Indian Department for aid in this particular.

Lastly, let me refer you to the mainspring of the new Indian life as seen at Metlakahtla. It is not to education, industries or civilization that this is to be attributed, but to *Christianity*, presented and adopted in its native and unadorned simplicity, and before churches had entered the arena and marred its power.

True there may be many of our number only nominal Christians (and such no doubt will grow apace now sectarianism is at work), yet I am persuaded we have a number of sincere, pious and intelligent Christians. Such a deep hold has the teaching of God's Word obtained over even the masses that it is now comparatively easy to enforce the law (not excepting the liquor law, which was said to be utopian). A remarkable case has just occurred proving this point.

On Friday, the 5th instant, a canoe from Victoria with liquor arrived at a Kit-lobe fishing camp, which is over, I suppose, 150 miles away from Metlakahtla. On the 11th inst., two days ago, the offender and his two kegs of liquor were landed here—brought by his own people—those for whom he had brought the liquor.

There could be no prospect of gain in bringing him, for the parties well knew he had nothing with him to pay a fine. He is now in prison.

Then again, the Sabbath observance has become almost universal, even in spite of influential white men in our midst doing their utmost to annul it.

Thus I hope we are fairly on the road to better days, and to God be all the glory.

Yours very faithfully,

W. DUNCAN.

Mr. Duncan's proposal to start a cannery at Metlakahtla is eminently practical, and in his hands is pretty certain of success.

The Tsimpshesian Indians, and particularly those of his village, are preferred by the fisheries already in operation, so that Mr. Duncan has at hand all the labor that he requires, provided he can succeed in raising the necessary capital. The grand object in view is to keep the Indians busily engaged at home, and, if successful, will perfect the system he has been laboring so many years to mature.

The Indians have begged that they might have the services of a duly qualified surgeon, and have offered to contribute a monthly sum equal to a moiety of his salary if the Department will furnish the remainder, a proposal that I hope may have your favorable consideration.

Metlakahtla has a population of 1,200; Fort Simpson, only 14 miles distant, about the same, and there being no surgeon within 500 miles it is not difficult to imagine how seriously the want is felt, particularly as these people have long since given up their native medicine men. Other tribes, however, in this region are still subject to many superstitious and barbarous ceremonies under the name of medicine work, inimical to their progress and civilization. In many instances the afflicted are tortured by these conjurors beyond description, and are the victims of disgusting ceremonies by which their condition is rendered much more miserable. It is very desirable, therefore, for many reasons to substitute some other and more civilized means of relieving the sick, and the residence of a properly qualified medical man at a central place like Metlakahtla would be a boon which the Indians would highly prize, and his influence would generally be most beneficial to the whole nationality in stamping out a most demoralizing custom.

Last year the Indians of Metlakahtla alone paid over \$5,000 into the customs revenue, probably the natives of Fort Simpson an equal sum, so that the assistance they ask from the Government is very small, compared with their own annual contribution to the revenue of the country, and quite in contrast with the requests of Indians who, in other countries, depend upon the Government for everything.

But these Indians are superior to others I have seen, and there appears to be nothing to distinguish Metlakahtla from any orderly and well governed English village. The industrial prospects of the place will no doubt increase its importance.

We left Metlakahtla on the 3rd of July, amid many tokens of kindness and hospitality, arriving at Kincolith Nass River the same evening.

I was glad to observe that the Indians were all—men, women and children, employed at the Fisheries, and reaping what may be truly called their harvest.

They had enjoyed a successful season in taking the oolachan, and securing a large quantity of grease for food, and were now engaged in making a little pocket money at the cannery in order to supply themselves with other comforts.

I visited all the Upper Nass villages noticing considerable improvement at Lak-al-sop, where the Wesleyans have a mission, and pursuing my journey by canoe as far as Kitlahdahmat.

I have already had the honor of addressing you in regard to the important representations of these Indians as to their land and fisheries.

Since my visit also, Mr. Commissioner O'Reilly has been good enough, agreeably to my request, to repair to the locality, and, having doubtless made all required allotments satisfactory to these Indians, it is unnecessary to make farther allusion to the matter in this report.

I was sorry to observe injurious rivalry among Missionaries on the Nass which appears to have occasioned distrust on the part of many Indians towards both sects (Anglican and Wesleyan.)

I think it is a pity that both societies should have Missionaries among the same people—really here, in the same villages—and I am of opinion that some regulation is now necessary which may limit such a small field either to one sect or the other. Missionaries assume direction over the secular as well as the religious matters of the Indians, encouraging, I fear, constant disputes between small bands, and desertious either from one side or the other.

The example is a bad one for the Indians who stand aloof, and at the time of my visit, the Natives of the upper villages had determined to have nothing to do with either party, assuring me that their old customs were a great deal better, and attended with much less contention.

Now that reserves have been made, the appointment of a local Agent by the Government for this district is an urgent necessity, and I trust one may be selected whose activity and impartiality will satisfy many grave complaints, the existence of which is now a serious drawback to the prosperity that should otherwise reward the industrious habits of these Indians.

Port Simpson appears to me to be the most central place for the headquarters of such an officer, as here he would be convenient to the Nass and also the Skeena, and if necessary the Milbank Sound.

The Tsimpshcean Indians incur risks of infringing upon the American laws in their dealings with the Alaska Indians, and a resident Agent stationed at this place could regulate the international matters which formed the subject of complaint on the part of the United States authorities last year. Should you approve of this suggestion, there is no place in the province where the services of an experienced man would be so useful in doing good and preventing almost daily trouble, and no place where it is so desirable to have a local Agent to protect certain valuable fishing grounds so essential to the continuance of a policy making Indians of this Province self-supporting.

The lava beds in the vicinity of Kit-wan-shilk destroy any hope of finding cultivable lands in the immediate neighborhood, but otherwise they constitute a most interesting locality. Comparatively of recent origin, the country for miles above Kit-wan-shilk has been turned up and heaved about in every possible direction, changing the channel of the Nass some distance from its old bed.

I visited Fort Simpson on the 8th July, and observed considerable improvement in the erection of very creditable houses.

Although many of the Indians were absent, still a large number were present, receiving us with salutes and other ceremonies of respect. An address chiefly referring to land difficulties was presented, and a meeting held in the afternoon at which speeches upon various subjects of local interest and replies were interchanged.

The Wesleyan Mission here is continued under the active management of the Rev. Thos. Crosby, who also visits several other mission posts among the Tsimpshceans and appears to be a busy and indefatigable worker.

In addition to the buildings erected under this gentleman's auspices, upon which I have already reported, a commodious and comfortable school house has since my last visit been built.

At the time of my inspection it still appeared small for the large number of school children at times attending it, hence I was glad to authorize at once the expenditure of \$500, which you were good enough to sanction, for the purpose of enlarging it to the required size.

Besides the day school, Mrs. Crosby has inaugurated a "home" for young girls, which I have no doubt will be productive of much practical and ultimate good.

The Indian residences at Fort Simpson are very superior, and during my stay there I saw no sign of poverty or neglect. Most of the houses were exceedingly neat and clean, many indeed being comfortably furnished.

As every village on the North-west coast contains a considerable number of sick, Simpson is not an exception, and I was obliged to devote some time in visiting those whose sufferings, from the want of some professional assistance, had been very great. Many go to Victoria for relief, but this is not possible for the majority. Hence it is that the Indians here also would highly appreciate and be most grateful for the residence of a medical man somewhere in their midst.

We left Simpson on the 9th of July for Fort Wrangel, at the mouth of the Stickeen River, my object being to inquire into the fishery difficulties existing between the Coast (American) Indians and those of the interior in our own territory.

The Stickeens, or more properly the Stakhin-kwan, belong to the Tlinket people, a populous nationality extending along the southern coast of Alaska, as far as our own boundary at Nass. They reside at Wrangel, and are properly Coast Indians, though from time immemorial they have claimed exclusive rights over the Stickeen River for a distance of 150 or 160 miles.

Beyond this point, formerly, they would not permit the interior Indians to come even for the purposes of trade, monopolizing for themselves the profitable barter in furs between the inland tribes and the whites.

After the discovery of gold in the Cassiar country, and the consequent ingress of whites, these trade relations were broken up, but they have since endeavored to maintain their supremacy and exclusive rights so far as salmon are concerned, and do not allow the inland tribes, who are much less powerful, to take fish until their own supply had been first obtained.

The boundary between Alaska and British Columbia has not yet been definitely settled, but the strip of American territory would not in any event involve more than 25 or 30 miles of the Stickeen, hence there should be no difficulties to prevent determining at once the rights and privileges of our own natives.

The Stickeen is a large and important stream, and, from the boundary line up, is very swift. We were three days going to Telegraph Creek, in a powerful stern-wheel steamer, a distance which occupied about half a day on our return.

Although plenty of salmon ascend the river, no canneries have as yet been established there, nor has any cultivation been attempted of the arable spots of alluvial soil, generally covered with a growth of alderwood, to be seen here and there in the bends or reaches of the river.

The scenery, as far as the Cascade range, is most attractive, the region being distinguished by the number and size of the glaciers, which give it indescribable magnificence and grandeur.

At Glenora, which is in latitude 58° 40' N., and much beyond the highest coast range of mountains, I saw some very nice grain-fields, and was informed that there was no trouble in raising potatoes and other varieties of vegetables.

Considerable gold-mining has been carried on at some of the bars in this locality, but which has almost, if not quite ceased, owing to the superior attractions for poor men in the placer mines of Cassiar.

There are several places in the neighborhood for native salmon-fishing, and here are the most important points claimed by the Stickeens.

I was fortunate enough to find "Shakes," the descendant of a long line of ancestors, and the chief of the latter tribe, with a number of his people, engaged in taking their winter's supply of salmon at Clearwater, near Glenora.

Mr. Hunter, the Dominion Custom House officer there, informed me, however, that a number of our own Indians had gone into the interior on hearing of my arrival, in fear of punishment by the Stickeens, after my departure, for making a complaint in regard to the fisheries.

Some idea may, therefore, be framed of the condition in which the Taltans (inland Indians) lived and of the influence possessed over them by their more powerful neighbors.

At the interview which I had, the Stickeen Chief informed me that his forefathers had owned the fishing places to which I had directed his attention, and they had been the birth right of his people long before either the British or Americans had come to this country. He considered it hard that our national boundaries should interfere with hereditary rights his people so much valued and had, from time out of memory, defended with their lives. He thought that some arrangement should be made either by one or both countries to acquire their (the Indian's) rights.

He, however, had always been the friend of the white man and did not want trouble for himself or his people, and he would pay great attention to what I had to say, feeling sure "the King George men" (the British) would not permit him to suffer a wrong, because he knew they were kind to Indians, &c., &c.

His companions also made very shrewd speeches, deserving, I considered, careful replies.

I explained to them that I had not come with authority to make any treaty with them nor to pay for their alleged rights. That the Stickeens were under the protection of the United States, their claims, if any should be presented to that Government who would, if necessary, send them for consideration to ours.

That, as they had doubtless observed, American miners were allowed to come into our country (Cassair) and take gold as long as they behaved themselves and obeyed our laws, that the Queen treated whites and Indians alike, and I thought, for the present at least, no objection would be made to their obtaining fish in our waters, so long as they did so in accordance with the Queen's laws and regulations. They would not be allowed, however, to dam up the creeks, preventing salmon from going into the interior, nor would they be permitted exclusive rights.

I had been told that the Stickeens had threatened to retaliate by preventing our Indians from passing the mouth of the river, but a treaty with the United States guaranteed to us free and peaceful navigation of that portion of the Stickeen which was not in our territory, and any attempt to interfere with this would no doubt be promptly punished by both countries.

At the same time, however, the Queen wished them to live on terms of friendship with our Indians; and so long as they obeyed her laws while in British territory, they would not be molested in any way, but, on the contrary, have kindness and consideration, &c., &c.

"Shakes" appeared to receive my words most graciously, and thanked me for pointing out to him his proper course in this matter. He was glad to hear my speech because I had made no promises that I could not keep;—that he would represent his claims to the Boston Tyhee (American chief), and he hoped one or both Governments would allow some remuneration if their rights were given up altogether.

He would answer for his people that no retaliation would be attempted, nor would they prevent the Inland Indians from visiting and taking salmon in their (the Stickeen's) old fishing grounds on the river whenever they desired,—that I could now send word to the Sticks and Taltans to this effect.

He (the chief) and those who were with him were glad to shake my hand, and would use all influence to have friendly feelings between their people and the Inland Indians.

Our colloquy was regarded with great interest by the white settlers at Glenroa, who, from their isolation and paucity in number, are quite unprotected in case of

trouble. Hence all were pleased at the satisfactory termination of the interview, and especially so with the expression of good feeling that had been vouchsafed by my friend "Shakes."

I am not certain that the matter was finally ended, but it is in a fair way of being so; and, in any event there is no cause to anticipate immediate trouble.

"Shakes" and his people undoubtedly have very old hereditary rights, which have always, up to the time of my meeting with him, been acknowledged and sanctioned by neighboring tribes. These rights have never been extinguished even by conquest, and it *does* seem hard that they should now be ignored simply because two Governments, of the existence of which, until lately, they knew nothing, should step in, and without even notifying the Indians to whom for ages the territory belonged, proceed to divide it.

I am of opinion, and no doubt it will be apparent from the above, that the trouble (if indeed any may exist in the future) can be easily settled—perhaps for something small in the way of a *douceur*, which is always a first and last consideration with Indians. But it should be finally and effectually disposed of, and, I should think, agreeably to the Indians by both Governments.

I procured horses at Telegraph Creek and soon crossed into the Arctic slope, arriving at Laketon, Dease Creek, Cassiar, on the 20th July. On my way I met most of the Taltan Indians, explaining in my interview with the chief and leading men, that I hoped their difficulties were now ended, and they need not fear to venture any where on the Stickeen River for fish whenever they choose.

They struck me as being a most harmless people. I am informed they are honest and trustworthy and exceedingly industrious, being most useful as packers and laborers.

The opening of the mines, however, has been fatal to them as a race, for they have had to contend with the vices of unscrupulous whites which seem in this district, from its remote position, to have had full fling.

A good many Tsimpsheean and Hydah Indians, as well as natives from some of the more northern tribes of Alaska, find remunerative occupation in the district canoeing and packing along the various mining creeks.

The Taltan's, as a tribe, however, appear to be rapidly decimating, a circumstance which has no doubt been greatly facilitated by their remoteness from proper governmental authority and protection.

Dease Lake, into which some of the richest creeks empty, is a beautiful sheet of water, nearly three thousand feet above the sea level, and abounds in delicious fish, such as trout, pike, pickerel, white fish, &c.

The mining region of Cassiar, which is easily reached by this lake, was discovered in 1874, and has yielded since that time about four millions of dollars. This sum has been taken from shallow placer diggings which have been very easily and inexpensively worked. Up to a late period it has therefore been a paradise for the poor miner whose "stock in trade" was the rocker, pick and shovel.

There are still left extensive gravel benches, affording rich prospects of large gold deposits, but which require capital for their development.

Upon my return to Wrangel, I was desirous of continuing my journey farther north in the hope of being able to furnish you with a report respecting a large number of Chilcat and other inland Indians, who although living upon British soil are obliged from their present position to have all their communication with the outer world through Americans, who carry on, in consequence, I am informed, a lucrative trade with them.

My duties, however, in other parts of the Province did not permit of this. I therefore started for the south arriving at Masset, Queen Charlotte's Islands, on the 24th of July.

It is surprising that the Queen Charlotte group of Islands has not been occupied by thrifty settlers before this. The climate is salubrious, superior to that of the mainland opposite. Gold silver, copper and coal are known to exist there and yet,

although more than a hundred years have passed since a distinguished navigator gave them the royal and euphonious name they now bear, these islands still lie almost waste and undeveloped.

The channels separating them are large, affording easy navigation and excellent harbors. The waters abound in fish, and the land in wild fowl and some valuable fur bearing animals.

The Indians inhabiting these Islands "Hydahs" or "Haidahs," have been a sturdy race of people, and, as unchristianized natives, are superior to any other sept in this Province.

Possessed of much inherent mechanical skill, and considerable inventive genius, their villages present everywhere evidences of their handywork.

There being no saw mills they have had to manufacture their own planks, often, in times past, with rude stone implements, yet their houses are generally large commodious and not at all uncomfortable in appearance, nor wanting in architectural design. Weah's (the chief's) house at Masset would seat 600 or 700 persons, if necessary, and at Skidegate I noticed a number of habitations quite as good, if not better.

There was much improvement visible both at Masset and Skidegate, the houses being without exception clean, and the inmates well dressed.

At the former place the Church Mission Society have a post with the Rev. Mr. Sneath in charge, and he seems to have been successful in converting the Masset Indians into a better and more christian mode of living.

At a large meeting at Weah's house the chiefs and other speakers expressed the hope that the Government would give them a school house.

He also produced during the interview a number of stone implements, stating that they were obliged to use these primitive articles still, and "if the Queen could help them to a few tools it would be a great boon for which they would all feel grateful."

"They were only now emerging from darkness, and a little help would be of especial service to them, &c."

I had the honor of bringing to your notice the evils resulting from their mode of elevating their dead a few feet in the air, instead of burying them in the earth.

I observed that the custom was not now continued, and many of the objectionable sepulchres had been removed by the Indians themselves.

There are many places still, however, requiring to be taken away for sanitary reasons, so that I trust a small grant in aid of this object may have your approval.

Their request for a school house is creditable, and a small sum judiciously spent in tools, nails, window sashes and other building material would not only encourage them, but make a great improvement in the appearance of their village.

At Skidegate (near which is another important Hydah village called Gold Harbor,) there never has been any christian mission, but the natives were exceedingly well behaved and far superior to many of the southern tribes who had possessed much greater advantages. The only request they had to make of me was, that I should send them a teacher and aid them in building a school house.

They were greatly desirous of emulating the Tsimpsheecans at Metlakahla, and wondered why they had been left so long unprovided for.

I promised to represent their wants to the Government, and am of opinion that there is no place in the Province where a grant for school purposes and providing Indians with means of education could be so satisfactorily expended as at Skidegate.

The past summer has been a very successful one for the Indians of this place, as they have made considerable money in supplying the oil company here with dogfish, and those who chose to work had little difficulty in making five or six dollars per diem.

Halibut weighing from 50 to 100 pounds each are plentiful in the Queen Charlotte Island waters, and may be purchased for 25 cents or 50 cents each.

The Indians dry large quantities of them for barter with other tribes.

A splendid large fish called scull is caught in the neighborhood of Virago Sound. In taking this fish, the Indians use a line on which there are eight or ten hooks, these are so arranged that a small piece of wood is loosened from one of them the moment the fish bites it, the wood then comes to the surface, and when the angler collects the full number of these little messengers he hauls up the line to find a fish upon every hook. The great depth in which they have to sink the hooks necessitates this plan in order to economize labor and time.

The Hydahs are athletes, a stalwart race, with fine physique, exceedingly tractable and easily managed; they are good workers and capable of turning their hands to almost any kind of labor, skilled or otherwise.

Early navigators and modern travellers refer to them as a superior people. Marchand, the distinguished French voyageur, who visited the Queen Charlotte Islands just a century ago, in his narrative says: "that everywhere on these islands appear traces of ancient civilization, everything indicates that the men with whom they had the opportunity of being acquainted have belonged to a great people, who were fond of the agreeable arts and knew how to multiply them."

Two or three good schools among them would be of immense benefit in preventing the destructive pilgrimages of these comely women to the towns, and the consequent rapid decimation of the people as a nationality.

An active resident Agent on the north-west coast, who could acquire their respect, would benefit them immensely by an occasional visit, they seem so desirous of advice and direction. They are now, as they always have been, self supporting.

They are anxious, however, and could easily be made better producers and of much greater value to the country as inhabitants by the annual expenditure of a comparatively small sum in improving their present condition, which, I think, invokes the greatest sympathy.

I returned to Victoria by way of the Skeena, calling at a large village of the Tsimpshheens named Kit-cathlah.

The Kit-cathlahs (Kit, people, and Kathla, salt water) are settled in Edy entrance to Queen Charlotte Sound, where they have a large and pretentious village.

Owing to their being out of the track of coasting steamers, the inhabitants of Kit-cathlah had few visits from white people, and hence have retained their savage and warlike character for a much later period. Sebassa, the father of the present chief, and whose name is as historical as that of Maquilla at Nootka, was one of the most powerful and dreaded leaders of the Tsimpshheean nation. He was the owner of many slaves, and was scarcely satisfied in the possession of 17 wives.

A huge column of uncarved granite now marks his resting place in the village.

His son, heir to the chiefship as well as to the savage traits of his progenitor, bids fair to rival him in villainy and bloodshed; but, owing to the establishment of law and order at Metlakahla, was taken prisoner by one of H. M. ships, and subsequently tried and sentenced to death.

The sentence was subsequently commuted to a lengthened imprisonment at the latter place, where the Government confided him to the care of Mr. Duncan.

Sebassa, under this gentleman's ministrations, has since become a devout Christian, his inherited thirst for blood is no longer dreaded, and he is one of the most peaceful and respected citizens of Metlakahla.

Kit-kathlah is a large village, well built (according to native ideas of architecture) and must contain in the winter time a large population.

The place was clean, and from the abundance of property to be seen in the houses, the occupants appeared to be well off and comfortable.

At Skeena River there are two large canneries, consequently Indians from all the tribes within a hundred miles visit the place, both with a view of obtaining lucrative occupation, as well as taking their own winter's supply of salmon for home consumption.

Chinamen are employed at both fisheries, but much the greater part of the work is now done by Indians.

The men enter into contracts to supply salmon, and the women and children are handy workers and most useful in the various steps necessary to prepare the fish for market.

In this way a large amount of money has been distributed among them. Indeed there appears no reason to doubt that the extensive employment of Indians will shortly do away with the necessity and, I may add, the undesirability of importing Chinese for the labor portion of canning operations.

From what I have stated above, it will be remarked that very few Chinese comparatively are, even now, required at the canneries on the north-west coast, and the necessity of having them on the Fraser has every year been growing less.

These results have been brought about by the ease and aptitude by which the Indians take to instruction, especially in this business, and their superior expertness as boatmen and fishermen.

The appointment of resident Agents by which the kind intentions of the Government may be conveyed to the Indians will be beneficial in stimulating them to industrious habits and will enable the Department to take desirable steps in insuring the adoption of more provident habits in their midst.

Many of the Indian villages along the coast, formerly wretched in appearance, are now cleanly attractive settlements, and I am therefore quite certain that improvement in this respect will be much more rapid and general in the future than it has been in the past.

Nor will the resulting good be confined to the natives alone.

The money expended among them will be retained in the country and the benefits will be general.

While at Skeena two cases of Indian liquor selling were brought to my notice by Mr. Duncan, and were disposed of by Mr. Anderson and myself. Two Chinamen were the culprits and they were mulcted in the sum of \$150, the penalty being promptly paid.

The Tsimpshcean Indians who have fishing places on the Skeena complained that their favorite places were being pre-empted by the whites, but as I have already had the honor of bringing this matter to your notice, and as Mr. Commissioner O'Reilly has the same now in hand, it is not necessary to make further allusion to it in this report.

I called at Newitsee, the most northern village of Vancouver Island (Kwawkwalth Indians), receiving letters from Mr. Blenkinsop relative to fishing difficulties between the Nimkish Indians and the Cannery Co. at Alert Bay, where I called next day.

The two chiefs at this village, "Cheap" and "Boston," seem most desirous of cultivating friendship with the whites, giving prominent evidence of their pacific intentions by a sign board to this effect over the door to their respective residences.

At Comox, where I spent a day just previous to my arrival in Victoria, the Indians are not by any means a thrifty lot, and do not compare favorably with those I had just left on the north-west coast.

Their houses are very poor and must afford little protection to the inmates during inclement seasons.

The owners appear destitute of property, and, like others living in the vicinity of the whites, are the victims of whiskey selling and concomitant vices.

The Anglican Church established a mission here, but it has been a failure from some cause, and the school house has not been occupied for some time.

Comox being now, however, embraced within the Agency of Mr. Lomas, these Indians will have more attention, and I indulge in the hope that their condition may consequently be improved in the future.

Shortly after my arrival in Victoria I visited those portions of the interior where lands have been allotted, but where no resident agent has been appointed.

I am glad to acquaint you that my statements in regard to the prosperous condition generally of the coast Indians applies equally to those in the settled parts of the interior.

The Cowichan nationality, besides embracing a large number of the southern coast Indians, extends up the Fraser to Yale, taking in the Cowichan and Fraser Agencies.

All the Indians included within these extensive limits have enjoyed a golden harvest by having most lucrative employment at the various canneries on the Fraser; and have never been so well off as they are at present.

Already profiting by the advice of the two gentlemen, who, as local agents, are performing their duties most satisfactorily, many of these Indians are expending their honest gains in a much more provident manner than formerly.

Their houses have been much improved, and a considerable sum has been expended in farming implements, and in buying additions to their live stock.

To afford some idea of their profitable work, an Indian chief informed me at New Westminster, that during the two weeks prior to his interview with me, he had realized \$ 40.00 for salmon, which he sold to one of the canneries at the rate of \$6.00 per hundred; the average weight of the fish (cohoes) would be 25 or 30 pounds each. I was informed that all who chose to work could net \$5.00 or \$6.00 a day without undue exertion.

The river steamers all prefer Indian crews, from the fact that the natives are found to be the most willing and active.

During previous seasons no difficulty was experienced in obtaining native deck hands at \$15.00 or \$18.00 per month, now steamers were glad to get them for \$45.00 and \$50.00, and even at this rate with difficulty, owing to the fact that at the close of the fishing season, Indians are anxious to visit and improve their own homes and reserves.

My journey extended along the waggon road as far as Soda Creek, a similar improvement in the circumstances of these inland people being noticed as far as I proceeded.

Railway construction has enabled the inland natives in this part of the Province to do quite as well as their brethren on the Lower Fraser, from other industries.

Most of them are excellent and trustworthy packers and carriers, and I met hundreds of their animals, either on the way to Yale for goods, or returning from there, laden with profitable freights.

Their unhealthy and miserable kooequality (underground) houses are, so far as I was able to observe, almost relics of the past; cozy and cleanly residences, quite as good and often superior to those occupied by white men, having been erected in their places.

Having recommended the purchase of land for the William's Lake Indians, I was anxious to observe personally, with a view of reporting to you, the results which, I can assure you, are indeed gratifying.

These Indians, who have had no lands and have been pensioners on the bounty of the Department for the last two or three years to keep them from starvation, are now contented and appear most prosperous.

The season has in the vicinity of William's Lake been exceptional and most unfortunate for all the farmers, many of whom will be great sufferers from having had their grain frozen, by late summer rains preventing harvest, and the early cold snap with snow which suddenly followed.

The Indians, however, although the land was given them late in the season, put in all the seed supplied them and have raised and secured over 70,000 lbs. of wheat. Considerable hay has been spoiled by the heavy rains, still they have a good showing of winter feed for their stock.

In addition to the above they have raised on the same farm a quantity of potatoes, &c., which will be valuable additions to their winter's supply of food.

They have constructed a good ditch for irrigating purposes and have already amply justified the representations hitherto made to the Department as to what they could do if the opportunities were afforded them.

The farm purchased for them (the Sugar Cane Ranch) is a splendid one, and, if properly cared for, will yield ample returns for the labor bestowed upon it for years to come.

The Roman Catholics have an extensive Mission at William's Lake where a boarding school has been established for some years under the immediate care of the Rev. J. M. McGuckin.

The Rev. C. S. Grandidier, O. M. I., whose well known experience among the interior Indians has often been of such service to the Government, has lately left his successful mission field at Kamloops and come to this post, where I have no doubt, the Indians like their kinsmen at the former place, will soon find in the reverend gentleman a faithful friend and wise counsellor.

The Soda Creek Indians have insufficient land, and there are no crown lands in the vicinity of their village from which a proper reserve might be allotted.

I am of opinion that they would do equally as well as the William's Lake Indians if they had a similar chance. I found these Indians poorly off, *discontented* and *very unhappy*. No doubt they will remain in this undesirable condition until some special provision is made to furnish them with suitable farming land.

The Indians of Williams' Lake District comprise eight different bands, viz.: Williams' Lake, Soda Creek, Alkali Lake, Dog Creek, Canoe Creek, High Bar, Clinton and Canoe Lake, having a total population of 725.

They own 2,000 horses and 300 cattle.

With the exception of the Williams' Lake bands, they all complain of being left without adequate reserves, and, unless land is purchased, there will, no doubt, be difficulties in the way of satisfying them in the future.

Reserve Surveys.

Surveys have been continued by two parties under Messrs. Mohun and Jemmett.

Pending the completion of the Reserve Commissioner's work at Osooyoos and Similkameen, I directed both surveyors to finish the surveys on the Lower Fraser, Jarvis' Inlet and Howe Sound.

The following reports of these gentlemen will acquaint you with what has been done:—

NEW WESTMINSTER, 15th Nov., 1881.

SIR,—I have the honor to report that I have completed the surveys of the Indian reserves which you instructed me to make during the past season, and of which I enclose a list.

The work was commenced on the 16th May, and has exactly occupied six months, of which, however, about six weeks have been spent in travelling.

The weather generally has not been favorable, which has somewhat delayed me.

The notes of these surveys are contained in sixteen volumes of "Original Field Notes" and two volumes of traverses; the former I am now engaged in copying.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

EDWARD MOHUN.

Surveyor.

INDIAN RESERVES SURVEYED, 1881, BY E. MOHUN, C.E.

LANGLEY INDIANS.

Oonuck.
Old Langley.
McMillan Island.

(A) Part of Suburban Lot No. 1.
New Westminster.
Reserve opposite New Westminster.

COQUITLAM INDIANS.

Main Reserve.

Village Reserve.

NEW WESTMINSTER INDIANS.

(A) Part of Suburban Lot No. 1. Poplar Island.

TCHEWASSEN INDIANS.

Tchewassen Reserve.

MUSQUEAM INDIANS.

Musqueam Reserve.

Sea Island Reserve.

(A) Part of Suburban Lot No. 1.

JARVIS INLET AND SECHULT INDIANS.

Sechelt Reserve.

Chilohsin Reserve.

Sallahlus No. 1.

Swaywelat.

" No. 2.

Hunnachin.

Suahbin No. 1.

Tchahchelailthtenum.

" No. 2.

Klayequim No. 1.

Smeshallin.

" No. 2.

Squawqueam.

" No. 3.

Slazathlum No. 1.

Chickwat.

" No. 2.

Oalthkyin.

" No. 3.

Klaalth.

Tsooahchie.

Swaycalse.

Peykulkin.

Tsacome.

(A) One Survey.

HOWE SOUND AND SQUAWMISH ISLANDS.

Checkwelp Reserve.

Seaichim

" Graveyard.

" Island } One survey.

Shelter Island.

Waiwakum.

Kaikalahan.

Aikwueks.

Stawamus.

Pohquiosin } One survey.

Mamaquun Island.

Shamain

Squawmish Island } One survey.

Yookwitz.

Sekwulwailem Island

Cheakamus.

Ahtsan.

Skowishin.

Zekwaupsun.

" Graveyard.

" Graveyard.

Chuck-chuck.

Kowtain. } One survey.

" Island

Poyam.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C.,

21st November, 1881.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose a return of Indian reserves surveyed by me during the year 1881, which I trust will be found satisfactory.

I have the honor to report that I have completed the surveys of the Indian reserves situated between Langley and Yale, on the Fraser River.

I have also to report that I broke up my camp on the 18th instant, and have paid off my party.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed)

WILLIAM S. JEMMETT,

Surveyor.

COL. POWELL,
Indian Superintendent,
Victoria.

RETURN showing the number of Indian Reserves surveyed, and about the number of miles run by Captain Jemmett, Surveyor, during the year 1881.

No.	Tribe.	Name.	Miles Run.
1	Yale.....	Stulla whats.....	2½
2	do	Capt. Tom's.....	2
3	do	Kuth lath	2½
4	do	Albert Flat.....	2½
1	Yale sub group .....	.....	¾
2	do	Pucka thde tchin	4¾
3	do .....	.....	1¾
4	Trafalgar Flat.....	Trafalgar Flat.....	2¾
5	do	Timber Reserve.....	2¾
6	do	Aw aw wis.....	3
7	do	Kaukawa Lake.....	1
1	Hope	Town Reserve .....	.....
2	do	Schkam	2½
3	do	Greenwood Island.....	1
4	do	Chawatha.....	7½
1	Skawahlook.....	Main Reserve.....	2
2	do	Sukseelssissum	1½
1	Ohamil.....	Main Reserve.....	3¾
2	do	Nahleach Island.....	2¾
1	Squalits	Main Reserve	3
2	do .....	.....	1½
1	Mixed Tribes.....	Seabird Island.....	13¾
1	Nicomen.....	Main Reserve	1¾
2	do	Skwe ahm	3¾
1	Sumas	Main Reserve.....	¾
2	do	Island.....	3¾
3	do .....	.....	3
4	do	Aytcitastlaah	1
5	do	Upper Sumas.....	4¾
6	do	Section 6, T. 19.....	2
1	Matsquo	Main Reserve.....	3¾
2	do	Island No. 1.....	2¾
3	do	do No. 2.....	4¾
4	do	Township 16.....	1¾
5	do	Section 6, T. 13.....	1¾
1	Harrison River.....	Scowitz.....	4¾
2	do	Burial ground.....	¾
37			100¾

SCHOOLS.

During the present year the following schools have received Government aid agreeably to the Order in Council regulating this expenditure.

Nass River.....	Wesleyan	Metlakahtla	Anglican
Kincolith	Anglican	Hazelton	Anglican
Fort Simpson	Wesleyan	Fort Rupert	Anglican
Masset	Anglican	St. Mary's.....	Roman Catholic

An Anglican Mission School has been opened at the Forks of the Skeena by Bishop Ridley, where a Mission Post under the auspices of the Church Mission Society in England had been established.

His Lordship has recently imported a comfortable steam yacht with the intention of visiting periodically all the tribes in his extensive diocese on the north-west coast, and hopes ere long to have quite an addition to the present staff of teachers and missionaries.

One or two efficient schools are required on Queen Charlotte Islands and also on Nass River.

Two or three industrial boarding schools for a certain number of pupils from each tribe, in the most central and populous Indian localities, would doubtless be a much more satisfactory way of conferring substantial educational advantages than the present system of day schools, which is attended with so many drawbacks to success.

MEDICAL RELIEF AND MEDICINES.

All the Christian Missions at the various posts in the Province, who have applied to me, have been supplied with ordinary medical comforts.

The system is not a satisfactory one, but it is the best that under the circumstances could be adopted.

If the proposal of the Metlakahtla Indians of procuring a resident medical man be carried out, a great want will be supplied to the neighborhood of that distant locality and prevent many cases of great distress from coming all the way to Victoria to seek professional relief.

AID TO SICK AND NEEDY, AND ASSISTANCE TOWARDS THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE INDIANS.

Aid to a very limited amount has been furnished, consisting chiefly of seeds and implements, and supplies to the really sick and destitute.

In those parts of the Province, where resident Agents have been appointed, I anticipate great improvement, as the Indians will now have the advice of these officers in clearing and cultivating their reserves and properly utilizing any assistance that may be furnished them.

The natives themselves have already done much, and in some parts of the interior are extensive farmers and stock-raisers.

It may, therefore, be fairly presumed that their position and prospects will be greatly advanced with the frequent visits and friendly counsel of active Agents.

FISH, OIL, FURS.

Fish, canned.....	\$291,091 00
do fresh.....	927 00
do pickled.....	8,680 00
do smoked.....	26 00
Oil, 52,120 gallons	15,959 00
Marine furs.....	75,840 00
Animal furs.....	287,414 00
Hides, horns, skins.....	50,658 00
Fish canned, N. W.....	8,461 00
	<hr/>
	\$739,056 00

As previously remarked, the great run of salmon during the season just past has been a most fortunate one for the Indians.

Large quantities of dog-fish oil have also been made by the natives, while the largely increased rates for furs have pleased and satisfied, with a well-filled purse, those fond of the chase. In fact, native productions of all kinds have had an impetus this year that has greatly improved the condition of both coast and inland Indians, who only need to be more provident to be vastly better off than they ever have been in the previous history of the Province.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

I. W. POWELL,
Indian Superintendent.

COWICHAN AGENCY,
MAPLE BAY, 25th October, 1881.

SIR,—In accordance with your instructions I beg to submit the following report on the affairs of this Agency since my appointment to the same.

I regret to say that there has been a considerable number of deaths during the past spring and summer, chiefly from lung diseases, measles, and scarlet fever, the two latter having been very prevalent among the children.

The medicines with which you provided me have been of great service, and the Indians express themselves very thankful for them.

The Indians of this Agency, as you are aware, live principally by fishing, cultivating only small patches of their reserves; but now there are a great number of young men on the different reserves who are anxious to secure allotments of land, which they propose to improve, and thus secure to their children after them.

On the Cowichan River some few already live entirely by farming, only leaving their own farms to work for their white neighbors; and I believe another year the number of these will greatly increase as each one obtains a definite allotment of land, with the understanding that if he does not cultivate and make satisfactory use of his allotment, it will be given to some more industrious Indian.

By encouraging them to reside upon, and utilize their reserves, I think we shall before long break down the old customs which have so long kept them from permanent improvement; especially would this be the case if more of the young men could be induced to leave the large "Ranches" altogether, and reside in smaller houses on their allotments.

To encourage this I would suggest for your approval a donation of fruit trees to such as have already left the village.

During the past summer several of the villages in the southern part of the Agency have been almost entirely deserted, men, women, and children having found paying employment at the salmon canneries on the Fraser; they are now returning to their homes, and it is estimated that they will have brought back over \$15,000 in wages from the fisheries. I regret to say that I believe a portion of this money will go in the purchase of blankets to be given away at some "Potlach."

I have already had the honor of reporting to you that considerable dissatisfaction exists among the Comox and Chemainis tribes with regard to the reserves allotted to them. I find that a large proportion of both these reserves are really worthless for agricultural purposes, and now that these Indians are making a start to cultivate their land, I find great difficulty in allotting sufficient land to each.

In the Cowichan tribe a Council has been elected, and in the course of a mail or two I expect to be able to send you copies of by-laws for the approval of the Hon. the Superintendent-General.

The Nanaimo Indians also are anxious to have a Council elected to manage their local affairs.

At Comeakin the Rev. Father Dunkel is about re-opening his school for boys, where, last winter, he had about thirty pupils in regular attendance, but which, owing to the absence of pupils, has been closed during the summer. The same gentleman has erected a church on Keeper Island, immediately above the large Penalacut village.

On the opposite end of the same Island the New England Society are now erecting a schoolhouse, with the intention, I believe, of eventually having an Industrial School there for Indian children, under the superintendence of the Rev. R. J. Roberts.

The Quamichan Indians, having felt the want of a bridge to connect their arable lands with the village for a long time, have now commenced the construction of a bridge 200 feet long across the Cowichan River. They have got all the necessary timbers squared and on the ground, and are anxious for some assistance in the shape of iron work, plank, and a man to superintend the completion.

As the season was late when I received your instructions to spend a small sum in opening up some old channels of the Cowichan River, by which it is hoped to prevent

the loss of much good land, I decided to get as many Indians together and do as much work as possible by a "Bee." I therefore purchased some provisions, and employed some Indian women as cooks.

On the day appointed between sixty and seventy young men turned out, bringing with them four yoke of oxen, they all worked well and propose to spend another day at it, as soon as the weather will permit.

In conclusion, I am happy to be able to state that the great bulk of these Indians are really well off this winter; having had good crops of potatoes, the salmon run promising well, and so many of them having earned good wages during the summer; at the same time there are in nearly all villages, several very old people, often nearly or quite blind, and in winter quite helpless; these suffer great hardships as in many cases they seem to have no near relatives, and the charity of other Indians is not to be relied on, consisting generally of a great feast, followed by a long fast. It will be often necessary therefore to grant some little relief to these during the winter months, until the natives themselves can be induced to make some regular provision for them.

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

W. H. LOMAS,
Indian Agent.

I. W. POWELL, Esq., M.D.,
Indian Superintendent, Victoria, B.C.

ALBERNI, BARCLAY SOUND,
22nd September, 1881.

I. W. POWELL, Esq.,
Indian Superintendent.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit to you my report on the tribes resident on the west coast of Vancouver Island.

After some little delay at Comox through weather and difficulty in hiring Indians, I reached Alberni on the 27th June. Found the Opicheset tribe and a few Tseshahs at the village who were glad to see me, being no stranger to them. I took canoe to Ekoolth where I procured what goods I required and proceeding to Homoah, Village Island, there engaged canoe with crew of four Indians, leaving the Sound on the 4th of July, and visiting the following tribes:—

Claoquaht, men.....	102
Total population.....	324

Found the bulk of the tribe at Echachist, Wakenennish Island; devoted a day to visiting the sick and dispensing medicine; coughs and lung affections very prevalent, cured young man injured by treatment of Indian doctor.

Some well built houses here with shake roofs.

At the chief's request I appointed two policemen, while he picked out five good men to help them to keep order and stop the liquor traffic. I may state here that these men seem to have done well since I left, they have confiscated three bottles of liquor, have built a jail, and one of the policeman came the other day to ask my advice about two women in jail for quarrelling and fighting—the chief being away.

Kelsemaht, men.....	37
Total population.....	140

At the village on Vargas Island; children above the average in number, dirty and ill clothed; relieved orphan boy, no father or mother, naked and destitute. From here passed inside Vargas Island to

Ah-housett, men.....	97
Total population.....	300

Most of the tribe camped at Moktoosis Matilda Creek, Flores Island; three acknowledged chiefs here; visited small camp at Whitesand Bay; a healthy tribe, dirty, but little sickness amongst them. Travelled around inside Flores Island, and at Hopenit, near Refuge Cove, found the remnants of a once powerful tribe.

Man-o-set, total population..... 18

Now numbering but 18, which complete the tribes in Clay-o-quot Sound.

Hushquiaht, men..... 66

Total population 213

An intelligent and industrious tribe; great sealers; proportion of children above the average. Roman Catholic mission established here under Rev. Father Brabant. Indians have given up many of their superstitions; had no opportunity of inspecting school, as it was closed for a few weeks at the time of my visit, but the Rev. Father told me they were regular in attendance and quick to learn.

Moutchut (or Nootka) men..... 80

Total population 230

Village at Friendly Cove. The chief of this tribe is also by birth chief of the Eât-e-yet, the acting chief of that tribe acknowledging his supremacy. These Indians are more superstitious and prejudiced against the whiteman than any tribe on the coast, saying when I took the census, after I got their names on paper, I should cause them to die by poison. The chief received me well, making no demur when I expressed my wish to take the number of the tribe; one reason of this may be that a few years ago the small-pox made great ravages amongst them, which may also account for the paucity of children.

Matchlaht, men..... 33

Total population 87

Camped at small river opposite Gore Island; found the chief recovering from severe illness; gave him a small present of flour, sugar, etc., which he wanted more than medicine; all the women in this small tribe are doctors.

Noochahtlet, men 49

Total population 155

Village at mouth of Muchatlitz Inlet; chief, a young man, intelligent and well dressed.

Eât-e-yet men 51

Total population 147

Village on Catala Island, mouth of Esperanza Inlet. Chief sent his son with me as pilot to Kiyukut.

Kiyukut, men..... 242

Total population 691

Two acknowledged chiefs in this tribe, the first a young and intelligent Indian, anxious for the improvement of his tribe, the other a chief-woman. A Roman Catholic mission recently established here under the Rev. Father Nicolaye. The whole tribe attended church on Sunday; had been 100 children in constant attendance at school, gathered from Indians and whites. There is much improvement already in this village—property safer, and Indians improving in dress and behavior. The whole number assembled in the Chief's house for me to address them, which, though built Indian fashion, was large, commodious and clean.

Cheuklzet, men..... 48

Total population 144

Village on Bunsby Island, mouth of Malksope Inlet. Busy making oil; houses very dirty. The last tribe in my Agency north of Barclay Sound. Returned along the coast, and visited

Nitinat, men.....	90
Total population.....	280

Living in four rancheries between Cape Beale and Pacheena.

Pacheena Men.....	26
Total population.....	82

These tribes all busy dog fishing; houses almost unapproachable from fish refuse on beach; on speaking about it was told it was their source of wealth and had been like that from the time they were children.

These Indians take most of their produce to Victoria. A good many pigs about their villages.

Returned to Barclay Sound.

Uthnihlet, men.....	80
Total population.....	250

From the recent death of the Chief of this tribe, and other reasons, they were so scattered that I could only take an approximate census, and had no opportunity of addressing the whole tribe; however, I gathered together as many as I could and appointed two policemen—speaking particularly against Tamanawas, there being a good many doctors in this tribe.

Oiats, men.....	80
Total population.....	240

This tribe was also scattered for fishing purposes, and I promised to visit them in the winter when they will be congregated at Numakamis.

Tokwahat, men.....	9
Total population.....	25

Saw the chief at Ekoolh, told me the rest of them were away, so did not visit the village.

Ochuckleset, men.....	17
Total population.....	56

Both these small tribes have decreased nearly one-half since 1874. Found the Ochucklesets at Elhlateese, at the head of the harbor salmon fishing; several canoes coming in, the morning I was there, half filled with good salmon.

Tseshah and Ekoolhet, men.....	52
Total population.....	176

This tribe has by far the largest number of children in proportion to adults although they number 40 less than in 1874.

Opicheset, men.....	17
Total population.....	60

The only tribe that has not decreased in number since Mr. Blenkinsop took census in 1874.

Resumé of Tribes.

	No. of Tribes.	Men.	Total Population.
Nitinat.....	2	116	362
Barclay Sound.....	7	255	807
Clayoquot Sound.....	4	242	777
Hesquiaht.....	1	66	213
Nootka Sound.....	2	113	317
Nuchatlitz.....	2	100	302
Kyuquot Sound.....	2	290	835
Total.....	20	1,182	3,613

These people are scattered over 240 miles of rocky coast, broken up into groups of islands, sounds and inlets. They make a good deal of money, principally by dog fish oil and sealing, which is now carried on more or less by all the tribes; the skins are now paid for by the traders in cash. The Indians are large consumers of flour, biscuit, rice, sugar and print, while the demand for soap, good class of clothing and boots and shoes for adults and children is steadily on the increase. There are nine stores at different stations on the coast, where goods are supplied at very reasonable rates, so that by exercise of ordinary carefulness they can all feed and clothe themselves and families well.

Potlaches.

The system of giving away large quantities of blankets and provisions to their own and neighboring tribes on this coast is a difficult question to deal with; and I doubt whether it can be put a stop to entirely until the Indian is sufficiently educated to see the folly of it. Among the Tseshahs (in which tribe the chief has little influence) since my return there has been a constant succession of feasting, singing and dancing, and I saw in the Opicheset Ranche about a ton of potatoes and carrots, grown in his own garden, a number of blankets with print and beads given away by Quossoon on the occasion of his daughter arriving at the age of puberty. In its favor may be said that it is a bond of union between the tribes, making them acquainted with each other, on occasions when they meet together, have plenty to eat and seem to thoroughly enjoy the singing and dancing. No doubt there is some waste at these meetings, where a canoe full of cooked rice and several sacks of sugar, or six or eight boxes of biscuits, are distributed, but the poorer Indians reap some benefit from it, and all carry away what they cannot eat.

There are cases of Indians lazy and improvident, who, considering themselves by birth something of Chiefs, will collect together what they can and borrow the rest to give a potlach, keeping themselves poor for a year afterwards to the detriment of their family, but while fish is plentiful there can be little real distress for food, and the custom among these tribes of giving away everything on the death of a child is much against habits of saving.

Liquor Traffic.

As far as I can judge from personal enquiry there has been no quantity of liquor brought to the west coast this year. A few bottles of gin have come by returning canoes from Victoria from time to time to Barclay Sound, Clayoquot and Pacheena. The Nitinats who were formerly the most drunken tribe on the coast told me on my visit that "some time back they went to Dr. Powell for advice, and he appointed

policemen amongst them, who have since watched that no liquor was brought into the camps from Victoria, but that some still came to Pacheena."

The Pacheena chief acknowledged this, but promised that it should be stopped. The imprisonment of Jacob for murder, while under the influence of liquor, has had a salutary effect on the Indians of Barclay Sound, who, I hear from both Indians and whites, have given up drinking to any extent.

Police.

At Kiyukut I found a police organized and a council composed of chiefs and principal men, who imprison and impose fines, which fines are divided amongst the council and police.

At Hesquiaht the police appointed by Rev. Father Brabant were doing good work in aid of law and civilization without any pay.

There are also police in other tribes under the influence of the Roman Catholic Missions, but to be efficient where there is no resident missionary or agent they want to be controlled by the chief assisted by a jury. After getting more fully the wishes of the Department with regard to this question, I think I shall be able to organize an efficient police, effectually stopping the liquor traffic and other evils.

Tamanawas.

The practice of this disgusting superstition is in a great measure given up. I had an opportunity of seeing the koquahua dance at Kiyukut on the occasion of the visit of Indians from Cape Flattery who came by permission of their agent. It was an interesting sight in a tribe where four or five hundred Indians took part, and I could not find any harm in the performance; it seemed to be made the occasion of merriment rather than fear. This is the dance that originally wound up with the sacrifice of an Indian slave.

The dead body and dog eating orgies are entirely discontinued on this coast.

With regard to Tamanawas doctoring, it is still carried on to a considerable extent in some tribes, although most of the Indians deny that what they call the "Skokum doctoring" is still practised, and it is not an easy question to deal with in tribes where there is no resident agent or missionary capable of dispensing medicine. In answer to me on this question, an Indian replied: "If a whiteman doctor was living with us it would not be difficult to give up the Siwash doctor, but when our children are sick what are we to do? Are we to let them die without trying to help them?"

But the Indian doctors, bound up as they are with all their superstitions, form one of the greatest obstacles to the success of mission work or any other efforts for their improvement, and there is no doubt that they cause the death of many children, infants particularly, by squeezing the abdomen and other malpractices, while in some cases abortion is practised by them.

Then the science of Indian doctoring is, that an evil spirit, stone, stick or something is causing the trouble, which removed by the skill of the operator cures the disease, so that it is difficult to get them to persevere in the use of medicine where instant relief is not experienced.

Still I have constant application for medicine from the resident and other tribes visiting here.

In conclusion, I may state that I have been well received by the Indians everywhere, and hope to spend a longer time with each tribe the ensuing year.

With regard to the establishment of the Agency, I think somewhere at the mouth of Barclay Sound will be more central than Alberni, Uthuilhet (otherwise Euclulet) is convenient for Nitinat, Clayquot Sound and Barclay Sound, and a general calling place for all the schooners.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

HARRY GUILLOD,

Acting Indian Agent.

FRASER AGENCY,
NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., 16th October, 1881.

I. W. POWELL, Esq.,
Indian Superintendent.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you my first Report on Indian matters in the Fraser River Agency.

It being late in the spring before I could visit many of their reserves, and the greater number of the Indians being off to the places where they get employment during the summer months, consequently my report will be brief.

I have observed at all their reserves a good many pieces of land under cultivation, on which they raise considerable produce, chiefly potatoes, peas, oats and hay; they have at these places a great many cattle of very good description.

Their system of agriculture is not good and needs great improvement. I shall, in the coming spring, instruct as many as I can how to put in their crops in better shape. I believe the reason why they have not more land cultivated, is the great demand for Indian labor at the fisheries, on steamboats and at saw-mills, and the high rate of wages they receive. There is no class of laborers to compete with them at the fisheries or at steamboating on the Fraser River. Their women, also, who are very industrious, are profitably employed at the fisheries during the fishing season, making nets and cleaning fish for the canneries. There are a good many men also who make considerable money at getting out cord wood and selling it at \$2.50 per cord to the river steamers. The Indians love working in batches together, and much prefer the above kind of employment to agricultural labor.

Almost all of them are Christians and are very proud of being so. They speak in the most respectful manner of their several missionaries, and have the utmost confidence in them. Their religion is chiefly Roman Catholic.

On several occasions they have come to me to settle disputes between them, some of which were of long standing and of considerable interest to the parties concerned. I am glad to say that on all these occasions they have cheerfully abided by my decision. They have a great dislike to go to the law courts to settle their differences.

There is nothing at present which is giving the Indians of this Agency so much anxiety as the growing evil of white men and others seducing their married women.

At the following places where they and I met by appointment, the above grievance was the only one of any moment which they all bitterly complained of, and begged you to urge upon the Government to have a law passed that will enable them to regain their wives taken away in such manner.

I met 600 of them at St. Mary's Mission, May 24th; seventy-five at Chilliwack, May 30th; forty at Tsowasson, twenty-seven at Semiahmo, June 11th; 200 at Burrard Inlet Mission, June 14th; eighty at Canoe Pass, September 7th; sixty at Skokale, September 23rd, and twenty at False Creek, October 8th.

The seduction of their women was the all important matter they discussed at the above meetings.

Since the first meeting, May 24th, I have returned seven women to their husbands and four men to their wives. I hope I may be able to induce others to do likewise, as it has given great satisfaction to the better class of Indians.

I am happy to inform you that this is a very plentiful year for them; they have any amount of salmon preserved, and plenty of potatoes and other vegetables; besides, a great number of them saved considerable money this summer.

At their villages I have seen a number of them sick, chiefly men. Their sickness is generally consumption.

Their habits of cleanliness are not to be boasted of, but require considerable improvement, although, whenever they go out to church or to take a holiday, they dress well, both men and women.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

P. McTIERNAN, *Indian Agent.*

KAMLOOPS AGENCY, June 30th, 1881.

Lieut.-Col. POWELL,
Indian Superintendent,
Victoria.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit, for the information of the Department, the following Report for the year ending 30th June, 1881.

Having but recently received the appointment of Indian Agent for the Kamloops district, I have not as yet had time to visit all the Indians in my Agency.

I am, however, glad to be in a position to state that my reception as their Agent by all the Indians on the Reserves I have been to has been gratifying.

The reserves at Bonaparte, Dead Man's Creek, Kamloops, South Thompson, Little Lake, and Adam's Lake, have been visited by me, and the Indians on each and all found to be in a thriving and contented state, loyal and friendly to the white population of the country.

Having a large acreage under cultivation, and much stock principally composed of horses, they may be said to be in good circumstances.

No sickness is rife among them, and the cleanly condition of their houses and churches speaks well for their future.

Judicious assistance in the matter of agricultural implements, and good seeds would, in my opinion, be of infinite value to them in their farming operations.

A boarding school for children of both sexes at Kamloops is greatly desired by all the Indians, who state their willingness to send their children from all the neighboring reserves within a radius of fifty miles, and who consider that in this way some three hundred boys and girls might be brought together there for educational purposes.

I have endeavored to act according to my instructions, by impressing on the Indians their duties, and I may state that no grievances have been brought to my notice by them.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

HENRY P. CORNWALL,

Indian Agent.

KWAHKEWLTH AGENCY,
BEAVER HARBOR, 23rd Sept., 1881.

I. W. POWELL, Esq.,
Indian Superintendent,
Victoria.

SIR,—In accordance with your instructions I have now the honor to submit, for the information of the Department, a Report of my proceedings in this Agency since I assumed charge in May last.

On arriving at Cape Mudge, in the "Otter," from Victoria, and finding but few Indians there, I arranged with the chief to have as many of his tribe collected as possible by the 14th June, and that I would return at that time from Beaver Harbor to meet you at their village in H. M. S. "Rocket," according to appointment.

Visiting the Nimkeesh, at Alert Bay, on my way to Beaver Harbor, I there ascertained that the natives were somewhat alarmed at the extensive preparations being made by the Canning Company, for fishing in the Nimkeesh River, fearing that the entire run of salmon would be secured by the nets of the company, and none allowed to go up the river to spawn, and that they also would be deprived of their usual supply of summer food.

I pointed out to them that the company were strictly prohibited from interfering with the established fishing rights of the Indians, and that ample time was allowed

by law for a great portion of the fish to ascend the river to their spawning grounds. This reassured them, and they promised not to interfere with the work of the company.

Remaining only a few days at Beaver Harbor to fit out, I started for the Laich-kwil-tach village, at Cape Mudge, and arrived there on the morning of the 14th June, after a long and tedious voyage in a small canoe which was entirely unfit for the work: but the absence of the Kwahkewlths from their homes at Fort Rupert left me no choice in the matter as this was the only canoe at the village.

Your arrival at Cape Mudge in the "Rocket," on the 18th, happened most opportunely, as I had ascertained, previously to my departure from Beaver Harbor, that a native of the Laich-kwil-tach tribe, at Salmon River, had killed a chief of the Mah-teelh-fees living in Havannah Channel. The arrest of the murderer on the following morning by the crew of the "Rocket" has had a most beneficial effect, showing the Indians that the Government are now in earnest in putting down all attempts at violence and crime of any kind, particularly those of which the use of spirituous liquors may be considered the immediate cause.

The visit of the "Rocket" to Knight Inlet, where the greater part of the Kwahkewlth tribes were collected, with the murderer on board, and the further arrest of three notorious whiskey sellers taken out of that camp, have also strengthened my position to a remarkable degree. In fact, but for your timely arrival in this vessel, no steps that could have been taken by me, at least for a time, to improve their condition, or lead them to commence what we so much desire, the opening of a new life, would have availed whatever.

War was certainly averted by capturing this murderer. Most of the Kwahkewlth tribes would have been drawn into it, and the result fearful to contemplate.

On bidding adieu to the "Rocket" at Now-we-te, Hope Island, I pitched my tent and remained at the village three days, attending to the wants of the Indians, and impressing on them the necessity of adopting a better style of life, particularly as regards cleanliness, and attending to the health of themselves and families.

Sickness, however, I found not to be as rife here as among the other tribes hereafter alluded to. The chiefs prevent their people going to Victoria, which has no doubt a great deal to do with it; but they are filthy in the extreme, and, were it not that they are subject to the strong sea breezes, they would probably have more sick in their midst.

Leaving Noowete, I proceeded to Beaver Harbor, where a few natives of different tribes were collected for the purpose of trading with the fort. They were very orderly indeed, and on my telling them that henceforth an Agent would constantly be on the move among them, they showed, by their manner, that they fully appreciated this act of consideration on the part of the Government.

Here, at Beaver Harbor, I considered it advisable to remain for a few days to put into shape my notes made during my trip in the "Rocket," for your inspection and consideration.

The weather proving much too wet and stormy for writing in my tent. I was only too glad to accept the offer of Mr. Hunt at the Fort and do it in doors.

Whilst so engaged, I received a communication from the Agent of the Alert Bay Canning Co., stating that the Indians had stopped two of their men who were fishing on the Nimkeesh River, and urgently asking my presence there to set matters right.

I proceeded at once to the spot and found that these men were, (not knowing the law) engaged in constructing a weir within the mouth of the river, when the interference complained of took place. This, I told them, was contrary to English law, and I presumed Canadian also (since confirmed by letter of A. C. Anderson, Esq., to me on the subject), and requested them to confine themselves entirely to net fishing within the legal grounds, which Messrs. Huson and Spencer, the proprietors, readily agreed to do. The Indians then offered no further opposition, and work was resumed and kept up without further trouble.

Numbers of canoes arriving about this time from the south, touching in at Alert Bay on their way to the north, and two of the most powerful of the Kwahkewlth tribes being also on a visit to their Nimkeesh friends, I determined to confine myself for a time to this portion of the Agency, to check any attempt at landing spirits, and prevent any further molestation of the people working at the cannery.

Matters remained in a quiet state until your arrival in the "Rocket" from the north, when I decided to start at once for the rough part of my work, viz.: Queen Charlotte and Kwawt-se-no Sounds before the commencement of the southerly gales, which usually set in in September.

I beg to mention that, according to your verbal instructions, I succeeded in purchasing a canoe well adapted for the work about to be undertaken. This canoe is now fitted to stand the heavy seas and gales of these two Sounds, and well it was for myself and crew that she proved so seaworthy.

In crossing Queen Charlotte Sound, from Noo-we-te to the Nah-kwock-to Village, on the mainland near Cape Caution, a sudden heavy gale sprang up which for a while threatened us all with destruction. On this route a few weeks since six Indians perished, a woman alone being saved out of the crew from a watery grave.

In alluding to this subject, I wish to bring to your notice the advisability of having, in future, four instead of three men, as suggested in the "Estimates of Expenditure for Transport," forwarded to you in July last, whilst employed on the more exposed parts of the Agency.

Since the date of the departure of the "Rocket" from Alert Bay, on the 6th August, I have visited the following places, viz.:-

Kooe-ke-mo	}	Kooe-ke-mo Inlet.
Ke-ope-e-no		
Kwawt-se-no	}	Kwawt-se-no Sound.
Klass-ki-no		
Noo-we-te, Hope Island,		
Nah-kwock-to	}	Queen Charlotte Sound.
Kwaw-she-la		
Tsah-waw-ti-nench	}	Kingcombe Inlet.
Kwaw-waw-i-nench		
Ah-kwaw-ah-mish		

A complete census of the above tribes has been taken and will be forwarded, when put into proper form, some time during the coming winter, when canoeing will have to be suspended during the winter storms.

The natives on the Kooe-ke-mo Inlet and Kwawt-se-no Sound were much scattered, securing their supply of food for the coming winter; it consequently took up much of my time to visit them all.

They were highly pleased with this visit, and the chiefs have promised to keep their people in future from going to Victoria and other southern ports. I regret to say a number of canoes were then absent, and, according to report, had gone to Burrard Inlet and Puget Sound for whiskey. This, I understand, is their first attempt in engaging in this business, and the chiefs have told me it shall be the last.

These Indians retain more of their old manners and customs than their neighbors, either on the west or the east coast of the Island, and are consequently more amenable to good advice and more easily dealt with. They are industrious and trustworthy, and on the appointment of constables, whom I intend shortly to select, they will, no doubt, readily fall into our views regarding the contemplated reforms.

The census of the Kooe-ke-mo branch shows that a fearful decline is taking place among these Indians, the deaths during the twelve months being twenty-six whereas the births were only three. There were 37 cases of sickness in their different fishing villages, many of them being of a very severe nature.

On landing at the Nah-kwock-to village, seeing quite a number of apparently healthy children playing on the beach and sporting in the water, it appeared at first sight that there was one spot in this Agency where the natives were free from the

contamination of those fearful diseases which have been and now are so rapidly decimating most of the tribes on the coast, but I was quickly undeceived.

Upwards of twenty of these children were in an unhealthy condition, and several others within doors, of a tender age, required medical attendance. Several, young as they were, had scrofula in its worst form, two or three were spitting blood, and the constant cough, heard in all directions, told but too plainly that consumption was doing its work. In all there were fifty-two cases of sickness in this village.

Many of those grown up showed that the hand of death was too firmly fixed on them to be relieved by any care or assistance that could be afforded them; and all this sickness, this suffering, was evidently brought about by the mass of filth through which they moved, and in which they constantly live.

In all my Indian experience I have failed yet to witness such scenes of misery and discomfort, such an accumulation of filth and disease, as I have seen during my past two months' voyaging on the Kwantsino and Queen Charlotte Sounds.

On these suffering ones I bestowed more than ordinary care and attention, and it was pleasing to find, after a week's stay among them, that my time was not given in vain. Many cases, however, were beyond my skill to administer to, and I fear even the best professional skill would have availed but little to render relief to some of those afflicted.

But, as I told them over and over again, they were doomed to an early death if greater cleanliness, better clothing and better food were not afforded the younger ones. Those now healthy, or apparently so, might possibly grow up to be young men, then, through early neglect, would come the cough and spitting of blood.

Too many instances were to be found in their own camp, Mah-kwock-to, to show them the truth of my remarks. These I pointed out to them, young Indians, boys and girls, to the number of ten or more, neglected in their youth as they were now neglecting their young infants.

Fond as Indians seem to be of their children, when the time comes for the least exertion on the part of the parents to help them through days of sickness, they utterly fail.

Surrounded with boxes of property all ready for the "potlatch," on which their whole souls are fixed now more than ever, they turn a deaf ear to any suggestion to purchase a little rice, tea or sugar for their suffering progeny.

Out of this apathetic state the Agent must endeavor to lift them ere any hopes of bettering them can be expected. To stay the terrible decline now taking place must be his first care, aided, if possible, by professional skill. It is too certain they will not help themselves, and I fear that, when that time comes when an Indian policy will be no longer needed, these Indians will then have ceased to exist.

The native tribes at the head of Kingcombe Inlet, I am pleased to report, are far ahead of the Nah-kwock-toes in industrial habits, and particularly cleanliness, consequently they are far more healthy.

I found 300 encamped at their great fishing village in this locality anxiously expecting my arrival, as the salmon were now freely ascending the different streams, and the Indians were eager to lay in their winter stock.

These Indians keep almost entirely to themselves, and have far more independence of character than the neighboring tribes.

Few, if any, go to Victoria. They are, therefore, free from many of the diseases which other coast tribes are subject to.

It being highly necessary to visit, as quickly as possible, the different tribes in the Agency in order to prevent the various reports put in circulation by evil disposed natives taking effect on the minds of the Indians generally, regarding the views of the Department, there has not been sufficient opportunity this season to do more than reassure and point out to them that my appointment as Agent is solely for their future benefit and good.

I may safely say that one and all, so far, have met me cordially, and expressed their entire concurrence in the system now being inaugurated by the Government for bettering their condition.

Of course, I have to except, for the present, the doubts of many as regards the wisdom of doing away with the "pottatch." This custom has, of late years, increased to a very great extent; and those most interested, who are principally the old chiefs, have offered a most determined opposition.

Many others, however, would be glad to see it abolished; and to these I look for assistance in putting it down when the proper time comes. In fairness to those who have so much at stake, and in order to allow them time to collect their debts, I have stated plainly that a year or two hence it must be discontinued. To act otherwise would lead to endless difficulties, and, possibly, to crime.

To the whiskey sellers I have read the law in plain terms—firmly and often.

The majority of the natives agree with me and wish to see its suppression; but, strong as they are in their desire to stop the crying evil, the best among them fail to stand the test when liquor is offered to them.

During my stay at Noo-we-te, I appointed Cheap and Boston, the two most energetic men in the tribe, to act as constables to preserve the peace in their village, and put a stop also to the introduction of whiskey. Subsequent actions on their part, in these respects, convinces me that they will carry out their instructions to the letter. They have already made one seizure, and searched several canoes passing their camp, *en route* to the north.

The Nah-kwock-toes and tribes, on Kingcombe Inlet, were eager, on learning of the above appointments, to have constables also selected to keep order in their respective villages. And it will be my duty during the coming winter and early spring to have in each tribe two good men, with the proper authority given them, to carry out the views of the Department as regards the various reforms contemplated.

These reforms must of necessity, with individuals so backward as they are in civilization, and so morally degraded, be wrought indeed gradually, and I at present can suggest no better material for aiding in their accomplishment than the young chiefs in each tribe who have evidently all the authority needed, assisted by the Agent, to work a change.

The whiskey sellers are numerous; they reap a rich harvest out of their poor deluded brethren; and those latter complain most bitterly that the white man should be allowed to throw such a temptation in their way, and rob them of their furs and money.

The Missionary Establishment, under the Rev. A. Hall, is now located at Alert Bay, it being considered by him more central and better adapted for communication with the tribes of the Kwah-kewlth family. Here a substantial house has been erected, also a schoolroom, the latter serving on Sundays for Divine Service. The dwelling house affords ample accommodation for a number of young native females whom Mrs. Hall is striving hard to train up in a better mode of life.

The day and evening school under Mr. Hall is at times largely attended. The patience and energy of the Rev. Pastor and his wife are deserving of a far better reward than they have yet obtained.

During the past year the Alert Bay Canning Co. have afforded much employment to the Indian population, who are thereby induced to remain more at home. The Company contemplate enlarging their works, we may therefore reasonably hope, from the increased quantity of labor which will be necessarily required, that the natives will, in future, keep away from the haunts of vice at Victoria and Burrard Inlet. The latter of these places bears the reputation of supplying almost the entire quantity of liquors transported to the north-west coast by the Aborigines.

I have only, in conclusion, to add that all the tribes of the southern part of the Agency have yet to be visited.

A separate letter on this subject I have respectfully addressed to you this day.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

GEO. BLENKINSOP,

Agent.

I. W. POWELL, Esq.,
Indian Superintendent.

GENERAL REPORT OF THE OKANAGAN AGENCY.

INDIAN OFFICE, NICOLA, 19th Oct., 1881.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit herewith my first General Report upon the progress and condition of the Indians in the Okanagan Agency since my appointment, some four months ago.

To acquaint you with the difficulties with which I have to contend in this Agency, it will be necessary to draw your attention to several important matters that have been made known to me during my official visits to the several tribes in my Agency.

I have succeeded in convincing them of many erroneous ideas, and thus gained their confidence, which it is necessary to do first in all cases when dealing with these superstitious natives. I have visited the entire Agency twice, first in June and again in August and September. I have examined nearly every piece of land surveyed as an Indian reserve, with a view to ascertain the most suitable for agricultural and other pursuits. Many sections of land that have been given the Indians are not occupied either for farming, fishing or other purposes. The apparent laxity with which some of the tribes are affected I hope to overcome in time, and persuade them to adopt a more civilized habit of earning a livelihood.

Throughout the whole Agency I see a growing necessity for an equal distribution of the farming lands. This will require much study to accomplish in a satisfactory manner. If it is the desire of the Department that this should be done, it will be unquestionably necessary for greater power being given the Agent. In many cases one Indian has now under fence five times the amount he can possibly be allowed; certain power must be given the Agent by which he can compel such Indians to surrender that portion allotted to another. It may be well to mention here that many of the reserves have not five acres of land that can be cultivated for each adult. I beg to urge the necessity of proper steps being taken by the Department to secure for each Indian his or her lawful right in regard to the land. This, in my humble opinion, can only be done by a special Act.

The progress the Indians have made without an instructor in this Agency argues much for their future welfare.

They have made rapid progress during the last five years in agricultural pursuits. The amount of grain harvested this year in portions of my Agency will be sufficient to keep them from want. The improvements on most of the reserves, though of little value, show there is sufficient material to make substantial buildings, and abundance of mechanical skill to develop with proper encouragement and instruction. The general condition of the Indians throughout this Agency is gradually improving. In the past much suffering has been endured, but this is principally caused by the neglect to provide food for the winter, and, in consequence, either starving or having to endure the keen frosts of a northern climate to procure food, and insufficiently clothed.

I have carefully inquired of all the different tribes whether they have a good supply of provision for the winter, and have invariably received a reply in the affirmative. Those in the most southern part cannot catch salmon in the Okanagan or Simalkameen Rivers, and have to purchase from more fortunate ones on the Fraser and Thomson Rivers.

The mortality among the Indians under my supervision, so far as I have been able to ascertain, is not on the increase.

It would be a great boon to the Indians if a good physician could make a visit among them, as there are a number suffering from diseases of rather long standing.

They have made numerous applications to me for medicine during the summer, but as I had none to give them I could not meet their requests; the supply that has been furnished will, I trust, however, remove any further cause for complaint.

A new supply of medicines should be furnished the Roman Catholic Mission at Okanagan. It has been customary to keep a quantity there but I was informed by Father Richards that all the medicines had been dispensed except some castor oil.

The Indians have made a similar request, and assure me that much relief has been rendered by the efficient manner in which aid has been given them.

Douglas Lake.

The reserves occupied by Chief Chilliheiteza's Indians are admirably located for their use and benefit; they have frequently expressed their high appreciation of the Government's liberality in providing for their present and future wants. There are nine different reserves consisting of 31,479 acres, located throughout the Upper Nicola. Considering the advantages enjoyed by this band they have not made the progress naturally expected of them by the Department. The cause lies principally in the fact that those who are able to work find plenty of employment among the whites, which is more remunerative. This will gradually effect its own change as they are evincing a desire to live independently, and, as I have pointed out, the only course open for them is to commence farming for themselves. The amount of land adapted to agricultural pursuits is by no means in excess of the requirements, were all to engage in farming. I regret to say that to the avaricious nature of the chief of this band can be traced the cause of much of the laxity that exists.

He entertained the idea that all the land allotted was his, and disposed of it to his favorites only. Thus, only a few have been allowed to cultivate land. The partiality shown by the chief has caused considerable discontent, and in consequence he has lost nearly all his former control. To establish peace and order I have recommended that it was advisable to elect a council according to the requirement of the Indian Act.

Lower Nicola.

The reserves located in this part of the valley are for the most part of little value; in fact I consider them entirely inadequate to the wants of the large band that occupies them. The small quantity of land at all suitable for farming is of a very light subsoil, and will require high cultivation to ever yield a fair crop. This band I have given great attention to, and urged that they sow winter wheat; but as they had no seed, and as I had no authority to purchase it for them, it must go for another year. There is a large number of respectable houses on the reserve.

The Indians complain seriously about the inferior quality of the land, but I hope to introduce another system of cultivating, that will have the effect of quieting them and yielding a bountiful harvest.

There is about twenty tons of hay cut and stacked. The potato crop is not worth mentioning. It will be necessary in the spring to purchase seed potatoes for these Indians; at the time of planting they will be too poor to buy, and a change of seed is imperative.

Similkameen.

About 20 miles from Princeton a large number of Indians are located on what is known as "Baptiste" reserve. This was laid out by Mr. O'Reilly some years ago, and is the best that could be selected from the inferior land in this section. In-cow-a-masket is chief of this band, and their industrious habits bids fair to rival any in the Agency. There was over one hundred acres of wheat and oats harvested in excellent condition. They request that their land be divided up in individual holdings. They are anxiously waiting the Indian Commissioner to settle the land question. Want a school.

Keremeoes.

There is over 75 acres in grain and vegetables on this reserve, and all was housed in good order. Very industrious Indians. No allotment made here by the Reserve Commission. They have no improvements except a fence about two miles in length;

but promise to build a church, council hall, and other buildings when their land is formally surveyed and maps given them of their reserves.

Naw-hum-ah-ah-eeen.

This reserve is named after the chief, and runs direct to the forty-ninth parallel—extending in a north-westerly direction along the Similkameen River. Considerable grain was grown on this reserve, but as it is thickly timbered I may not have all the grain that had been stacked; however, I should judge that there was at least fifty acres under crop, and harvested in good order. The land question is not settled here. I assured them that the Government would adjust their claims at an early day.

Osoyoos.

This reserve was visited twice, and, although the amount of agricultural land is limited, it is gratifying to know that such as is suitable for farming is of excellent quality. About fifty acres in crop, and gathered in proper season, will doubtless yield a good quantity of superior quality. Allotments were made here and subsequently purchased by a resident of Osoyoos, consequently it will be necessary for the Commissioners to visit this locality. This band I found suffering much from pneumonia; most of the young Indians are either helpless or unfit for hard work.

Penticton.

Here is to be found one of the best kept reserves in the Okanagan Agency. The Indians take pride in having everything in order. Large quantities of hay has been stacked and securely fenced on the reserve, every preparation being made for winter. The grain crop was fair, considerable difficulty was experienced in getting it housed in good condition. There are a large number of substantial buildings here. Evidence is to be found that where Indians are not surrounded by mischievous whites that they will progress more rapidly. This reserve has to be surveyed, and it is hoped that every effort will be put forth to have this done as early as possible. The Indians are very desirous that a school should be started there, and I certainly consider it highly necessary.

Head of Lake Okanagan.

This beautiful reserve, for such I may term it, presented, when I last visited the Indians there, one of the most interesting views throughout the Okanagan Valley. A very large area of land is cultivated by this band; a large quantity of hay was stacked in different places on the reserve. There is no dearth of agricultural land in this section, and the energy with which the band learn to work shows how well they appreciate the final settlement of the land question. This year they built a council-house of prepossessing appearance.

Some difference existed here between the chief and another aspiring to that position, which caused me trouble, but was at last settled amicably. A school should be started here in the spring. The Indians cannot understand why Kamloops should have one and they none.

Spallumsheen.

This reserve consists of 9,553 acres, with an ample quantity of farming land of good quality. This band has some very industrious members, as shown from the fact that they had upwards of 100 acres in grain and vegetables. Unfortunately, the wet season in Spallumsheen has caused considerable loss to the Indians, otherwise they would have had a large quantity to dispose of.

They urgently request that a school be established on their reserve. According to the latest census returns there are over 1,300 Indians in the Agency, and as a

natural consequence there must be a large number entirely destitute. A few blankets and other clothes should be distributed among them in October or November to prevent extreme suffering in winter. Some of the chiefs have asked for uniforms and flags.

The Roman Catholic mission at Okanagan has accomplished much in their efforts to civilize the Indians; I cannot speak too highly of their life-long sacrifice in trying to elevate the morals of the people under its charge.

In conclusion, I am pleased to assure you that for the short time I have had supervision over the Indians of this Agency, they have made gratifying progress.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

A. G. HOWSE,

Indian Agent.

INDIAN RESERVE COMMISSION,

YALE, B. C.. 14th May, 1881.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to report, for your information, that it has been intimated to me by the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, and Dr. Powell, by letter dated the 4th May, that the most desirable points to be visited by me, as Reserve Commissioner for the purpose of assigning lands for the use of the Indians, are, on the Frazer River, Semiahmo, Kaitze, Harrison River and Yale, in the interior; Williams Lake, Soda Creek, Quesnelle, Bonaparte, Cache Creek, Lytton, Lillooet, the Portages and Douglas, on the Southern boundary; Similkameen and Osooyoos, on the North-west coast; Bella Bella, Skeena, Metlakathla, Fort Simpson and the Nass, and on the West coast Barclay Sound.

I therefore at once proceeded to the mouth of Harrison River "Scowlitz," and had no difficulty in allotting to that tribe, with the full concurrence of Captain John and his people, a plot of land sufficient for all their purposes.

I enclose herewith a description of the land so allotted, with a rough plan tached, and have forwarded copies to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, and Dr. Powell, respectively, as directed in your letter of the 22nd March last.

The Indians who live on this reserve, being part of a tribe, number only about 38; the other and larger part of the tribe, who live about six miles distant, at "Chelalis," I have not yet dealt with, as some of them were absent. I consequently intend to deal with them at another time.

The "Scowlitz" Indians are as a rule industrious and well behaved; they make their living by fishing and hunting, and by working on the river steamboats, and on farms belonging to white settlers. They have recently manifested a desire to cultivate their own lands and to acquire stock.

I wish to state that when you gave me an advance at Ottawa to provide an outfit for the Commission, I was under the impression that there was a considerable amount of camp equipage, stores, &c., remaining from the late Commission, but I found on my arrival at Victoria that all had been disposed of at auction, and the only Government property handed over to me consisted of three tents, two of which are almost useless.

With regard to the horses, I learn that there are but two, and that the saddles, bridles, &c., are for the most part unserviceable.

I am therefore endeavoring to hire saddle and pack horses, but owing to the increased demand for this kind of labor, consequent on railway construction, the rate demanded is higher than in former years.

I am now engaged in the adjustment of the Indian lands at and near Yale, the head of navigation on the Fraser River, on completing which, and having arranged for the transport of my party, I intend to proceed to Williams Lake, with the view of carrying out the programme set forth in the first part of this letter, though I fear it will be impossible to visit all the places above named during this season.

Scowlitz Reserve.

Junction of Harrison River with the Fraser River.

The old reserve of 330 acres is hereby confirmed, with an addition of 305 acres, described as follows:

From the north-west corner post of the present reserve, along the left bank of the Harrison river in a north-westerly direction, a distance of sixteen chains; thence due north forty chains; thence due east to Harrison slough, about seventy chains; thence along the Harrison slough in a south-easterly direction, to the north-east corner of the present reserve; and thence along the northern boundary of the present reserve to the point of commencement.

Burial Ground, Scowlitz, about thirty acres.

From a post marked Indian Reserve, on the right bank of the Harrison River, immediately opposite to the Indian village, and bearing S. 34°, 30' W. from the western boundary of the old reserve due west ten chains; thence due south twenty chains; thence due east to the Harrison River; and thence up the right bank of the said river to the point of commencement.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

P. O. REILLY,
Indian Reserve Commissioner.

INDIAN RESERVE COMMISSION,
YALE, B.C., May 23rd, 1881.

The Right Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to report, for your information, that I have completed the adjustment of four Reserves at Yale, to which my attention was directed by Dr. Powell as having been left unfinished by the late Commissioner, Mr. Sproat. Some seven or eight allotments of land for these Indians had previously been decided on by Mr. Sproat, of which, I presume, you have been duly informed.

The land with which I have dealt is light and sandy in character, mostly covered with fir-trees of large growth, but, when cleared, well-suited for the cultivation of vegetables and cereals of all kinds.

There being fortunately no registered claimants for water in the neighborhood of these reserves, I have been able to set apart a sufficient quantity in each case.

The Yale Indians have claimed as a reserve for a number of years Blocks III. and VIII., situated east of Yale street, in the town of Yale, upon which their village is built.

On the Official map of the town, dated 1858, it is marked as Indian Reserve, though I have been unable to find any record of it having been previously set apart for that purpose.

These blocks I have now allotted to the Indians, together with Suburban Lots 1 and 2 on the opposite and east side of Yale Creek, which the Indians have also cultivated and occupied for many years.

The total population of this tribe is 143, the chief of whom is "Le-cut-tum."

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

P. O'REILLY,
Indian Reserve Commissioner.

Qûa tark Reserve.

A reserve containing about twenty-eight acres, on the left bank of the Fraser River, about three miles below Yale, and opposite the Indian Reserve on Albert flat.

Commencing at a cottonwood tree, marked Indian Reserve, on the left bank of the Fraser river, due east ten chains; thence north twenty chains; thence due west to the bank of the river; and thence down the river to the point of commencement.

Twenty inches of water is also reserved, to be taken from "Qûa-tark" creek for the use of the Indians.

Yale Town Reserve.

The old reserve, Blocks Three and Eight, in the town of Yale, is hereby confirmed, and in addition Suburban Lots One and Two, situated immediately east of Yale Creek, and adjoining the old reserve, containing in all about fifteen acres.

Also, the right to twenty inches of water, to be taken from Yale Creek for irrigation or other purposes.

Sqûe-âh Reserve.

A reserve containing about forty acres on the left bank of the Fraser River, about four miles below Yale.

Commencing at a post marked W. R. B. and Indian reserve (the south-west corner of W. R. Belcher's unsurveyed claim), due north forty chains, which will be the south-west corner of the "Sqûe-âh" reserve; thence along the left bank of the Fraser River thirty chains due north; thence ten chains due east; thence thirty chains due south, and thence due west to the south-west corner of the reserve as mentioned above.

Twenty-five inches of water are reserved for Indian use from "Sqûe-âh" Creek.

Kây-kaip Reserve.

A reserve containing about thirty acres on the left bank of Fraser River, four and three-quarter miles below Yale.

Commencing at a post marked W. R. B. and Indian reserve (the south-west corner of W. R. Belcher's unsurveyed claim), ten chains due east; thence due south thirty chains; thence due west to the bank of the Fraser River; and thence along the river in a northerly direction to the point of commencement.

Twenty inches of water are also reserved from "Kây-kaip" Creek for the use of the Indians.

P. O'REILLY,

Indian Reserve Commissioner.

VICTORIA, B. C.,
22nd September, 1881.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to state for your information, that having completed the adjustment of the Indian reserves at Yale, I proceeded to Williams Lake, where I arrived on the 6th June, and was well received by the Chief William and a number of his people.

The chief in a long speech expressed his gratification at the late action of the Dominion Government, but complained bitterly of the delay that has taken place in the adjustment of their land, during the whole of which the whites have been permitted to possess themselves of what should properly belong to his people.

I explained to him, in the presence of his tribe, the desire of the Dominion Government to see them possessed of all the land necessary for agricultural and pastoral purposes, as instanced by the purchase of the farms now about to be handed over to them.

Having spent several days in examining the lands in the neighborhood, I subsequently handed over to them that portion of the Bates' Estate, namely, the "sugar cane," the "Meason" and the "Young pre-emption," embracing 1,464 acres as purchased by the Dominion Government, together with adjoining public lands to the extent of 2,636 acres, making in the aggregate about 4,100 acres.

Of this, however, some 500 acres are worthless, being a rough mountain top, partly covered with scrub fir fit only for firewood.

As shown on the sketch, this reserve includes the exclusive right of two streams, which, in dry seasons, I am told, will barely suffice for the purpose of irrigation.

I also laid out two additional plots of land, about 280 acres as hay reserves, situated on the mountain, where the Indians have for many years past been in the habit of obtaining winter feed for their animals.

The former of these marked No. 2 on the plan enclosed herewith, is of further and especial value, inasmuch as the centre of it contains a lake from which they draw their supply of water, which they have retained on the mountain side by a succession of dams.

These several plots were selected in the presence of the chief, and most of the tribe, since when he has again ridden over it with me, and has expressed himself satisfied, and thankful that their land question is now settled, and that he may be under no further apprehension of being interfered with.

Since last spring when these people were informally put in possession, they have manifested every desire to take advantage of the opportunities afforded them, and have already about 100 acres under crop, consisting of barley, wheat, potatoes and turnips; they have also, unaided, constructed a ditch of about three-quarters of a mile in length for the purpose of irrigation, which is very creditably engineered.

Collectively and individually, these Indians have expressed themselves satisfied with the arrangements made for them, but I must state that I am by no means sure that the cultivable portions will eventually prove sufficient for their requirements.

The soil is for the most part light, and will not stand constant tilling without rest, which it is not likely to receive at the hands of the present occupants.

As shewn on the annexed plan, their fisheries at the foot of Williams Lake, at mouth of San Jose river, (sometimes known as Williams Lake Creek), and at Chimney Creek, have been reserved, with a sufficient acreage in each case to supply all their requirements, such as horse feed, drying grounds, &c.

West of their present reserve, at a distance of ten miles, is the farm purchased by Mr. Pinchbeck, from the Provincial Government, and which at one time was occupied by the Indians, as is evident by the remains of a number of old winter houses.

On this farm, and within its enclosures, I have at the request of the Chief marked off no less than seven burial grounds.

Though not a matter of Indian reserve, I think it advisable to state that a member of this tribe named "Jim Soulest" is, by special permission of the Governor (dated 20th July, 1868, under clause 1, Land Ordinance, 1866) in possession of 160 acres of land, situated on the north bank of Williams Lake, about six miles from the Reserve, a record of which was made at Clinton on the 30th July, 1868.

This Indian claims the land for his individual use; he has been in permanent occupation, and has fenced and otherwise improved it.

I enclose herewith rough plans of the reserves, with copies of the Minutes of Decision in each case.

The chief of this tribe is named William, the total population number 147, and they possess 211 horses and 39 cattle.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
P. O'REILLY,
Indian Reserve Commissioner.

WILLIAMS LAKE INDIANS.

No. 2.

A reserve of 120 acres to include the Lake from whence the Indians get their water for irrigation, commencing at a cottonwood tree marked Indian reserve, near the dam across the outlet of the Lake, and running due north forty chains; thence due west thirty chains; thence due south forty chains, and thence due east thirty chains to place of commencement.

The whole of the water flowing from this Lake is also reserved for the use of the Indians.

No. 3.

A reserve of 160 acres situated about eight chains west of the 15th mile post on the Cariboo waggon road, commencing at a post marked Indian reserve, and running due east ten chains; thence due north twenty chains; thence due west thirty chains; thence due south seventy chains; thence due east twenty chains, and thence due north fifty chains to point of commencement.

No. 4.

A fishing station of ten acres at the mouth of the San Jose or Williams Lake Creek, commencing at its confluence with the Fraser River, and running up the left bank of the river six chains; thence due east ten chains; thence due south ten chains, thence due west ten chains to the Fraser River, and thence up the bank of the river to point of commencement.

No. 5.

A fishing station of forty-six acres at the mouth of Chimney Creek, commencing at the north-west corner post of Lot Eleven, Group Four, Lillojet District, due north thirty chains; thence due west to the Fraser River a distance of about thirteen chains; thence down the left bank of the river forty chains; thence due east to a point ten chains due south of the starting point, and thence due north ten chains to place of commencement.

No. 6.

A fishing station at the foot of Williams Lake containing four acres, a portion of which has been enclosed by Mr. Pinchbeck, commencing at a willow at the edge of Lake, blazed, and marked Indian Reserve, due north three chains; thence due east ten chains; thence due south five chains ten links to the edge of Lake, and thence along the Lake shore in a westerly direction to the point of commencement.

No. 7.

A graveyard on the right bank of Chimney Creek, and distant from it seventy links, and about 200 yards south of Mr. Isnardy's house, marked by four stakes, commencing at the south-west corner and running north 35 east magnetic for 2.75 links, thence south 55 east fifty links, thence south 35 west 275 links, and thence north 55 west fifty links to point of commencement.

No. 8.

A graveyard on Mr. Pinchbeck's land south of the road from William's Lake to Soda Creek, and marked by three stakes, commencing at the south-west corner stake, due north fifty links; thence due east fifty links; thence due south fifty links, to a blazed fir tree marked Indian grave; and thence due west fifty links to the point of commencement.

No. 9.

A graveyard about fifty links outside Mr. Pinchbeck's fence, south of the road, and marked by four stakes, commencing at the south-west corner stake due north forty links; thence due east forty links; thence due south forty links, and thence due west forty links to place of commencement.

No. 10.

A graveyard in a field of Mr. Pinchbeck's, to the south of the road, and marked by four stakes, commencing at the south-west corner and running due north ten links; thence due east ten links; thence due south ten links; and thence due west ten links to point of commencement.

No. 11.

A graveyard on Mr. Pinchbeck's land on the south of the road, and about seven chains north of and parallel to the San Jose River, and marked by four corner stakes, commencing at the south-west corner and running N. 20 E, magnetic fifty links; thence S. 70 E. three chains; thence S. 20 W. fifty links; and thence N. 70 W. three chains to place of commencement.

No. 12.

A graveyard near Mr. Pinchbeck's house, and north of the road from William's Lake to Soda Creek, marked by four corner stakes, commencing at the south-west corner stake, and running due north forty links; thence due east forty links; thence due south forty links, and thence due west forty links to point of commencement.

No. 13.

A graveyard in a field belonging to Mr. Pinchbeck, and north of the road from William's Lake to Soda Creek, marked by four corner stakes, commencing at the south-west corner stake, and running due north thirty links; thence due east thirty links; thence due south thirty links, and thence due west thirty links to point of commencement.

No. 14.

A graveyard near the outlet of William's Lake, and between Mr. Pinchbeck's buildings, commencing at the south-west corner stake, due north twenty-five links; thence due east fifteen links; thence due south twenty-five links, and thence due west fifteen links to point of commencement.

P. O'REILLY,

Indian Reserve Commissioner.

WILLIAM'S LAKE,
16th June, 1881.

VICTORIA, B.C., 22nd September, 1881.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to report, that having arrived at Soda Creek, the next place in order after leaving Williams Lake, I was visited by the Chief "Com-moo-saltz" (Bernard) and his entire tribe, who gave me a hearty welcome.

The chief stated that he had been expecting the Commission to visit him for the past five years, and that he hoped I would now satisfy them by giving them good land. He said that he was sorry that the Queen had sold their land, and taken the money that had been received for it.

He then stated that he wanted for his people the tract of land extending from the mouth of Williams Lake Creek to seven miles above the steamboat landing, a distance of about twenty-two miles, and extending back from the river seven miles, including the farms of Messrs. Hawks, Collins, Dunlevy and Pinchbeck, and also the town site of Soda Creek.

I explained to him fully that the Queen had not sold the land, nor had she taken the money, that this had been expended in the construction of roads, &c., in their immediate neighborhood for their benefit, in common with that of their white neighbors. That the Government were most anxious to see their condition improved in every way, and to provide them with sufficient land so far as practicable, to enable them to live as white people.

I also explained that it was not in my power to interfere with any land that had been disposed of by the Local Government, but that any unoccupied land in the neighborhood I was ready to visit with him, and if found suitable, to reserve it for the use of his people.

He then accompanied me to his reserve, and subsequently rode over the adjacent country for miles, during which he, several times, repeated his request that the land above referred to, should be given to him.

On my return to camp I informed him that the Deep Creek farm, for which the Dominion Government had paid a large sum, comprising 1,880 acres would be given to them, to which he replied that he knew the Deep Creek farm, that it was of no use to them for agricultural purposes, as they could not grow either wheat or potatoes on it, and that unless he got all he asked for, he would not accept any.

I then repeated to him that it was not in my power to comply with his request, and remonstrated with him on the unreasonableness of his demand. I reminded him that I had already been four days in communication with him, that I must leave at noon the following day, and should he in the meantime change his mind, and become more reasonable, I would be prepared to at once put them in possession of the Deep Creek farm.

He reiterated what he had previously said, and left, since which time I have not seen him.

I spent four days in the neighborhood and thoroughly examined the country in every direction without finding any land suitable for them, and in this opinion I am confirmed by the information I received from the settlers residing there.

I had a rough survey made of the present reserve, a tracing of which I enclose; it contains about 1,125 acres, and it is difficult to conceive anything less suitable for the purpose, it being situated on a steep hill side, and containing barely forty-five acres available for agricultural purposes. This they have endeavored to cultivate though there is only one small spring of water, which, after supplying domestic requirements, leaves very little for irrigating purposes.

Deep Creek farm, which is a portion of the Bates estate purchased by the Dominion Government, is situated 14 miles from Soda Creek, on the waggon road; though an excellent range for cattle and horses, and a portion of it well adapted for the culture of oats and barley, it is not capable of producing wheat, a cereal especially valued by the Indians.

A sketch of this farm is enclosed herewith.

Assuming that this, the Deep Creek farm, be handed over to the Soda Creek Indians, there will still remain of the Bates estate, purchased by the Dominion Government, the hay land, known as Carpenter's Ranch, containing 160 acres, situated twenty miles from Soda Creek, too far to be of use to that tribe, and as the Williams Lake Indians are sufficiently supplied in this respect, I would suggest that this farm be sold or leased; hay being a scarce commodity in this neighborhood, there will, I think, be little difficulty in disposing of it.

As I have already stated, there are no unsold public lands from which to increase the present reserve; there are but three farms in the neighborhood, viz: those of Messrs. Hawkes, Collins and Dunlevy, and these comprise every acre suitable for farming purposes. I am led to believe that any of these gentlemen would not be unwilling to sell, though I fancy large prices would be expected, as the farms in question are well fenced and considerable expense has been incurred in bringing in water for irrigation.

I did not report this circumstance immediately, as I was informed that the chief would change his mind, and I thought it not unlikely that I should see him on my return from Quesnelle, he was, however, then absent at Kamloops, it was said, to consult with the Chief Louis, who is credited with having instigated Bernard to make unreasonable demands.

I subsequently received a note from the Rev. Father McGuckin, a copy of which I enclose, and since then I learned from settlers in the neighborhood, that all the Indians, the chief and his brother excepted, are anxious to have the Deep Creek farm, but wish me to represent that even then, they would not have sufficient land for agricultural purposes. This I have no hesitation in doing, but what is required cannot be provided for them from the unsold land of the Province.

I have omitted to state that I have made a special reserve of their fishing station on the banks of the Fraser, in front of their old reserve. The population of this tribe is, men, 21; women, 23; children, 34—78. Horses, 122; cattle, 33—155.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

P. O'REILLY,

Indian Reserve Commissioner.

ST. JOSEPH'S MISSION,
WILLIAMS LAKE, B.C., 13th July, 1881.

DEAR SIR,—I had to go to Soda Creek on Sunday last, on a sick call, and there learned the exorbitant demand of the Indians. The chief was absent but I saw his brother Captain Charley, and Pierre, and had a long talk with them about the question of their reserve. The result was that they all consented to accept the Ranch of Mr. Dunlevy along with the Deep Creek Ranch, and what they already occupy for their reserve. The chief's brother promised to me that he would go on Monday to see the chief, who is 50 miles distant, to tell him what they had agreed to, and to request him to go to Alkali Lake to make known to you what he was willing to accept. Of course I am not certain that he will agree immediately to the arrangements, and therefore I embrace the first opportunity of letting you know what the rest agreed to.

I am most anxious that reserve question should be settled with the Soda Creek Chief, for he is the most influential of all the chiefs in this section, and at the same time the most desperate when excited by passion. All the Indians fear him, and would not dare to resist his orders.

I have had several years experience of this fact. I am sure you admit that they have not land enough for cultivation, and taking all matters into consideration the Government should make an effort and sacrifice to satisfy them.

I am confident even if the chief does not visit you at present, that I shall be able to satisfy him if you will persuade the Government of the necessity of giving the land mentioned above:

The Soda Creek Indians in general are industrious, and good farm laborers, hence I am certain they will turn whatever land is given them to good account.

Trusting you will do all in your power to have the matter settled as soon as possible,

I have the honor to remain, dear Sir,

Yours very truly,

J. M. MCGUCKIN,

O. M. I.

VICTORIA, B.C., September 26th, 1881.

The Right Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs, Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward herewith rough plans of the lands reserved by me for the use of the Alexandria Indians, situated near the 197th mile post on the Cariboo waggon road.

From statements made to me by the Indians, I have little doubt that the land marked out for their use on the east bank of Fraser River by Mr. Cox, formerly Assistant Commissioner of Lands and Works, has been considerably encroached upon, but, inasmuch as I have been unable to discover in any of the land offices a record of the land so alleged to have been reserved for them, and as it has since been alienated by the Local Government, it is out of my power to interfere. I, however, confirmed as a reserve the portion now occupied by the Indians of this tribe, containing about 210 acres, and have also assigned for their use some 300 acres adjoining.

As there is no water flowing naturally through this reserve, and as the Indians expressed a desire to that effect, I have set apart the unappropriated water of the Four Mile Creek, though I question their ability to utilize it, for an expensive ditch of at least four miles in length would be necessary. A doubt as to the success of this work exists in my mind, and when the Engineer and party visit the neighborhood, a survey should be made by them for the guidance of the Indians in this matter, and thus prevent the disappointment which would result should their undertaking prove fruitless.

I have further reserved 60 acres of swamp hay land, known as the Indian Hay Ranch, situated on the mountain, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east from Mr. McInnis' house, near the 196 mile post. Also a small lake situated on the mountain, near the north-east corner of the Reserve, which may with little cost be made available for irrigation during part of the season.

A portion of this tribe reside on the west bank of the river, opposite to the land above referred to, and near the old buildings of the Hudson Bay Company, who, till of late years, maintained a trading-post at this place.

I have made a further reservation here of 1,200 acres, including a number of small fields, at present under cultivation, to embrace which it became necessary to include an area larger than required and worthless, except that it affords an ample supply of firewood. This reserve comprises about 150 acres of good land with a clay subsoil, which may be brought under cultivation with little labor.

Though not furnished with an abundant supply of water, a sufficient quantity can, with economy, be obtained from springs and from a small creek near the northern limit of the reserve, the unappropriated water of which has been set aside for the purpose.

The Indians of this tribe expressed themselves satisfied with the lands allotted to them. With few exceptions they have not in the past shown much aptitude for farming, but appeared desirous of securing land that would enable them to do so in the future.

They have an excellent fishing station, which has been included in the reserve. They devote a good deal of time to hunting, and mining for gold on the banks of the river.

The chief of this tribe is named Sam; the total population is 65. They possess 54 horses and 30 cattle.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

P. O'REILLY,

Indian Reserve Commissioner.

Alexandria, B.C., July 4th, 1881.

ALEXANDRIA INDIANS.

No. 1.

A reserve containing 540 acres approximately, situated on the left bank of Fraser River, at the 197 mile post on the Cariboo waggon road.

Commencing at a fir tree marked Indian Reserve, being the north-western corner of the reserve, and running thence due east 16 chains 60 links to the corner of Mr. Livingstone's fence; thence due south 40 chains; thence due east 40 chains; thence due north 40 chains; thence due east 30 chains; thence due south an approximate distance of 70 chains to a point due east of a post, the boundary between Mr. McInnis and the Indian Reserve; thence due west to said post; and thence up the left bank of the Fraser River to the point of commencement.

The water from a lake shown on the plan is also reserved, and the unappropriated water of "4 mile creek."

No. 2.

Also a reserve containing 60 acres about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Alexandria, and known as the "Indian Hay Ranch."

Commencing at a fir tree marked Indian Reserve, due east 30 chains; thence due south 20 chains; thence due west 30 chains, and thence due north 20 chains to point of commencement.

No. 3.

A reserve containing about 1,200 acres, situate on the right bank of Fraser River, adjoining the Hudson Bay Company's property.

Commencing at a stump at the south-eastern corner of the Hudson Bay Company's claim, and running thence due west an approximate distance of 8 chains to the south-west corner of the said claim, which will also be the south-east corner of the Indian Reserve, thence due west an approximate distance of 42 chains; thence due north 120 chains; thence due west 30 chains; thence due north 80 chains; thence due east 30 chains; thence due south 40 chains; thence due east to the Fraser River, an approximate distance of 42 chains; thence down the right bank of the said river, to the north-eastern boundary of the Hudson Bay Company's claim, and thence along the said boundary to the south-eastern corner of the Indian Reserve as before mentioned.

The unrecorded water of the creek at the north-western corner of the reserve is allotted for the use of the Indians.

No. 4.

Also the exclusive right of fishing on the west bank of Fraser River, commencing at the north-east corner of the Hudson Bay Company's claim, and extending up stream, an approximate distance of 125 chains to the north-east corner of the Indian Reserve.

Also a graveyard, situated on the Hudson Bay Company's land, as shewn on the plan.

P. O'REILLY,
Indian Reserve Commissioner.

VICTORIA, B. C., 26th September, 1881.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to acquaint you that since the month of May, when I completed the laying out of the reserves at Yale, of which I informed you at the time, I have visited and carefully examined the entire district of country between Quesnelle and Lytton, following the Fraser River route, including the sections of Clinton, the Buonapart, the Thompson, the tribes at Ashcroft, and Oregon Jack's; and from Lytton to Lillooet, and from Lillooet *via* the portages to Douglas.

From this point I sent my camp equipage back to Lillooet with instructions to proceed to Similkameen, on the southern boundary. From Douglas, accompanied by Mr. Green, I came to Victoria with the intention of despatching reports of my progress during the past three months, or as many of them as time would permit of, and rejoining my camp at the Similkameen by the time it could reach that point.

On my arrival here, I was informed by Dr. Powell that several parties, attracted by the prospect of establishing fisheries on the Naas and Skeena Rivers, have made application to the Local Government to purchase land in the neighborhood of the several Indian fishing grounds and villages there. Deeming it of importance to visit these localities without delay, especially as there does not appear to be any very immediate necessity for proceeding to the Similkameen, I have decided to go to the Naas by the first opportunity, and prevent, if possible, complications which under the above-mentioned circumstances might arise. I am aware that it is late in the season to visit the north coast, but as the laying out of these reserves appears to be a matter of necessity, I trust you may approve of my action in this matter. Mr. Duncan of Metlahcatlah, who is now here, has urged upon me the importance of my visiting the localities I have named without loss of time, and for the reasons before stated, I do not expect to be able to remain in the field for more than one month, as the winter is early on that coast, but I shall endeavour, if possible, to lay out the reserves at Fort Simpson and Metlahcatlah, they being situated between the rivers of Naas and Skeena.

I propose to leave for the Naas in the Hudson Bay Company's steamer "Otter," which sails to-morrow from this port.

There being no regular postal communication from the north coast, I shall be unable to forward my accounts, &c., until my return to Victoria.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

P. O'REILLY,
Indian Reserve Commissioner.

QUESNELLE INDIAN RESERVE,
VICTORIA, B.C., 26th September, 1881.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to state for your information that the Quesnelle tribe of Indians which I visited on the 28th June, reside in a district (Cariboo) unadapted

to agricultural pursuits; they have supported themselves hitherto by fishing, hunting and mining; being now possessed of some horses and cattle they are most anxious to farm even in a small way. I allotted for their use the land upon which their village stands, some sixty acres, situated on the east bank of the Fraser River about two miles below the town of Quesnelle; also about 1,320 acres of mountain land adjoining, nearly all timbered, but still affording in places fairly good pasturage; parts of this tract may be cultivated without much labor, and oats and timothy hay produced in abundance. I have in this case made a further reservation of 235 acres, situated at a distance of two miles below the village, and consisting of a flat known as "Rich Bar." This piece of ground has been injured in many places by mining operations, but there remains about 120 fertile acres, at present lightly covered with small cottonwood trees, but capable of easy cultivation. At the head of this flat there is a small stream, the water formerly was brought through a ditch for mining purposes; this ditch will now become the property of the Indians, who can easily make it available for irrigation.

The principal fishery of this tribe is on the west bank of the Fraser, immediately opposite their village, where I have marked off as a reserve a narrow strip of land three-quarters of a mile in length, containing thirty-three acres.

The other fishery is situated at the outlet of a small lake about two miles east of the town of Quesnelle; this they especially prize as the source from whence they obtain their supply of white fish through the winter months.

The several burial grounds as pointed out by the chief have been defined and reserved; they are considerably scattered, some being within the town site of Quesnelle.

These Indians were especially pleased with the arrangements made for them in regard to their land, and expressed their thankfulness through their Chief "Baptiste."

The population number:—

Men.....	17
Women.....	17
Children.....	28
	—
Total.....	62
	—
Horses.....	19

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

P. O'REILLY,

Indian Reserve Commissioner.

A reserve situated at Rich Bar on the left bank of Fraser River, about four miles below the mouth of Quesnelle River, containing about 235 acres.

Commencing at a cottonwood tree, marked Indian Reserve, at the lower end of the flat, thirty yards south-west of an old mining cabin, and running thence due east ten chains; thence due north fifty chains; thence due west twenty chains; thence due north thirty chains; thence due west to the Fraser River (about fifteen chains); and thence down the bank of the river to the point of commencement.

Also, the right to _____ inches of water from a lake at the head of the Rich Bar ditch, and to the whole of the water from a small stream at the north end of Rich Bar flat.

A fishery reserve on a small lake, situated about two miles east of Quesnelle town, and containing forty acres.

Commencing at a Cotton wood tree at the edge of the lake, about four chains south-east of its outlet, and running due west twenty chains; thence due north

twenty chains; thence due east twenty chains; and thence due south twenty chains to point of commencement.

A reserve for fishing purposes situated on the right bank of Fraser River, directly opposite the Indian Village, and containing about 33 acres.

Commencing at a post marked Indian Reserve on the right bank of Fraser River S. 14 W. magnetic from the Indian Village flagpole, and running due south to the northern boundary of the "Baker Ranch," an approximate distance of 20 chains; thence due east along the said boundary to the Fraser (about 45 chains), and thence up the bank of the Fraser to the point of commencement.

A reserve containing about 1,380 acres, situated on the left bank of the Fraser River, two miles below the mouth of Quesnelle River.

Commencing at a tree marked Indian Reserve on the left bank of the Fraser, at the northern extremity of the flat on which the Indian Village is built, and running due east 200 chains; thence due south 100 chains; thence due west 100 chains; thence due north 60 chains; thence due west to the Fraser River, an approximate distance of 55 chains, and thence following the left bank of the Fraser in a north-westerly direction to the place of commencement.

A grave in Quesnelle Town, between Front Street and the Fraser River, marked by four stakes.

Commencing at the southern stake, N. 33° W. magnetic, 20 links; thence N. 57° E., 20 links; thence S. 33° E., 20 links; and thence S. 57° W. to point of commencement.

A grave on lot 4, block 8, Quesnelle Town, marked by four stakes.

Commencing at the south-west corner stake and running N. 18° W. magnetic ten links; thence N. 72° E., fifteen links; thence S. 18° E., ten links; and thence S. 72° W., fifteen links to the point of commencement.

A grave in the middle of a field belonging to Mr. Danielson, on the left bank of Quesnelle River, marked by four stakes.

Commencing at the south-west corner stake and running due north, ten links; thence due east, ten links; thence due south, ten links; and thence due west, ten links, to the point of commencement.

A graveyard on the left bank of Fraser River, about a mile above the town, partly in a Chinaman's field, and marked by four stakes.

Commencing at the south-west corner and running N. 45° W. magnetic, 170 links; thence N. 66° E., 100 links; thence S. 45° E., 170 links; and thence S. 66° W., 100 links, to the point of commencement.

VICTORIA, B.C., 17th November, 1881.

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

SIR,—In my letter of the 26th September, I acquainted you of my intention to visit the North-West coast, instead of proceeding as previously arranged to the Similkameen, and I have now the honor to inform you that I left here on the 28th of that month and accomplished the object I had in view, having secured to the Indians their fishing-grounds on the tidal waters of the Naas and Skeena Rivers. I further defined, for a distance of forty-five miles up the Naas, reserves as sites for villages and for agricultural purposes.

I was engaged in arranging the reserve for the "Tsimpsean Tribe" (Fort Simpson and Metlakatlah), when the steamer arrived by which I was compelled to return.

Detailed reports of my work during the summer on the mainland, and of my recent proceedings on the north coast, will be forwarded at an early date.

I have succeeded in renting two rooms as an office, at a charge of \$17.50 per month, and am in treaty for the necessary furniture, stoves, chairs and tables, the

purchase of which I find will amount to but little more than I should be charged for the use of the same for four months.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

P. O'REILLY,

Indian Reserve Commissioner.

VICTORIA. B.C., 28th November, 1881.

The Right Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that, on the 15th July last, I completed the allotment of lands for the tribe of Indians residing at Alkali Lake on the Fraser River.

This district of country is, for the most part, barren and destitute of water, consequently I experienced much difficulty in selecting even a limited quantity of land suitable for agricultural purposes.

The best locations have for years past been occupied by white settlers, to the exclusion of the Indians, and these parties have since obtained Crown grants from the Provincial Government, therefore it was not in my power to interfere with their titles.

The Indians of Alkali Lake possess 561 horses, besides 123 cattle and 69 sheep; their great desire was to obtain as much hay land as possible. To satisfy their just requirements it became necessary to make six separate reservations, amounting in all to about 3,310 acres, and this embraces all the good land in the neighborhood, not already alienated. (See enclosed rough plans.)

No. 1, on which the village stands, includes the original reservation of forty acres, as shown by the land records of the district, though the description of it is very imperfect and without date. This I have enlarged by the addition of 550 acres; it now includes a sufficient quantity of valuable timber, but only ninety acres available for agricultural purposes, which unfortunately cannot be increased, as the reserve is hemmed in on the north, east and south by mountains, and on the west by the farm of Mr. Bowie; he pre-empted in 1861, and has since obtained his Crown grant; his farm includes all the good land in the valley as far as Alkali Lake, and should never have been disposed of until the Indian claims were defined.

I have set aside 100 inches of water for this reserve, to be taken from Alkali Lake Creek.

No. 2 contains 800 acres, it is situated on the mountain, north-east of the village; the north fork of Alkali Lake Creek runs through it, and it is valuable as a dairy farm, being principally covered with bunch grass. An effort has been made to cultivate sixty acres which have been fenced and irrigated by means of a ditch constructed by the Indians, but it is doubtful if farming can be carried on to advantage at this elevation.

No. 3 lies still further up the mountain on the same creek, and contains 180 acres; it is valuable as it is well watered and capable of producing a large quantity of swamp hay. The Indians for years past have been in the habit of wintering a portion of their stock here, and have built stabling and corrals.

No. 4 is situated on the middle fork of Alkali Lake Creek, about six miles east of the village, and contains 540 acres, embracing hay and grazing lands with a few acres of good timber. Here the Indians have endeavoured to cultivate on a small scale, but without success, the frost having destroyed the crop before it reached maturity; this reserve is also well watered.

No. 5 contains 200 acres, 75 of which is good swamp hay land, and this area may be considerably increased at a small outlay, by cutting away the beaver dams which at present obstruct the stream; the remainder is grassy land, thinly timbered with cottonwood and black pine.

A good stream of water flows the entire length of this reserve.

No. 6, known as Wycott's flat, is situated on the banks of Fraser River about 19 miles below Alkali Lake, and contains 1,000 acres. It is the favorite winter run for the horses belonging to the Indians, from the fact that the snow soon disappears from it and the land being much broken by deep ravines, affords shelter from the prevailing winds. Some 250 acres is good level land, and capable of being converted into a valuable farm, should it be found possible to bring in a supply of water, a work which the Indians are most anxious to undertake. With this object in view I have reserved the entire body of water known as "Harper's Lake," about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of the reserve, and at an altitude of at least 1,000 feet above the flat. When it is remembered that these Indians possess, as previously stated, less than 100 acres of cultivatable land, it will be seen how important it is to assist them in this undertaking; and I am of opinion that a survey should be made by a competent Engineer, and if found feasible, that the Government should further assist by furnishing the tools, a superintendent of the work, and possibly a sawyer, the Indians finding the labor. I have estimated that the whole work, including a small dam at the outlet of the lake, should be completed within two months at a cost to the Government of say \$750 to \$1,000.

These Indians appear to be industrious, and have shewn a desire to cultivate every possible acre of land. They have assured me that they will supply all the labor necessary to carry out the undertaking, and I think it would be more desirable to assist them in this way than by purchasing a farm for them.

Mr. W. Laing Meason, who resides in the immediate neighborhood, and takes very great interest in all matters affecting the Indians, stated to me that he had had very considerable experience in the construction of mining ditches, and that he would be willing to undertake the superintendence of this work; having lived for a long period in this part of the country he possesses a knowledge of the Indians, is respected by them, and would therefore be more likely to direct their labor successfully than a stranger.

I have also reserved for this tribe two important fisheries; one of about 3 acres, situated on the north shore of Lac la Hache, between the 122nd and 123rd mile posts on the Cariboo waggon road, and distant from their village about 50 miles. Here they obtain a supply of small fish, much valued by them. As I have been informed they have never ceased to use this fishery notwithstanding that as far back as April, 1873 the land was included in a pre-emption made by Thomas Roper, upon which he obtained a certificate of improvement in December, 1875. Subsequently Mr. Roper sold his interest to Mr. Felker, who at present claims to be the owner.

Mr. Felker was absent during my stay in this neighborhood, consequently I had no opportunity of seeing him; I am, however, led to believe that he will offer no objection to the land being set apart for the Indians; it possesses little or no value except as an Indian fishing station.

The salmon fishery on the left bank of Fraser River, which is one of great value, commences at the mouth of Chilcotin River, and extends down stream for a distance of four miles, terminating at the mouth of Little Dog Creek.

A burial-ground, situated on the farm of Mr. John Moore, about 5 miles from the Indian village, was at the request of the Indians marked off as a reserve.

The population of this tribe consists of 46 men, 45 women and 88 children—total, 179; of whom Philip is chief.

They are possessed of 561 horses, 123 cattle, 69 sheep and 15 pigs.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

P. O'REILLY,

Indian Reserve Commissioner.

ALKALI LAKE, 15th July, 1881.

ALKALI LAKE INDIANS.

No. 1.

A reserve of 590 acres situated on Alkali Lake Creek, adjoining the farm of Mr. H. Bowie.

Commencing at the eastern corner of Lot 6, Group 3, Lillooet District, and running due east thirteen chains sixty-three links; thence due north twenty chains; thence due east 100 chains; thence due south fifty chains; thence due west an approximate distance of 136 chains to a point due south of one of Mr. Bowie's boundary posts, as shewn on the plan annexed; thence due north to the said boundary post, and thence along Mr. Bowie's boundary in a north-easterly direction to the point of commencement.

One hundred inches of water are also reserved, to be taken from Alkali Lake Creek.

No. 2.

A reserve of 800 acres, situated on the trail between Alkali Lake and Williams Lake, about three miles from the Indian village.

Commencing at a post at the north-west corner of the reserve, and running thence due east 100 chains; thence due south eighty chains; thence due west 100 chains, and thence due north eighty chains to place of commencement.

The water of two small streams, from which the Indians obtain their water, is also reserved.

No. 3.

A reserve of 180 acres, situated on the north fork of Alkali Lake Creek, about five miles from the Indian village.

Commencing at a tree marked Indian Reserve, and running due north thirty chains; thence due east sixty chains; thence due south thirty chains, and thence sixty chains to point of commencement.

No. 4.

A reserve of 540 acres, situated on the middle fork of Alkali Lake Creek, about six miles east of the village.

Commencing at a tree marked Indian Reserve, and running due north twenty chains; thence due west ninety chains; thence due south sixty chains; thence due east ninety chains, and thence due north forty chains to place of commencement.

No. 5.

A reserve situated at the foot of a lake known as Alixton Lake, containing 200 acres, and about four miles east of the village.

Commencing at a cottonwood tree on the right bank of the outlet of the said lake, and running thence due north ten chains to a point marked A on plan; thence due east thirty chains; thence due south twenty chains; thence due west 100 chains; thence due north twenty chains, and thence due east to the point A before mentioned.

No. 6.

A reserve known as Wycott's flat, situated on the left bank of Fraser River, about 19 miles from Alkali Lake, and containing 1,000 acres approximately.

Commencing at a fir tree marked Indian Reserve, and running due east 30 chains; thence due south 80 chains; thence due east 10 chains; thence due south 50

chains; thence due east 10 chains; thence due south to the first ravine north of Harper's Lake Creek; thence down the centre of the said ravine in a westerly direction to the Fraser River, thence up the left bank of the said river to a point due west of the point of commencement; and thence due east to the starting point.

All the water flowing out of Harper's Lake is also reserved for the use of the Indians.

No. 7.

A fishery reserve situated on the north shore of Lac la Hache, between the 122nd and 123rd mile posts on the Cariboo waggon road, and containing about three acres.

Commencing at the mouth of a small creek emptying into the lake, and running up its right bank to the waggon road, an approximate distance of three chains; thence along the waggon road in a westerly direction 10 chains; thence due south to the lake, and thence along the bank of the said lake in an easterly direction to the place of commencement.

Also the exclusive right to fish on the left bank of the Fraser River, from the mouth of Chilcotin River to the mouth of "Little Dog Creek," an approximate distance of four miles.

A burial-ground situated one chain from the right bank of Alkali Lake Creek, about 350 yards north of Mr. John Moore's house, is reserved.

Commencing at a stake at the south-west corner, running due north 50 links; thence due east 40 links; thence due south 50 links, and thence due west 40 links to point of commencement.

P. O'REILLY,

Indian Reserve Commissioner.

VICTORIA, B.C., 2nd December, 1881.

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

SIR,—On the 19th July, I visited Dog Creek, situated on the east bank of the Fraser River, twenty-one miles south of Alkali Lake, and have now the honor to report, that I found the tribe resident there an unusually small one, numbering only twenty-four, in fact the remnant of a tribe almost exterminated by small-pox in 1864.

My remarks relating to the district of Alkali Lake apply equally to that of Dog Creek, and indeed to the entire range of country on the banks of the Fraser as far as Lillooet. The whole is arid, broken and barren, with but few exceptions, and as almost all these have been purchased from the Local Government in years gone by, there remains but very little land of value, to assign for the use of the Indians.

The old reserve, according to the record of the district, consisted of only thirty-three acres with village site thereon, and twenty acres of this having been cultivated for many years is much exhausted. This reserve I have increased by the addition of 300 acres, 100 acres of which, on the east, was claimed by a man named William Cargyle; he had occupied it for some years, had fenced and cropped a portion of it, but had failed to take the necessary steps to acquire a title. On my explaining to him that he was only a squatter, and that the land was required for the Indians, he at once expressed his willingness to give it up, stipulating only, that he should be paid by the Indians for his improvements, viz.: three houses, a ditch eighty rods in length, about 700 yards of fencing, and four and one-half acres cleared and under crop. I consulted with the Indians, who readily agreed to his proposition, if I would name the sum; this I objected to, and suggested that Mr. W. Laing Meason, J.P., should act as arbitrator, to which both Cargyle and the Indians agreed. Subsequently Mr. Meason examined the above described improvements, and estimated their value at \$110, the standing crop to belong to Cargyle, the Indians accepted the

valuation, and agreed to pay the amount when the crop was removed. By this arrangement I have been enabled to enlarge the reserve in a continuous block, within which about 60 acres of fairly good low land can be brought under cultivation with little labor, and a plentiful supply of timber ensured. At the same time the Indians get good value for the money they have agreed to pay.

One hundred inches of the water of Dog Creek have been set aside for the use of this reserve.

At a distance of three miles farther up Dog Creek, and adjoining the pre-emption claim of Isidore Versepuche (better known as "Gaspard"), I have reserved 540 acres. Of this, 25 acres are good swamp hay land, a small portion is bunch grass, affording feed for horses, and the remainder steep hillsides, thickly timbered and of no value.

A third reserve of 20 acres has been allotted to this tribe, consisting of a narrow strip of swampy land on Dog Creek, one-half mile above the canon. Eight acres of this is good hay land, with some bunch grass on the hillsides; the Indians have been in the habit of cutting hay there for many years.

It being necessary to provide a winter run for animals, I reserved for that purpose the remainder of Wycott's flat, adjoining the reserve of the Alkali Lake Indians; this contains 400 acres and is worthless, except as affording shelter and rough feed for horses and cattle.

The fishery of these Indians, comprising both banks of the Fraser River, extends from the mouth of Harper's Lake Creek to the mouth of Dog Creek, a distance of one and a-half miles.

On the land of a Chinaman named "Ah Loo," being Lot 5, Group 6, as shown on the rough sketch enclosed, I marked off an old burial-ground.

The population of this tribe consists of 5 men, 8 women, 11 children—total, 24; of whom George is chief.

They are possessed of 120 horses, 46 cattle.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

P. O'REILLY,

Indian Reserve Commissioner.

DOG CREEK INDIANS.

No. 1.

A reserve of 330 acres, approximately situated on Dog Creek, about three miles from its mouth.

Commencing at a fir tree, the north-west boundary of Lot 4, Group 4, Lillooet District, and running thence south 28° 30' west magnetic a distance of six chains, 30 links, to the south-western corner of said lot; thence due south an approximate distance of forty-three chains to a point due east of a fir tree, the south-eastern corner of Lot 5, Group 6; thence to the said fir tree, an approximate distance of fifty-six chains; thence along the boundary of the said lot thirty-three chains twenty-five links to one of the corner posts of the said lot, as shown on plan; thence due north an approximate distance of thirty-seven chains to a point due west of the starting point, and thence due east to the place of commencement.

100 inches of water are reserved for the use of the Indians, to be taken from Dog Creek.

A graveyard, situated on Lot 5, Group 6, about twelve chains south-east of the north-west corner of the said lot, now the property of "Ah Soo."

Commencing at a stake at the south-west corner, running due north seventy-five links; thence due east seventy-five links; thence due south seventy-five links, and thence due west seventy-five links to the place of commencement.

No. 2.

A reserve of 540 acres, situated on Dog Creek, about three miles above the Indian village, and adjoining the eastern boundary of Mr. J. Versepuches' ("Gaspard") pre-emption claim.

Commencing at a fir tree marked Indian Reserve, and running due south ten chains; thence due east ninety chains; thence due north sixty chains; thence due west ninety chains; and thence due south fifty chains to place of commencement.

No. 3.

A reserve of twenty acres situated on Dog Creek, about half a mile above the canon.

Commencing at a fir tree marked Indian Reserve, due north twenty chains; thence due east ten chains; thence due south twenty chains, and thence due west ten chains to point of commencement.

No. 4.

A reserve of 400 acres, on the left bank of the Fraser River, immediately north of Dog Creek.

Commencing at the south-eastern corner of the Alkali Lake Indian Reserve, serve, Wycott's Flat, and running due south 30 chains; thence due east 20 chains; thence due south an approximate distance of 100 chains to Dog Creek; thence down the right bank of Dog Creek to the Fraser River: thence up the left bank of the said river to the southwest corner of the Alkali Lake Indian Reserve, and thence up the ravine which forms the southern boundary of the said reserve to the place of commencement.

Also the exclusive right of fishing on both banks of the Fraser River, from the mouth of Dog Creek to the mouth of Harper's Lake Creek, a distance of $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

VICTORIA, B.C., 9th Dec., 1881.

The Right Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose herewith rough tracings of four separate parcels of land, allotted by me on the 21st July for the use of the Indians residing at Canoe Creek, a tribe numbering 178, and possessing 589 horses and 49 cattle. These Indians are industrious, good trappers and hunters; their young men find remunerative employment as teamsters, packers and farm servants; they are possessed of a valuable fishery, where they obtain an abundant supply of salmon; it commences $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles above the mouth of Canoe Creek, embraces both sides of Fraser River, and extends down stream for a distance of $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles to a conical-shaped rock which stands in the centre of the river.

Green Lake, situated 4 miles east of the 73rd mile post, on the Cariboo waggon road, is, at their request, declared a fishing station, to be used by them in common with the Indians of Clinton, as both these tribes congregate there in the early summer for the purpose of fishing.

The old reserve, on which the village stands, contains 90 acres, as described on the map of the official survey, and it is impossible to enlarge it, as it is bounded on the north and west by steep mountains, and on the south and east by the land of Mr. Van Volkenburg, who has purchased 18,000 acres in the neighbourhood; this completely hems in the reserve, leaving not an acre outside its limits upon which to run horses without trespassing.

This reserve is badly situated and wholly inadequate to the requirements of the tribe; it contains but 60 acres of land suitable for agricultural purposes, and having been cultivated continuously year after year they are well nigh exhausted.

One hundred inches of water have been set apart for the irrigation of this reserve.

No. 2.—Adjoins Mr. Van Volkenburgh's purchased land, commencing about one and a-half miles above the Indian village, and extending six and a-half miles up Canoe Creek: it is situated in a narrow valley through which a stream of water flows. The Indians have cut hay in many places in this valley, and at least 350 acres can be made available for the same purpose, by clearing away the underbrush and light timber. Portions have been fenced, and efforts made to cultivate, which, I think, may be successful as regards oats, barley, potatoes, &c., though not for wheat I fear; the upper part affords good bunch grass, and is of great value as a cattle range.

I have reserved the water flowing naturally through this valley for the Indians, as also the right to the water of (3) three small lakes situated near the 70th mile house on the Cariboo waggon road in a south-easterly direction, distant about twenty-five miles. Should the Indians succeed in bringing the water of these lakes to the reserve, of which they appear quite sanguine, it will add much to the value of their land.

There is an abundance of good timber on this reserve.

No. 3.—This reserve is situated on the trail leading from Dog Creek to Canoe Creek, and distant from the latter about seven miles in a northerly direction. It consists of 5,320 acres, mostly rough, hilly land covered with bunch grass, and contains an abundant supply of large valuable timber.

It is bounded by the Fraser River on the west, and otherwise by the purchased lands of Messrs. Harper, Van Volkenburgh and Saul. Only about fifty acres can be cultivated with advantage in consequence of the steepness of the hill sides; ten acres are already under crop.

The Indians, assisted by some Chinamen, who mine on the banks of the Fraser River, immediately below the Indian lands, have constructed a ditch, four miles in length, for the purpose of diverting the water of a small stream which empties into Dog Creek, a short distance above Gaspard's house. The Chinese, of whom one "Soo-que" is foreman, have recorded this water and ditch, thereby endeavoring to ignore the Indians' rights.

In a conversation I had with "Soo-que" on the subject he admitted that he had made the record in his own name, stating as his reason, that the Chinese had done the greater part of the work. I informed him that the water was now reserved for the use of the Indians, and that the record made by him would be cancelled, but that he would be allowed to enjoy the use of both water and ditch if, by so doing, he did not interfere with the Indians.

The agent, when one is appointed for this district, should be instructed to see that the Indians' rights are upheld in this matter.

No. 4.—Lies on the west bank of Fraser River, opposite the farm of Mr. Alex. Burnett, and contains about 100 acres, 10 or 12 being cultivated, the remainder partially covered with bunch grass. 50 inches of water are reserved for irrigation purposes, to be taken from a small gulch or creek flowing through the reserve, and emptying into the Fraser River.

With reference to this reserve, I wish to state, that in consequence of high water, and no canoe being procurable, I was unable to visit it. It was defined from information furnished by the Indians, and from observations taken on the east bank of the river, where I was able to overlook it, and I apprehend no difficulty in giving instructions with a view to an accurate survey.

The population of this tribe, of whom "Ignatius" is chief, consists of 46 men, 49 women, 83 children; total, 178. They are possessed of 589 horses and 49 cattle.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

P. O'REILLY,

Indian Reserve Commissioner.

CANOE CREEK INDIANS.

No. 1.

The old reserve situated on Canoe Creek, and containing ninety (90) acres, is hereby confirmed.

One hundred (100) inches of water is allotted from Canoe Creek for the use of this reserve.

No. 2.

A reserve of 4,460 acres, situated on Canoe Creek, one and one-half miles above Reserve No. 1.

Commencing at a fir tree, the south-eastern corner of Mr. Van Volkenburgh's property, and running due east 120 chains; thence due south 80 chains; thence due east 330 chains; thence due south 160 chains; thence due west 80 chains; thence due north 100 chains; thence due west 370 chains; and thence due north 140 chains to place of commencement.

The water flowing naturally through this land is reserved for the use of the Indians.

Also the right to the waters of White Lake, Parous and Clark-sil-a-wis Lakes, situated in the direction of the 70th mile house on the Cariboo waggon road, with power to divert the same through a low valley to this reserve.

No. 3.

A reserve containing 5,320 acres, approximately, situated on the left bank of Fraser River, three miles below Dog Creek.

Commencing at a post on the left bank of Fraser River, on the northern line of Township 8, Lillooet District, thence due east an approximate distance of 340 chains, to the north-eastern corner of section 31, township 4, thence due north 160 chains; thence due west an approximate distance of 344 chains to the Fraser River, and thence down the left bank of the said river to the place of commencement.

One hundred (100) inches of water is set apart for the use of this reserve, to be taken from a small tributary of Dog Creek, which empties into it from the south, a short distance above Gaspard's house.

No. 4.

A reserve of 100 acres, situated on the first creek below "Haine's Creek," on the right bank of the Fraser, to include all Indian cultivation, and ditches in good survey shape. Fifty (50) inches of water is set apart from the creek flowing through this reserve for the use of the Indians.

Fisheries.

The exclusive right of fishing on both banks of Fraser River, from a point $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles above the mouth of Canoe Creek, down stream to a conical-shaped rock in the middle of the river, a distance of about $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

The right to fish in Green Lake, situated 4 miles east of the 73rd mile post on the Cariboo waggon road.

Burial Grounds.

A graveyard, situated on the left bank of Canoe Creek, half a mile from its mouth, marked by four stakes, one chain north and south, by two chains east and west.

A graveyard to the south of the trail, from Mr. Van Volkenburgh's house to the mouth of Canoe Creek, and about one mile distant from the latter, marked by four stakes, 50 links north and south by 50 links east and west.

A graveyard, half a mile wess from Mr. Van Volkenburgh's house, on the right bank of Canoe Creek, and distant from it two ehains, marked by four stakes, 140 links magnetic north and south, by 40 links magnetic east and west.

A graveyard situated in Mr. Van Volkenburgh's timothy field, seven chains north of Canoe Creek, marked by four stakes, 40 links due north and south, by 60 links east and west.

P. O'REILLY,

Indian Reserve Commissioner.

CANOE CREEK, B.C.,
July 21st, 1881.

VICTORIA, B.C., January, 1882.

The Right Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to report for your information that on arriving at Ashcroft on the 8th August, I found the tribe of Indians living there to number 68; they now reside on the right bank of the Thompson River, near the 104th mile post on the Cariboo waggon road, but previous to the settlement of this part of the country by the whites (about the year 1862) these Indians were a migratory tribe without any fixed camping ground. On referring to the records of the district, I found that a large tract of land in this section of country became, by purchase and pre-emption, the property of Messrs. Cornwall Bros., and that the Indians subsequently settled on a portion of this land, and built a village, partly on Lot 17, Group 1, and partly on pre-emption claim No. 39, both the property of Messrs. Cornwall Bros. I will refer later to the question of the land on which this village stands.

The reserves for the Ashcroft Indians were partly dealt with by Mr. Sproat in the summer of 1878, when he allotted two small patches for their use, marked respectively Nos. 1 and 2 on the map herewith enclosed. Mr. Sproat also made temporary reserves of adjacent lands till such time as the feasibility of bringing water upon them could be ascertained.

No. 1.—Known as the Cheetsum's Farm, contains about 200 acres, as reserved by Mr. Sproat; to this I have added 500 acres from a portion of the land temporarily reserved by him, making in all about 700 acres. It is situated between the Thompson River and the Cariboo waggon road, opposite to the 102nd mile post, and is bounded on the south by the land of Antoine Minaberriet and of Joseph Beddard, on the west by that of Messrs. Cornwall Bros., on the east by the Thompson River, and on the north by the Southdown Mountain. This reserve being covered with sage and bunch grass, is valuable both as a summer and winter run for cattle; only 25 acres of it can be cultivated, owing to the scarcity of water, the only supply being derived from a spring, which is unfortunately in a deep ravine, and consequently at too low a level to be available for irrigating purposes except in a small way. This spring is situated near the western boundary of the reserve, and the water of it has been reserved by Mr. Sproat.

No. 2.—A reserve defined by Mr. Sproat, contains about 60 acres, 20 of which being watered by local springs are available for agricultural purposes. To this small reserve I have added 3,250 acres, but by far the greater portion is useful only as a range for cattle and horses; the north-western part, viz., that lying above the waggon road on the mountain slope, is heavily wooded, and will afford an abundant supply of timber for building, fencing and fuel. Some 200 acres lying east of the pre-emption claim of Messrs. Cornwall Bros. would be good arable land, could water be obtained from the Ashcroft Creek to irrigate it. This creek being only a mountain stream supplied entirely by the melting of the snow, would be exhausted early in the season were it not for a dam built many years ago by the Messrs. Cornwall for the purpose of commanding a supply of water during the summer months.

I proposed to Mr. H. P. Cornwall that, with a view of extending to the Indians the benefit of this stream of water, he should allow his dam to be enlarged, and thereby hold back a sufficient quantity of the water which now runs to waste to meet the requirements of the Ashcroft Indians.

With regard to the proposed enlargement of the dam, Mr. Cornwall offered no objection, stipulating only that if the work be undertaken by the Government the structure should be of a thoroughly substantial character, as the carrying away of the dam would seriously endanger the value of his property.

I also urged upon Mr. Cornwall the necessity of relinquishing in favor of the Indians the pre-emption claim No. 39, and that portion of Lot 17, Group 1, lying east of and below the waggon road, as I considered it would be a hardship to remove the Indians' after so many years residence, and after so much labor having been expended by them in the building of their village, church, &c. To this he replied that, recognizing the advisability of allowing the Indians to remain undisturbed, he would consent to exchange the lands above mentioned, viz., pre-emption claim No. 39 and that portion of Lot 17, Group 1, situated below the waggon road, and containing 307 acres (colored yellow on the plan herewith enclosed), for the tract of land immediately opposite, known as the Southdown Mountain, and situated on the south of the Ashcroft Creek (and coloured violet on the plan).

I requested Mr. Cornwall to put in writing his consent both to the enlargement of the dam, and to the proposed exchange of land; this he has done under date 1st September, 1881, and I enclose a copy of his letter on the subject for the consideration of the Government. In the interest of the Indians I have no hesitation in recommending that the changes proposed by me and acceded to by Mr. Cornwall should be carried out, for the following reasons:

1st. That the arable land possessed by the Ashcroft Indians is very limited, and that the land proposed to be exchanged by Messrs. Cornwall is capable of being converted into a fairly good farm.

2nd. That the mountain tract, though some 1,570 acres in extent, has little or no marketable value, with the exception of some 300 or 400 acres situated on the summit, the approaches to which are difficult, and in many parts precipitous.

3rd. That there will, I apprehend, be no difficulty in carrying out this proposition, as all the land in question lies within the railway belt, and can be dealt with by the Dominion Government.

4th. That further, with respect to the water question, always a difficult one in this part of the country, I can see no other way by which the requirements of the Indians in this respect can be met, and the expense, I think, will not exceed \$600, as the Indians are most anxious for the accomplishment of the scheme, and have willingly undertaken to perform such labor in connection with it as they are capable of. I caused the present dam to be measured, and found the length of it to be 62 feet at top, 27 feet at bottom, the height from the bed of the creek to be 20 feet. The soil in the immediate vicinity is sandy loam, with clay subsoil, and there is an abundant supply of good red fir close at hand. (See enclosed rough plan of dam and of Ashcroft Creek as far as the Indian reserve.)

No. 3.—A reserve containing 1,100 acres; this is mountain land, well watered and valuable as a cattle range; a portion of it at the upper end of McLean's Lake is swamp from which 40 to 50 tons of hay can be obtained, and the hill side is well supplied with timber. This reserve is intended for the joint use of the Bonaparte and Ashcroft Indians, being equi-distant from, and of easy access to both these tribes; it has been their favorite summer horse run, and the Chiefs Ma-has-kat and Si-en-shute, who accompanied me on this occasion, expressed their thanks and unqualified satisfaction.

The salmon fishery of these Indians is situated in the Thompson River at the head of the "Black Canon," immediately opposite their Reserve No. 2, and embraces both sides of the river for a distance of one mile up stream. Also their old fishing station commencing at the small canon below the "Big Slide" on Thompson River, extending down stream about half a mile to Minaberriet's Creek.

The population of this tribe consists of 23 men, 17 women, and 28 children, total 68, of whom Ma-has-kat (John) is chief.

They are a well conducted, industrious tribe, of strictly sober habits, and therefore find ready employment as farm servants, teamsters, &c. They are most anxious to engage in farming on their own account, and what little they have been able to do in the past in this respect, is highly creditable to them.

They are possessed of 19 cattle and 126 horses.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant.

P. O'REILLY,

Indian Reserve Commissioner.

ASHCROFT INDIANS.

No. 1.

A reserve known as Cheetsum's Farm, situated on the right bank of Thompson River, near the 102nd mile post on the Cariboo waggon road, and containing 700 acres.

Commencing at the south-east corner post of Messrs. Cornwall's claim, and running north 40 chains, thence east 40 chains; thence north 30 chains; thence east to the Thompson River, an approximate distance of 30 chains; thence down the right bank of the Thompson to the mouth of Minaberriet Creek; thence up the said creek to a point due south of a point 40 chains east of the place of commencement; thence north an approximate distance of 30 chains to the beforementioned point, and thence west 40 chains to the place of commencement.

No. 2.

A reserve on the right bank of the Thompson River at the 105th mile post on the Cariboo waggon road, and containing 3,310 acres approximately.

Commencing at the south-western corner of Lot 406, Group 1, Yale District, and running east to the western boundary line of Lot 378, Group 1, an approximate distance of 84 chains; thence due south to the Thompson River; thence down the right bank of the Thompson to the mouth of Ashcroft Creek; thence up the left bank of the said creek to Mr. Cornwall's pre-emption claim No. 39; thence along the eastern boundary of the said claim to the north-eastern corner thereof; thence N. 63° 45' W. (true) an approximate distance of 168 chains; thence north to a point due west of the south-west corner post of Lot 377, Group 1, an approximate distance of 127 chains; thence east 120 chains, and thence south 118 chains 65 links to the place of commencement.

No. 3.

A reserve situated at McLean's Lake, on the trail from Ashcroft to Hat Creek, about 5 miles distant from the former.

Commencing at a cottonwood tree at the crossing of the Ashcroft Creek, 4 chains below Mr. Cornwall's dam, west 50 chains; thence north 100 chains; thence east 110 chains; thence south 100 chains, and thence west 60 chains to the place of commencement.

Fisheries.

The exclusive right of fishing on both shores of Thompson River, from the head of the Black Canon, up stream a distance of 1 mile.

Also the exclusive right of fishing on both banks of the Thompson River from the Mouth of Minaberriet Creek, up stream a distance of half a mile.

P. O'REILLY,

Indian Reserve Commissioner.

VICTORIA, B.C., 16th January, 1882.

The Right Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—Having completed the allotment of lands for the Ashcroft tribe, I proceeded to the Oregon Jack Creek Indians, distant 8 miles lower down the Thompson River.

They reside on land owned by Mr. John Dowling, having built four houses within one hundred yards of his residence, and this location they are most anxious to retain; but as the spot is of no value, miserably arid, with no facility for irrigation, and situated within a few yards of the public road, I consider it a most undesirable site for an Indian village, especially as Dowling does not live on friendly terms with them, and is, from what I could learn, disposed to give them all the annoyance he can.

Mr. Sproat, in 1878, dealt with the reserves of these Indians, which I assume he duly reported, and adjoining the allotment situated at the mouth of Oregon Jack Creek he made a temporary reserve of about 1,500 acres; of this I have assigned them 1050 acres, 18 of which have been cultivated, the remainder is valuable for grazing purposes only. It is situated on both sides of the Cariboo wagon road at the 95th mile post.

Forty incres of the water of Oregon Jack Creek was set apart for these Indians by Mr. Sproat, with reference to which I may say, that until Mr. John Dowling is compelled to keep his ditch in a proper state of repair, little or no water can reach the reserve. I am also of opinion that Dowling runs through his ditch more water than is required by him for the purposes of irrigation: this should be examined into by the local Indian Agent.

The population of this small tribe consists of 8 men, 8 women, and 6 children; total, 22,—of whom Pas-kah is chief; they possess 51 horses and 2 cattle.

They live in great discomfort, for, though they find ready employment as packers, teamsters, &c., they are addicted to the vices of drinking and gambling, and devote but little time to improving their homes.

Enclosed I forward a map of the reserve as defined by me.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

P. O'REILLY,

Indian Reserve Commissioner.

VICTORIA, B.C., 19th January, 1882.

The Right Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that on the 16th August I visited the Lytton Indians.

The reserves for this tribe were for the most part dealt with by Mr. Sproat in 1878, when he, at the same time, reserved temporarily a large tract of land lying in the angle formed by the right bank of the Thompson and the left bank of the Fraser, immediately above the confluence of these rivers.

This embraces several thousand acres of very worthless land, which the Indians were by no means desirous of possessing; they begged to have the Bootanie Reserve extended northward so as to include an old and very favorite camping ground known as Nr-na-na-hout. This request appeared to me reasonable, and it must, I think, have been an oversight on the part of Mr. Sproat not to have extended the reserve in this direction; I accordingly enlarged the Bootanie Reserve by about 750 acres, running in a northerly direction so as to include two lakes at the head of the Red Head Creek

valley, around both of which a limited amount of hay is obtained. The elevation of this reserve (3,700 feet above the sea) precludes the idea of agriculture, though a portion of the east bank of the lakes affords good pasturage during the summer months.

No. 2.—Contains 650 acres, and is situated on the left bank of the Fraser River, about two miles above the mouth of the Thompson, and adjoining the farm of Mr. Thomas Seward.

The soil is peculiarly dry and arid; the greater portion, however, is thinly covered with timber, and this renders it of special value to the Lytton Indians. Should it be possible to convey water to this bench, about 100 acres may be brought under cultivation, but this can only be accomplished by an outlay of from \$600 to \$700 and much labor.

The water of Bootanie Lake, situated north-east of this reserve and at a considerable elevation, has already been appropriated by Messrs. McIntyre, McKay, Loring and Seward, who have jointly constructed a dam at the outlet of the lake and built ditches from Bootanie Creek to their respective farms.

The Indians say that Red Head Creek, a stream containing from 100 to 150 inches of water the greater part of the year, and which flows east into the Thompson nearly opposite to the mud slide, can be diverted to Bootanie Lake by means of a ditch, thus materially increasing the supply of water. The result of this would be to entitle the Indians to take from Bootanie Lake an equal quantity of water to that supplied, making due allowance for waste and evaporation.

I made a cursory examination of the line of country through which this ditch would pass, and I believe the project suggested by the Indians to be feasible; it can, however, only be determined by an instrumental survey, and should it be found practicable, a more secure and permanent dam at the outlet of the lake would be necessary, a work which would require a skilled overseer, though the Indians guaranteed to supply the requisite labor. Seeing that this is the only means by which water can be procured for the reserve now under consideration, I have no hesitation in recommending that a careful survey be made from the head waters of Red Head Creek to Bootanie Lake, and should the above scheme be found practicable that an appropriation be set apart for the purpose, and the supervision of the work placed in the hands of a man experienced in such matters. In addition to the dam, it would be necessary either to obtain Mr. Seward's consent to the enlargement of his ditch, or to construct an independent one on a parallel line.

No. 3.—Spintlum Flat is situated on the left bank of Fraser River, about seven miles above the town of Lytton.

On reference to Mr. Sproat's unfinished work among the Lytton Indians in 1878, I find that he temporarily reserved at this point 20 acres, to which I have made an addition of three hundred and twenty (320), not more than ten (10) being capable of cultivation. This flat is inhabited by three families, who have cleared and fenced about six acres. There is abundance of timber on the mountain side, and the slopes to the river afford some slight pasturage, but the reserve as a whole possesses little value, being dry, sandy soil; the best portion, situated near the river, has been mined, and nothing is left on it but boulders and coarse gravel.

The water of two small creeks emptying into the Fraser at the upper and northern end of this reserve is claimed by a Chinaman named "Ah Pow," who produced a receipt for \$5, the Government recording fee. He stated that he and his friends had been in possession of this water right for a number of years, but as he did not produce a receipt for the present year his interest may have lapsed. There is, however, water enough for both Indians and Chinaman, and I have accordingly reserved for the use of the former fifty (50) inches to be taken from the two small creeks above referred to.

No. 4.—Nickel Palm, the old reserve of 110 acres, situated on the right bank of Fraser River, about 20 miles above Lytton, as defined by official survey in 1870. This I have confirmed. It cannot be enlarged with advantage as it is situated at the mouth of a mountain gorge, the water of which is secured to the Indians. Some 50 or 60 acres are under cultivation here.

No. 5.—Se Ah is situated on the right bank of the Fraser, 17 miles below Lillooet, and about one mile below Foster's Bar.

A branch of the Stryne Lytton Indians reside here, Ky-oops being the sub-chief. He complained bitterly that his tribe had had to wait so long for their land to be defined, while Chinamen and others, in the meantime, took possession of what land should be theirs.

I found on inquiry that a Chinaman, named "Ah Nim," claimed under a pre-emption record, dated August 14th, 1877, to be the owner of this reserve, though he had never occupied the land himself, but had given a lease of it, under date April 2nd, 1881, to a Chinaman named Ah Sam, by which the latter agreed to pay a yearly rent of \$50. I ascertained that he only occupies it periodically.

The following statement was made to me by John Roberts, who resides in the immediate vicinity:—

"I have resided close to this land for 23 years, and have an intimate knowledge of all the circumstances connected with it. The Indians were living on the ranche in 1858, and have been there ever since. They have cultivated it for the last 15 years, and have been in continuous occupation of it. About 1877 the Chinaman, "Ah Nim," recorded at Yale 320 acres, including the whole of the land occupied by the Indians, and the following year he cropped about 15 acres, part of which was on land that had been previously cropped by them. Before the land was recorded the Chinaman requested me to sign a paper to be presented to the Government recorder, to the effect that the land was at that time unoccupied. I refused to do so, and told him that it was, and always had been in the occupation of the Indians. No crop was put in by the Chinaman during the year 1880, but in the following winter he erected walls for a small log-house, which he did not finish. The Chinaman has never resided on the land. In the spring of 1881 the Indians put in a small crop, as they have been in the habit of doing for the last 15 years. The Chinaman also put in some 12 or 14 acres of wheat, a small portion of which had been previously ploughed by the Indians."

Apart from this statement of direct evidence as to the prior right of the Indians, I am aware that the land in question was occupied solely by them in 1869, for at that time, in my capacity as Stipendary Magistrate, I was applied to by the Indians to reserve this very land, and proceeded to the edge of the river with the intention of doing so, but there being no canoe available, I could not cross, and had afterwards no opportunity of re-visiting the locality. Under these circumstances I had no hesitation in assigning to the Indians about three hundred and ten (310) acres which includes their old camping ground, and cultivated patches. The land as a whole is barren with but few spots capable of cultivation, but is valuable to the Indians as it affords a good supply of timber, and a sufficient quantity of water can be obtained from Fort Dallas Creek, a stream which flows partly through the southern portion of the reserve, and which I have set apart for their use.

The Chinaman Ah Nim was by no means satisfied with my decision in this matter, and expressed his determination to contest it.

The fishery of these Indians is situated on the Fraser River, commencing a quarter of a mile north of their reserve, and extending down stream for one mile.

About one mile below Fort Dallas Creek, on the right bank of the river, I marked off the old burying-ground of these Indians.

No. 6.—Ne-si-kep, 14 miles below Lillooet, is also a branch of the Stryne Lytton tribe. A small reserve of 40 acres was set apart for these Indians in 1870, which I confirmed, together with 100 inches of water from the first creek below the reserve; there is neither wood nor grass land, and in other respects it is inadequate to their requirements. I have enlarged it by the addition of one thousand and eighty (1,080) acres, extending to both sides of the river; the larger portion of this is comparatively worthless, but though rough and uninviting a limited quantity may be cultivated, and the right of grazing is secured.

I have appropriated for use on this reserve one hundred (100) inches of water to be taken from "Stu-ouck" Creek.

The salmon fishery of these Indians commences at the northern boundary of their reserve, as shown on the plan annexed, and extends downstream to the southern boundary, including both sides of the river, a distance of about two and a half miles.

No. 7.—Is a fishery reserve containing eighty (80) acres, situated at the outlet of “Stitz-quod” or Fish Lake, on the trail from Foster’s Bar to the Fountain; it includes their favorite fishing ground, and a portion is capable of being cultivated; it provides also sufficient feed for their horses during the season. The land throughout the district in which the foregoing reserves are situated is for the most part of very inferior quality, and but scantily supplied with water. The latter difficulty can in many instances be overcome by the local Indian Agent vigilantly enforcing the provisions of the Land Act, which carefully guards against waste, and by his seeing that settlers’ ditches are kept in a proper state of repair so as to avoid leakage; also that they do not appropriate more water to their use than they are legally entitled to.

The Indians have in years past maintained themselves by hunting, fishing, &c.; latterly they have turned their attention to mining and to farming, and it is to be regretted that a larger quantity of agricultural land can not be devoted to their use.

The census, &c., of the “Lytton Stryne Indians” was fully taken by Mr. Sprout.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

P. O’REILLY,

Indian Reserve Commissioner.

I enclose herewith a sketch of the Bootanie Reserve, showing the proposed diversion of the water of Red Head Creek to Bootanie Lake, the position of the dam, Bootanie Creek, and ditch from it to the Indian Reserves.

P. O’REILLY.

VICTORIA, B.C., 23rd January, 1882.

The Right Honorable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I visited High Bar on the 23rd July, for the purpose of defining a reserve for the Indians living there.

The population consists of 13 men, 11 women, and 18 children, making a total of 42. “Thle-pas-ke” is their chief, and they possess 90 horses, but no cattle. They are the most thriftless and poverty-stricken Indians that I have met with; though they have the reputation of being good hunters and fishers, they make no effort to improve their condition, and are content to live in five miserable hovels.

No lands having been in the past assigned for the use of this tribe, I made a reservation of two thousand six hundred (2,600) acres, consisting of a stretch of land on both sides of their encampment, and this was the utmost I could do for them, the valley of the Fraser being narrow, and the land to the north and south having been acquired in years past by white settlers. 200 acres at the northern extremity of this stretch are capable of being converted into a good farm, provided only that water can be obtained. The High Bar mining ditch, owned exclusively by Chinese, passes through a portion of this flat, and as I am informed that the claims are for the most part exhausted, should they be abandoned, the right to the ditch might be purchased for the Indians, or an arrangement be made for them to use a certain quantity of water during the irrigation season.

A few acres at the southern extremity of this reserve can also be cultivated with advantage if water can be procured; the land adjoining is the farm of James Wood upon whose pre-emption claim there are two creeks, viz: Barney and Butcher. Mr. Wood claimed the entire water supply of both, and stated to me that he required it all; judging, however, from the evidence of the Indians and my own observation, I am of opinion that were his ditches kept in proper repair, and no waste allowed, there

would be a surplus for use on the land above referred to. All the land comprised in the above reserve has been used as a common for grazing purposes, and its value is consequently much deteriorated, but as a reserve, trespass will be put a stop to, and it will soon recover.

The chief was anxious that I should set apart for the use of his tribe a quantity of land near "Kelly Lake" on the Lillooet waggon road. This I partly agreed to do, inasmuch as there is no natural hay land on their reserve; but on arrival at "Kelly Lake" I was met by the Clinton chief, Slock-las-ket, who also laid claim to the land referred to for his tribe, and as he satisfied me that they had used it as a meadow for years past, I was obliged to add it to the Clinton reserves.

The water of a small spring known as "Indian Creek" near the north end of the reserve, also the water of a creek running past the Indian houses, and the surplus water of "Barney," "Butcher" and "Watson Bar" Creeks, I have reserved.

The salmon fishery of this tribe embraces both sides of the Fraser River, commencing half a mile below the southern boundary of the reserve, and extending six miles up stream to its northern limit.

A graveyard situated in one of Mr. J. Wood's fields, between his house and the Fraser River, was, at the chief's request reserved.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

P. O'REILLY,

Indian Reserve Commissioner.

INDIAN RESERVE COMMISSION,

VICTORIA, 28th January, 1882.

The Right Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—On the 28th July I arrived at Clinton, and visited the tribe of Indians living on the outskirts of that town.

The population consists of 15 men, 18 women and 28 children, total, 61; of whom "Tloch-las-ket" is chief.

They derive their subsistence principally from hunting and fishing; and their young men find employment as farm servants or in cutting cordwood for sale in Clinton.

The village is built on a barren, worthless piece of land, and is bounded on the south-east by Lot 3, Group 5, Lillooet District, the property of Mr. Joseph Smith, whose title-deed was issued in 1871.

The Indian church is built on the northern corner of the lot, and the site, they say, was given them by Mr. Elliott, 16 years ago. No record, however, of his having done so can be found.

The Indians will consider it a hardship to be obliged to remove this building, but it is of little value, and I fancy a small consideration would reconcile them to its loss.

I have reserved for the use of this tribe, as shown on Plan 1, enclosed herewith, two hundred and twenty-five (225) acres, upon a portion of which their village stands. The entire area is on the slope of a mountain; and its only value lies in the timber with which the northern portion is well studded. Some five or six acres may occasionally be cultivated; but the altitude of Clinton, 2,973 feet above the sea, as determined by the Royal Engineers, precludes the idea of farming being carried on with much success; and all the land in this locality, of any value, for grazing or otherwise has been purchased from the Local Government by white settlers years ago.

A graveyard, situated a-quarter of a mile north-west of the village, was reserved.

No. 2.

A reserve containing 500 acres, situated between the 37th and 40th mile posts on the Lillooet and Clinton waggon road. It adjoins the surveyed land of Mr. Thad-

deus Harper, on the west, and extends along the Clinton Creek, in an easterly direction, for a distance of about two miles. A quantity of good hay may be obtained along this creek at intervals, with a small expenditure of labor by clearing the underbrush; and 100 acres near Sawmill Creek is as well adapted for agriculture as any land in the neighborhood.

The water flowing through Clinton Creek, that of Sawmill Creek, and 100 inches from Kelly Creek, have been reserved for the use of the Indians.

The salmon fishery of these Indians on Fraser River, extends from Leon Creek, up stream to the High Bar Indians' fishery, a distance of about three miles.

At the chief's request, I also accorded them the right to fish, conjointly with the Canoe Creek Indians, in Green Lake, situated four miles east of the 73rd mile post, on the Cariboo wagon road.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
P. O'REILLY,
Indian Reserve Commissioner.

VICTORIA, B.C., 28th January, 1882.

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

SIR,—The lands of the Bonaparte Indians were partly arranged by Mr. Sproat in 1878. He at that time promised that an addition should be made to their reserves in the Hat Creek Valley, where a few of their families reside, and have cultivated about 10 acres.

I accordingly sent a notification of my intention to visit them, and the chief met me by agreement, accompanied by the local Agent, Mr. Henry Cornwall. The Chief "Se-en-shute" apologized for his people not being present, as they were then engaged at their salmon fishing; he stated that they had held a meeting, and had decided to ask that the "Hat Creek" Valley should be given them. Having in company with the chief and Mr. Cornwall carefully examined the land in question, and being well acquainted with the reserves previously made at the Bonaparte by Mr. Sproat, I had no hesitation in granting the request, so far as I was able, but the centre of the valley being occupied by the farm of Mr. Hugh Gallager, necessitated the formation of two separate reserves, the upper, No. 1, on the plan enclosed, containing two thousand and forty (2,040) acres, and the lower, No. 2, containing two thousand and eighty (2,080) acres.

These reserves are at a convenient distance from the Indian village in the Bonaparte valley, the slopes of the hills afford good feed, and an abundance of timber; 200 acres can be cleared, and cultivated without much labor, and are capable of producing good crops of cereals, peas, oats, barley and potatoes, as is demonstrated on the farm of Mr. Gallagher. The chief value of the valley, however, consists in its being an exceptionally good range for cattle, and a sufficient quantity of excellent hay may be grown along the banks of the creek to satisfy all the Indian requirements.

No difficulty can arise on this reserve as regards water, there being an abundant supply in the creek from which the valley is named, 500 inches of which is reserved for the Indians.

The Bonaparte Indians have no salmon fisheries of their own, but they fish on the Fraser in common with the Indians of Lillooet, distant 30 miles from their village, and there they are able to obtain all the fish they need.

The census, &c., of this tribe was fully taken by Mr. Sproat, and he no doubt furnished all details.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
P. O'REILLY,
Indian Reserve Commissioner.

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 1.

SHOWING the Number of Acres of Indian Lands sold during the Year ended 30th June, 1881; the total amount of Purchase Money, and quantity of surveyed surrendered Indian Lands remaining unsold at that date.

Towns or Townships.	Counties or Districts.	Number of Acres sold.	Amount of Sale.	Approximate Quantity remaining unsold.	Remarks.
			\$ cts.		
Albemarle	Bruce.....	4,303	4,074 00	3,121	Some of these lands were resumed by the Department, the conditions of sale not having complied with so 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	566	715 50	.....
Eastnor.....	do	2,253	1,956 25	12,627 ⁵⁰ / ₁₀₀	
Lindsay.....	do	4,242	3,819 50	33,155	
St. Edmunds.....	do	2,427	2,304 75	49,440	
Town Plot, Hardwick.....	do .....	.....	.....	1,100
do Oliphant.....	do	30	192 00	446 ⁵⁰ / ₁₀₀	
do Adair.....	do	139 ⁸⁰ / ₁₀₀	634 00	1,560 ¹⁰ / ₁₀₀	
do Southampton.....	do .....	.....	.....	336
do Bury.....	do .....	.....	.....	1,768
Keppel.....	Grey.....	2,238 ⁸⁰ / ₁₀₀	3,509 50	.....
Wiaraton	do	3 ⁵⁰ / ₁₀₀	280 00	.....
Bidwell.....	Algoma District...	400	208 50	8,053	
Howland.....	do ...	100	50 00	5,263	
Sheguiandah.....	do ...	196	98 00	10,418 ⁵⁰ / ₁₀₀	
Town Plot, Sheguiandah..	do ...	1	40 00	328 ²⁰ / ₁₀₀	
Billings.....	do	50 00	Water frontage 100 yards.
Assiginack.....	do ...	355	177 50	7,218	
Campbell.....	do ...	169	84 50	14,404	
Carnarvon.....	do ...	807	403 50	11,371	
Allan.....	do ...	500	250 00	8,366	
Fehkummah	do ...	400	200 00	8,470	
Sandfield.....	do ...	254	127 00	3,780	
Gordon	do ...	13	6 50	3,311	
Town Plot, Shaftesbury...	do .....	.....	.....	237 ⁵⁸ / ₁₀₀
Thessalon River.....	do ...	640	640 00	11,951	
Macdonald.....	do ...	80	40 00	8,898	
Carried forward.....	20,118 ³³ / ₁₀₀	19,861 00	205,623 ³³ / ₁₀₀	

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 1.—Showing the Number of Acres of Indian Lands sold during the Year ended 30th June, 1881, &c.—*Continued.*

Towns or Townships.	Counties or District.	Number of Acres sold	Amount of Sale.	Approximate Quantity remaining unsold.	Remarks.
Brought forward.....		20,118 ³⁹ / ₁₀₀	\$ cts. 19,861 00	205,623 ⁸⁸ / ₁₀₀	
Garden River Reserve.....	Algoma District....	200	300 00	15,777 ⁵⁹ / ₁₀₀	
Ameres.....	do			9,742	
Fenwick.....	do	879 ⁷⁵ / ₁₀₀	459 50	13,891 ²⁵ / ₁₀₀	
Kars.....	do			9,479	
Pennefather.....	do			18,131	
Dennis.....	do			3,509	
Herrick.....	do			7,506	
Fisher.....	do			9,602	
Tilley.....	do			12,691	
Haviland.....	do			3,821	
Vankoughnet.....	do			11,850	
Tupper.....	do			2,800	
Archibald.....	do			2,900	
Laird.....	do	168	134 56	15,327 ¹⁵ / ₁₀₀	
Meredith.....	do			8,784	
Gore Bay.....	do	3 ⁵⁰ / ₁₀₀	105 00	17 ²⁵ / ₁₀₀	
Manitowaning.....	do	4 ⁸¹ / ₁₀₀	421 75	41 ⁸² / ₁₀₀	
Robinson.....	do	1,619	789 00	65,579	
Dawson.....	do	610 ²⁵ / ₁₀₀	303 25	33,654 ⁷⁵ / ₁₀₀	
Cockburn Island.....	do	2,296	1,416 00	28,456	
Mills.....	do	401	175 25	14,435	
Burpee.....	do	1,776	893 50	15,672	
Barrie Island.....	do	2,006	923 00	7,250	
Neebing.....	Thunder Bay.....			3,778	
Sarnia.....	Lambton.....	43 ³⁴ / ₁₀₀	16,900 00		
Anderdon.....	Essex.....	2,194 ⁸⁵ / ₁₀₀	23 00		
Seneca.....	Haldimand.....	202	3,030 00	281 ³⁷ / ₁₀₀	
Carried forward.....		32,522 ⁸⁸ / ₁₀₀	45,734 81	520,599 ⁵⁷ / ₁₀₀	

TABLETAR STATEMENT No. 1.—Showing the Number of Acres of Indian Lands sold ,
during the Year ended 30th June, 1881, &c.—*Concluded.*

Towns or Townships.	Counties or Districts.	Number of Acres sold	Amount of Sale.	Approximate Quantity remaining unsold.	Remarks.
Brought forward.....	32,522, $\frac{82}{100}$	\$ cts. 45,734 81	520,599, $\frac{57}{100}$	
Cayuga.....	Haldimand.....	54, $\frac{80}{100}$	654 00	875	The decrease shown in the area of lands sold during the year is ex- plained by the fact that during that period no new town- ships have been placed in the market.
Brantford.....	Brant.....	46, $\frac{32}{100}$	1,115 00	.....
Tyendinaga.....	Hastings.....	204	405 00	3,421	
Port Credit and part of Township of Toronto.....	.....	.....	3,520 00	.....
Rama.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Village of Azoff.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ouiatchouan.....	Chicoutimi.....	.....	.....	13,070
Viger.....	Temiscouata.....	.....	.....	.....
Thorah Island.....	Ontario.....	.....	.....	134
Hyck's Island, River Trent	Trent.....	.....	.....	.....
Islands in River St. Law- rence.....	.....	466, $\frac{10}{100}$	1,358 20	1,333, $\frac{80}{100}$
		33,293, $\frac{81}{100}$	52,787 01	539,433, $\frac{37}{100}$	

L. VANKOUGHNET,

Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

J. V. DEBOUCHERVILLE,

Clerk in charge of Land Sales.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

OTTAWA, 30th January, 1882.

TABULAR STATE

AGRICULTURAL and

PROVINCES.	Indian Population, Resident on Re- serves.	Quantity of Land Cultivated.	New Land made in 1880-81.	Houses or Huts.	Barns or Stables.	Ploughs.	Harrows.	Waggons.	Fanning Mills.	Threshing Machines.	Other Implements.	Horses.	Cows.
		acres.	acres.										
Ontario.....	15,584	58,128	1,294	3,004	1,638	1,290	920	963	364	26	5,055	2,652	215
Quebec.....	6,159	9,175	307	904	462	248	191	292	21	17	1,522	517	55
*Nova Scotia.....	1,515	1,085	66	228	46	23	18	25	.....	.....	388	36	7
New Brunswick...	1,416	2,216	22	302	95	21	32	11	1	.....	361	36	31
P. E. Island.....	290	88	8	63	5	2	2	2	.....	.....	50	3	.....
†Manitoba.....	10,539	1,220	.....	2,105	465	268	266	155	5	.....	5,997	322	49
‡N. W. Territories	11,459	3,553 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,644 $\frac{3}{4}$	768	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	.....
§British Columbia	.....	.....	.....	255	31	306	210	.....	.....	.....	777	9,247	412
Totals.....	46,962	75,365 $\frac{1}{4}$	6,341 $\frac{3}{4}$	7,629	2,842	2,158	1,639	1,448	391	43	14,149	12,883	744

* No Tabular Statements have been received from the Agents of Districts Nos. 1, 8 and 12.

† Inspector McColl's Report contains further statistical information regarding the Indians within.

‡ For further statistics see Tabular Statement accompanying Commissioner Dewdney's Report.

§ No Tabular Statements having been received from British Columbia the figures given in last

|| Fish, furs and oils to the value of \$739,056 were exported during the year 1881; the greater portion

THOS. F. S. KIRKPATRICK,
Clerk of Statistics.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 31st December, 1881.

MENT No. 2.

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.	\$	\$	\$
1,625	4,968	692	2,517	51,331	57,014	64,006	19,607	17,893	1,955	1,049	71,841	5,471	22,136	41,099	36,231
157	827	39	650	5,292	6,931	16,809	6,752	881	67	2,750	17,261	1,827	777	36,791	57,849
57	30	13	86	130	149	520	51	100	80	92	5,258	343	1,788	420	5,065
11	113	9	53	34	190	4,120	39	.....	.....	1,935	10,250	405	784	4,764	9,614
.....	4	2	2	4	80	200	2	.....	.....	.....	1,600	34	350	40	3,300
7	110	292	580	1,247	3,142	208	10	680	.....	.....	37,322	3,011	101,365	94,973	1,300
.....	164	.....	.....	.....	6,172	4,580	333	8,900	.....	.....	19,891	2,582	.....	.....	.....
128	1,673	133	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	273,501
1,985	7,725	1,344	3,888	53,038	73,673	90,443	26,794	28,454	2,102	5,826	163,423	13,673	127,200	178,087	386,860

the Manitoba Superintendency.

year's Report are republished.
of these exports were the product of Indian labor.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

TABULAR STATE

SHOWING the Condition of the various Indian Schools in the Dominion (from

Schools.	Names of Teachers.	Salary per Annum.	From what Fund Paid.
ONTARIO.		\$ cts.	
Alderville.....	M. B. Sanderson.....	250 00	Indian School Fund and Methodist Missionary Society.....
Bear Creek.....	Jacob Henry.....	200 00	Band.....
Cape Crocker.....	James Keatley.....	300 00	do.....
Carradoc.....	Joseph Fisher.....	200 00	do.....
Christian Island.....	Allan Salt, jun.....	250 00	Indian School Fund and Methodist Missionary Society.....
Fort William, girls.....	Josephine Martin.....	200 00	Indian School Fund.....
do boys.....	Thos. F. Stakum.....	200 00	do.....
French Bay.....	Isabella McIver.....	200 00	Band.....
Garden River, Protestant.....	John Esquiman.....	200 00	Indian School Fund.....
do Roman Catholic.....	Rev. T. Ouellet.....	200 00	do.....
Georgina Island.....	Robert Mayes.....	300 00	do and Methodist Missionary Society.....
Golden Lake.....	Jennie Ryan.....	150 00	Indian School Fund.....
Henvey Inlet.....	Wm. Riley.....	200 00	Band and Indian School Fund.....
Hiawatha.....	Lila Buchanan.....	250 00	Indian School Fund and Methodist Missionary Society.....
Kettle Point.....	Moses Waucaush.....	250 00	Band.....
Mattawan.....	Sister Ste. Thecla.....	100 00	Indian School Fund.....
Mississaga.....	Minnie E. Riordan.....	200 00	do.....
Mohawk Institution.....	Robt. Ashton, Principal.....	.....	New England Company.....
Moraviantown.....	Daniel Edwards.....	350 00	Band.....
Mount Elgin Industrial Institution..	Thos. Cosford.....	.....	See remarks.....
Muncey (Back Settlement).....	John Nicholas.....	200 00	Band.....
do (Lower).....	Scobie Logan.....	200 00	Indian School Fund and Church of England.....
New Credit.....	John H. Scott.....	350 00	Band and Indian School Fund.....
Oneida.....	Elizabeth Hyndman.....	250 00	Indian School Fund and Methodist Missionary Society.....
do.....	J. T. Schuyler.....	.....	Church of England.....
Parry Island.....	Eliza Tobias.....	200 00	Band and Indian School Fund.....
do.....	Alex. Madwayosh.....	200 00	do do.....
Rama.....	Maggie Armstrong.....	250 00	Indian School Fund and Methodist Missionary Society.....
Red Line.....	Charlotte Roberts.....	250 00	do do.....
Saugeen.....	F. M. Goodridge.....	200 00	do do.....
Shawanaga.....	Amelia Chechock.....	200 00	Band and Indian School Fund.....
Shesiganing.....	Mary McKeon.....	200 00	Indian School Fund.....
Shequiandah.....	Fred. Frost.....	300 00	do.....
Shingwank Home.....	Rev. E. F. Wilson, Prin- cipal.....	.....	See remarks.....
Carried forward.....	.....	6,800 00	.....

MENT No. 3.

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1881.

Number of Pupils on Roll.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number Reading and Spelling.	Number Writing.	Number Learning Arithmetic.	Number learning Grammar.	Number Learning Geography.	Number Learning History.	Number Learning Music and Singing.	Number Learning Drawing.	Remarks.
63	14	54	17	54	14	21	.....	.....	.....	Catechism.
31	12	31	12	17	1	2	.....	.....	.....
35	18	35	15	33	.....	33	.....	.....	.....
27	15	24	15	15	3	3	.....	.....	.....
32	11	32	12	11	1	4	.....	.....	.....
30	25	27	13	22	3	4	4	.....	.....	Catechism, French and Indian.
23	11	23	14	14	14	14	8	11	.....
29	12	26	17	28	10	17	.....	.....	.....
21	12	21	5	17	1	20	.....	.....	.....
37	20	37	21	31	5	27	.....	32	.....
18	11	18	10	19	2	7	.....	.....	.....
19	6	19	9	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32	12	32	16	22	2	3	.....	.....	.....	Scripture.
30	11	30	23	25	9	13	1	24	.....	Dictation.
20	12	19	8	13	1	3	.....	14	6	Catechism, dictation.
28	15	28	12	28	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	16	19	7	2	7	19	.....	.....	.....
88	88	88	88	88	88	88	30	87	.....
47	25	47	21	19	16	17	.....	42	29	Object lessons.
53	52	53	53	53	19	19	.....	.....	.....	An industrial and boarding school, \$60 per annum each, for 50 pupils, contributed from Indian Funds. The boys are taught trade and farming; the girls, sewing, housework, &c.
21	10	21	7	11	.....	7	.....	.....	.....
17	14	17	7	17	2	4	.....	.....	.....
26	17	26	19	19	19	19	1	.....	.....
50	20	50	10	33	1	13	.....	12	.....	Catechism.
56	22	40	.....	37	1	14	.....	.....	.....
33	12	33	12	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	Knitting and crocheting.
8	6	8	4	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Open two quarters only.
34	14	34	11	34	2	14	.....	32	14	Sewing.
23	8	23	12	17	7	12	.....	.....	.....	Catechism.
18	6	18	3	14	2	4	.....	5	.....
23	8	23	12	15	.....	3	.....	.....	20	
32	14	32	13	29	1	21	.....	32	.....
23	10	23	10	23	.....	9	.....	18	5	Church catechism.
18	15	18	13	17	10	14	4	.....	.....	An industrial school; all resident.
1,064	574	1,029	521	818	242	448	48	309	93	\$60 per annum each for thirty pupils contributed from Indian Funds. The boys learn farming, trades, printing, &c.

TABULAR STATE

SHewing the Condition of the various Indian Schools in the Dominion (from

Schools.	Names of Teachers.	Salary per Annum.	From what Fund Paid.
Brought forward		\$ cts. 6,860 00	
ONTARIO—Continued.			
Six Nations.			
No. 2 on Grand River.....	Floretta Maracle.....		
3 do	Lydia Lewis.....		
5 do	S. R. Hill.....		
6 do	M. Tench.....		
7 do	Anna Jones.....		
8 do	Sarah Davis.....		
9 do	Nelles Monture.....		
10 do	Maria Gordon.....		
Sidney Bay.....	David Craddock.....	200 00	Band
South Bay.....	Sophie deLamorandière.....	200 00	Indian School Fund
Stoney Point.....	Dora Weaver.....	200 00	Indian School Fund and Methodist Missionary Society.....
Stone Ridge.....	Ben. Carpenter.....	250 00	do do
St. Clair.....	E. A. Barrett.....	300 00	do do
Thomas School.....	David Hill.....	200 00	Indian School Fund.....
Tyendinaga	Jane McCullough.....	250 00	Band.....
do	E. H. Blanchard.....	150 00	do
do	Susan Breault.....	150 00	do
Walpole Island.....	James Cameron.....	300 00	Band and Church of England.....
do	Adam Jacobs.....	300 00	Indian School Fund and Methodist Missionary Society.....
Wawanosh Home.....	R. Renison.....	600 00	Indian School Fund.....
West Bay.....	Dennis J. Riordan.....	200 00	do
White Fish Lake.....	James McKay.....	200 00	do
Wikwemikong, boys.....	Joachim Kochmstedt.....	300 00	do
do girls.....	Lucy Haessly.....	300 00	do
Wikwemikongsing.....	Agatha Gahbow.....	200 00	do
Total Ontario		11,100 00	
QUEBEC.			
Caughnawaga	E. R. A. Fletcher.....	250 00	} Indian School Fund.....
	Mrs. E. R. A. Fletcher.....	100 00	
Cornwall Island	Timothy Arirhon.....	200 00	do
Lake St. John	Madame L. E. Otis.....	150 00	do
Lorette.....	Odelie Pelisson.....	200 00	do
Maniwaki.....	Sister M. du St. Sauveur.....	150 00	do
Maria.....	C. A. Pritchard.....	150 00	do
Oka (village).....	Ella J. Akin.....	250 00	Indian School Fund and Methodist Missionary Society.....
Oka (country).....	Charlotte C. Athrine.....	200 00	do do
Restigouche.....	Fabien Gauthier.....	150 00	Indian School Fund.....
St. Francis (Protestant).....	H. L. Masta.....	250 00	do
do (Roman Catholic).....	Jos. Laurent.....	290 00	do
St. Régis.....	Mary Bannon.....	200 00	do
Temiscamingue.....	Sister St. Antoine.....	100 00	do
Total Quebec		2,640 00	

MENT No. 3—Continued.

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1881.

Number of Pupils on Roll.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number Reading and Spelling.	Number Writing.	Number Learning Arithmetic.	Number Learning Grammar.	Number Learning Geography.	Number Learning History.	Number Learning Music and Singing.	Number Learning Drawing.	Remarks.
1,064	574	1,029	521	818	242	448	48	309	93	
42	17	42	5	10	9	28				
31	12	31	4	39	17	17				
18	7	17	7	17	7	7				
36	9	36	9	35	11	11				
44	17	43	17	38	4	4				
31	12	26	7	26	8	8				
40	11	40	12	27	13	13				
35	12	35	4	32	4	7				
13	6	13	8	8	2	7				
20	10	14	8	19	3			15		
13	8	13	9	10	4	6				
28	9	28	1	14						
43	21	43	12	43		13	4	33		
43	17	43	20	38	25	18				
35	16	35	8	24	7	9				
30	13	30	6	30	1	14	6			
18	8	18	7	8	1	8				
27	12	27	8	8						
70	28	42	18	18		18		19		
18	17	18	10	18	2	14				
27	22	27	4	27						
23	12	23	7	14						
57	46	57	23	40	20	20		20		
76	58	73	57	73	25	25				Industrial arts taught.
25	12	25	15	22	6	2		25		
1,907	986	1,828	806	1,456	411	697	58	421	93	
59	32	59	23	31	9	7				
27	16	27	12	12	2	8				
37	15	31	19	22	6	1	7			
30	25	30	27	20	7	5	6			
15	10	15	10	11	4	3				
20	10	20	6	15	1	1	1			
45	29	45	21	26	1	2		45		
16	10	16	4	8		1				
18	9	18	7	9		1				
17	11	17	10	12	3	3	4			
45	19	45	23	20	10	6				
28	14	28	13	13		1				
47	30	47	9	30		17		47		
404	230	398	184	229	43	56	18	92		

TABULAR STATE

SHewing the Condition of the various Indian Schools in the Dominion (from

Schools.	Names of Teachers.	Salary per Annum.	From what Fund Paid.
NOVA SCOTIA.		\$ cts.	
Bear River.....	T. C. Kerr.....	264 00	} Parliamentary Appropriation {
Eskasoni	Roderick McMillan.....	200 00	
Indian Cove.....	Kate Jollymour.....	100 00	
Whycocomagh.....	John McEachen.....	200 00	
Total Nova Scotia.....		764 00	
NEW BRUNSWICK.			
Burnt Church.....	M. B. Dumaresq.....	200 00	} do do {
Tobique	Mary E. Hartt.....	150 00	
Total New Brunswick.....		350 00	
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.			
Lennox Island.....	Jno. O. Arsenaault.....	200 00	do do
MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.			
Assisippi.....	Rev. J. Hinds.....	\$12 per capita per annum on daily average attendance, up to \$300.	} Parliamentary Appropriation; some also receive salaries from other sources. {
Beren's River.....	W. J. Hope.....		
Broken Head River.....	Wm. Dennet.....		
Eagle Hills.....	R. Jefferson.....		
Ebb and Flow Lake.....	Jas. Asham.....		
Fairford River.....	Wm. Anderson.....		
Fort Macleod.....	J. McLean.....		
Fort Alexander (Protestant).....	D. D. Macdonald.....		
do (Roman Catholic).....	Rev. J. Tabouret.....		
Fisher River.....	Louisa Lyuess.....		
Isle à la Crosse.....	Sister Langelier.....		
Islington.....	J. C. Richardson.....		
John Smith's Reserve.....	Bernard Brewster.....		
Lake St Martin.....	Francis Storr.....		
Little Saskatchewan.....	Benjamin Thom.....		
Morleyville.....	A. Sibbald.....		
Moosomin.....	Katie Clink.....		
Muskeg Lake.....	G. Chapeltière.....		
Norway House.....	S. E. Batty.....		
Onion Lake.....	Rev. C. Quinny.....		
Pas.....	Rev. H. Cochrane.....		
St. Albert.....	Sisters of Charity.....		
St. Peters (North).....	Rev. H. Cochrane.....		
do (South).....	J. J. Merritt.....		
do (Roman Catholic).....	Rev. J. Allard.....		
Whitefish Lake.....	J. A. Youmans.....		
Total Manitoba and N. W. T.....			

MENT No. 3—Continued.

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1881.

Number of Pupils on Roll.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number Reading and Spelling.	Number Writing.	Number learning Arithmetic.	Number learning Grammar.	Number learning Geography.	Number learning History.	Number learning Music and Singing.	Number learning Drawing.	Remarks.
23	11	23	7	18	2	1				
22	8	22	6	4	3	3				
33	12	33	13	32	5	11		26		
29	11	29		11						
107	42	107	26	65	10	15		26		
31	16	30		31						
36	30	36	15	25						
67	46	66	15	56						
18	5	18	10	12	2	12		5		
22	12	20	5	20	1	3		9		
17	6	17	6	17	4	2				One quarter.
33	12	33	1	3						
27	21	27	10	27	2			27		
20	18	20	6	6	3	2				
45	31	45	10	22	7	7				
20	19	19	4	19		2				
23	8	23	8	9	1					
31	18	25	18	12	7	6				
44	12	44	10	13	7	7				
40	40	40	35	35	11	35		42		
52	24	13	2	1						June quarter only.
32	23	32	2	32						Two quarters only.
27	23	27	4	10	1	1				
11	7	11	4	3						do
56	38	56	4	47						One quarter.
40	20	40	5	30						
27	15	27								do
55	15	55	11	55						do
29	15									do
60	4	60	15	15	5	5				return incomplete.
60	29									Only open in July, 1880.
48	41	48		33	4	4		47		Returns incomplete.
50	18	50	20	35	7	12				June quarter only.
61	31	61	21	18	3	3				September and December quarters.
41	20	41		20		17		41		March quarter.
971	520	834	201	598	63	106		166		

TABULAR STATE

SHOWING the Condition of the various Indian Schools in the Dominion (from

Schools.	Names of Teachers.	Salary per Annum.	From what Fund Paid.
BRITISH COLUMBIA.			
Fort Rupert.....	E. M. Hall.....		
Fort Simpson	Sister M. Lawrence.....		
Hazleton	Jane H. Ridley.....		
Kincolith	Henry Schutt.....		
Kitlahdamax.....	George Robinson.....		
Massett.....	George Sneath.....		
Metlahkathlah.....	S. Leegaic.....		
Naas, Grenville	Anna Stirton.....		
St. Mary's Mission.....	Sister M. Lumena.....	\$12 per capita per annum on daily average attendance, up to \$300.	Parliamentary Appropriation; some also receive salaries from other sources.

MENT No. 3—Continued.

which returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1881.

Number of Pupils on Roll.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number Reading and Spelling.	Number Writing.	Number learning Arithmetic.	Number learning Grammar.	Number learning Geography.	Number learning History.	Number learning Music and Singing.	Number learning Drawing.	Remarks.
31	14	31	10	23	1	1	.....	.....	.....
86	32	86	24	46	1	2	.....	.....	.....
104	21	100	6	100	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
48	20	48	9	48	.....	.....	.....	48	.....
46	18	46	.....	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	December quarter only.
60	19	60	9	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do and March quarter.
156	63	156	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	156	.....
61	26	61	31	61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
60	46	50	44	38	33	33	.....	.....	.....
652	259	638	133	368	45	40	.....	204	.....

TABULAR Statement No. 3, showing the condition of the various Indian Schools, &c.—*Concluded.*

RECAPITULATION.

Provinces.	Pupils.
Ontario.....	1,907
Quebec.....	404
Nova Scotia.....	107
New Brunswick.....	67
Prince Edward Island.....	18
North-West Territories.....	971
British Columbia.....	652
Total.....	4,126

L. VANKOUGHNET,

Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

T. F. S. KIRKPATRICK,
Clerk of Statistics.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1881.

TABULAR STATEMENT NO. 4.

CENSUS RETURN OF RESIDENT AND NOMADIC INDIANS IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA, BY PROVINCES.

ONTARIO.

Algonquins of Carleton.....	21
do Golden Lake.....	80
do Renfrew.....	176
Chippewas and Munsees of the Thames.....	612
do Ottawas and Pottawattamies of Walpole Island	801
do of Sarnia, Kettle Point and Sauble.....	509
do Snake Island.....	138
do Rama.....	259
do Saugeen.....	359
do Nawash.....	392
do Beausoliel.....	317
do Lake Superior.....	1,782
do North Shore of Georgian Bay.....	575
do Garden River and Batchewana Bay.....	698
Moravians of the Thames.....	274
Mississaguas of Mud Lake.....	155
do Rice Lake.....	104
do Scugog.....	45
do Alnwick.....	211
do New Credit.....	214
Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté.....	911
Oneidas of the Thames.....	688
Ojibbewas and Ottawas of Manitoulin and Cockburn Islands	1,641
do of Lake Huron.....	1,515
Six Nations on the Grand River.....	3,215
Wyandotts of Anderdon.....	88
Total	15,780

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Abenakis of St. Francis	261
do Becancour.....	52
Algonquins of River Desert.....	413
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. Angélique.....	3
do Ripon.....	4
do North Nation.....	44
do Argenteuil.....	6

Algonquins of 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
Amalictes of Temiscouata.....	73
do Viger.....	115
Hurons of Lorette.....	273
Iroquois of Caughnawaga.....	1,463
do St. Regis.....	1,057
do and Algonquins of the Lake of Two Mountains..	480
Micmacs of Gaspé Basin.....	50
do Maria.....	93
do Restigouche.....	435
Montagnais of Betsiamits.....	442
do Escoumains.....	46
do Godbout.....	37
do Grand Romaine.....	245
do Lake St. John.....	309
do Mingan.....	178
do Moisie.....	7
Naskapees of the Lower St. Lawrence.....	2,860
Natasquan.....	36
Seven Islands.....	271
St. Augustine.....	271
Total.....	11,071

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Micmacs of Annapolis, Digby, Yarmouth and Shelburne....	362
do Kings County.....	88
do Queens.....	95
do Lunenburg.....	58
do Halifax.....	155
do Hants.....	169
do Colchester.....	100
do Cumberland.....	94
do Pictou.....	197
do Antigonish and Guysboro'.....	162
do Richmond.....	246
do Inverness.....	100
do Victoria.....	144
do Cape Breton.....	249
Total.....	2,219

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Micmacs of Restigouche.....	32
do Gloucester.....	28
do Northumberland.....	440

Micmacs of Kent.....	280
do Westmoreland.....	134
Amalictes of Madawaska.....	30
do Victoria.....	140
do Carleton.....	36
do Charlotte.....	63
do St. Johns.....	17
do York, Sunbury, Kings and Queens Counties...	216
Total.....	1,416

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.....	3,736
do do do 2.....	1,037
do Salteaux do 3.....	2,703
do do and Crees of Treaty No. 4.....	7,014
do do do do 5.....	3,224
Plain and Wood Crees of Treaty No. 6.....	8,223
Blackfeet of Treaty No. 7.....	7,789
Resident Sioux.....	2,000
Total....	35,726

ATHABASKA DISTRICT.

Plain Crees.....	18
Wood Crees.....	809
Assiniboines.....	13
Chipweyans.....	1,303
Beavers.....	255
Total.....	2,398

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Aht Nation.

Ohey-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 Hlet Suck, estimated at.....	2,500
Comox (3 bands).....	88
Cowichan Nation:—	
Esquimalt.....	77
Songhees.....	182
Nanaimo.....	223
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-leets	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 ³	20
Chah-thul-elp-il	104
Tsah-wit-ook	71
Pau-kwe-chin.....	93
Tsi-klum.....	41
She-shell	167
Ska-sah-ah.....	29
Koo-na-mich	15
Hydah nation, estimated at.....	2,500
Quackeweth	3,500
Tsimsheean	5,000

Mainland Bands.

Samanhoo	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
To-ylee	51
Harrison Mouth.....	41

Chehales	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
Niconien	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 (Niskahnuth).....	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
Long Lake.....	250
New Brunswick.....	150
Albany	100
Mattamgimingué.....	120
Abittibi.....	450
Flying Post.....	100
Mettachewan	50
Long Portage Post.....	50
Moose Factory.....	420
Waswanapee	200
Mistasine.....	150
Total.....	3,770

FOLD OUT

CHART

PART II.

RETURN A (1.)
Of Officers and Employés of the Department of Indian Affairs, for the Year ended 30th June, 1881.
HEADQUARTERS.

Designation.	Name.	Annual Salary.	When appointed to Department.	By whom Appointed.	Date of First Appointment to the Civil Service.	Remarks.
Superintendent-General.....	The Right Hon. Sir J. A. Macdonald, K.C.B., G.C.M.G.	\$ cts.				Holds this office combined with that of Minister of the Interior.
Deputy Superintendent-General.....	L. Vankoughnet.....	3,200 00	Feb. 13, 1861.....	Governor in Council.....	Feb. 13, 1861.....	
Accountant.....	Robert Sinclair.....	1,650 00	June 1, 1873.....	do.....	April 1, 1869.....	
Clerk in charge of Land Sales.....	J. V. DeBoucherville.....	1,400 00	July 1, 1868.....	do.....	May 1, 1864.....	
Corresponding Clerk.....	A. N. McNeill.....	1,400 00	do 1, 1874.....	do.....	July 1, 1871.....	
Clerk of Indices.....	M. Benson.....	950 00	April 22, 1876.....	do.....	April 22, 1876.....	
Assistant Accountant.....	F. W. Smith.....	1,100 00	Sept. 1, 1873.....	do.....	Oct. 13, 1870.....	
Clerk of Statistics.....	T. F. S. Kirkpatrick.....	1,100 00	Aug. 6, 1873.....	do.....	Aug. 6, 1873.....	
Assistant Correspondent.....	J. D. McLean.....	800 00	Oct. 26, 1876.....	do.....	Oct. 25, 1876.....	
Stenographer.....	W. B. Richardson.....	1,100 00	Dec. 26, 1876.....	do.....	June 3, 1873.....	Service ceased 30th June, 1881.
Assistant Clerk of Land Sales.....	Thomas Coffey, jun.....	600 00	July 17, 1878.....	do.....	July 17, 1878.....	
Clerk of Stationery and Supply.....	H. G. Maingy.....	650 00	do 1, 1879.....	do.....	do 1, 1879.....	
Clerk of Records.....	S. Stewart.....	650 00	do 1, 1879.....	do.....	do 1, 1879.....	
Copying Clerk.....	J. Delisle.....	600 00	June 23, 1880.....	do.....	do 8, 1879.....	
Assistant Clerk of Records.....	J. O. Cuthbert.....	700 00	Oct. 1, 1880.....	do.....	March 1, 1879.....	
Book-keeper.....	D. C. Scott.....	700 00	do 1, 1880.....	do.....	Dec. 15, 1879.....	
Assistant Book-keeper.....	B. H. G. Vicars.....	900 00	Jan. 1, 1881.....	do.....	Feb. 9, 1880.....	
Messenger.....	H. J. Brook.....	500 00	.....	do.....	.....	Extra. \$1 per diem.
do.....	F. W. Gowan.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1881.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN A (2).
Of Officers and Employés of the Department of Indian Affairs for the Year ending 30th June, 1881.
OUTSIDE SERVICE.

ONTARIO.

Names.	Office.	Annual Salary.	Where Stationed.	Remarks.
William Plummer.....	Superintendent.....	\$ 1,700 00	Toronto.....	With \$200 per annum for travelling expenses and 3 per cent. on timber dues collected.
R. G. Dalton.....	Clerk.....	800 00	do	
J. T. Gilkison.....	Superintendent.....	1,610 00	Brantford.....	With \$140 for travelling expenses, and \$200 a year for house and office rent.
H. Andrews.....	Clerk.....	900 00	do	
J. C. Phipps.....	Superintendent.....	1,200 00	Manitowaning.....	With \$100 per annum for travelling expenses and 3 per cent. on timber and land sales.
McGregor Ironsides.....	Clerk and Interpreter.....	720 00	do	
E. Watson.....	Superintendent.....	1,100 00	Sarnia.....	With actual travelling expenses, \$80 per annum office rent, 5 per cent. commission on collections up to \$2,000, and 2½ per cent. on collections above that amount.
Chas. Skene.....	do	900 00	Parry Sound.....	With \$68.50 for office rent and fuel, and 3 per cent. commission on collections.
Wm. Van Abbott.....	Agent.....	500 00	Sault Ste. Marie.....	5 per cent. commission on land sales. No other remuneration.
T. G. Pile.....	Indian Lands Agent.....		Desoronto.....	With 3 per cent. on timber dues.
Thos. Gordon.....	Agent.....	600 00	Strathroy.....	
Amos Wright.....	do	600 00	Prince Arthur's Landing.....	
Mathew Hill.....	do	350 00	Shannonville.....	
A. B. Cowan.....	Indian Lands Agent.....	250 00	Gananoque.....	With \$100 for travelling expenses, 5 per cent. on collections up to \$2,000, and 2½ per cent. on collections in excess of that sum. No other remuneration.
J. F. Day.....	do		Bruce Mines.....	
B. B. Miller.....	do		Warton	5 per cent. on collections up to \$2,000, and 2½ per cent. on sums in excess of that amount. No other remuneration.

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and Employés of the Department of Indian Affairs, for the Year ending 30th June, 1881—Continued.
 OUTSIDE SERVICE—Continued.

ONTARIO—Continued.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary.	Where Stationed.	Remarks.
C. B. Savage	Indian Lands Agent	\$ cts. 400 00	Gore Bay	With \$120 for office rent. With 5 per cent on collections up to \$2,000, and 2½ per cent on sums in excess of that amount.
B. W. Ross	do	400 00	Cockburn Island	
John Beattie	Agent	200 00	Hightgate	10 per cent on disbursements up to \$200. (Mr. George has since resigned.)
Henry George	do	.....	Eganville	
John Wallace	.....	25 00	} On the Islands	Guardians of Islands in St. Lawrence.
A. Root	.....	25 00		
J. L. Thompson	.....	25 00		

QUEBEC.

A. LeBel, jun.	Agent	150 00	Rivière du Loup	5 per cent. commission on land sales up to \$2,000, 2½ on any collections in excess of that amount. 10 per cent. commission on collections, 2½ per cent. on disbursements. No other remuneration.
John Davidson	do	.....	Dundee	
Chas. Logue	do	600 00	Maniwaki	With \$60 a year for office rent.
L. E. Otis	do	300 00	Pointe Bleu	
G. E. Cherrier	do	400 00	Canghnaawaga	With \$100 for rent, light and fuel.
John McGirr	do	500 00	Oka	
L. F. Boucher	do	400 00	Betsiamits	With 10 per cent. on collections, 2½ per cent. on disbursements.
J. Gagne	do	50 00	Marie	
O. Drapeau	do	50 00	Cross Point	
H. Vassal	do	200 00	Pierreville	

RETURNA (2)—Continued.

Missionaries receiving remuneration from the Department of Indian Affairs for services performed among Indians, to the 30th June, 1881.

ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

Name.	Address.	Annual Allowance.	Denomination.	Remarks.
Rev. L. Trahan.....	Pierreville.....	\$ cts. 235 00	Roman Catholic.....	Abenakis of St. Francis.
Rev. V. Larivière.....	do.....	140 00	Protestant.....	do
Rev. F. Marcoux.....	St. Regis.....	452 32	Roman Catholic.....	Iroquois of St. Regis. \$250 of this amount is paid by
Rev. H. P. Chase.....	Munceytown.....	400 00	Protestant.....	Chippewas of Thames.
Rev. A. Jamieson.....	Baby's Point.....	400 00	do.....	Chippewas of Walpole Island.
Rev. G. Giroux.....	Loréte.....	225 96	Roman Catholic.....	Hurons of Loréte.
Rev. T. Van de Moortel.....	Gaspé.....	.....	do.....	Micmacs of Gaspé. No salary.
Rev. E. H. M. Baker.....	Tyendinaga.....	400 00	Protestant.....	Paid by the Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté.
Rev. L. S. Malo.....	Becancour.....	.....	Roman Catholic.....	Abenakis of Becancour. No salary.
Rev. R. J. Gouvin.....	St. Irene.....	.....	do.....	No salary.

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and Employés of the Department of Indian Affairs, for the year ending 30th June, 1881—Continued.

OUTSIDE SERVICE—Continued.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary.	Where Stationed.	Remarks.
		\$ cts.		
I. W. Powell, M.D.	Visiting Superintendent.	3,000 00	Victoria	} With travelling expenses.
H. Moffat	Superintendent's Assistant	1,500 00	do	
W. H. Lomas	Agent	1,200 00	Cowichan	} Provisionally appointed.
H. Gullod	do	1,200 00	West Coast	
G. Blenkinsop	do	1,200 00	Kwakwewith	} With travelling expenses.
P. McTiernan	do	1,000 00	Fraser River	
H. Cornwall	do	1,200 00	Kamloops	
A. E. Howse	do	1,200 00	Okanagan	

NOVA SCOTIA.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary.	Where Stationed.	Remarks.
John Harlow	Agent	200 00	Bear River	District No. 1, for Counties of Annapolis, Digby, Yarmouth and Shelburne.
J. E. Beckwith	do	25 00	Canning	do No. 2, for King's County.
Rev. Thos. Butler	do	37 50	Caledonia	do No. 3, for Queen's County.
Rev. E. J. McCarthy	do	37 50	Chester	do No. 4, for County Lunenburg.
Rev. D. C. O'Connor	do	33 33	Bedford	do No. 5, for County Halifax.
James Gass	do	16 66	Shubenacadie	do No. 6 'a,' for County Hants.
D. H. Muir	do	16 66	Truro	do No. 6 'b,' for County Colchester.
Dr. A. T. Clark	do	33 33	Parrshoro	do No. 7, for County Cumberland.
Rev. R. McDonald	do	100 00	Pictou	do No. 8, for County Pictou.
Rev. W. Chisholm	do	100 00	Antigonish	do No. 9, for Counties Antigonish and Guysboro.
Rev. J. McDougall	do	100 00	Red Island	do No. 10, for County Richmond, C.B.
Rev. D. McIsaac	do	50 00	River Inhabitants	do No. 11, for County Inverness.

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and Employés of the Department of Indian Affairs, for the Year ended 30th June, 1881—Continued.

OUTSIDE SERVICE—Continued.

NOVA SCOTIA—Continued.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary.	Where Stationed.	Remarks.
Rev. B. Grant	Agent.....	\$ 50 00	Grand Narrows.....	District No. 12, for County Victoria (appointed provisionally).
Rev. M. McKenzie	do	100 00	Christmas Island.....	do No. 13, for County Cape Breton.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Chas. Sargeant	Visiting Superintendent.....	400 00	Chatham.....	North Eastern Superintendency.
Wm. Fisher.....	do	300 00	Fredericton.....	South Western do
Moses Craig.....	Agent.....	100 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. P. W. Dixon.....	do	100 00	Newcastle.....	
Rev. W. Morrissey.....	do	100 00	Oak Point.....	
J. S. Benson, M.D.....	Medical Officer.....	125 00	Newcastle	

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

John O. Arsenault	Agent.....	500 00	Lennox Island.....	Salary as Agent\$200.00 do Teacher..... 200.00 Allowance for travelling expenses. 100.00
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NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES, MANITOBA AND KEEWATIN.

Edgar Dewdney.....	Indian Commissioner.....	3,200 00	Winnipeg.....	
James F. Graham.....	Acting Superintendent, Manitoba Super- intendency.....	1,600 00	.....
Elliott T. Galt.....	Assistant Commissioner.....	1,600 00	.....
T. Page Wadsworth.....	Inspector of farms and agencies in North- west Territories.....	1,600 00	Winnipeg.....	
E. McCoil.....	Inspector of Indian agencies, Manitoba Superintendency.....	1,800 00	Qu'Appelle.....	
A. McDonald.....	Commissioner's Clerk.....	1,400 00	Shoal Lake.....	
W. L. Orde.....	Agent.....	1,000 00	Fort MacLeod.....	
N. T. Macleod.....	do.....	1,200 00	Edmonton.....	
W. Anderson.....	do.....	1,200 00	Battleford.....	
H. Reed.....	do.....	1,000 00	Fort Walsh.....	
E. Allen.....	do.....	1,000 00	.....
L. Herchmer.....	Agent to several bands in Treaties 2 and 4, and Sioux on Assiniboine.....	1,000 00	Bird Tail Creek.....	
J. McIntyre.....	Agent.....	730 00	Savanne.....	
R. J. N. Pither.....	do.....	1,000 00	Fort Francis.....	
H. Martineau.....	do.....	1,000 00	Oak Point.....	
A. M. Muckle.....	do.....	600 00	St. Peters.....	
J. Kent.....	do.....	400 00	Fort Alexander.....	
George McPherson.....	do.....	1,000 00	Assabaskasing.....	
F. Ogletree.....	do.....	600 00	Portage la Prairie.....	
A. Mackay.....	do.....	1,000 00	Grand Rapids.....	
N. Chastelaine.....	Interpreter.....	250 00	Fort Walsh.....	
Dr. J. Kittson.....	Medical Superintendent.....	700 00	Fort Francis.....	
Dr. R. Miller, M. D.....	do.....	500 00	Shoal Lake.....	
Dr. George Kennedy.....	do.....	500 00	Fort MacLeod.....	
C. A. Lawford.....	Farming Instructor, Farm No. 1.....	480 00	Bird Tail Creek.....	
James Johnston.....	do 2.....	730 00	Côte's Reserve.....	
J. Sether.....	do 3.....	730 00	Crooked Lake.....	
George Newlovej.....	do 4.....	730 00	Qu'Appelle.....	
A. Klein.....	do 5.....	480 00	Tile Hills.....	
James Scott.....	do 6.....	730 00	Touchwood Hills.....	
J. J. English.....	do 7.....	730 00	Maple Creek.....	
J. Tomkins.....	do 8.....	730 00	Duck Lake.....	
W. A. Loucks.....	do 9.....	730 00	Prince Albert.....	
George Chaffey.....	do 10.....	730 00	Carleton.....	
C. D'Annais.....	do 11.....	730 00	Eagle Hills.....	
S. Ballentine.....	do 12.....	600 00	Battle River.....	
L. L. Chink.....	do 13.....	480 00	Jack Fish Creek.....	
P. J. Williams.....	do 14.....	730 00	Fort Pitt.....	
J. Delaney.....	do 15.....	730 00	Frog Lake.....	
E. Higgins.....	do 16.....	730 00	Saddle Lake.....	
W. O'Donnell.....	do 17.....	480 00	Lac le Nounce.....	

Also instructs in farming.

Surgeons to N.-W. Mounted Police, Surgeons Ken-
nedy and Miller each to receive at the rate of \$600
per year from 1st Jan., 1881. O.C., 25th May, 1881.

Left on 31st March; farm in charge of assistant.

RETURN A (2)—Of officers and Employés of the Department of Indian Affairs, for the Year ending 30th June, 1881—*Concluded.*
 OUTSIDE SERVICE—*Concluded.*

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES, MANITOBA AND KEEWATIN—*Concluded.*

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary.	Where Stationed.	Remarks.
S. B. Lucas	Farming Instructor, Farm No. 18	\$	Peace Hills.....	
D. McDougall.....	do 19.....	730 00	Morleyville.....	
J. Morrish	do do	730 00	Blackfoot Crossing.....	
C. Ketiles	do do	730 00	Piegan Reserve	
J. McDougall	do do	730 00	Blood Reserve.....	
Samuel Bruce.....	do do	730 00	Pincher Creek.....	
J. J. McHugh.....	do do	730 00	Fish Creek	
A. Cameron.....	do do	480 00	Moose Mountain.....	
J. A. Grant.....	do do	540 00	Sarcee Reserve.....	

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
 OTTAWA, 30th June, 1881.

ROBERT SINGLAIR,
 Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
 Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN "B" INCLUDES SIXTY-TWO SUBSIDIARY STATEMENTS FOLLOWING.

ANALYZED BALANCE SHEET, showing the condition of the INDIAN FUND on the 30th June, 1881; the Additions to and Deductions therefrom, during the Year 1880-81; and the Balance at the Credit of the various Tribes and Funds, on the 30th June, 1881.

Balances of the Accounts of the several Tribes and Funds on 30th June, 1880.		REVENUE.							EXPENDITURE.				Balances of the Accounts of the several Tribes and Funds on the 30th June, 1881.				
Total Balances.	At Credit of Capital Account.	At Debit of Interest Account.	Available (with Balance at Credit of Interest) for distribution during year 1880-81.							Total Debits, 1880-81.	At Credit of Interest Account.	At Debit of Interest Account.	Total Balances.				
			(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)								
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.					
11,000 86	10,905 17	185 69	554 56	228 67	106 62	57 12	1,446 97	4,744 33	2,791 63	15,004 80	1,015 51	2 93	2,887 73	613 68	55,983 11	11,476 58	55,983 79
54,227 19	53,690 98	617 21	2,779 72	8 90	1,955 71	1,955 71	4,744 33	25,408 04	15,004 80	2,193 93	1,015 51	2 93	18,217 17	3,557 74	295,167 57	295,167 57	295,167 57
292 134 44	288,821 84	3,312 60	15,203 12	49 75	10,185 17	10,185 17	25,408 04	25,408 04	2,193 93	2,193 93	1,015 51	2 93	18,217 17	3,557 74	51,801 08	51,801 08	51,801 08
51,301 40	50,705 94	595 46	2,637 60	11 28	9,881 84	9,881 84	18,215 24	18,215 24	2,637 60	2,637 60	1,015 51	2 93	18,217 17	3,557 74	295,167 57	295,167 57	295,167 57
172,112 32	171,006 48	1,105 84	9,007 60	49 75	3,312 60	3,312 60	18,215 24	18,215 24	2,637 60	2,637 60	1,015 51	2 93	18,217 17	3,557 74	175,151 93	175,151 93	175,151 93
233,160 77	230,403 88	2,756 89	12,254 36	49 75	7,225 33	7,225 33	19,029 44	19,029 44	2,756 89	2,756 89	1,015 51	2 93	18,217 17	3,557 74	236,866 29	236,866 29	236,866 29
23,690 14	23,415 01	275 13	1,218 20	3 82	916 32	916 32	2,138 34	2,138 34	1,218 20	1,218 20	1,015 51	2 93	18,217 17	3,557 74	24,511 75	24,511 75	24,511 75
69,585 22	69,232 43	352 79	3,609 24	25 00	4,909 61	4,909 61	4,909 61	4,909 61	3,609 24	3,609 24	1,015 51	2 93	18,217 17	3,557 74	69,777 96	69,777 96	69,777 96
59,537 15	58,868 68	668 47	3,022 08	390 37	2,475 80	2,475 80	6,207 25	6,207 25	3,022 08	3,022 08	1,015 51	2 93	18,217 17	3,557 74	61,428 50	61,428 50	61,428 50
1,066 66	1,062 33	4 33	53 26	160 00	89 51	89 51	302 87	302 87	53 26	53 26	1,015 51	2 93	18,217 17	3,557 74	1,142 89	1,142 89	1,142 89
907 00	887 86	19 14	45 36	10 00	56 36	56 36	56 36	56 36	19 14	19 14	1,015 51	2 93	18,217 17	3,557 74	887 86	887 86	887 86
28,936 80	28,451 77	485 03	1,446 84	320 38	76 00	76 00	2,884 24	2,884 24	1,446 84	1,446 84	1,015 51	2 93	18,217 17	3,557 74	28,936 80	28,936 80	28,936 80
1,989 83	1,975 04	14 79	99 96	24 79	4,909 61	4,909 61	4,909 61	4,909 61	14 79	14 79	1,015 51	2 93	18,217 17	3,557 74	1,975 04	1,975 04	1,975 04
10,808 81	10,373 55	435 26	540 44	88 00	628 44	628 44	628 44	628 44	540 44	540 44	1,015 51	2 93	18,217 17	3,557 74	10,791 38	10,791 38	10,791 38
189 75	146 39	43 36	9 52	302 87	302 87	302 87	302 87	302 87	43 36	43 36	1,015 51	2 93	18,217 17	3,557 74	146 39	146 39	146 39
528 67	316 29	212 38	26 44	27 00	53 44	53 44	53 44	53 44	26 44	26 44	1,015 51	2 93	18,217 17	3,557 74	528 67	528 67	528 67
80,831 64	79,775 70	1,055 94	4,243 76	64 00	2,516 56	2,516 56	6,814 32	6,814 32	4,243 76	4,243 76	1,015 51	2 93	18,217 17	3,557 74	81,951 94	81,951 94	81,951 94
119,564 67	118,156 86	1,407 81	6,545 24	118 35	1,418 95	1,418 95	8,112 54	8,112 54	1,407 81	1,407 81	1,015 51	2 93	18,217 17	3,557 74	119,760 91	119,760 91	119,760 91
56,992 40	56,209 64	782 76	2,815 12	2 50	630 00	630 00	1,254 71	1,254 71	782 76	782 76	1,015 51	2 93	18,217 17	3,557 74	56,209 64	56,209 64	56,209 64
11,655 96	11,444 57	211 39	682 76	630 00	41 95	41 95	1,254 71	1,254 71	211 39	211 39	1,015 51	2 93	18,217 17	3,557 74	11,444 57	11,444 57	11,444 57
112,248 68	111,272 46	976 22	6,017 44	320 00	3,684 05	3,684 05	10,021 40	10,021 40	976 22	976 22	1,015 51	2 93	18,217 17	3,557 74	112,248 68	112,248 68	112,248 68
156,403 22	154,327 74	2,075 48	7,991 20	50 00	1,107 00	1,107 00	15,178 95	15,178 95	2,075 48	2,075 48	1,015 51	2 93	18,217 17	3,557 74	156,785 45	156,785 45	156,785 45
2,692 31	2,628 96	63 35	131 60	30 00	72 64	72 64	134 60	134 60	63 35	63 35	1,015 51	2 93	18,217 17	3,557 74	2,692 31	2,692 31	2,692 31
75,451 97	74,737 15	714 82	3,772 60	474 20	15,917 92	15,917 92	20,230 97	20,230 97	714 82	714 82	1,015 51	2 93	18,217 17	3,557 74	75,451 97	75,451 97	75,451 97
82,720 71	80,000 00	2,720 71	2,630 00	8,777 72	10 00	10 00	11,513 72	11,513 72	2,720 71	2,720 71	1,015 51	2 93	18,217 17	3,557 74	82,720 71	82,720 71	82,720 71
42,502 61	40,000 00	2,502 61	2,129 64	5,233 28	2,000 00	2,000 00	6,040 27	6,040 27	2,502 61	2,502 61	1,015 51	2 93	18,217 17	3,557 74	42,502 61	42,502 61	42,502 61
3,062 32	3,031 84	30 48	153 12	15 50	902 27	902 27	1,070 89	1,070 89	30 48	30 48	1,015 51	2 93	18,217 17	3,557 74	3,062 32	3,062 32	3,062 32
320 30	280 04	40 26	16 04	22 50	40 00	40 00	78 54	78 54	40 26	40 26	1,015 51	2 93	18,217 17	3,557 74	320 30	320 30	320 30
34,654 96	34,381 80	273 16	1,731 72	77 00	4,719 91	4,719 91	6,634 63	6,634 63	273 16	273 16	1,015 51	2 93	18,217 17	3,557 74	34,654 96	34,654 96	34,654 96
3,880 10	3,822 08	58 02	194 00	15 63	209 63	209 63	209 63	209 63	58 02	58 02	1,015 51	2 93	18,217 17	3,557 74	3,880 10	3,880 10	3,880 10
909 03	896 67	2 36	49 96	40 00	372 23	372 23	462 19	462 19	2 36	2 36	1,015 51	2 93	18,217 17	3,557 74	909 03	909 03	909 03
785,668 98	779,168 10	6,500 88	45,685 28	287 48	4,194 87	4,194 87	60,177 63	60,177 63	6,500 88	6,500 88	1,015 51	2 93	18,217 17	3,557 74	785,668 98	785,668 98	785,668 98
2,632 80	2,612 00	20 80	132 64	8 00	1,500 40	1,500 40	1,650 04	1,650 04	20 80	20 80	1,015 51	2 93	18,217 17	3,557 74	2,632 80	2,632 80	2,632 80
2,869 62	2,825 15	44 47	148 48	8 00	1,352 92	1,352 92	1,717 12	1,717 12	44 47	44 47	1,015 51	2 93	18,217 17	3,557 74	2,869 62	2,869 62	2,869 62
7,884 29	7,805 52	78 77	394 20	394 20	1,352 92	1,352 92	54 72	54 72	78 77	78 77	1,015 51	2 93	18,217 17	3,557 74	7,884 29	7,884 29	7,884 29
914 14	900 00	14 14	54 72	14 02	821 73	821 73	851 07	851 07	14 14	14 14	1,015 51	2 93	18,217 17	3,557 74	914 14	914 14	914 14
305 97	295 16	10 81	15 32	200 00	200 00	200 00	6,040 27	6,040 27	10 81	10 81	1,015 51	2 93	18,217 17	3,557 74	305 97	305 97	305 97
69,827 59	68,998 88	828 71	3,648 16	200 00	1,792 21	1,792 21	6,040 27	6,040 27	828 71	828 71	1,015 51	2 93	18,217 17	3,557 74	69,827 59	69,827 59	69,827 59
594 66	580 13	105 53	62 76	457 95	62 76	62 76	510 71	510 71	105 53	105 53	1,015 51	2 93	18,217 17	3,557 74	594 66	594 66	594 66
331 80	316 00	15 80	15 60	15 60	16 60	16 60	16 60	16 60	15 80	15 80	1,015 51	2 93	18,217 17	3,557 74	331 80	331 80	331 80
1,321 70	1,245 02	76 68	66 12	1,245 02	66 12	66 12	66 12	66 12	76 68	76 68	1,015 51	2 93	18,217 17	3,557 74	1,321 70	1,321 70	1,321 70
142 24	133 43	8 81	7 12	8 81	7 12	7 12	12 00	12 00	8 81	8 81	1,015 51	2 93	18,217 17	3,557 74	142 24	142 24	142 24
406 93	384 20	22 73	20 32	117 72	20 32	20 32	138 04	138 04	22 73	22 73	1,015 51	2 93	18,217 17	3,557 74	406 93	406 93	406 93
11,189 34	10,915 85	273 49	569 84	1,123 10	674 26	674 26	2,377 20	2,377 20	273 49	273 49	1,015 51	2 93	18,217 17	3,557 74	11,189 34	11,189 34	11,189 34
30,303 55	29,852 74	450 81	1,775 16	2,995 36	147 97	147 97	4,978 49	4,978 49	450 81	450 81	1,015 51	2 93	18,217 17	3,557 74	30,303 55	30,303 55	30,303 55
1,379 80	965 50	414 30	65 62	343 30	34 10	34 10	80 62	80 62	414 30	414 30	1,015 51	2 93	18,217 17	3,557 74	1,379 80	1,379 80	1,379 80
1,422 48	1,122 67	299 81	71 68	9 68	71 68	71 68	81 76	81 76	299 81	299 81	1,015 51	2 93	18,217 17	3,557 74	1,422 48	1,422 48	1,422 48
3,045 75	2,945 96	99 79	132 28	60 00	212 28	212 28	212 28	212 28	99 79	99 79	1,015 51	2 93	18,217 17	3,557 74	3,045 75	3,045 75	3,045 75
39,049 20	39,451 94	507 26	1,533 80	355 27	793 25	793 25	2,68										

RETURN B. No. 1.
 DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS. CR.

	Capital	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	—	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments—					
Chief Nubenagooching salary.....		100 00		10,905 17	185 69
<i>Sundry Payments.</i>				557 12	284 49
Cost of medicines.....		31 73		.....	50 80
Medical attendance.....		9 50		.....	534 56
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....	55 71	17 07			
Distribution of interest money.....	11,406 58	268 44			
Balance, 30th June, 1881.....	11,462 29	1,075 54		11,462 29	1,075 54
			Balance, 30th June, 1881.....	11,406 58	268 44

L. VANKOUGHNET,
 Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
 OTTAWA, 30th June, 1881.
 ROBERT SINCLAIR,
 Accountant.

RETURN B—Continued.
 DR. CHIPPEWAS OF BEAUSOLEIL in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. No. 2. Cr.

	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
—————				
To the following payments:—				
<i>Salaries.</i>				
Nosh Assance, Chief.....		\$ 50 00	\$ cts.	617 21
John Assance do		50 00		
Allen Salt, Secretary and Interpreter.....		50 00		
P. H. Spohn, Physician.....		150 00		8 90
<i>Pension.</i>				2,779 72
James Assance.....		25 00		
<i>Sundry Payments.</i>				
Percentage on collections carried to credit of management fund	195 58	0 53		
Distribution of interest money		2,466 62		
Balance 30th June, 1881	55,370 11	613 68		
	55,565 69	3,405 83		
			Balance 30th June, 1881	613 68

L VANKOUGHNET,
 Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
 OTTAWA, 30th June, 1881.
 ROBERT SINCLAIR,
 Accountant.

RETURN B--Continued.
 DR. CHIPPEWAS OF NAWASH in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. Cr.

No. 3.

Cr.

	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—				
<i>Salaries.</i>				
Wm. McGregor, Chief.....		100 00		
Wm. Angus, Second Chief.....		50 00		
F. Lamorandière, Secretary and Interpreter.....		150 00		
James Toman, Councillor.....		20 00		
D. Elliot do.....		20 00		
Jos. Wabazee do.....		20 00		
P. J. Kegedonce, Pension.....		50 00		
Widow Jas. Nawash do.....		20 00		
do Luke Snake do.....		20 00		
Thos. Koseyah, sen. do.....		20 00		
Mary Jones do.....		20 00		
Widow John Thomas do.....		12 48		
Mrs. John Smith do.....		20 00		
Mary McGregor do.....		20 00		
D. Johnson, Messenger.....		20 00		
Jos. Waboozee do.....		20 00		
Widow Thomas Macquinal, Sexton.....		25 00		
John Akiwenzie do.....		12 48		
Jos. Wabhadick, for three orphans.....		37 48		
Hiram Wigle, M.D., Physician.....		56 60		
Belta C. Simpson, Teacher.....		150 00		
D. Craddock do.....		200 00		
Peter Elliott do.....		50 00		
James Keatly do.....		75 00		
<i>Sundry Payments.</i>				
Paul & Son, plans and inspection of new Council house.....	197 80			
Meaford Building and Manufacturing Co., for contract for Council house.....	1,750 00			
Carried forward.....	1,947 80	1,189 04		
			298,977 01	18,565 47
			Carried forward.....	

By Balance, 30th June, 1880.....
 Land and timber sales.....
 Rents collected.....
 Interest on invested capital.....

RETURN B—Continued. No. 3.

DR. CR.
 CHIPPEWAS OF NAWASH in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs—Concluded.

	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
—				
Brought forward.....			Brought forward.....	
Rice, Lewis & Son, for bell for Council house....	1,947 80	1,189 04		
Sundry persons, for improvements on land.....	135 00			
John Elliott, part of refund on account of interest paid in error.....	71 00			
H. W. Lessor, refund on account of dues paid in error.....	27 79			
L. Vankoughnet, to pay Marine and Fisheries Department for fishing license for 1881.....	12 34			
Distribution of interest money.....		25 00		
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....	1,015 51	13,790 76		
To Balance.....	295,767 57	3,557 74		
	298,977 01	18,565 47		
			By Balance, 30th June, 1881.....	295,767 57
				18,565 47
				3,557 74

L. VANKOUGHNET,
 Deputy Supt.-Gen of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
 OTTAWA, 30th June, 1881.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
 Accountant.

No. 4.

RETURN B—Continued.
CHIPPWAS OF RAMA in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Dr.

Cr.

	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—				
J. B. Naningishkung, Chief.....		75 00	50,705 94	595 46
G. H. Corbett, Physician.....		100 00	997 94	2,637 00
<i>Sundry Payments.</i>				11 28
Elisha Sandy, Secretary.....		3 00		
John Young, funeral expenses of child.....		4 00		
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....	99 80	0 43		
Distribution of interest money.....	51,604 08	2,448 81		
Balance 30th June, 1881.....	51,703 88	612 50	51,703 88	3,243 74
		3,243 74	51,604 08	612 50
			Balance 30th June, 1881.....	

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1881.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

No. 5.
Cr.

RETURN B—Continued.
CHIPPEWAS of SARNIA in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Dr.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—			By Balance, 30th June, 1880	171,006 48	1,105 84
			Land and timber sales.....	9,174 14	9,007 60
			Interest on invested capital .....	.....	25 00
			Fines collected.....	.....	.....
<i>Salaries.</i>					
John Sumner, Chief.....		100 00			
Wilson Jacob do		30 00			
Elijah George do		30 00			
Jos. Wawanosh do		30 00			
Silas Waubemong do		30 00			
Wm. Wawanosh, Interpreter.....		125 00			
do Secretary.....		100 00			
Robert George, Chapel Steward.....		50 00			
Sampson Jackson do		10 00			
John Johnson do		10 00			
James Wawanosh, Messenger.....		30 00			
Amelia Weaver, Teacher.....		62 50			
Adam Kiyoshk do		218 75			
Moses Wacocosh do		37 50			
<i>Pensions.</i>					
Mrs. J. Wawanosh.....		125 00			
Mrs. D. B. Wawanosh.....		100 00			
Wm. Wawanosh.....		150 00			
<i>Sundry Disbursements.</i>					
Supplies for sick, etc.....		1,099 04			
Medical attendance and medicine		189 78			
Books, &c, for schools.....		22 35			
Surveys of roads.....		6 00			
Expenses of Deputation to Grand Council.....		56 00			

RETURN B.—Continued. No. 8.
 DR. CHIPPEWAS 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:—			By Balance 30th June, 1880.....	69,232 43	332 79
<i>Salaries.</i>			Land and timber sales.....	63 07	
John Henry, Chief and Interpreter.....		100 00	Interest on invested capital.....		3,609 24
Joseph Fisher, Councillor.....		12 00			
John Henry do.....		12 00			
Nelson Beaver do.....		12 00			
James Fox do.....		12 00			
Jos. French do.....		12 00			
Joseph Fisher, Teacher.....		200 00			
A. A. Jones do.....		200 00			
Jacob Henry do.....		200 00			
Adam Haliday, Messenger.....		30 00			
Ephraim Turner do.....		30 00			
Noah Fox do.....		25 00			
John Tomigo, Pension.....		20 00			
George King do.....		20 00			
Isaac M. Cady, Forest Bailiff.....		20 00			
D. Sinclair, M.D.....		50 00			
<i>Sundry payments.</i>					
A. McLaren, M.D., attendance.....		81 35			
John Cascaden, M.D., do.....		131 85			
J. G. Begg, for supplies.....		116 65			
McGreggor Bros.....		116 67			
Allowance to School Trustees.....		24 00			
J. Cosford, repairs to burial ground.....		7 50			
do for coffins.....		48 00			
James Fox, wood for school.....		26 00			
do stove for do.....		15 00			
Thos. Crow, repairs to do.....		45 00			

Nelson Beaver, tuition of children.....	6 00		
Distribution of interest money.....	2,192 47		
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management fund.....	57 54		
Moravians of the Thames for transfer of amount credited in error.....	160 00		
To Balance.....	69,077 96	196 53	
	69,295 50	3,962 03	
Balance 30th June, 1881.....	69,077 96	196 53	

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
 OTTAWA, 30th June, 1881.
 ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN B.—Continued. No. 9.
DR. CHIPPEWAS OF WALPOLE ISLAND in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. Cr.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	—	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—					
<i>Salaries.</i>					
Joshua G. Bird, Chief		30 00		58,898 68	638 47
James Saugee do		20 00		2,475 80	509 37
Joseph Kowsod do		20 00			3,022 08
H. P. Johnston do		20 00			
James Penahsheance, Messenger		36 00			
Phillip Kiyoshk do		36 00			
Charles Kiyoshk do		50 60			
James Cameron, Teacher		75 00			
<i>Sundry Payments.</i>					
Allowance to Pathmasters		14 00			
Law costs		10 25			
Funeral expenses		171 79			
Cost of protecting trapping grounds		61 97			
Supplies to sick and needy		459 41			
Supplies for schools		16 34			
Stationery, postage, &c		8 38			
Medical attendance		91 55			
Costs in connection with dispute between Treaty and non-Treaty Indians		60 00			
Distribution of interest moneys		2,433 63			
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	247 58	24 00			
Balance, 30th June, 1881	61,126 90	531 60		61,374 48	4,169 92
	61,374 48	4,169 92		61,126 90	531 60
			By Balance, 30th June, 1881		

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
 OTTAWA, 30th June, 1881.
 ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

No. 11.
RETURN B.—Continued.
FRENCH RIVER INDIANS in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.
DR. CR.

	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
—				*
To Balance, 30th June, 1881.....	\$ cts. 887 86	\$ cts. 74 50	\$ cts. 887 86	\$ cts. 19 14
			Rents collected.....	10 00
			Interest on capital invested.....	45 36
	887 86	74 50	887 86	74 50
			By Balance, 30th June, 1881.....	74 50

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
 OTTAWA, 30th June, 1881.
 ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen of Indian Affairs.

RETURN B—Continued. No. 15.
 DR. MANITOULIN ISLAND INDIANS (unceded portion) in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
—			—	
To Balance 30th June, 1881	\$ cts. 146 39	\$ cts. 52 88	\$ cts. 146 39	\$ cts. 43 36
	146 39	52 88	146 39	9 52
			146 39	52 88
			146 39	52 88
			146 39	52 88

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
 OTTAWA, 30th June, 1881.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—Continued.

MEGANATEWAN INDIANS in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

No. 16.
Cr.

Dr.	Capital.	Interest.	—	Capital.	Interest.
To the following payments :— Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund..... Balance, 30th June, 1881	\$ cts. 346 39 346 39	\$ cts. 1 62 234 20 235 82	— — —	\$ cts. 346 39 346 39	\$ cts. 182 38 27 00 26 44 235 82 234 20

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
 OTTAWA, 30th June, 1881.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN B - Continued. No. 17.
 DR. MISSISSAGUAS OF ALNWICK in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. DR.

	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—				
<i>Salaries.</i>				
Mitchell Chubb, Chief.....		100 00		
Wm. Crow, Secretary.....		48 00		1,055 85
Thos. Marsden, Councillor.....		24 00		64 00
Jas. Marsden, do.....		24 00		4,243 76
Hiram Beaver, do.....		24 00		
Joshua Blaker, do.....		24 00		
Joseph Beaver, Sexton.....		40 00		
Mary Ann Crow, Organist.....		20 00		
George Harper, collecting rents.....		40 00		
<i>Sundry Payments.</i>				
Paul & Son, Architect's services in new school house.....	88 75			
Wm. Nollen, M.D., medical services.....		62 50		
Wm. Plummer, expenses visiting reserve.....		17 40		
Distribution of interest money.....		3,947 77		
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....	251 66	3 84		
Balance, 30th June, 1881.....	81,951 94	988 10		
	82,292 36	5,363 61		988 10
			Balance, 30th June, 1881.....	
				81,951 94

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, L. VANKOUGHNET,
 OTTAWA, 30th June, 1881. *Deputy Supt.-Gen., of Indian Affairs.*

ROBERT SINCLAIR, *Accountant.*

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>				
P. E. Jones, Chief.....		177 78		
Chas. Herchimer, Chief and Interpreter.....		100 00		
P. E. Jones, Physician.....		250 00		
James McLean, Forest Warden.....		100 00		
James Tobico, Sexton.....		25 00		
James A. Wood, Messenger.....		25 00		
Alex. Scott, Teacher.....		350 00		
<i>Pensions.</i>				
David Sawyer.....		111 11		
James Keshego.....		25 00		
Widow Cheechnock.....		25 00		
do Herchimer.....		25 00		
do Young.....		25 00		
do Wilson.....		25 00		
do Second.....		25 00		
do Wabaneeb.....		25 00		
<i>Sundry Payments.</i>				
Supplies.....		350 59		
Postage.....		13 16		
Support of orphans.....		10 00		
Expenses of Delegation.....		14 00		
Repairs to buildings.....		22 00		
Expenses in connection with the late Margaret Fox.....		148 51		
Carried forward.....		1,872 15		
			Carried forward.....	7,685 50
				119,905 81
			By Balance, 30th June, 1880.....	118,456 86
			Land sales.....	1,448 95
			Sales of baskets.....	32 45
			Interest on invested capital.....	6,545 24

DR. MISSISSAGUAS OF THE CREDIT in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. No. 18. CR.

	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....		1,872 15	119,905 81	7,685 50
Funeral expenses.....		104 00		
Law costs.....		149 77		
Fire losses.....		42 50		
Sundries.....		43 58		
Distribution of interest money.....		4,246 28		
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....	144 90			
Balance.....	119,760 91	1,227 22		
	119,905 81	7,685 50	119,905 81	7,685 50
			119,760 91	1,227 22
			By Balance, 30th June, 1881.....	

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1881.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—Continued. No. 20.
 Dr. Ch.
 MISSISSAGUAS OF SCUGOG, in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—				
<i>Salaries.</i>				
Chief Johnston.....		50 00		111 39
<i>Sundry Payments.</i>				
Distribution of interest money.....		785 96		630 00
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....	4 20			582 76
Balance, 30th June, 1881.....	11,582 32			
	11,586 52		1,324 15	
			11,582 32	450 39
			11,586 52	1,324 15
			11,582 32	450 39

By Balance, 30th June, 1880.....
 Land and timber sales.....
 Rents collected.....
 Interest on invested capital.....

Balance, 30th June, 1881.....

L. VANKOUGHNET,
 Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
 OTTAWA, 30th June, 1881.
 ROBERT SINCLAIR,
 Accountant.

RETURN B—Continued.

DR. MOHAWKS OF THE BAY OF QUINTE in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

No. 21.

[PART II]

37

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$	cts.		\$	cts.
To the following payments:—					
<i>Salaries.</i>					
Sampson Green, Chief.....		40 00		111,272 46	976 22
A. Culbertson do		24 00	By Balance, 30th June, 1880.....	3,684 05	320 00
Wm. Powles do		24 00	Land and timber sales.....		6,017 44
Wm. Green do		24 00	Rents and fines.....		
Samuel Loween, Sexton.....		20 00	Interest on invested capital.....		
Rev. E. H. M. Baker, Missionary.....		400 00			
J. Newton, M.D., Physician.....		100 00			
A. McLaren, M.D., do		100 00			
Joel Johnston, Chief		24 00			
A. P. Egan do		24 00			
Thomas Green do		24 00			
Alex. Loft, Secretary.....		40 00			
Eliza Downs, Teacher.....		112 50			
Elizabeth Blanchard, Teacher.....		150 00			
T. L. Garratt do		181 50			
Jane McCullough do		62 50			
Susan Breault.....		27 50			
<i>Pensions.</i>					
Mrs. Powles Claus		24 00			
Mrs. Dennis Sero.....		24 00			
A. Maracle.....		24 00			
Peggy Spool.....		24 00			
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>					
Repairs to buildings.....		24 00			
do school desks.....		3 00			
Carried forward.....		1,517 00	Carried forward.....	111,956 51	7,313 66

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.....		1,517 00	Brought forward	7,313 66
Wool for school.....		17 31		
Room for do		0 50		
Services of Constable.....		4 00		
Funeral furnishings.....		25 00		
Repairs to churches	1,267 75			
Distribution of interest moneys.....		4,571 69		
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	368 44	12 30		
Balance, 30th June, 1881.....	113,320 32	1,165 86	Balance, 30th June, 1881.....	114,956 51
	114,956 51	7,313 66		7,313 66
				1,165 86

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt., Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1881.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—Continued. No. 25.
 DR. OJIBWEAS 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 Robinson Treaty.....		10,676 00		4,720 71
Expenses in connection with the payment of annuities.....		124 30		8,777 72
Balance, 30th June, 1881.....	48,000 00	5,334 13		2,636 00
	48,000 00	16,134 43		16,134 43
			48,000 00	5,334 13
			48,000 00	

By Balance, 30th June, 1880.....
 Legislative grant to pay annuities under Robinson Treaty.....
 Interest on invested capital.....

Balance, 30th June, 1881.....

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
 OTTAWA, 30th June, 1881.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
 Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
 Accountant.

DR. MISSISSAGUAS OF THE CREDIT in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. No. 18. CR.

	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....		1,872 15	119,905 81	7,685 50
Funeral expenses.....		104 00		
Law costs.....		149 77		
Fire losses.....		42 50		
Sundries.....		43 58		
Distribution of interest money.....		4,246 28		
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....	144 90			
Balance.....	119,760 91	1,227 22		
	119,905 81	7,685 50	119,905 81	7,685 50
			119,760 91	1,227 22

Brought forward.....

By Balance, 30th June, 1881.....

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1881.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—Continued.

DR. OJIBEWAS OF MISSISSAGUA RIVER in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. DR. No. 27.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cis.	\$ cis.		\$ cis.	\$ cts.
To the following payments :—					
Distribution of interest money.....		145 32	By Balance, 30th June, 1880.....	3,031 84	30 48
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....	88 00		Rents collected.....	902 27	15 50
Balance, 30th June, 1881.....	3,846 11	53 78	Interest on invested capital.....		153 12
	3,934 11	199 10		3,934 11	199 10
			Balance, 30th June, 1881.....	3,846 11	53 78

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1881.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN B—Continued. No. 20.
 DE. PARRY ISLAND INDIANS in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs, Ch.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—					
<i>Salaries.</i>					
A. Elliott, Interpreter.....		25 00		34,361 80	273 16
Eliza Tobias, Teacher.....		75 00		4,739 91	
Alex. Madwayosh, Teacher.....		50 00			27 00
<i>Sundry Payments.</i>					1,732 72
Expenses of Delegation to Grand Council		10 00			
Cost of building school-house.....		50 00			
Stoves for do		10 90			
do two poor families.....		8 00			
Supplies.....		16 21			
Distribution of interest money.....		1,493 80			
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....	478 99				
Balance 30th June, 1881.....	38,642 72	341 97			
	39,121 71	2,082 88		39,121 71	2,082 88
			Balance, 30th June, 1881.....	38,642 72	341 97

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt. Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
 OTTAWA, 30th June, 1881.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—Continued.
 No. 30.
 DR. POTTAWATTAMIES OF WALPOLE ISLAND in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

To the following payments:—		Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
<i>Salaries.</i>					
Ashkeebec, Chief.....			7 50		
Joseph Isaac, Councillor.....			7 50		
A. Jacobs, Secretary.....			6 75		
<i>Sundry Payments.</i>					
Bell for school-house.....			10 00		
Supplies to sick and needy.....			16 00		
Funeral expenses.....			36 25		
Distribution of interest money.....			140 76		
Balance, 30th June, 1881.....		3,832 09	32 88		
		3,832 09	257 64	3,832 09	257 64
				3,832 09	32 88
				Balance, 30th June, 1881.....	

L. VANKOUGHNET,
 Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
 OTTAWA, 30th June, 1881.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
 Accountant.

RETURN B—Continued.

DR. SIX NATIONS OF THE GRAND RIVER in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

No. 32.

	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—				
<i>Salaries.</i>				
G. H. M. Johnston, Interpreter.....		600 00		
R. H. Dee, M.D., Physician.....		1,780 00		
Wm. McCargo, do.....		500 00		
David Hill, Caretaker.....		50 00		
James McLean, Forest Warden.....		200 00		
Josiah Hill, Secretary.....		50 00		
<i>Pensions.</i>				
Abram Isaac.....		50 00		
John Gibson, jun.....		50 00		
Peter Leaf.....		25 00		
Sampson Green.....		25 00		
Mary Hill.....		25 00		
Simon Harris.....		25 00		
John Otter.....		25 00		
Lawrence Thomas.....		25 00		
Betsy Henhawk.....		25 00		
Mary Otter.....		6 25		
Jacob Simons.....		25 00		
Wm. Jacob.....		25 00		
Mrs Joseph Longfish.....		12 00		
Elizabeth Brant.....		6 25		
Carried forward.....		3,529 50		
			793,062 97	55,176 16
			Carried forward.....	
			793,062 97	55,176 16

By Balance, 30th June, 1880.....

Land and timber sales.....

Transfer from interest of amount towards the re-
payment of loan on account of debts.....

Interest on invested capital.....

Carried forward.....

RETURN B—Continued. No. 32.
 DR. CR.
 SIX NATIONS OF THE GRAND RIVER in Account Current, &c.—Concluded.

	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....		3,539 50	793,062 97	55,176 16
			Brought forward.....	
<i>Summary expenses in connection with Tribe.</i>				
Cost of building shed for Council House.....		156 90		
Insurance of Council House.....		15 00		
Stationery and printing.....		37 20		
Expenses in connection with a case of ophthalmia		125 15		
Books and maps for schools.....		124 42		
Grant to Agricultural Society.....		200 00		
Funeral furnishing.....		6 00		
Seed supplied.....		5,200 18		
Postage.....		24 84		
Supplies to sick and needy.....		425 32		
Chief's board money.....		800 00		
Surveys.....		11 00		
Repairs to graveyard.....		145 00		
Prize ploughs and harrows.....		70 00		
Stovepipes for Council House.....		3 05		
Costs of the celebration of Her Majesty's birth-				
day.....		500 04		
Allowances to School Committee.....		84 00		
do Wood.....		213 00		
Cost of ditching, repairs to roads, &c.....		100 00		
Amounts allowed for losses by fire.....		616 70		
Law cost in cases of liquor selling and tres-				
passers.....		188 80		
Grant for the education of an Indian at McGill		100 00		
College.....				
Transfer of amount towards the repayment of				
loan on account of debts.....		10,000 00		

Surveys on the reserve.....	55 90	.....	.....
Distribution of interest money.....	.....	23,191 88	.....
Percentage of collections earned to credit of Management Fund.....	409 49	.....	.....
Balances	792,597 58	9,308 18	.....
	793,062 97	55,176 16	.....
Balauco, 30th June, 1881.....			
	793,062 97	55,176 16	.....
	792,597 58	9,308 18	.....

D. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1881.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 33.

Dr. SHAWANAGA 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.....		140 28	By Balance, 30th June, 1880.....	2,612 00	40 80
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....	150 94		Land and timber sales.....	1,509 40	8 00
Balance, 30th June, 1881.....	3,970 46	41 16	Rents collected.....		132 64
	4,121 40	181 44	Interest on invested capital.....	4,121 40	181 44
			Balance, 30th June, 1881.....	3,970 40	41 16

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1881.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN B--Continued.

No. 36.

TOOTOMENAI AND BAND in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. Ch.

Dr.	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
—	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—				
Distribution of interest money.....	900 00	55 18	900 00	14 14
Balance, 30th June, 1881.....	900 00	13 68	900 00	54 72
	900 00	68 86	900 00	68 86
			900 00	13 68
			900 00	13 68

By Balance, 30th June, 1880.....
Interest on invested capital.....

Balance, 30th June, 1881.....

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1881.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 98.

WYANDOTTS OF ANDERDORF in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Dr. Cr.

	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—				
<i>Salaries.</i>				
Dr. Lambert, Physician		80 00		
James Cameron, Teacher		25 00		
Distribution of interest money		3,514 83		
Loan to Thos. B. White	6,000 00			
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	179 22			
Balance, 30th June, 1881	65,801 87	867 04		
	70,981 09	4,486 87		
			70,981 09	4,486 87
			65,801 87	867 04
			By Balance, 30th June, 1880	838 71
			Land and timber sales	1,992 21
			Interest on invested capital	3,618 16
			Balance, 30th June, 1881	

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1881.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B Continued. No. 41.
 DR. AMALIGNES OF ISLE VERT AND VIGER in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. Cr.

	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—				
Paid for flag.....		9 50	1,243 02	78 77
Balance, 30th June, 1881.....	1,243 02	135 39	1,243 02	66 12
	1,243 02	144 89	1,243 02	144 89
			1,243 02	135 39
By Balance, 30th June, 1880.....				
Interest on invested capital.....				
Balance, 30th June, 1881.....				

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
 OTTAWA, 30th June, 1881.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 42.

CR.

GOLDEN LAKE INDIANS in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Dr.

	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—				
Chief Mocquas' passage and board at Ottawa	2 00		133 43	8 81
Balance, 30th June, 1881.....	133 43	13 93	.....	7 12
	133 43	15 93	133 43	15 93
			133 43	13 93
			133 43	13 93

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1881.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—Continued. No. 43.

DR. CR.

HUBONS OF LORETTE in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—				
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....		7 06		
Balance, 30th June, 1881.....	384 20	153 71		
	384 20	160 77		
			384 20	169 71
			384 20	169 71

By Balance, 30th June, 1880.....
 Rents collected.....
 Interest on invested capital.....

Balance, 30th June, 1881.....

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
 OTTAWA, 30th June, 1881.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
 Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
 Deputy Supt.-Gen of Indian Affairs.

DR. IROQUOIS OF CAUGHNAWAGA in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. No 44. CR.

RETURN B—Continued.

	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—				
<i>Salaries.</i>				
Chief Louis Shtekaeinton.....		50 00		
P. Tinivirate, Toll Keeper.....		24 00		
M. Orivakete, do.....		18 00		
M. Garrett, Chapel Steward.....		72 00		
Pierre Murray, Secretary.....		50 00		
E. Ricards, Constable.....		93 00		
<i>Miscellaneous Payments.</i>				
Cost of drainage.....		147 97		
N. V. Burtin, commutation in lieu of supplies.....		231 60		
Relief to sick and needy.....		55 00		
Labor on roads.....		77 22		
Law cost in re liquor traffic.....		610 30		
Lumber for fencing.....		17 42		
Insurance on mill at La. Tortue.....		21 00		
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....	67 42	52 25		
Balance, 30th June, 1881.....	11,512 69	463 67		
	11,580 11	1,986 43		
			11,580 11	1,986 43
			11,512 69	463 67
			Balance, 30th June, 1881.....	

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1881.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....	5 30	179 72	
	29,937 44	2,147 04	
Balance, 30th June, 1881.....	29,942 74	5,191 33	5,191 33
			2,147 04
Balance, 30th June, 1881.....			

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1881.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 46.

Cr.

LAKE ST. JOHN INDIANS in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Dr.

	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
—				
To the following payments:—				
Road work.....		499 94		343 30
Law cost in trespass cases.....		93 16	986 50	65 52
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....	3 41		34 10	184 18
Balance, 30th June, 1881.....	997 19			
	1,000 60		1,000 60	693 09
Balance, 30th June, 1881.....		593 09	997 19	
		184 18		

By Balance, 30th June, 1880.....
 Land sales.....
 Interest on invested capital.....
 Balance, 30th June, 1881.....

Balance, 30th June, 1881.....

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
 OTTAWA, 30th June, 1881.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN B.—Continued. No. 48.

DR. NIPISSINGUAS OF THE UPPER OTTAWA 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 credit of Management Fund.....		1 80		699 79
Balance, 30th June, 1881.....	2,345 96	910 27		60 00
	2,345 96	912 07		152 28
			Balance, 30th June, 1881	912 07
				910 27

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1881.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

No. 49.

RETURN B.—Continued.
RIVER DESERT INDIANS in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

DR.

CR.

	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—				
Peter Tettesse, Chief.....		25 00	29,451 94	597 26
Simon Ojick, interpreter.....		25 00	793 25	239 01
<i>Miscellaneous Payments.</i>				1,533 80
Work on roads.....		223 85		
Expenditure in connection with small-pox epidemic.....		130 84		
Cost of vaccinations.....		69 50		
Distribution of interest money.....		1,367 76		
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....	76 72	12 06		
Balance, 30th June, 1881.....	30,168 47	515 96		
	30,245 19	2,370 07	30,245 19	2,370 07
			30,168 47	515 96
			Balance, 30th June, 1881.....	

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1881.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 50.

DR. INDIANS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. Cr.

	\$	cts.		\$	cts.
To the following payments :—					
Provisions for feast		107	Balance, 30th June, 1880	5,066	22
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund		21	Rents collected	227	00
Balance, 30th June 1881	5,491	26	Fines, &c.	73	70
			Interest on invested capital	253	32
				5,620	24
			Balance, 30th June, 1881	5,491	26

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1881.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen of Indian Affairs.

No. 51.

RETURN B—Continued.

DR. INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs, Cr.

	\$	cts.
To the following payments:—		
Expenses of seizures.....	351	10
Survey of St. Peter's Reserve.	46	75
Inspection of schools.....	30	50
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....	223	68
Balance, 30th June, 1881.....	2,250	62
	2,902	65
Balance 30th June, 1880.....	342	69
Timber	2,223	45
Fees	33	35
Fines	186	00
Interest.....	17	16
	2,902	65
Balance, 30th June, 1881	2,250	62

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1881.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN B.—Continued. No. 52.

INDIANS OF NOVA SCOTIA in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. Cr.

Dr.

To the following payments:—

Cost of land purchased in City of Dartmouth for Indian reserves.....
 Cost in connection with Indian reserves.....
 Paid for improvements on lands surrendered.....
 Cost of surveys.....
 Distribution of stone quarry rents.....
 Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....
 Balance, 30th June, 1881.....

\$ cts.
 300 00
 40 50
 537 80
 87 50
 400 00
 10 30
 235 66
 1,811 76

By Balance, 30th June, 1880.....
 Land sales.....
 Damages allowed by railroad.....
 Interest on invested capital.....

\$ cts.
 1,428 81
 102 96
 8 55
 71 44
 1,611 76
 235 66

Balance, 30th June, 1881.....

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
 OTTAWA, June 30th, 1881.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
 Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
 Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

No. 53.
CR.

RETURN B—Continued.
INDIANS OF NEW BRUNSWICK in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

DR.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To the following payments:—				
Cost of surveys.....	75	00		
do liquor prosecution.....	16	90		
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....	12	16		
Balance, 30th June, 1881.....	1,086	47		
	1,700	53		
By Balance, 30th June, 1880.....			1,458	05
Timber dues.....			169	60
Interest on invested capital.....			72	86
			1,700	53
Balance, 30th June, 1881.....			1,086	47

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June 1881.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

No. 54.

RETURN B—Continued.

DR. TOBIQUE INDIANS OF NEW BRUNSWICK in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. Cr.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
Balance, 30th June, 1880.....	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	By Balance, 30th June, 1880	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:		6 22	Stampage on timber cut.....	2,687 28	
Inspecting school house	16 00		Interest on capital invested.....	575 69	128 08
Contract for erection of school house.....	198 68	57 56			
Percentage on stampage money for distribution.		34 52			
Fees for counting timber.....					
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....	57 57	29 78			
Balance, 30th June, 1881.....	2,871 71				
	3,142 96	128 08	Balance, 30th June, 1881.....	3,142 96	128 08
				2,871 71	29 78

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1881.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 55.

CR.

DR. INDIANS OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

	\$ cis.	\$ cis.
Balance, 30th June, 1881.....	27 56	26 24
By Balance, 30th June, 1880.....		1 32
Interest on invested capital.....		
	27 56	27 56
Balance, 30th June, 1881.....		27 56

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1881.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN B—Continued. No. 56.

J. B. CLENCH in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. Cr.

Dr.	Capital.	Interest.	—	Capital.	Interest.
To Balance, 30th June, 1881.....	\$ cts. 725 06	\$ cts. 356 74		\$ cts. 725 06	\$ cts. 305 22
	725 06	356 74	By Balance, 30th June, 1880.....	.....	51 52
			Interest on invested capital.....	725 06	356 74
			Balance, 30th June, 1881.....	725 06	356 74

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1881.

ROBERT SINGLAIR,
Accountant,

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt. Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN B.—Continued. No. 58.

DR. JAMES MANAGE in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. Cr.

	Capital.	Interest.	—	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payment:—					
Interest on capital at 5 per cent.....		75 80			18 83
Balance, 30th June, 1881.....	1,500 00	18 99		1,500 00	75 96
	1,500 00	94 79		1,500 00	94 79
				1,500 00	18 99
				1,500 00	18 99

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen., of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1881.

ROBERT SINOLAIR,
Accountant.

do Maniwagan.....	100 00		
Abenakis of St Francis.....	275 00		
River Désert Indians.....	250 00		
Golden Lake do	50 00		
Hurons of Lorette.....	75 00		
Indians of Bonaventure.....	24 00		
Indians of Weymouchiching and Rat River	279 72		
<i>Sundry Payments.</i>			
Repairs to buildings at Lorette.....	100 00		
Removal of bodies from Chicoutimi Cemetery.....	238 59		
Medical attendance.....	17 90		
Survey of Lorette reserve.....	25 00		
L. F. Boncher, travelling expenses.....	242 10		
do rent, light and fuel.....	100 00		
Supplies to Lake St. John Hospital.....	163 16		
Wages of Nurse do	14 00		
Dr. Magtie, professional services to Lake St. John Hospital.....	94 75		
Ejection of sundry persons from Ouistahouan reserve.....	381 11		
Expenses of removal of female lunatic from Beauséjours to Beauport.....	46 43		
Cost of vaccinating.....	44 63		
Cartage on flour to Pike Lake.....	36 00		
Balance, 30th June, 1881.....	743 48	49,965 72	
	8,703 10	49,965 72	8,703 10
			743 48
			Balance, 30th June, 1881.....

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1881.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

J. L. Thompson do	25 00		
W. Taylor, Caretaker, Toronto Office.....	30 00		
John Pierre, Constable, Fort William Band.....	18 00		
A. Elliott, Interpreter, Parry Island Band.....	50 00		
<i>Superannuation.</i>			
W. R. Bartlett.....	980 00		
F. Talfourd.....	400 00		
<i>Contingent Expenses incurred in the various Superintendencies and Agencies.</i>			
Wm. Plummer—			
Postage.....	44 12		
Contingencies.....	56 40		
Rent of office.....	290 00		
Travelling expenses.....	208 40		
J. T. Gilkison—			
House and office rent.....	340 00		
G. E. Cherrier—			
Office rent.....	60 00		
Contingencies.....	42 19		
E. Watson—			
Travelling expenses.....	100 00		
Postage.....	15 82		
Rent of office.....	36 00		
Contingencies.....	25 05		
Wm. Vanabbott—			
Office rent.....	40 00		
Percentage on collections.....	62 75		
Contingencies.....	317 73		
A. B. Cowan—			
Travelling expenses.....	100 00		
B. B. Miller—			
Postage.....	46 62		
Percentage on collections.....	484 12		
Office rent.....	50 00		
Contingencies.....	102 00		
C. B. Savage—			
Postage.....	3 26		
Percentage on collections.....	181 31		
Contingencies.....	1 50		
Office rent.....	120 00		
<i>Carried forward.....</i>			26,091 17
<i>Carried forward.....</i>			106,469 82
<i>Carried forward.....</i>			33,111 13

RETURN B—Continued.

INDIAN LAND MANAGEMENT FUND in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. Cr.

Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....	26,091 17	Brought forward.....	106,469 82
John Davidson—			
Postage.....	5 16		
Percentage on collections and disbursements.....	183 99		
Contingencies.....	2 15		
J. O. Phipps—			
Postage.....	25 48		
Contingencies.....	29 74		
Percentage.....	132 47		
License fees.....	74 00		
Travelling expenses.....	75 00		
Chas. Skene—			
Contingencies.....	84 09		
Rent of office.....	30 00		
Travelling expenses.....	34 35		
Percentage on collections.....	131 54		
T. G. Pile—			
Postage.....	6 90		
Percentage on collections.....	209 87		
Amos Wright—			
Office rent.....	75 00		
John F. Day—			
Percentage.....	73 02		
John Beattie—			
Postage.....	11 86		
Contingencies.....	26 35		
B. W. Ross—			
Office rent.....	28 20		
Percentage.....	56 63		
Thos. Gordon—			
Percentage.....	2 28		
John McGirr—			
Travelling expenses.....	243 00		
			33,111 13

Surveys, Inspection and Valuation of Lands, Cost of Maps, &c.				
J. Bignell, advance on account of survey of boundaries of reserve at La Toque.....	300 00			
Crown Lands Department, Toronto, grant towards construction of bridge across Geulais River.....	1,500 00			
Crown Lands Department, Toronto, grant towards roads on Batchewana Reserve.....	1,000 00			
Charles Skene, costs of inspection of Shawanaga and Henry's Inlet Reserves.....		41 00		
Registrar of Essex, for plan of town of Sarawak		2 00		
R. G. Dalton, for examining timber on Stoney and Deer Islands.....		9 20		
J. E. Trout, services as Forest Bailiff.....		162 61		
A. Elliott do		105 23		
B. B. Miller, expenses to Owen Sound in connection with sale of lands.....		5 00		
D. Galloway, services do		9 00		
E. Watson, expenses in connection with sale of lands in Orford.....		16 85		
J. C. Macdonald, valuation do		8 00		
J. Lee do		8 00		
Copland & Procter, services in valuing lots in New Surrender, town of Sarنيا.....		100 00		
J. E. Trout, travelling expenses.....		22 50		
A. E. Haines, mounting maps.....		5 00		
J. Durie & Son, for maps.....		6 70		
<i>Advertising.</i>				
"Official Postal Guide".....		50 00		
Boston "Daily Advertiser".....		41 00		
Philadelphia "Ledger".....		48 80		
McMullen & Co.....		6 36		
"Citizen" Printing Co.....		49 08		
"Tariff Handbook".....		25 00		
Montreal "Gazette".....		42 36		
Toronto "Sentinel".....		14 65		
Kingston "News".....		30 16		
Belleville "Intelligencer".....		33 28		
Prescott "Messenger".....		12 91		
Ogdensburgh "Journal".....		8 50		
London "Free Press".....		72 54		
	2,800 00	28,557 48		
			Carried forward.....	106,469 82
				33,111 13

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.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....	2,800 00	28,557 98	106,469 82	33,111 13
Toronto "Mail"		91 22		
Hamilton "Spectator"		43 08		
"Northern Advance"		3 70		
Ganoque "Reporter"		8 86		
Owen Sound "Times"		7 82		
Collingwood "Enterprise"		4 44		
Kincardine "Standard"		3 70		
"Die Glocke"		3 70		
Durham "Chronicle"		3 70		
"Dominion Annual Register"		80 00		
"National"		5 80		
Chatham "Planet"		20 44		
Sarnia "Canadian"		8 80		
London "Herald"		28 50		
London "Catholic Record"		8 70		
Petrolia "Advertiser"		10 72		
Walkerton "Herald"		3 70		
Goderich "Star"		4 00		
St. Lawrence "Republican"		7 50		
Brookville "Monitor"		1 76		
Cobourg Printing Co.		4 75		
Port Perry "Standard"		2 72		
Algoma "Pioneer"		2 66		
<i>Law Costs, &c.</i>				
L. E. Otis, costs of removing trespassers from St. John Reserve		100 00		
Wm. Van Abbott, costs in Queen vs. Robertson		200 00		
T. G. Fife, costs of serving notices on parties in attendants		17 75		

<i>Miscellaneous Expenditure.</i>			
To Jos. Delisle, Extra Clerk salary.....		45 00	
D. C. Scott do.....		183 00	
J. O. Outhbert do.....		171 51	
Montreal Telegraph Co., messages.....		38 01	
Dominion do.....		10 41	
C. Olmstead, for tin box.....		3 00	
Cornwall Manufacturing Co., for blankets.....		1,383 35	
Newton & Sons, for blankets.....		236 00	
P. Hasty, for cartage on blankets to River Desert.....		5 00	
N. T. Gariand, for linen.....		2 70	
Auctioneers fees, re lease of Islands in St. Lawrence.....		10 00	
J. V. de Boucherville, expenses do.....		14 50	
Robt. Edgar, auctioneer services selling lands in township Adair.....		10 00	
Corporation of Town of Owen Sound for use of hall for auction sale.....		15 00	
E. P. Watson, services as auctioneer at sales at Sarua.....		30 00	
E. Watson, expenses do.....		2 40	
A. Dingman, services in Western Superintendentcy Burland Lithographic Co., printing.....		60 00	
H. J. Morgan, for copies of Dominion Annual Register.....		140 00	
S. & E. F. Stephenson, for Postal Guides.....		10 00	
Jas. Kiyoshik, taking census.....		4 00	
W. Wawanosh do.....		17 00	
G. W. Mack do.....		19 00	
L. E. Ouis do.....		15 00	
Relief to destitute Indians.....		10 25	
Grand Trunk Railway tickets for Indians.....		15 00	
Dr. Senseney & Co., for vaccine matter.....		174 60	
Lyman Bros. & Co., for medicines.....		178 94	
Codman & Shurtleff, for scarifying vaccinators.....		3 05	
John Roberts, for six lancets.....		3 00	
F. W. Smith, for extra work.....		70 00	
Governor General's prize plough for Six Nations John Fraser, grant towards building lock up at Restigouche.....		35 00	
C. S. Cherrier & N. A. Giasson, for measuring stone, Caughnawaga Reserve.....		30 00	
Canadian Express Co., express charges.....		91 36	
		40 84	
	2,800 00	32,883 17	
		106,469 82	33,111 13
			Carried forward.....

RETURN B—Continued.

DR. INDIAN LAND MANAGEMENT FUND in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs—Continued. CR.

	Capital.	Interest.	—	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	2,800 00	32,883 17		106,469 82	33,111 13
Stationery, outside service		185 91			
Printing do		42 05			
Balance, 30th June, 1881	103,669 82				
	106,469 82	33,111 13		106,469 82	33,111 13
Balance 30th June, 1881		16,465 18		103,669 82	
			By Balance 30th June, 1881		

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1881.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN B—Continued.

No 62.

CR.

SUSPENSE ACCOUNT in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

DR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	—	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments :—					
Chas. Skene, for relief and seed for Shawanaga and Henry's Inlet Indians		181 85		4,527 38	384 53
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	46 95				10 80
Balance, 30th June, 1881	4,480 43	486 87			27 79
	4,527 38	668 72		4,527 38	668 72
			By Balance, 30th June, 1880		
			Proceeds of sale of seeds not claimed		
			Amount of bank certificate No. 942		
			By interest on capital invested		
			Balance, 30th June, 1881	4,480 43	245 60

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1881.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

Sister Maria de St. Sauveur, Teacher.....	150 00		
Madam L. E. Otis do	150 00		
F. Gauthier do	150 00		
Theotiste Cyr do	37 50		
Odelie Pellison do	200 00		
Wm. Riley do	150 00		
C. Fritchard do	112 50		
D. Riordon do	100 00		
Miss Martin do	42 00		
Sister St. Thecla do	50 00		
David Hill do	50 00		
<i>Grants</i>			
Mount Elgin Industrial Institute.....	3,000 00		
Shungwan Home	1,350 00		
Wawanosh Home	600 00		
Wikwemikong Industrial School.....	1,200 00		
Schools on Six Nation Reserve.....	1,900 00		
Schools conducted by the Methodist Missionary Society.....	1,415 00		
Roman Catholic Missionaries of Betlamits and North Shore of St. Lawrence.....	500 00		
H. P. Chase for education of child	80 00		
<i>Books, Maps, &c., for use of Schools.</i>			
Caughnawaga Indian School.....	5 03		
St. Francis do	9 81		
Cornwall Island do	3 14		
Garden River do	2 00		
Mautoulin Island do	40 71		
Golden Lake do	4 00		
Lake St John do	3 80		
Schools in Skene's Agency.....	41 11		
Schools in Phipp's Agency.....	12 75		
do Watson's do	7 10		
St. Regis Indian School.....	3 25		
Maps for sundry schools	54 60		
<i>Sundry Payments.</i>			
Cost of outbuildings at Shawanaga.....	25 00		
Cost of repairs to sundry schools.....	112 00		
do do	290 00		
Cost of building sheds for Mount Elgin Industrial Buildings.....	1,000 00		
Carried forward.....		142,912 83	14,764 11

RETURN B—Continued.
 DR. INDIAN SCHOOL FUND in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.—Concluded. Cr.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward			Brought forward.....	142,912 83	14,764 11
Cost of school building on Walpole Island.....	200 00				
Wood for sundry schools.....		44 50			
Inspection of schools.....		59 00			
Balance, 30th June, 1881.....	141,422 83		By Balance, 30th June, 1881.....		3,155 30
	142,912 83	17,919 41	To Balance, 30th June, 1881.....	142,912 83	17,919 41
To Balance, 30th June, 1881.....		3,155 30		141,422 83	

L. VANKOUGHNET,
 Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
 OTTAWA, 30th June, 1881.
 ROBERT SINCLAIR,
 Accountant.

RETURN C. 1.—INDIANS OF NEW BRUNSWICK—Concluded.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Vote 164	Montreal Telegraph Co....	Sundry messages.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Brought forward			4,367 01		4,500 00	
		EXPENDITURE—Concluded, Miscellaneous Expenditure.						
		Education.						
	M. B. Dumeresq	School Teacher at Burnt Church—Salary from 4th Dec., 1880, to 4th March, 1881—3 months			60 00			
	Miss M. E. Hart	School Teacher at Tobique—Salary for March quarter, 1881.....			37 50			
		Total Expenditure				87 50		
		Balance unexpended					4,455 82	
							44 18	

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1881.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-General of Indian Affairs

RETURN C. 2 — INDIANS OF NOVA SCOTIA — Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Vote 163.....	Rev. Thos. Butler.....	Brought forward.....	287 64	230 00	874 98	4,681 71
	Rev. E. J. McCarthy.....	EXPENDITURE—Continued.				
	Rev. D. C. O'Connot.....	Supplies, Seed-Grain, &c.—Concluded.				
	J. Gass.....	In District No. 3.....	41 44	37 00		
	D. H. Muir, M.D.....	do 4.....	62 72	56 00		
	A. T. Clarke, M.D.....	do 5.....	72 80	65 00		
	Rev. R. McDonald.....	do 6a.....	68 54	60 00		
	Rev. Wm. Chisholm.....	do 6b.....	38 89	25 00		
	Rev. J. McDougall.....	do 7.....	47 04	42 00		
	Rev. D. Nelsaac.....	do 8.....	115 36	103 00		
	Rev. A. F. McGilhray.....	do 9.....	92 96	83 00		
	Rev. R. Grant.....	do 10.....	134 40	120 00		
	Rev. M. McKenzie.....	do 11.....	59 36	53 00		
		do 12.....	80 64	72 00		
		do 13.....	152 00	135 00		
		Less—Refunded by agent A. T. Clarke.....	1,230 79	1,081 00		
			1,230 79	1,040 00	2,270 79	
	A. Maxwell, M.D.....	Medical Attendance and Medicines.				
	R. J. Ellison, M.D.....	In District No. 1.....	35 00	60 05		
	H. Shaw, M.D.....	do 1.....	25 05			
	A. R. Anderson, M.D.....	do 2.....	4 50			
	J. N. Fitch, M.D.....	do 2.....	5 00			
			2 50			
						12 00

J. F. Forbes, M.D.	do	3	16 68				
C. T. Andrews, M.D.	do	3	5 40				
C. Grey, M.D.	do	4	43 12			22 05	
G. A. Pickles, M.D.	do	4	22 00				
G. Dewitt, M.D.	do	4	20 50				
A. J. Cowie, M.D.	do	5	5 50			85 62	
W. S. Muir, M.D.	do	6a	32 70			5 00	
A. W. Thompson, M.D.	do	6a					
A. E. Page, M.D.	do	6b				38 20	
J. A. Byers	do	7				25 20	
J. C. McKinnon, M.D.	do	9				17 43	
A. H. MacLean, M.D.	do	11				36 07	
M. A. McDonald, M.D.	do	13				23 50	
J. Bethune, M.D.	do	13	47 50				
J. McIntosh	do		5 00			52 50	
J. D. B. Fraser & Co.	do					33 52	
						7 65	
							417 79
<i>Education.</i>							
R. McMillan	School Teacher at Eskasonie, salary for 12 months to 31st March, 1881					200 00	
J. McEachen	School Teacher at Whyocomah, salary for 12 months, to 31st March, 1881					200 00	
T. C. Kerr	School Teacher at Bear River, salary for 12 months, to 31st March, 1881					264 00	
Miss H. Jollymore	School Teacher at Indian Cove, salary for 4 months, to 31st December, 1880					33 33	
W. D. McDougall	School material for District No. 11					1 40	
John Harlow	Firewood for school do 1					8 65	
Rev. K. McDonald	Building material for do do 8, school at Fisher's Grant					64 25	
							771 63
<i>Miscellaneous Expenditure.</i>							
Rev. W. Chisholm	Aid to enable certain Indians to build new houses in District No. 9					61 70	
E. Gorman & Co.	Aid to enable certain Indians to build new houses in District No. 5					27 39	
J. R. Wallace	Aid to enable certain Indians to build new houses in District No. 5					3 00	
						92 09	
							4,535 19
							4,581 71

* Carried forward.

RETURN C. 2—INDIANS OF NOVA SCOTIA—Concluded.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Vote 163.....	J. McNeil.....	Brought forward.....		12 09	4,335 19	4,681 71
		<i>EXPENDITURE—Concluded.</i>				
		<i>Miscellaneous Expenditure—Concluded.</i>				
	J. Gass.....	Repairing ploughs and making 48 hoes for Indians in District No. 13.....		32 00		
	Queen's Printer.....	Burial expenses of two Indians.....		5 08		
	Stationery Office.....	Printing.....		9 63		
		Stationery.....		9 34	148 14	
		Total Expenditure.....			4,483 33	
		Balance unexpended.....				98 24

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-General of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1881.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN C. 8.—INDIANS OF BRITIS I COLUMBIA.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Vote 166.....		Legislative Appropriation 1880-81..... Balance of Appropriation 1879-80, brought forward under Order in Council of 16th July, 1880.....			50,928 00 7,916 07	58,844 07
		EXPENDITURE. <i>Salaries and Wages.</i> Salary as Superintendent—Balance due for 1879-80..... 12 months' salary, to 30th June, 1881.....	523 93 3,000 00	3,522 99		
	J. W. Powell, Victoria..... do	Salary as Superintendent—Balance due for 1879-80..... 9 months' salary, to 31st March, 1881.....	392 00 1,800 00			
	Jas. Lenihan, New Westminster..... do	Salary as Superintendent—Balance due for 1879-80..... 9 months' salary, to 31st March, 1881.....	392 00 1,800 00			
	H. Blenkinsop.....	Salary as Agent Kwawkwalth, 5th April to 30th June, 1881, at \$1,200 a year.....		2,192 00		
	W. H. Lomas..... P. McTernan..... H. Cornwall..... A. E. Howse..... H. Moffat.....	do do do do do Covichan do at \$1,200 a year..... Fraser River do at \$1,000 a year..... Kamloops do at \$1,200 a year..... Okanagan do at \$1,200 a year..... Salary as Clerk in Victoria office, for 12 months, to 30th June, 1881.....		286 66 286 66 238 88 286 66 286 66		
	L. Good.....	Salary as Constable and Interpreter, from 1st July, 1880, to 28th February, 1881, 8 months, at \$40.....		320 00		
	W. Brice..... George.....	Salary as Messenger, from 1st March to 30th June, 1881, 4 months, at \$36..... For temporary service as Messenger during the absence of L. Good on duty.....		140 00 4 00		
	Tom..... J. McMurphy.....	Wages as Messenger in New Westminster office, 85 days, at \$1..... do		85 00 49 25		
		Carried forward.....		9,199 76		58,844 07

RETURN C. 3.—INDIANS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Vote 166.....		Brought forward.....	9,199 76		59,844 07
		<i>EXPENDITURE—Continued.</i>			
		<i>Salaries and Wages—Concluded.</i>			
	J. Brew.....	For Wages as Night Watchman, New Westminster office, 27 days, to 30th June, 1881.....	5 00		
	W. McKay.....	Wages as Caretaker, Songhees Reserve, from 12th September, 1880, to 28th February, 1881, 5 months and 18 days, at \$60 per month.....	336 00		
	Harry.....	Services as Constable while prosecuting liquor sellers at Saanich.....	4 50	9,545 26	
	W. Jackson, M.D., Victoria.....	<i>Medical Attendance and Medicines.</i>			
	C. N. True, M.D., New Westminster.....	For Professional services, for 12 months, to 30th June, 1881.....	937 00		
	A. Masters, M.D., New Westminster.....	do do as required.....	135 00		
	J. Chip, New Westminster.....	do do do.....	38 50		
	E. Hannington.....	do do do.....	00 00		
	Moore & Camp.....	do do do.....	20 00		
	Langley & Co.....	Medicines.....	336 45		
	T. Shotbolt.....	do.....	522 13		
	J. Cunningham.....	do.....	38 88		
	A. Peele.....	do.....	10 00		
	A. M. Herring.....	do.....	73 77		
	J. A. Stevright.....	do.....	156 00		
	G. Morrison.....	do.....	45 37	2,488 26	
	Hudson Bay Co.....	<i>Traveling Expenses.</i>			
		For Conveyance of Indians to Fort Simpson and New Westminster.....	45 00		

Str. "Princess Louise".....	Passage of Superintendent Powell to and from New West-			
Str. "Maude".....	minister.....		7 00	
Str. "Enterprise".....	do Mr. Moffatt to Nanaimo.....		15 50	
J. Irving.....	do Mr. Blekensop to New Westminster.....		29 25	
W. Seavage.....	do Mr. Lenihan to Cowichan.....		11 75	
J. W. Powell.....	Conveyance of Indians to inspect land at Caabow Bay.....		2 50	
	Expenses in connection with four of inspection to tribes on			
	the West Coast.....		1,138 39	
				1,349 39
	<i>Office Expenses.</i>			
Victoria Post Office.....	For Box rent to 30th June, 1881.....		1 50	
T. N. Hibbin & Co.....	Postage stamps.....		52 00	
New Westminster Post	Box rent.....		1 25	
Office.....	Postage, New Westminster.....		2 52	
J. Lenihan.....	Messages.....		58 06	
Dominion Telegraph Co....	do.....		176 57	
Montreal Telegraph Co....	do.....			
Dominion Government	do.....		22 95	
Telegraph Lines.....	do.....		13 50	
Western Union do.....	do.....		13 00	
<i>Daily Colonist</i>	Subscription to 30th June, 1881.....		12 25	
<i>Daily Standard</i>	do.....		50 11	
T. N. Hibbin & Co.....	Stationery.....		43 25	
<i>Victoria Standard</i>	Printing and advertising.....		19 50	
T. N. Hibbin & Co.....	Printing vouchers for Agencies.....		169 57	
R. S. Williams.....	Stationery do.....		17 85	
W. T. Drake.....	Making census books.....		270 00	
	Rent of Victoria office, 9 months to 30th June, 1881.....		18 00	
	Coal for do.....		8 00	
Englehardt & Co.....	do do New Westminster office.....		36 00	
H. Elliott.....	do do.....		2 75	
DeWiederholdt & Co....	Sundry small articles of hardware.....		10 25	
E. Marvin.....	Washing towels for Victoria office.....		2 00	
T. Smith.....	Enlarging map of British Columbia.....		75 00	
A. S. Farwell.....	Tracing map of Alaska.....		10 00	
	Altering map case.....		9 25	
T. Storey.....	Cartage of office furniture.....		5 00	
R. Newell.....	do do.....		16 00	
H. Franklin.....	Repairs to do.....		19 75	
J. P. Burgess.....	do do.....		3 70	
Smith & Clarke.....	Laying office carpet.....		6 25	
J. Weiler.....	Sundries for New Westminster office.....		3 62	
J. Cunningham.....	do do.....		2 12	
W. H. Keary.....	Setting glass do.....		5 00	
E. Harrison.....	Cleaning office, New Westminster.....		32 00	
J. McMurphy.....	Repairs to sidewalks do.....		1 31	
J. Armstrong.....				
	Carried forward.....		1,189 88	
				13,282 90
				58,644 07

RETURN C. 3.—INDIANS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Vote 166.....		Brought forward.....	.....	1,189 88	13,282 90	58,844 07
		<i>EXPENDITURE—Continued.</i>				
		<i>Office Expenses—Concluded.</i>				
	H. Moffat.....	For Sundry disbursements at Nanaimo.....	.....	4 00		
	H. C. Wilson.....	Tinware for office.....	.....	10 75		
	Felix.....	Interpreting for office.....	.....	2 50		
	Short & Simpson.....	Waterproof sheet and apron for Superintendent Powell.....	.....	15 00		
	R. T. Williams.....	Binding, &c.....	.....	7 25		
					1,229 38	
		<i>Expenses in connection with the Songhees Reserve.</i>				
	D. W. Higgins.....	For Advertising for tenders for erection of houses on Reserve..	.....	4 00		
	H. O. Tideman.....	Plans and specifications for two do	.....	40 00		
	Smith & Clark.....	Building Keeper's house.....	.....	787 00		
	Harry.....	Removing fences from grounds to be used as building sites for Indian houses.....	.....	30 00		
	M. Jamieson.....	Fencing round Keeper's house.....	.....	82 50		
	J. Burgwama.....	Sinking well on Reserve.....	.....	36 25		
	H. C. Wilson.....	Well pump do	.....	35 00		
	E. Marvin.....	Tools for Songhees Indians.....	.....	13 25		
	H. Ferries.....	Interpreting during negotiations with Indians.....	.....	10 00		
					1,048 00	
		<i>Aid to Sick and Needy Indians.</i>				
	H. Saunders.....	For Groceries.....	.....	276 67		
	Rev. J. McGucken.....	Sundry supplies for Indians of Williams Lake.....	.....	300 00		
	James Cunningham.....	Provisions and clothing.....	.....	596 46		
	M. Manson.....	do	.....	5 75		
	L. Manson.....	do	.....	4 25		
	Hudson's Bay Co.....	Supplies furnished at Fort Simpson and Bellacoola.....	.....	156 61		

Belmont & Co.....	Shoes for a sick Indian.....	2 50		
W. D. McKay.....	Sundry supplies.....	3 75		
Goodacre & Doolley.....	567 lbs. meat, at 10c.....	56 70		
Mason & Daly.....	Sundry supplies.....	24 00		
C. McDonough.....	do.....	12 50		
R. Johnston.....	Milk for a sick child.....	2 00		
J. W. Powell.....	Sundry petty disbursements for relief of distressed Indians applying at the Superintendent's office.....	72 00		
John Gerritson.....	Rent of cabin for use of sick Indians, 11½ months at \$2.50 per month.....	28 75		
G. Blackall.....	Rent of room for sick Indian, for three months at \$2.00 per month.....	6 00		
Steamer "Otter".....	Freight of flour to Bellaçoola.....	7 50		
Steamer "Grappler".....	Conveyance of sick Indians to Fort Simpson.....	14 00		
J. Irving.....	do do Cowichan.....	15 50		
	<i>Aid towards the improvement of the Indians.</i>		1,584 94	
W. Duncan.....	To assist in rebuilding houses at Metlakathla.....	1,000 00		
E. Marvin.....	For implements, &c., for Bellaçoola and Skeena Indians.....	99 27		
British Columbia Express Company.....	Freight of seeds.....	21 05		
Jay & Co.....	Seeds purchased for distribution.....	445 40		
A. McKinley.....	do do.....	350 83		
A. Clapperton.....	Storage of implements.....	10 00		
O'Keefe & Greenhow.....	do do.....	35 00		
Steamer "Cariboo Fly".....	Freight of carts to Nanaimo.....	19 00		
	<i>Schools.</i>		1,980 55	
Metlakathla.....	Grant for 12 months, to 31st March, 1881.....	500 00		
Nass River.....	do do do.....	300 00		
Fort Simpson.....	do do do.....	288 00		
Kincolith.....	do do do 31st December, 1880.....	169 50		
Fort Rupert.....	do do do do.....	130 50		
St. Mary's.....	do do do 31st March, 1881.....	262 50		
Masset.....	do do do do.....	1 7 00		
Hazelton.....	do do do do.....	138 00		
Fort Simpson.....	Grant, to aid in enlargement of school-house.....	600 00		
	<i>Miscellaneous Expenditure.</i>		2,405 50	
H. Fry.....	For Services as Magistrate settling disputes at Cowichan.....	10 00		
D. Powers.....	Interment of three bodies and removal of pest-houses.....	15 00		
	Carried forward.....	25 00	21,531 27	58,844 07

T. N. Hibbin.....	Stationery.....	11 12		
Victoria Standard.....	Printing-vouchers.....	7 50		
J. Smith.....	Cleaning office.....	10 00		
Wm. Franklin.....	Cartage, &c.....	6 00		
Canadian Rubber Co.....	4 blankets for Commissioner.....	19 10		
Short & Simpson.....	Repairing and cleaning firearms.....	5 00		
C. Pennie.....	Stabling Commissioner Sprout's horses.....	88 00		
C. Poooley.....	Conveyance to Dominion Government for Indian reserves, of Sugar Cane Ranch, and other lands.....	5,000 00		
	Total expenditure on account of the Reserve Commission.....		10,631 33	
<i>Surveys under W. S. Jemmett.</i>				
W. S. Jemmett.....	For Advances to be accounted for.....	550 00		
	Less—Unexpended portion refunded.....	241 98		
do	Salary as Surveyor, 12 months, to 30th June, 1881.....	308 02		
D. Malngy.....	do Head Chainman, 1st June to 27th Nov., 5 months and 27 days, at \$50.00.....	1,800 00		
W. D. McKay.....	do Chainman, in May and June, 1 month and 19 days, at \$50.....	295 00		
John Hume.....	do Axeman, 1st June to 27th Nov., 5 months and 27 days, at \$49.....	82 25		
Joe.....	do Axeman, sundry broken periods, ending 25th November, 1880.....	236 00		
Chanley.....	do Axeman, 7 days, at \$1.....	203 00		
George.....	do do broken periods, ending 31st July, 1880.....	7 00		
C. Richards.....	do do do in May and June, 1880.....	42 00		
George Hume.....	do do sundry broken periods, ending 27th Nov- ember, 1880.....	43 22		
Issac.....	do do do sundry broken periods, ending 25th Nov- ember, 1880.....	301 80		
H. Gaydon.....	do Cook, 1st July to 27th Nov., 1880, 4 months and 27 days, at \$40.....	118 50		
Ah Lee.....	do Cook, in May and June, 1880.....	196 00		
	Total advances, salaries and wages paid Jem- mett's party.....	55 48		
H. Webb.....	For Services moving camp.....	3,688 27		
Str. "Western Slope".....	do do do.....	23 85		
Wm. Irvine.....	do do do.....	17 00		
W. Rogers.....	Passages and freight of party.....	48 75		
J. Van Bramer.....	Moving party to Burrard Inlet.....	15 00		
Str. "Reliance".....	do do do.....	10 00		
	do do do.....	16 00		
	Carried forward.....		129 60	
		3,688 27	32,659 53	58,841 07

RETURN C. 3—INDIANS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.		
Vote 166.....		Brought forward.....	129	60	3,688	27	32,659	59	58,814	07
		<i>EXPENDITURE—Continued.</i>								
		<i>Surveys under W. S. Jemmett—Concluded.</i>								
	Str. "Cassiar"	For Passages to New Westminster.....	10	00						
	W. Chadsay.....	Hire of wagon to Chilliwack.....	4	00						
	Str. "Enterprise"	Conveyance.....	5	50						
	H. Webb.....	Provisions for party.....	21	02						
	R. Howell.....	do.....	19	20						
	R. Dickinson.....	do.....	51	85						
	A. Piers.....	do.....	34	62						
	D. Wells.....	do.....	32	44						
	Mrs. McDonald.....	do.....	11	00						
	C. G. Major.....	do.....	229	49						
	John Shelford.....	do.....	15	10						
	G. R. Ashwell.....	do.....	20	75						
	Geo. Black.....	do.....	11	25						
	H. Burr.....	do.....	35	99						
	Moodeyville Saw-Mill Co.	do.....	10	81						
	J. McCutcheon.....	do.....	4	60						
	W. L. Gillanders.....	do.....	41	61						
	W. L. Agassiz.....	do.....	5	89						
	E. Cannell & Co.	do.....	551	62						
	W. S. Jemmett.....	Rations for party.....	211	75						
	Insley & Shields.....	Board and lodging of men.....	24	25						
	Mrs. McKeever.....	do.....	4	50						
	Morvin & Savou.....	do.....	3	75						
	A. M. Herring.....	Drugs.....	38	33						
	M. W. Watt.....	Stationery.....	24	50						
	T. R. Hibbin & Co.....	do.....	7	50						
	Victoria Standard.....	Printing vouchers.....	4	00						
	E. Hayward.....	A drawing board.....	74	33						

E. Marvin.....		18 25		
Mathews, Richards & Tye.....		4 40		
L. H. Wilton.....		8 00	22 75	
Joe.....		2 00		
J. Cunningham.....		4 50	14 50	
				4,748 32
Total cost of Mr. Jemmett's party.....				
<i>Surveys under E. Mohun.</i>				
For Advances to be accounted for.....				
	Less—Unexpended portion refunded.....	750 00		
E. Mohun.....		287 13		
Salary as Surveyor, 12 months, to 30th June, 1880.....				
E. Mohun.....	do		462 87	
E. M. Skinner.....	Head Chainman, sundry broken periods, to 20th Nov., 1880.....		1,800 00	
H. Marriber.....	do		318 81	
	do		285 05	
Geo. Kier.....	do		226 66	
T. Davis.....	do		5 00	
Paul.....	do		35 00	
J. Alexander.....	do		68 39	
Ignace.....	do		68 39	
G. Douglas.....	do		68 39	
George.....	do		255 05	
Paul.....	do		17 50	
	Sundry services in camp.....			
Total advances, salaries and wages paid				
F. Young.....	Mobun's party.....	19 00	3,621 11	
Alexander.....	Wagon hire.....	10 00		
Pizaro.....	Moving camp.....	32 50		
Captain.....	do.....	30 00		
Str. "Princess Louise".....	Horse hire.....	15 50		
Str. "Enterprise".....	Passage of E. Skinner and men.....	39 75		
Str. "Reliance".....	Passages of party.....	14 50		
A. Postill.....	do.....	25 00		
	Moving camp.....		186 25	
Provisions for party.....				
J. M. Lambly.....	do.....	12 80		
H. B. Steele.....	do.....	39 75		
A. Wallace.....	do.....	10 75		
C. O'Keefe.....	do.....	83 25		
T. Greenhow.....	do.....	18 50		
H. Ehmke.....	do.....	6 00		
Carried forward.....				
		171 05	3,807 36	58,844 07
			37,407 91	

RETURN C. 3.—INDIANS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA—Concluded.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	\$	\$	\$
			cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
Vote 166.....		Brought forward.....	171 05	3,807 36	37,407 91	58,844 07
		<i>EXPENDITURE—Concluded.</i>				
		<i>Surveys under E. Mohan—Concluded.</i>				
		For Provisions for party.....	5 70			
	A. S. Fortune.....	do	107 20			
	Mara & Wilson.....	do	12 00			
	A. Postill.....	do	17 83			
	E. Bronson.....	do	12 00			
	F. Vernon.....	do		325 78		
	J. Howison.....	Board and lodging of men.....	11 00			
	H. B. Dart.....	do	8 00			
	Geo. Besillie.....	do	8 00			
	J. Newland.....	do	6 50			
	T. Bedard.....	do	15 75			
	J. Uren.....	do	29 00			
	G. Tuttle.....	do	15 00			
	E. Mohun.....	Rations for men.....	198 52			
	J. M. Nelson.....	Board and lodging of men.....	9 75			
	Peterson & Spellman.....	do	14 50			
	E. Legume.....	do	17 00			
	T. Shotholt.....	Drugs.....	338 02			
	T. R. Hibbin & Co.....	Stationery.....	8 00			
	O. Hayward.....	Drawing board.....	39 49			
	D. P. Leonard.....	Ranging rods.....	11 00			
	J. P. Burgess.....	Fitting map case.....	10 75			
	A. McKinnon.....	Horse shoeing.....	7 50			
	E. Marvin.....	Hardware.....	35 15			
	H. C. Wilson.....	do and utensils.....	45 00			
	Burns & Co.....	Crockery.....	17 70			
	E. B. Marvin.....	Tents and ropes.....	82 55			
	L. H. Wilton.....	Repairs to tents.....	21 50			
	A. McLean.....	One canoe.....	25 00			
	J. Campbell.....	Sundries.....	7 50			

B. C. Express Co.....	Freight of baggage, etc.....	100 50		
E. Mohun.....	Sundry petty disbursements.....	26 50	390 65	
	Total cost of Mr. Mohun's party.....			4,910 05
	Total Expenditure.....			42,317 96
	Balance unexpended.....			16,528 11

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1881.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-General of Indian Affairs.

M. A. Brennan.....	Printing notices prohibiting sale of liquor to Indians.....	1 75	
Queen's Printer.....	Printing.....	8 17	
	Total Expenditure		2,052 36
	Balance unexpended.....		2 64

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-General of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1881.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant,

GENERAL ACCOUNT—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.
WITH 10 SUBSIDIARY STATEMENTS, "A to "J" FOLLOWING.

APPROPRIATIONS.	Amount.	Total.	EXPENDITURE.	State-ment.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.			\$ cts.
For Annuities.....	67,460 00	216,191 00	Payment of annuities.....	A.	167,241 00
Implements and cattle.....			Purchase of implements, cattle, ammunition, twine, seed, grain, &c.....	B.	76,390 46
Balance from 1879-80, brought forward under authority of Order-in-Council of 16th July, 1880	7,192 36	74,652 36	Erection and maintenance of grist mill.....	C.	6,961 55
Grist mill.....	3,000 00		Provisions purchased for annuity payments and for distribution to destitute Indians.....	D.	284,482 50
Supplementary estimate.....	4,186 00	7,186 00	Clothing.....	E.	2,804 07
Provisions.....	130,686 00		Schools.....	F.	4,261 65
Supplementary estimate.....	125,991 00		Surveys.....	G.	16,664 21
Further grant, under authority of His Excellency the Governor-General's Warrant, and Order- in Council of 22nd June, 1881.....	27,805 50	284,482 50	Farm wages.....	H.	36,273 11
Clothing.....	11,000 00	2,806 00	Sioux.....	I.	3,080 48
Schools—Supply Act, 1880-81.....	1,184 05		General expenses, covering salaries, rents, fuel, postage and telegrams, printing and stationery, medicine and medical attendance, &c.....	J.	126,575 77
Portion of balance of 1879-80 carried forward, expended to 30th Sept., 1880.....		12,184 05			
Surveys.....	36,430 00	15,000 00			
Farm wages—Supply Act, 1880-81.....	1,383 14	37,813 14			
Balance, 1879-80, carried forward.....	7,000 00				
Sioux—Supply Act, 1880-81.....	497 98	7,497 98			
Portion of balance of 1879-80 carried forward, ex- pended to 30th Sept., 1880.....		12,000 00			
Buildings for Commissioner.....	61,430 00				
General expenses.....	37,902 00				
Supplementary estimate.....					
Further expenditure, under authority of His Excellency the Governor-General and Orders-in-Council of 30th April, 1881, and 22nd June, 1881.....	26,194 50	125,526 50	Total expenditure.....		726,737 70
		795,339 53	Balance unexpended.....		68,601 83
					795,339 53

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1881.
ROBERT SINCLAIR, Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-General of Indian Affairs.

A.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Vote 187	ANNUITIES UNDER TREATIES. Legislative Appropriation, 1880-81.....	.....	.....	216,191 00
		EXPENDITURE.			
		<i>Treaty No. 1.</i>			
		9 Chiefs, each \$25 00	225 00		
		84 Headmen do 15 00	1,260 00		
		3,693 Indians do 5 00	18,465 00		
		Arrears to absentees from former payments	895 00		
		<i>Treaty No. 2.</i>			20,095 00
		7 Chiefs, each \$25 00	175 00		
		29 Headmen do 15 00	435 00		
		1,001 Indians do 5 00	5,005 00		
		Arrears to absentees from former payments	194 00		
		<i>Treaty No. 3.</i>			5,809 00
		30 Chiefs, each \$25 00	750 00		
		84 Headmen do 15 00	1,260 00		
		2,589 Indians do 5 00	12,945 00		
		<i>Treaty No. 4.</i>			14,955 00
		33 Chiefs, each \$25 00	825 00		
		117 Headmen do 15 00	1,755 00		
		8,765 Indians do 5 00	43,775 00		
		Over payment to one Chief to be deducted next year	5 00		
		Arrears to absentees from former payments	17,416 00		
		Carried forward.....	.....	63,776 00	.....
				104,035 00	216,191 00

A.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
		Brought forward.....	.....	.....	104,635 00	216,101 00
		<i>EXPENDITURE—Concluded.</i>				
		<i>Treaty No. 5.</i>				
		9 Chiefs, each \$25 00 .....	.....	225 00		
		25 Headmen do 15 00 .....	.....	375 00		
		3,190 Indians do 5 00 .....	.....	15,950 00		
		Arrears to absentees from former payments.....	.....	115 00		
		<i>Treaty No. 6.</i>			16,665 00	
		30 Chiefs, each \$25 00 .....	.....	750 00		
		105 Headmen do 15 00 .....	.....	1,575 00		
		5,121 Indians do 5 00 .....	.....	25,605 00		
		Arrears to absentees from former payments.....	.....	2,560 00		
		Arrears to one Headman short paid in 1879 .....	.....	5 00		
		<i>Less—Refunds.....</i>	.....	30,495 00		
			183 00	80,312 00	
		<i>Treaty No. 7.</i>				
		6 Chiefs, each \$25 00 .....	.....	150 00		
		23 Headmen do 15 00 .....	.....	345 00		
		2,960 Indians do 5 00 .....	.....	14,800 00		
		Arrears to absentees.....	.....	65 00		
		Cheques issued by Commissioner Dewdney in 1879, and not presented for payment in time to be incorporated with the accounts of 1879-80.....	.....		15,360 00	
				19 00	

Vote 167.....

<i>Commutation of Annuities.</i>			
Isabella McAuley	50 00		
Margaret Monkman.....	50 00		
Susanne Sinclair.....	50 00		
Margaret Moar	50 00		
Mary J. Garioch	50 00		250 00
Total Expenditure.....			167,241 00
Balance unexpended.....			48,950 00

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1881.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-General of Indian Affairs

B.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Vote 168.....		<p style="text-align: center;">SERVICE.</p> <p>AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, CATTLE, SEED-GRAIN, TOOLS, AMMUNITION AND TWINE, FURNISHED UNDER TREATIES.</p>				
		Legislative Appropriation, 1880-81.....			67,460 00	
		Balance brought forward from 1879-80, under authority of Order in Council of 16th June, 1880.....			7,192 36	74,652 36
		EXPENDITURE.				
		<i>For Treaty No. 1.—Agricultural Implements.</i>				
	H. L. Reynolds	For St. Peter's Band—				
		2 fanning mills, each \$35 00	70 00			
	J. H. Ashdown	Delivered under contract at Winnipeg—				
		10 sets harrows, per sett \$13 30	133 00			
		4 breaking ploughs, each 23 75	95 00			
		14 sets trace chains, per sett 1 23	17 50			
		14 do whiffletrees do 3 25	45 50			
	do	For St. Peter's Reserve—				
		10 scythes.....	8 70			
		10 scythe snaths.....	6 80			
		1 doz. axes	8 50			
		2 do per doz. \$7 90	15 80			
		2 doz. hoes do 6 36	12 72			
		3 harrows, each 14 35	43 05			
	do	For Brokenhead Island Reserve—				
		1 doz. scythes, per doz. \$10 80	3 60			
		1 do snaths do 8 72	2 91			
		3 breaking ploughs, each 25 00	75 00			
		6 sets trace chains, per sett 1 50	9 00			
		6 do whiffletrees do 3 40	20 40			

B.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Vete 168.....	Hudson's Bay Co.....	Brought forward	340 84	1,441 21		74,652 36
		EXPENDITURE—Continued.				
		Ammunition and Twine.				
		For St. Peter's Band.....	95 25			
		Brokenhead Is and Band.....	15 12			
		do Cape do	91 23			
		Fort Alexander do	118 25			
		Rosseau River do	33 13			
		Long Plain do	42 45			
		Swan Lake do	46 59			
		Sandy Bay.....	785 86			
		Total expenditure, Treaty No. 1.....			2,327 07	
		<i>For Treaty No. 2—Agricultural Implements.</i>				
	J. H. Ashdown.....	For 2 sets harness, per sett, \$16.90.....	33 80			
		1 doz. scythes.....	10 79			
		1 do snaiths.....	9 28			
		1 breaking plough.....	28 75			
		1 cross do	18 75			
		4 sets trace chains, per sett, \$1 75.....	7 00			
		4 sett whiffletrees, do 3 60.....	14 40			
		1 doz. scythes, per doz. 15 00.....	7 50			
	R. C. Vidal.....	2 do snaiths, do 15 00.....	7 50			
		2 do scythes, per doz. 2 40.....	1 20			
		1 grind stone.....	3 00			
				141 97		

		153 87	214 10	509 94	2,737 01	74,652 96
Seed-Grain.						
Mrs. Campbell.....	For 20 bushels potatoes, per bush, \$0 62½	12 50				
F. Stort.....	do do 0 75	7 50				
W. Sabistone.....	do do 0 75	15 00				
Kah-kee-waysh.....	do do 0 75	7 50				
Tah tah-seo Kay.....	do do 0 75	7 50				
W. An-lerson, sen.....	do do 0 75	7 50				
do	do do 0 75	7 50				
Kee-noo moo-tay.....	3 bushels barley do 1 00	15 00				
Al-yah pec-tah.....	24 do potatoes do 0 75	3 00				
Hudson Bay Co.....	18½ do do do 0 75	18 00				
	6 do wheat do 1 50	13 87				
	10 do barley do 1 25	9 00				
	20 do potatoes do 1 25	12 50				
		25 00				
			153 87			
Ammunition and Twine.						
Hudson Bay Co.....	For Crane River Band.....	12 00				
	Lake Manitoba Band.....	34 07				
	Ebb and Flow Lake Band.....	31 79				
	Riding Mountain Band.....	32 50				
	Water Hen River Band.....	25 73				
	Fairford River Band.....	41 88				
	Lake St. Martin Band.....	14 29				
	Little Saskatchewan Band.....	18 84				
			214 10			
				509 94		
Total Expenditure, Treaty No. 3.....						
J. Ashdown.....	For Treaty No. 3.—Agricultural Implements.					
	For Assbasking—					
	3 coulters and claps for ploughs, each \$5 00	15 00				
	4 harrows, each \$16 90	67 60				
	1½ doz. scythes, per doz. 10 97	16 46				
	1½ do snaths do 9 29	13 93				
	1 cross-cut saw.....	3 50				
	4 sets trace chains, per sett \$1 75	7 00				
	4 do whiffletrees do 3 60	14 40				
	For Lac Seul—					
	12½ doz. axes, per doz. \$14 68	179 83				
	12½ do do 9 87	120 91				
		438 63				
	Carried forward.....				2,737 01	74,652 96

B.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Vote 188.....	J. Ashdown..... A. Church..... Purcell & Co..... E. Lecourt.....	Brought forward..... <i>EXPENDITURE—Continued.</i> <i>For Treaty No. 3.—Agricultural Implements.—Concluded.</i> For Mattawan— 1½ doz. hoes, per doz. \$9 03..... 1 ox yoke and whiffletrees..... Freighting implements, &c..... Sundries.....	438 63 15 08 10 00 29 40 30 00	.....	2,737 01	74,652 36
	R. Matland.....	<i>See?—Grain.</i> For Eastern Bands of Treaty No. 3— 60 bush. potatoes, per bush. \$0 75..... 4 do timothy do 5 00..... 1 do clover..... 1 do peas..... 24 bags for above, each \$0 25..... Cartage of above..... 60 bush. potatoes, per bush. \$1 50..... 30 bags for above..... 11,950 lbs. hay, per ton \$15 00..... Freighting above..... Balance of account due them for purchases by late Agent Mathers in 1878-80..... 70 bush. potatoes..... Freighting 2,520 lbs. potatoes to Fort Frances.....	45 00 20 00 9 00 1 00 6 00 0 75 90 00 4 50 89 63 37 50 220 00 90 00 25 20	.....	.....	.....
	Johnson, Penrose & Co., N. K. Street & Co. McKay Estate	<i>Ammunition and Tools.</i> For Eastern Bands of Treaty No. 3— 114 lbs. gilling twine, per lb. \$0 80..... 74 do sturgeon do 0 45..... 7 kegs powder, per keg 6 50..... 12,000 gun caps, per M. 1 00..... 20 bags shot, per bag 2 50.....	91 20 33 30 45 50 12 00 50 00	.....	638 58	.....

Hudson's Bay Co.....	For ammunition and twice at Assiniboiasing.....	423 75		
do	do	269 26		
do	Lac Seul	179 15		
do	Mattawan	512 85		
do	Coutchiching	100 90		
do	Rat Portage.....	104 15		
do	Islington.....	580 60		
do	Winnipeg.....			
		2,402 66		
	Total Expenditure, Treaty No. 3.....		3,564 32	
	<i>For Treaty No. 4.—Agricultural Implements.</i>			
H. L. Reynolds	For 5 fanning mills, each \$35 00	175 00		
Hudson's Bay Co.....	3 hoes, do 1 50	4 50		
do	1 cart for Chief "Ocean Man"	18 00		
do	1 cart and harness for "White Bear"	23 00		
do	Freight of harrows	1 50		
N.W. Mounted Police.....	1 waggon.....	65 00		
T. A. Brown.....	2 double waggons for File Hills and Crooked Lake Reserves	204 00		
J. H. Ashdown.....	12 breaking ploughs, each \$26 85	322 20		
do	36 plough points, do 4 00	144 00		
do	12 sets trace chains, per set 1 85	22 20		
do	12 do whittletrees, do 3 60	43 20		
Geo. Fisher & Co.....	Freight of ploughs	13 25		
L. G. Baker & Co.....	Implements, farming mills, &c., delivered at Fort Ellice.....	1,026 86		
E. Kraft	Double trees and plough points.....	57 50		
N.W. Trading Co.....	Ploughs, harness, &c., delivered at Fort Ellice.....	464 77		
	1 doz. snaths	18 00		
		2,602 98		
	<i>Cattle.</i>			
Hudson's Bay Co.....	For 2 oxen, with collars	153 00		
T. A. Brown.....	5 yoke oxen for File Hills Reserve, per yoke, \$125 00	625 00		
do	109 cows, each, 58 00	6,322 00		
do	13 bulls, do 53 00	689 00		
W. Peden.....	Freight of 1,500 lbs. hay	10 00		
E. Brisbois.....	Hending and branding cattle.....	10 00		
M. Chartain.....	1 cow and calf.....	55 00		
W. Cameron.....	1 cow.....	50 00		
M. Valsee.....	4 cows and calves for Chief, "Way-way-see-Cappo"	220 00		
do	Driving 13 head of cattle, Qu'Appelle to Ellice.....	10 00		
Smart & Wray.....	Paid Indians for driving 20 cows	11 50		
J. Orr.....	Driving 20 cows.....	24 00		
W. Grant	1 yoke oxen for Chief, "Gambler"	160 00		
	Carried forward.....	8,339 50	6,301 33	74,652 36

do	21½ do barley, at \$1.50	3 43
do	61 do potatoes, at \$1.50	91 50
C. Ross	Freight on 2,400 lbs. wheat, at 2cts	48 00
C. Dezulais	4 bushels potatoes, at \$1.50	6 00
Chief "Clear Sky"	Freight on 2,000 lbs. oats, at ¾c	10 00
J. Tanner	do 116 do seed, at 5cts	5 80
J. Mekis	do 500 do barley, at ¾c	2 50
A. Klyne	do 2,040 do seed, at 1c	20 40
H. S. Moore	440 lbs. wheat, at 1c	42 00
do	120 do bran, at ¾c	4 40
do	Freight on 1,512 lbs. to Touchwood Hills, at 2½cts	0 60
S. C. Ashley	60 lbs turnip seed, at 50cts	37 80
T. C. Power & Brother	Express charges on 35½ lbs. seed, at 10cts	30 00
A. Le Rocque	34½ bushels potatoes, at \$1.50	3 55
do	2½ do corn, at \$4	51 75
Tay-pay-sa	Services as Messenger respecting seed	9 00
H. Bear	Ploughing six days	8 00
		30 00
		3,613 44
Hudson Bay Co.	For ¾ doz. pit saw files	2 40
I. G. Baker & Co	Tools under contract	1,391 38
do	Nails, scales, &c.	84 40
		1,478 18
Howard & Crawford	For 1,200 gun caps	2 00
do	37 lbs. twine	23 80
do	50 do shot	10 00
Hudson Bay Co.	Powder, shot and twine, at Touchwood Hills	317 26
I. G. Baker & Co.	1,725 lbs. powder, at 29cts	500 25
do	2,200 do shot, at 12½cts	400 00
do	1,332 do ball, at 14½cts	183 14
do	5,000 cartridges	94 50
do	20,000 gun caps	25 00
do	10 double guns, at \$15	150 00
do	10 single guns, at \$7.75	77 50
do	Ammunition for Treaty payments at Fort Walsh	79 05
do	Freight on 1,200 lbs. shot, Ellice to Qu'Appelle	18 00
do	do ammunition to various points	722 47
do	228 lbs. twine, at 50 cts	114 00
do	30 do 65 cts	19 50
do	8 doz. skeans twine, at \$7	56 00
do	7 do cod lines, at \$6	42 00
		2,844 47
	Carried forward	21,983 10
		6,301 33
		74,652 36

B.— INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	\$	\$	\$
			cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
Vote 168.....		Brought forward	2,844 47	21,988 10	6,301 33	74,652 36
		EXPENDITURE—Continued.				
		For Treaty No. 4—Ammunition and Twine—Concluded.				
	C. Boissonneault.....	For Ammunition to Indians at Fort Walsh	26 75			
	H. Bear	Gun-caps	2 50			
	Hudson Bay Co.	51 lbs. powder, at 62 cts.	31 62			
	do	35 do lead, at 25 cts.	8 75			
	do	Gun-caps	27 25			
	do	9½ lbs. shot, at 25 cts.	2 37			
	do	Sundries	95 09	3,038 80		
		Total Expenditure, Treaty No. 4.....			25,021 90	
		For Treaty No. 5.—Agricultural Implements and Tools.				
	J. H. Ashdown.....	For Black River Band—				
		3 sets harrows, at \$15.40	46 20			
		4 doz. scythes, at \$10.89	2 72			
		4 do snaths, at \$8.75	2 19			
		3 breaking ploughs, at \$26	78 00			
		6 sets trace chains, at \$1.65	9 90			
		6 do whiffletrees, at \$3.50	21 00			
	do	For the Island Band—				
		1½ doz. axes, at \$9.70	18 60			
		5½ do hoes, at \$7.06	36 48			
		2½ do spades, at \$12.60	36 75			
		1 pit-saw	4 67			
		1 cross-cut saw	3 32			
		1 hand-saw	1 65			
		1 auger	0 75			
	do	For Fisher River—				
		1½ doz. hoes, at \$7.22	9 02			

do	11 do spades, at \$13.62	12 40	74,652 36
	1 auger.....	0 80	
	For Beron's River—		
	2½ doz. axes, at \$9.80.....	24 50	
	11½ doz. hoes, at \$7.22.....	83 03	
	5½ doz. spades, at \$13.62.....	71 50	
	1 auger.....	0 80	
do	For Norway House—		
	5½ doz. axes, at \$9.80.....	51 45	
	14½ doz. hoes, at \$7.22.....	102 89	
	8½ doz. spades, at \$13.62.....	113 50	
	1 auger.....	0 80	
do	For Cross Lake—		
	2½ doz. axes, at \$9.....	21 00	
	5½ doz. hoes, at \$6.78.....	40 12	
	3½ doz. spades, at \$12.60.....	42 00	
	1 pit-saw.....	4 67	
	1 cross-cut saw.....	3 82	
	1 hand-saw.....	1 55	
	1 chest tools.....	27 25	
	1 auger.....	0 80	
do	For Grand Rapids—		
	2 scythes.....	1 88	
	2 snathis.....	1 62	
	1½ doz. hoes, at \$7.20.....	13 20	
	1½ doz. spades, at \$13.62.....	18 16	
do	For Cumberland—		
	3½ doz. axes, at \$13.59.....	44 16	
	8½ doz. hoes, at \$9.30.....	82 93	
	5½ doz. spades, at \$18.34.....	97 81	
	1 pit saw.....	5 35	
	1 cross-cut saw.....	3 94	
	1 hand saw.....	1 84	
	1 auger.....	0 90	
do	For The "Pas"—		
	7 scythes.....	7 91	
	7 snathis.....	8 17	
	5½ doz. axes, at \$13.50.....	80 41	
	17½ doz. hoes, at \$9.30.....	161 20	
	9 doz. spades, at \$18.34.....	165 06	
	1 auger.....	0 90	
	2 scythes.....	2 16	
do	2 snathis.....	2 14	
do	2½ doz. axes, at \$12.51.....	29 19	
do	7½ doz. hoes, at \$8.71.....	63 15	
do	4½ doz. spades, at \$17.00.....	69 40	
do	1 pit saw.....	5 25	
	Carried forward.....	1,740 85	31,323 23
			74,652 36

B.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Vote 188.....	J. H. Ashdown..... do do	Brought forward.....	1,740 85	.....	31,323 23	74,652 36
		<i>EXPENDITURE—Continued.</i>				
		<i>For Treaty No. 5—Agricultural Implements and Tools—Con.</i>				
	J. H. Ashdown.....	For 1 cross-cut saw.....	3 77			
	do	1 hand saw.....	1 72			
	do	1 auger.....	0 85			
		<i>Cattle.</i>		1,747 19		
	Hudson Bay Co.....	For 1 bull.....	75 00			
	do	2 oxen.....	200 00			
	do	4 cows, at \$75.00.....	300 00		575 00	
		<i>Seed-Grain.</i>				
	H. Cochran.....	For 25 kegs of potatoes for "Pas" Band, at \$1.50.....	37 50			
	do	do do Grand Rapids Band, at \$1.50.....	15 00			
	J. Clements.....	13 bush. potatoes for "Pas" Band.....	19 50			
	Hudson Bay Co.....	6.5 do do distribution.....	882 50			
	do	28 do wheat for distribution.....	65 00			
	do	36 do barley do.....	72 00		1,091 50	
		<i>Ammunition and Twine.</i>				
	Hudson Bay Co.....	For Powder, shot and twine for Black River Band.....	9 55			
	do	do do Island do.....	38 75			
	do	do do Fisher River do.....	29 60			
	do	do do Heren's River do.....	75 00			
	do	do do Norway House do.....	94 25			
	do	do do Cross Lake do.....	34 15			
	do	do do Grand Rapids do.....	20 40			

B.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Vote 168.....		Brought forward.....	8,963	44	36,911	93	74,852	36
		<i>EXPENDITURE—Continued.</i>						
		<i>For Treaty No. 6—Agricultural Implements—Concluded.</i>						
	James Wright & Co.....	For 5 hay knives, at \$3.00.....		15				00
	do	5 keg nails, at \$13.50.....		67				50
	do	50 garden rakes, at \$1.10.....		55				00
	P. Ballendine.....	Plough clevises and harrow couplings.....		178				25
	do	6 axes for Chief "Mosquito," at \$2.00.....		12				00
	do	2 ox collars for Chief "Pondmaker,".....		2				00
	A. McGillis.....	Repairs to ploughs.....		3				50
	L. Gerneau.....	Freight 1,650 lbs. implements.....		16				30
	do	do 8,580 do.....		203				62
	James McDonald.....	Ploughs and harness delivered at Prince Albert.....		2,209				20
	E. Kraft.....	2 sets ox harness, at \$8.00.....		16				00
	E. McGillivray.....	2 ox yokes.....		18				00
	A. J. Prongua.....	2 carts for Chief "Pass Pass Chase".....		64				00
	R. McKernan.....	15 axes, at \$2.25.....		33				75
	F. A. Stuart & Co.....	Mending fanning mills.....		8				25
	J. Walter.....	7 lbs. rope.....		2				45
	P. Ballendine.....	10 bushels lime.....		10				00
	Hudson Bay Co.....	Less—Deducted from invoice of James Wright & Co., for freight on 56 plough wheels mis-sent to Edmonton.....	11,878	26	11,853	06		
		<i>Cattle.</i>						
	Hudson Bay Co.....	For 2 oxen, at \$75.00.....	150	00				
	do	Hay for Chief "One Arrow".....	2	50				
	do	Driving cattle.....	10	62				
	G. Marchand.....	1 mule for Chief "Pondmaker".....	80	00				
	do	2 horses for Chiefs, at \$80.00.....	160	00				
	do	2 oxen for Chief "Alexis," at \$80.00.....	160	00				
	Norris & Logan.....							

do	1 horse do	60 00
do	3 oxen for chiefs not named	240 00
James Walker	1 bull	50 00
C. Pruden	1 horse each, for Chiefs at Stoney and Meadow Lakes, at \$75.00 and \$70.00	145 00
do	1 horse for Chief "Petaquaki Lakes"	100 00
M. A. Groat	1 cow do "Bobtail"	50 00
T. Shedden	Wages as herder, 3 months, at \$20.00	60 00
S. Ballendine	Driving cattle	340 50
E. McGillivray	2 oxen at Edmonton, at \$80.00	160 00
do	1 do	70 00
T. Smith	3 do	200 00
D. McLeod	2 do at \$75.00	150 00
C. Smith & Co.	10 cows for Edmonton District, at \$50.00	500 00
L. Gourdeau	1 stack hay	10 00
L. St. George	46 days herding cattle	34 94
		2,733 56
Hudson Bay Co.	For 105½ bushels seed potatoes	166 87
do	159½ do wheat	321 75
do	88½ do barley	105 75
do	32 bags for wheat	19 20
do	Freight on seed to various points	307 87
do	Horse hire, ploughing Indian Reserve	20 00
do	Hire of draught animals	7 00
do	Sowing grain	5 00
do	461 bushels potatoes	461 00
Norris & Logan	228 do barley	333 00
do	34 do wheat, at \$2.25	76 50
do	2 lbs. turnip seed, at \$3.20	6 40
do	Breaking 10 acres prairie land	60 00
do	Freight on 18,550 lbs. seed to various points	348 99
do	9 bushels wheat	9 00
B. Pruneau	44 do potatoes, at \$0.25	11 00
Roman Catholic Mission	Freight on 6,050 lbs. wheat, at \$0.03	181 50
F. Primot	47½ bushels barley, at \$1.25	59 55
J. A. McDougall	4½ do potatoes, at \$1.00	4 66
do	55 do wheat, at \$2.25	123 75
J. Harris	Freight on 22,040 lbs. seed to various points	410 80
Lee & Asham	Horse hire	18 00
do	17½ bushels barley	17 85
D. Noyes	31 do wheat, at \$2.25	69 75
do	Ploughing 29½ acres, at \$5.00	148 75
D. L. Clink	Freight on 50 bushels potatoes to Carleton, at 30 cts.	15 00
Stobart, Eden & Co.	Ploughing 73½ acres	318 75
G. D. Gopsill	Carried forward	3,627 60
		14,586 62
		35,911 93
		74,652 36

		481 63	21,808 31	35,911 93	74,652 36
<i>Tools.</i>					
James Wright & Co.....	6 pit saws, 36 feet, at \$2.50 per foot.....	90 00			
do.....	2 cross-cut saw, 36 feet, at \$1.15 per foot.....	41 40			
do.....	6 tool chests, at \$40.00.....	240 00			
do.....	5 pairs blacksmiths' tongs, at \$2.00.....	10 00			
W. Latimer.....	Sharpening saws.....	6 00			
Hudson Bay Co.....	9 lbs. nails, at 25cts.....	2 25			
Norris & Logau.....	1 auger.....	1 25			
Mahoney & McDonald.....	Tools for Chief "Mooseman".....	5 50			
do.....	Freight paid Indians.....	5 70			
P. Ballendine.....	Sundry tools.....	34 42			
do.....	do.....	15 11			
<i>Ammunition and Twine.</i>					
Mahoney & McDonald.....	For Powder and shot.....	28 00			
Hudson Bay Co.....	For Carleton—				
do.....	22½ lbs. powder, at 50 cts.....	11 25			
do.....	7 boxes gun caps.....	2 59			
do.....	Freight on ammunition.....	0 35			
do.....	39 boxes gun caps, at 37½ cts.....	14 57			
do.....	61½ lbs. powder, at 50 cts.....	30 75			
do.....	5 lbs. shot, at 25 cts.....	1 25			
do.....	Powder, shot and twine under contract at Prince Albert, for distribution.....	1,554 61			
do.....	Powder, shot and twine under contract at Edmonton for distribution.....	2,468 13			
do.....	60 lbs. shot, for Carleton, at 22½ cts.....	13 50			
do.....	Gun caps.....	1 85			
<i>Ammunition under contract delivered at the undermentioned points.</i>					
Hudson Bay Co.....	For Fort Pitt.....	331 90			
do.....	Carleton.....	53 90			
do.....	Victoria.....	223 00			
do.....	Battleford.....	156 75			
do.....	Gun flints.....	2 50			
do.....	Powder and shot.....	46 49			
do.....	Ammunition distributed at Treaty payments.....	50 01			
do.....	Freight on ammunition.....	6 50			
P. Ballendine.....	304 lbs. shot, at 25 cts.....	76 00			
do.....	152 do powder, at 50 cts.....	76 00			
do.....	9 skeins fishing twine, at 50 cts.....	4 50			
Stobart, Eden & Co.....	Carried forward.....	5,152 40			
			21,808 31	35,911 93	74,652 36

B.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Vote 168.....	Villiers & Pearson..... Rev. A. Fabard..... Norris & Logan..... Brown & Curry..... P. C. Pambrun.....	Brought forward.....	5,152 40	21,808 31	35,911 93	74,652 36
		EXPENDITURE—Continued.				
		<i>For Treaty No. 6—Ammission under contract delivered at the undermentioned points—Concluded.</i>				
		For 8 knots fishing twine..... 5 lbs. do..... 12 skeins do..... Ammunition..... 15 nets, at \$3.....	16 00 2 50 15 00 56 95 45 00			
		<i>Miscellaneous.</i>				
	Hudson Bay Co.....	For Payment in full for all indebtedness contracted by late Agent James G. Stewart, at Edmonton..... LESS—Items considered improper, payment of which was refused.....	6,073 35 526 35			
		Total Expenditure Treaty No. 6..... LESS—Price of one calf sold by Agent Clarke to Prunot.....	..... .....	32,643 16 9 00		32,634 16
	D. McDougall.....	<i>Treaty No. 7.—Agricultural Implements.</i> For 1 cart and harness for "Stonies".....	41 00			

do	Freight on harrows, 900 lbs. at 1½ cts.....	13 50		
I. G. Baker & Co.....	10 cross ploughs, at \$16.....	160 00		
do	Sundry implements.....	1,831 05		
R. K. Kenebeck.....	Blacksmithing.....	20 75		
North-West Mounted Police.....				
do	20 reaping hooks, at 30 cts.....	6 00		
do	2 axes for "Stonies",.....	2 50		
Latimer & Gilbert.....	Shingle machine irons.....	2 00		
			2,076 80	
	<i>Cattle, &c.</i>			
James R. Scott.....	For Herding from 1st April to 15th November, 1880, 7½ months, at \$200 per month.....	1,500 00		
	Less—Cost of rations supplied by North-West Mounted Police during that period.....	149 53		
			1,350 47	
North-West Mounted Police.....	Quartermaster's stoppages, James R. Scott, from July, 1879, to July, 1880.....	188 30		
do	Rations issued to herding party.....	10 14		
G. C. Ives.....	Herding from 16th November, 1880, to 30th April, 1881, 5 months 16 days, at \$150 per month.....	830 00		
I. G. Baker & Co.....	1 coil rope, 50 lbs., at 18 cts.....	9 00		
R. Higgs.....	4 days branding cattle, at \$2.50.....	10 00		
N.W. Mounted Police.....	Oats, rope, &c.....	39 03		
			2,436 94	
	<i>Seed-Grain.</i>			
S. Mills.....	For 3,960 lbs. potatoes, at 2½ cts.....	99 00		
F. Watcher.....	do do 3 cts.....	159 75		
R. Evans & Co.....	Garden seeds for distribution.....	162 18		
T. C. Power & Bro.....	do do.....	6 60		
W. E. Turner.....	Turnip do.....	15 40		
Allison & Hyde.....	1,743 lbs. potatoes for Blood Reserve, at 4½ cts.....	78 43		
do	6,000 do Blackfoot do 4½ cts.....	270 00		
Steel & Norris.....	do do 630 lbs. oats do 1 ct.....	6 30		
H. Burgoyne.....	do 6,000 lbs. potatoes Blackfoot Reserve, at 1 ct.....	60 00		
T. Robinson.....	Ploughing 30 acres, at \$5.00.....	150 00		
			1,007 66	
	<i>Ammunition and Twine.</i>			
I. G. Baker & Co.....	For Ammunition, &c., for distribution.....	2,171 60		
	Carried forward.....	2,171 60	6,871 87	74,852 36

B.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	
		Brought forward.....	2,171	60	6,871	87	68,546	09	
		<i>EXPENDITURE—Concluded.</i>							
		<i>For Treaty No. 7—Ammunition and Twine—Concluded.</i>							
Vote 178	L. J. Baker.....	For 45 cod lines, at 50 cts.	22	50					
	do	318 lbs twine, 40 cts	127	20					
	"Little Child"	Freight on ammunition to Saulteaux Reserve.....	1	67	2,322	97	7,844	37	
		Total Expenditure, Treaty No. 7.....							
		Total Expenditure under Vote 188.....					76,390	46	
		Over-expended.....					1,738	10	

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1881.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

C.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Vote 169		GRIST MILL				3,000 00
		Legislative appropriation for 1880-81				4,186 00
		Supplementary Estimate				7,186 00
		EXPENDITURE.				
		<i>In connection with Machinery and erection of Mill.</i>				
	Watersons Engine Works.	For 1 portable flour-mill			1,195 00	
	J. McDougall	2 doors			11 00	
	W. Reid	Hooks, staples, &c.			5 00	
	Sproule & Walsh	Freight on machinery			138 92	
	L. G. Baker & Co.	do			666 63	
	W. Olin	do iron			384 24	
	W. S. Gladstone	9,606 ft. of lumber, at 4 cts.			2 10	
	J. G. McDougall	30 do			19 20	
	J. Scott	Freight			1 60	
	J. Findlay	Labor, loading machinery				2,441 49
		<i>Travelling Expenses.</i>				
	John Kean	From Orillia to Bismarck			97 80	
	T. C. Power & Bro.	For Fare of John Kean and Kelly from Bismarck to Benton			75 00	
	Sullivan & Hill	Board of men at Benton			18 00	
	A. Farewell	Fare of Kean and man from Benton to Fort MacLeod			44 50	
		<i>Wages.</i>				235 30
	C. M. Higgs	As Cook, 15½ days, at \$35 per month			20 86	
	F. McEwen	Laborer, sundry broken periods at \$35 per month			146 69	
	R. Whitehead	do do			98 14	
	S. Hall	do 2 months and 24 days, at \$40 per month			116 72	
	W. S. Colbert	do 3 do 1 do \$35 do			106 34	
		Carried forward			488 75	7,186 00

C.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Vote 169.....		Brought forward.....	488	75	2,676	79
		<i>EXPENDITURE—Concluded.</i>				
		<i>Wages—Concluded.</i>				
	A. Piller.....	As laborer, cutting hay.....	60	30		
	A. A. Vice.....	do.....	10	00		
	W. Reid.....	do 1 month and 24 days, at \$35 per month.....	67	16		
	W. Findlay.....	do 8 days, at \$35 per month.....	10	72		
	W. Graham.....	do 1 month and 5 days, at \$35 per month.....	41	54		
	F. Fields.....	do 1 do 16 do.....	56	44		
	James Finn.....	do 20 days at \$35 per month.....	26	80		
	J. Curran.....	do 1 month.....	35	00		
	R. R. Scott.....	do 4 months and 1 day, at \$35 per month.....	141	34		
	E. Larkin.....	Cook, 3 months, at various rates.....	110	00		
	E. Houseman.....	Carpenter, 6½ days, at \$2 per day.....	123	00		
	J. Bourgeau.....	Hewer, 24 days, at \$40 per month.....	36	92		
	J. Lalonde.....	Laborer, 20 do \$35 do.....	26	92		
	J. Kelly.....	do sundry broken periods.....	430	78		
	John Kean.....	Miller, on account of salary.....	600	00		
	John Clark.....	Carpenter, 4½ days, at \$2 per day.....	83	00		
					2,338	67
		<i>Supplies.</i>				
	L. G. Baker & Co.....	For household supplies for use of Kean and men.....	364	24		
	D. W. Davis.....	do do.....	1,405	73		
	J. Scott.....	700 lbs. beef, at 5 cts.....	35	00		
	H. Taylor.....	Meals to men.....	19	50		
	C. Smith.....	1,159 lbs. beef, at 8 cts.....	92	72		
					1,917	19
		<i>Miscellaneous Expenditure.</i>				
	J. Johnson.....	For 1 axe-handle.....	1	00		
	I. G. Baker & Co.....	For 1 clock.....	8	00		

M. Holway	10 yds. cotton cloth.....	2 40	
J. Buxham.....	14 bushels lime.....	10 50	
do	1 load hay.....	10 00	31 90
	Total Expenditure.....		6,964 56
	Balance unexpended.....		221 45

L. VANKOUGNET,
Deputy Supt.-General of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 3 th June, 1881.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

D.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Vote 170.....	I. G. Baker & Co.....	PROVISIONS TO BE DISTRIBUTED AT ANNUITY PAYMENTS AND TO DESTITUTE INDIANS THROUGHOUT THE YEAR, AND FOR THE PURCHASE OF AMMUNITION AND IMPLEMENTS WHEREBY DESTITUTE INDIANS WOULD BE ENABLED TO PROVIDE THEIR OWN SUBSISTENCE.			130,686 00	284,482 50
	do	Legislative Appropriation 1880-81.....		23,745 75	125,991 00	
	do	Supplementary Estimate.....		15,496 25		
	do	Further grant under the authority of His Excellency the Governor General's Warrant and Order in Council of 22nd June, 1881.....		1,717 50		
	do	For 4,523 sacks flour, at \$5 25.....		7 28 00		
	do	do do do do do do		3,550 00		
	do	do do do do do do		400 00		
		Loss—A drawback of one-third of the cost of 430 sacks, at \$5.25=\$2,275.50 pending inspection.....	752 50	44,947 50		
		And an undercharge on 39 sacks, at \$6.50, charged by contractors, \$244.....	0 50	753 00		
	I. G. Baker & Co.....	For 23,857½ lbs. beef, at 5 cts.....	1,192 87	44,194 50		
	do	do do do do do do	17,455 19			
	do	do do do do do do	3,461 54			
	do	do do do do do do	8,485 99			
	do	do do do do do do	13,539 24			
	do	do do do do do do	694 57			
	do	389 heads and offals, at \$1.....	389 00			
	do	Driving and butchering beef cattle.....	113 84			
	do	236 lbs. bacon, at 15 cts.....	35 40			

do	75,206	do	16	12,033 04	12,068 44
do	3,036 lbs. dried meat	14½	"	440 23	
do	do	15	"	2,622 45	
do	8,212 lbs. pemmican	15	"	1,231 80	3,062 68
do	do	18	"	1,846 26	
do	540½ lbs. tea	35	"	189 17	3,078 06
do	do	37	"	417 36	
do	347 lbs. sugar	13½	"	46 84	
do	do	14	"	40 32	
do	1,225	15½	"	189 88	
				863 57	
	<p>L. ss.—A gift by Dr. Muir of £25 sterling, to be expended for the benefit of Blackfoot Indians in the neighborhood of Fort Macleod, and which was expended in the purchase of tea and sugar for those Indians.....</p>				763 16
I. G. Baker & Co.	For 27½	us. baking powder, at 40 cts		120 41	
do	15	do	16	11 00	
do	600	lbs. beans	8½	2 25	
do	234½	lbs. tobacco	45	105 52	13 25
do	710	do	47	333 70	51 00
do	31	do	63	19 54	
do	23½	do	75	17 85	
do	2	do	81½	1 63	
do	<p>For supplies issued at various times to destitute Indians at Forts Walsh and Macleod.....</p>				478 24
do	<p>Freighting 89,485 lbs. of provisions as required at varying rates.....</p>				16,607 50
do	<p>Biscuit, rice and crackers.....</p>				646 93
do	<p>12 boxes gun caps.....</p>				10 38
do	<p>500 lbs. powder, at 27 cts.....</p>				3 60
do	<p>4 sets of ox harness, at \$15.00.....</p>				135 00
do	<p>6 axe handles.....</p>				60 00
					3 00
					126,507 94
E. Allen					450 00
Howard & Crawford					465 00
D. H. McMillan					930 00
O. S. Main					219 67
T. C. Power & Bro					51 50
E. McKay					111 52
	<p>Carried forward.....</p>				128,736 63
					284,482 50

do	Freighting supplies				1,585 27
do	Supplies issued at various places				885 46
do	17 sacks flour at Carlton				136 00
do	Flour, tea and pork delivered under contract within Treaties 1, 2, 3, 5, 6				12,892 38
do	Tobacco delivered under contract as above				1,161 86
do	Supplies to destitute Indians at St. Peters				9 83
do	do				163 31
do	2,200 lbs. beef at Edmonton				264 00
do	4,870 do				502 00
do	Supplies to destitute Indians at Victoria				181 40
do	do delivered within Treaty No. 4				6,145 18
do	88,000 lbs. bacon and freighting same				16,550 00
do	Flour and potatoes to destitute Indians of Treaty No. 2				18 53
do	do pemmican do No. 6				26 00
do	Sugar, tea and tobacco do No. 6				165 00
do	Freighting supplies do No. 6				147 77
do	do do No. 6				1 00
do	do do No. 6				154 00
do	Balance due for provisions purchased by late Agent, James G. Stewart, at Edmonton				3,568 89
do	Supplies issued to Indians of Treaty No. 3				8 18
do	Freight of 6,000 lbs. beef to Victoria				90 00
do	Beer and other supplies for Indians of Treaties Nos. 4 and 6				289 87
do	Supplies issued within Treaty No. 4				574 31
do	do do No. 6				545 86
do	do do No. 6				42 00
do	do do No. 6				478 22
do	Supplies issued				367 50
do	do and beef				95 60
do	do to destitute Sarcees and others				34 95
do	do do Stoneys				23 80
do	Flour, tea, bacon, &c				134 35
do	500 sacks flour at Battleford				2,875 00
do	Freighting flour, herding, &c				107 21
do	Supplies issued to destitute Indians				2,982 21
do	do				43 39
do	300 lbs. powder				47 73
do	1,714 sacks flour under contract, delivered at Carlton, Fort Pitt, Prince Albert and Battleford				150 00
do	191 sacks flour at Carlton and Battleford				9,435 67
do	2,500 lbs. do Battleford				1,495 50
do	90 sacks do Carlton and Duck Lake				225 00
do	1,000 sacks flour under contract at Battleford				431 50
do	750 sacks do Prince Albert, Fort Pitt and Fort Carlton				8,250 00
do					6,025 00
do					210,396 52
do					284,482 50

Carried forward

D.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Vote 170.....	Moore & McDowall..... do N. K. Street.....	Brought forward.....			210,396 52	284,482 50
		PROVISIONS TO BE DISTRIBUTED AT ANNUITY PAYMENTS THROUGHOUT THE YEAR, &c.—Continued.				
		For 1,000 sacks flour under contract..... 650 do Flour, pork, tea and tobacco furnished to Indians of Eastern Bands of Treaty No. 3.....			8,250 00 5,425 00 448 50	
	North-West Mounted Police.....	Supplies issued to destitute Indians at Cypress Hills, Wood Mountain and Fort MacLeod.....			180 09 522 28 48 10 21 75 6 00 12 00 134 65 1 50 13 65 75 00 120 00 16 68 6 00 15 00 39 52 100 00 50 00 16 66 64 80 130 00 49 50 493 26 11 10 494 17 1,227 10 210 00 454 36	
	R. Fennell..... Jas. House..... F. Brown..... J. Villebranch..... Jas. Sanderson..... O. S. Main..... D. Sinclair..... C. McAllister..... C. McGillis..... R. Fennell..... Jas. House..... Wm. Reid..... George Hodgson..... John Munro..... M. J. Walsh..... C. Royles..... Geo. Hudson..... F. Primot..... N. Beaupré..... Stobart, Eden & Co.	6,528½ lbs. beef..... Freighting flour..... Butchering..... Freighting supplies..... Driving cattle..... do and butchering..... Ferrying provisions..... Freighting do..... do do..... 3 beef cattle for Stoneys..... Freighting flour..... Soup kettle for Piegans..... Freighting flour for Piegans..... 490 lbs. beef for Stoneys..... Freighting flour and driving cattle..... Driving cattle..... Freighting flour to Stony Reserve..... do supplies to Lac la Biche..... 2 beef oxen for Carlton Indians..... Supplies for do do issued at Duck Lake..... do do 6,218 lbs. beef for Stoneys..... 16,016 do do 6 beef cattle do Supplies for destitute Indians.....				

do	Beef, tea and tobacco	415 68
do	Flour and beef	290 80
do	do	27 80
do	100 sacks barley flour for Edmonton	600 00
do	do	1,780 36
do	Beef and barley	982 20
do	do flour	59 40
do	99 lbs. tea	260 56
do	3,132 lbs. beef	139 20
do	1,740 do	43 80
do	Flour, tea and tobacco at Assabuskasing	5 90
Hugh Gardner	Powder and shot	3 00
R. Young	12 lbs. bacon for Poundmaker	321 30
P. Ballendine	63 sacks flour for Fort Ellice	362 00
Howard & Crawford	3,000 lbs. flour and 2 lbs. tea	150 00
R. Scott	3 beef oxen	8 00
A. R. Lang	Tobacco	20 00
C. W. Sutter	Tea, tobacco, &c.	270 00
Villiers & Pearson	Herding beef cattle	150 00
J. J. Kennedy	Freighting flour	40 00
G. Selois	do	56 37
R. Rouselle	do	60 00
J. S. Norris	Driving beef cattle	19 76
E. Bristow	247 lbs. beef	16 66
A. McDonald	Freighting flour	2 87
J. S. Norris	Ferriage of flour	17 66
B. Bone	Freighting flour	16 66
M. J. Walsh	do	16 76
do	do	16 66
G. Selois	do	10 00
do	do	13 33
J. Sproule	do	16 66
R. Carman	do	6 00
G. Hodgson	do	15 00
P. Leville	Freighting supplies	176 50
G. Rolph	Ammunition to starving Crees	36 00
C. Boissonneault	do	11 75
T. C. Power & Bro.	do	242 80
do	Sundries to destitute Indians	119 97
do	do	0 60
do	do	15 00
do	do	15 00
do	do	2 00
do	do	33 53
Little Child	Dried meat for a sick Indian	16 07
The-man-who-look-like-coat	Driving beef cattle	
Stohart, Eden & Co.	do	
P. Ballendine	4 bushels lime for Sturgeon Lake Band	
R. T. Shaw	Supplies for destitute Indians	
	do	
	Potatoes	
	Carried forward	284,482 50
		235,827 05

D.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Vote 170.....		Brought forward	235,827	05	284,482	50				
		PROVISIONS TO BE DISTRIBUTED AT ANNUITY PAYMENTS THROUGHOUT THE YEAR, &c.—Continued.								
	Howard & Crawford	For Flour delivered at Fort Ellice	61	20						
	A. G. B. Bannatyne	Tea, bacon, &c.	825	00						
	J. McDonald	Freighting supplies	144	62						
	G. Noyes	739 lbs. beef	83	48						
	D. V. Gray	do	37	80						
	E. Gibeau	do	215	22						
	J. Gibbon	do	104	82						
	P. Marchal	do	30	48						
	D. McLeod	do	17	64						
	F. Ogilvie	Freight and storage of supplies	12	35						
	J. S. Morrice	Freight of supplies	26	66						
	J. House	do	10	37						
	T. Panbury	do	202	00						
	French & Lynch	Driving beef cattle	3,208	1/2						
	Rev. Father Leduc	3,208 1/2 lbs. beef	385	02						
	North-West Mounted Police	Supplies to destitute Indians	1,204	54						
	J. Saunders	Freighting supplies	10	00						
	J. Way-chan	Conveying message re flour contract with Moore & Mc-Dowall	15	00						
	North-West Trading Co.	1 box fish hooks	1	00						
	W. Cameron	Beef, &	101	00						
	Roman Catholic Mission	Potatoes	18	50						
	G. Gagnon	Beef	53	88						
	Jos. Reid	do	168	96						
	W. L. Orde	Turnips	2	50						
	O. S. Main	Driving beef cattle	40	00						
	Nawoosh	1 fishing net	2	50						
	W. Friday	do	2	50						
	T. Jones	Freighting supplies	56	25						
	C. Boissonneault	Supplies	156	79						
	John Spence	Driving beef cattle	10	00						
	J. Baptiste	Ferrying flour	9	00						

P. McMorin.....	1 beef ox at Carlton.....	70 00
A. Klyric.....	1,270 lbs. beef at Qu'Appelle.....	127 00
D. W. Davis.....	5 lbs. tobacco at Fort MacLeod.....	3 15
J. Monty.....	Freighting supplies for Piegans and Boods.....	23 74
Mowat and Saffery.....	Supplies to Indians at Qu'Appelle and Shoal Lake.....	326 57
do	do	53 30
do	Freighting bacon, &c.....	93 90
Mulholland Bros.....	4,000 fish hooks.....	27 60
E. Dewdney.....	Freighting supplies.....	35 13
J. F. Graburn.....	do	7 00
do	do	6 04
M. Fianve.....	do	10 69
Apischamoose.....	do	5 90
J. LaBoucane.....	do	292 26
J. Sayer.....	do	13 72
P. O. Pambrun.....	10 fishing nets.....	30 00
J. Kirkness.....	1 Beef ox.....	75 00
W. Cusaf.....	87½ sacks flour at Edmonton.....	700 00
W. Daniels.....	Freighting supplies.....	34 50
Okanesé.....	do	15 46
G. Galbrneau.....	do	25 00
J. Roussette.....	do	108 91
W. McKay.....	do	87 76
T. Klyne.....	do	27 60
J. Racette.....	do	75 00
M. Valle.....	do	176 62
J. Reid.....	Beef at Fort Saskatchewan.....	38 16
M. Carlin.....	12½ lbs. shot.....	3 75
P. Ballendine.....	Tea for destitute Indians.....	3 25
A. P. Patrick.....	Supplies to do.....	289 27
O. Stevenson.....	778½ lbs. beef at Edmonton.....	93 42
E. McGillivray.....	235 lbs. beef at Edmonton.....	32 90
T. Jones.....	Freighting supplies.....	28 30
R. Campbell.....	Driving beef cattle.....	12 00
N.-W. Mounted Police.....	Supplies issued at Wood Mountain and Calgary.....	288 04
do	do Batticford.....	98 28
C. Mair.....	75 lbs. shot.....	18 75
T. Banbury.....	Freighting supplies.....	111 78
A. Rutherford.....	do	16 66
C. Boissonneault.....	Supplies to destitute Indians.....	63 68
J. R. Scott.....	800 lbs. beef.....	40 00
G. Rolph.....	Ammunition and fishing twine.....	23 00
J. Scott.....	3,340 lbs. beef.....	167 00
J. Munro.....	Use of carts to move supplies.....	36 00
S. Livingston.....	do	168 00
French & Moore.....	19,355 lbs. beef.....	1,258 07
D. McDougall.....	Supplies.....	1,39 50
	Carried forward.....	245,172 69
		284,482 50

D.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Vote 170.....	<p>G. C. King</p> <p>T. Banbury</p> <p>G. King</p> <p>J. B. Smith</p> <p>I. G. Baker & Co.</p> <p>N.-W. Mounted Police ..</p> <p>R. McCutcheon</p> <p>R. Watson</p> <p>S. Ballendine</p> <p>J. Sayers</p> <p>J. Pangburn</p> <p>G. Marchand</p> <p>D. Gunn</p> <p>J. B. Smith</p> <p>French & Smith</p> <p>do</p> <p>Sproule & Walsh</p> <p>Steel & Norris</p> <p>James Bell</p> <p>T. Banbury</p> <p>R. Scott</p> <p>N. W. Trading Co.</p> <p>L. O'Soup</p> <p>F. Oliver</p> <p>J. Lake</p> <p>A. Klyne</p> <p>French, Moore & Smith ..</p> <p>G. C. King</p> <p>Sproule & Walsh</p> <p>Kingston Penitentiary ..</p> <p>N.-W. Mounted Police ..</p> <p>J. Tanner</p> <p>C. Nolin</p>	<p>Brought forward.....</p> <p>PROVISIONS TO BE DISTRIBUTED AT ANNUITY PAYMENTS THROUGHOUT THE YEAR, &c.—Continued.</p> <p>For Beef.....</p> <p>Freighting flour.....</p> <p>4,568 lbs. beef</p> <p>Freighting flour.....</p> <p>1 lb. tobacco.....</p> <p>Issues to destitute Indians at Fort Saskatchewan.....</p> <p>Freighting supplies</p> <p>Driving beef cattle</p> <p>Assistance at issue of rations</p> <p>Freighting supplies</p> <p>500 whitefish.....</p> <p>Freighting supplies</p> <p>25 lbs. shot</p> <p>Freighting supplies</p> <p>2,000 lbs. beef</p> <p>Use of waggon and team to move supplies.....</p> <p>Freighting supplies</p> <p>do</p> <p>9,550 lbs. turnips.....</p> <p>Freighting flour.....</p> <p>1,056 lbs. flour</p> <p>Ammunition.....</p> <p>N. W. Trading Co.</p> <p>Freighting supplies.....</p> <p>25 sacks flour delivered under contract at Edmonton</p> <p>20 do</p> <p>do</p> <p>at Victoria.....</p> <p>Use of carts for moving supplies</p> <p>27,788 lbs. beef for Stonies</p> <p>Freighting flour.....</p> <p>do</p> <p>Clothing for destitute Indians.....</p> <p>Supplies issued to Indians at Fort Macleod</p> <p>Freighting flour.....</p> <p>do</p>			<p>245,172 69</p> <p>1 61</p> <p>249 84</p> <p>263 83</p> <p>92 60</p> <p>0 63</p> <p>188 28</p> <p>55 02</p> <p>40 00</p> <p>4 00</p> <p>18 00</p> <p>5 00</p> <p>51 08</p> <p>5 00</p> <p>202 50</p> <p>130 00</p> <p>26 00</p> <p>364 30</p> <p>300 00</p> <p>143 25</p> <p>92 03</p> <p>126 72</p> <p>17 00</p> <p>45 00</p> <p>175 00</p> <p>160 00</p> <p>50 00</p> <p>60 00</p> <p>1,806 21</p> <p>50 00</p> <p>50 00</p> <p>40 00</p> <p>482 00</p> <p>141 89</p> <p>152 45</p> <p>330 00</p>	<p>284,482 50</p>		

P. McMorin.....	1 beef ox at Carlton.....	70 00
A. Klyric.....	1,270 lbs. beef at Qu'Appelle.....	127 00
D. W. Davis.....	5 lbs. tobacco at Fort MacLeod.....	3 15
J. Monty.....	Freighting supplies for Piegans and Boods.....	23 74
Mowat and Saffery.....	Supplies to Indians at Qu'Appelle and Shoal Lake.....	326 57
do	do	53 30
do	do	93 90
Mulholland Bros.....	Freighting bacon, &c.....	27 60
E. Dewdney.....	4,000 fish hooks.....	35 13
J. F. Graburn.....	Freighting supplies.....	7 00
Chakobsis.....	do	6 04
M. Fianve.....	do	10 69
Apischamoose.....	do	5 90
J. LaBoucane.....	do	292 26
J. Sayer.....	do	13 72
P. O. Pambrun.....	10 fishing nets.....	30 00
J. Kirkness.....	1 Beef ox.....	75 00
W. Cusaf.....	87½ sacks flour at Edmonton.....	700 00
W. Daniels.....	Freighting supplies.....	34 50
Okanesé.....	do	15 46
G. Galbrneau.....	do	25 00
J. Roussette.....	do	108 91
W. McKay.....	do	87 76
T. Klyne.....	do	27 50
J. Racette.....	do	75 00
M. Valle.....	do	176 62
J. Reid.....	Beef at Fort Saskatchewan.....	38 16
M. Carlin.....	12½ lbs. shot.....	3 75
P. Ballendine.....	Tea for destitute Indians.....	3 25
A. P. Patrick.....	Supplies to do.....	289 27
O. Stevenson.....	778½ lbs. beef at Edmonton.....	93 42
E. McGillivray.....	235 lbs. beef at Edmonton.....	32 90
T. Jones.....	Freighting supplies.....	28 30
R. Campbell.....	Driving beef cattle.....	12 00
N.-W. Mounted Police.....	Supplies issued at Wood Mountain and Calgary.....	288 04
do	do Batticford.....	98 28
C. Mair.....	75 lbs. shot.....	18 75
T. Banbury.....	Freighting supplies.....	111 78
A. Rutherford.....	do	16 66
C. Boissonneault.....	Supplies to destitute Indians.....	63 68
J. R. Scott.....	800 lbs. beef.....	40 00
G. Rolph.....	Ammunition and fishing twine.....	23 00
J. Scott.....	3,340 lbs. beef.....	167 00
J. Munro.....	Use of carts to move supplies.....	36 00
S. Livingston.....	do	168 00
French & Moore.....	19,355 lbs. beef.....	1,258 07
D. McDougall.....	Supplies.....	1,39 50
	Carried forward.....	245,172 69
		284,482 50

As-ke-soss	do	4 00
M. Yallic	do	6 00
Little Black Bear	do	11 20
	Total Expenditure	284,482 50
		284,482 50

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1881.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

F.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Vote 172.....		SALARIES OF SCHOOL TEACHERS AND COST OF SCHOOL BUILDINGS.			11,000 00	
		Legislative appropriation, 1880-81. Expended to 30th Sept., 1880, out of balance 1878-80, carried forward.....			1,184 05	12,184 05
		<i>Expenditure.</i>				
	H. A. Ross.....	For Salary as Teacher of St. Peter's School, June and September quarters, 1880.....			75 00	
	J. Merritt..... C. Hodgson (deceased), by John Hodgson.....	Salary as Teacher of St. Peter's School, March quarter, 1881.....			75 00	
	Rev. Mr. Allard.....	Salary as Teacher of Fort Alexander School, March quarter, 1879.....			30 00	
	J. Tabouret.....	Salary as Teacher of Roman Catholic School, Fort Alexander, June, September and December quarters, 1880.....			112 50	
	D. McDonell.....	Salary as Teacher of Roman Catholic School, Fort Alexander, March quarter, 1881.....			37 50	
	Wm. Dennett.....	Salary as Teacher of Protestant School, Fort Alexander, December quarter, 1878, September and December quarters, 1880, and March quarter, 1881.....			165 00	
	Wm. Anderson.....	Salary as Teacher of Brokenhead River School, June, September and December quarters, 1880, and March quarter, 1881.....			127 50	
	James Asham.....	Salary as Teacher of Fairford River School, June and September quarters, 1877, June, September and December quarters, 1880, and March quarter, 1881.....			384 00	
	Benjamin Thom.....	Salary as Teacher of Ebb and Flow Lake School, June and December quarters, 1880, and March quarter, 1881.....			183 00	
	F. Stort.....	Salary as Teacher of Little Saskatchewan School, June and September quarters, 1880, and March quarter, 1881.....			78 00	
	Jane Hope.....	Salary as Teacher of Lake St. Martin School, June, September and December quarters, 1880, and March quarter, 1881.....			228 00	
		Salary as Teacher of Black River School, March quarter, 1881.....			27 00	
		Carried forward.....			1,522 50	12,184 05

F.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Vote 172.....		Brought forward.....			1,522.50	12,184.05
		SALARIES OF SCHOOL TEACHERS AND COST OF SCHOOL BUILDINGS—Concluded.				
		<i>Expenditure—Concluded.</i>				
	W. J. Hope	For Salary as Teacher of Beren's River School, March quarter, 1881.....			10 50	
	Louisa Lyness	Salary as Teacher of Fisher River School, March quarter, 1881.....			60 00	
	J. R. Settee.....	Salary as Teacher of Touchwood Hills School, September quarter, 1880.....			21 00	
	R. Jefferson.....	Salary as Teacher of Eagle Hills School, June, September and December quarters, 1880, and March quarter, 1881.....			238 50	
	Sisters Blanchet and Ste. Genevieve.....	Salary as Teachers of St. Albert School, June and December quarters, 1880.....			150 00	
	Sister Langelier.....	Salary as Teacher of Ile à la Croix School, June, September and December quarters, 1880.....			225 00	
	H. T. Bourne.....	Salary as Teacher of John Smith's Reserve School, from December, 1878, to 30th September, 1880.....			319 00	
	Rev. J. Hines	Salary as Teacher of Atakakoop's Reserve School, twelve months, to March, 1879.....			147 00	
	E. Matheson	Salary as Teacher of Atakakoop's Reserve School, June and September quarters, 1879.....			78 00	
	Rev. J. Hines	Salary as Teacher of Mistowasis Reserve School, December quarter, 1878, and March, 1879.....			48 00	
	do	Salary as Teacher of Mistowasis' Reserve School, December quarter, 1879, and March, June, September and December quarters, 1880.....			169 50	
	C. Quincey	Salary as Teacher of Onion Lake Reserve School, March quarter, 1881.....			45 00	
	J. A. Yeomans.....	Salary as Teacher of Whitetfish Lake Reserve School, March quarter, 1881.....			123 00	
	Z. Chappaline	Salary as Teacher of Muskeg Lake Reserve School, March quarter, 1881.....			45 00	

J. and T. A. McLean.....	Salary as Teacher of Fort MacLeod Reserve School, March quarter, 1881.....	.....	.....	25 50
E. A. Perry.....	Total paid for salaries.....	.....	.....	3,227 50
Education Department Toronto.....	Books for St. Peter's, Brokenhead River and Fort Alexander Schools.....	.....	27 80	
Copp, Clark & Co.....	Map for Fort Alexander School.....	.....	1 40	
Thos. Parr.....	Books, &c., for sundry schools.....	.....	114 10	143 30
Jas. F. Graham.....	Plans and specifications for school at North St. Peter's.....	.....	16 00	
J. P. M. Lecourt.....	Expenses to St. Peter's in connection with new school house.....	.....	64 00	
A. C. Vaughan.....	do do do.....	.....	474 00	559 50
Hugh Sutherland.....	Building school house at North St. Peter's.....	.....	28 50	
W. Germain.....	Lumber, doors, windows, &c., for school at Fisher River.....	.....	18 60	
D. Young.....	Stoves, pipes, &c., do do.....	.....	2 90	
J. Asham.....	Freight of above to Fisher River.....	.....	.....	50 00
Rev. J. Hines.....	Completing school house at Ebb and Flow Lake.....	.....	.....	50 00
Winnipeg Times.....	Lumber and nails for school houses at Atakakoop's and Mistowasis' Reserves.....	.....	.....	94 05
	Advertising for School Teachers.....	.....	.....	137 20
	Total Expenditure, Vote 172.....	.....	.....	4,261 55
	Balance unexpended.....	.....	.....	7,922 50

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1881.

ROBT. SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-General of Indian Affairs.

G.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Vote 173.....		SURVEYS.				15,000 00
		Legislative appropriation, 1880-81.....				
		EXPENDITURE.				
		<i>For Survey conducted by A. P. Patrick, D.L.S.</i>				
	A. P. Patrick.....	For Salary as Surveyor.....	1,825 00			
	W. Johnson.....	do Assistant Surveyor.....	240 73			
	W. S. McGee.....	do Chairman.....	30 00			
	J. Morris.....	do do.....	181 00			
	G. Stevens.....	do Picketman.....	300 00			
	J. Elice.....	do Moundman.....	153 00			
	J. Elice.....	do do.....	156 94			
	J. Norris.....	do Teamster.....	54 53			
	Yellow Cuff.....	do do.....	200 00			
	J. Bragg.....	do Chopper.....	18 48			
	R. Walsh.....	do Cook.....	213 00			
		do do.....	160 09			3,832 68
	C. E. Oliver.....	Services as Veterinary Surgeon.....	6 00			
	T. C. Power & Bro.....	Forage.....	49 14			
	McDevitt & Welsh.....	do.....	32 00			87 14
	T. C. Power & Bro.....	Camp supplies.....				4 50
	Williams & Latimer.....	Blacksmithing.....				28 00
	J. Clunster.....	House rent, from December, 1879, to April, 1880.....				50 00
	W. E. Morgan.....	Fuel.....	39 00			
	L. G. Baker & Co.....	do.....	27 00			66 00
	J. Bragg.....	Cart and harness.....				18 00
	Lahmer & Thompson.....	Repairs to buckboard.....				16 50
	A. P. Patrick.....	Travelling expenses.....	104 50			
	A. McDonald.....	do while paying off party.....	93 00			197 50
	L. O'Soup.....	Freighting				9 00

I. G. Baker & Co. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 65
A. J. Russell .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	130 75
H. Davis .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 00
Total expenditure during the year in connection with Mr. Patrick's party.....					
4,149 72					
<i>For Survey conducted by Geo. A. Simpson, D.L.S.</i>					
Geo. A. Simpson .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,175 00
N.-W. Mounted Police .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17 25
A. J. Prongue .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 25
J. Adams .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28 00
Hudson Bay Co. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250 28
do .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33 60
do .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60 00
do .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 60
do .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100 00
do .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23 09
do .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	199 28
do .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200 61
Steamer "Manitoba" .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34 81
A. L. Russell .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15 75
Stobart, Eden & Co. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14 00
W. C. Ramsay .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34 23
Mahoney & McDonald .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	351 04
Norris & Logan .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	170 00
do .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45 00
J. S. Christie .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 00
E. A. Bredin .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35 00
H. G. Allen .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	92 67
J. Richardson .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52 24
F. Tétu .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	84 00
P. Hennick .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	109 85
G. Gorin .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23 59
Supt. Herchmer .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13 60
do .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29 05
C. Clark .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	145 00
A. W. Kippen .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200 00
W. L. Orde .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	115 00
A. Smart & Co. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50 00
Total expenditure during the year in connection with Mr. Simpson's party.....					
7,233 79					
For Cash advances not yet accounted for					
Total expenditure during the year in connection with Mr. Simpson's party.....					
11,383 51					
Carried forward.....					
15,000 00					

H.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Brought forward.....			2,986 13	37,813 14
		EXPENDITURE—Continued.				
		<i>Farm No. 3, Crooked Lakes.</i>				
	J. J. Setler.....	For Salary as Instructor, to 30th June, 1881.....		788 51		
	P. Hourie.....	do do.....		189 23		
	G. S. McConnell.....	do Farm Laborer.....		245 00		1,192 74
		<i>Farm No. 4, Qu'Appelle.</i>				
	F. L. Hunt.....	For Salary for 3 months, to 30th June, 1880.....		182 50		
	(Succeeded by)					
	G. Newlove.....	do do 31st October, 1880.....		182 49		
	J. Mowhart.....	do as Farm Laborer.....		60 00		
	T. Horsfall.....	do do.....		40 00		
	E. Favel.....	do do.....		50 00		
	D. Favel.....	do do.....		105 46		
	J. Stevenson.....	do do.....		30 00		
	Mowat & Saffery.....	Supplies given in lieu of wages.....		98 25		748 70
		<i>Farm No. 5, File Hills.</i>				
	H. J. Taylor.....	For Salary as Instructor, to 30th June, 1881.....		196 22		
	C. Roseve.....	do Farm Laborer.....		44 61		
	She-Sheep.....	do do.....		33 84		
	T. Horsfall.....	do do.....		70 00		
	C. Côte.....	do do.....		36 92		
	C. Diter.....	do do.....		75 30		
	A. Kline.....	do do.....		200 00		686 89

Farm No. 6, Touchwood Hills.				
J. Scott.....	For Salary as Instructor, to 30th April, 1881.....		790 83	
J. McNab.....	do Farm Laborer.....		105 00	
J. H. Gooderham.....	do		290 00	
W. H. Robinson.....	do		140 00	
B. Pratt.....	do		235 00	
B. Gerdon.....	do		7 50	
H. Prince.....	do		21 00	
J. Cyr.....	do		1 50	
W. B. Robinson.....	do		100 00	
Mowat & Safety.....	Supplies given in lieu of wages.....		98 26	1,789 09
Farm No. 7—Maple Creek, Cypress Hill.				
J. J. English.....	For Salary as Instructor, from Dec., 1879 to 30th June, 1881.....		1,207 35	
W. Graham.....	do Farm Laborer.....		135 34	
Hugh Ross.....	do		105 00	
D. Trotter.....	do		175 00	
P. Brennan.....	do		35 00	
J. Burger.....	do		429 32	
J. Malitare.....	do		35 00	
A. Rocheplane.....	do		13 50	
J. Whitford.....	do		67 50	
J. Villeneuve.....	do		92 50	
D. J. Thompson.....	do		414 61	
W. P. Oslar.....	do		385 00	
A. Cameron.....	do		87 50	
H. Harlot.....	do		105 00	
G. McConnell.....	do		321 73	
R. McKinnon.....	do		152 07	
J. J. Setter.....	do		40 00	
W. Allen.....	do		35 00	
R. Graham.....	do		40 00	
E. Morton.....	do		35 00	
Hector.....	do		85 00	
Mrs. R. McKinnon.....	Cook.....			4,381 42
Farm No. 8—Duck Lake.				
J. Tomkins.....	For Salary as Instructor, for 13 months, to 30th June, 1881.....		790 86	
S. Desjardins.....	do Farm laborer.....		25 00	
P. Tomkins.....	do		323 20	
A. Cadien.....	do		15 98	
Stobart, Eden & Co.....	Clothing given in lieu of wages.....		12 00	1,167 04
Carried forward.....				12,922 01
				37,813 14

<i>Farm No. 12—Battle River.</i>				
B. Sherrin.....	For Salary as Instructor, 3 months, to 31st March, 1880.....		182 50	
C. D. Gopall.....	do do do 5 months, to 28th February, 1881.....		260 00	
L. Sayers.....	Farm Laborer.....		150 00	
Indians.....	do do.....		6 00	588 50
<i>Farm No. 13—Jackfish Creek.</i>				
D. L. Clink.....	For Salary as Instructor, to 31st March, 1881.....			155 77
<i>Farm No. 14—Fort Pitt.</i>				
P. J. Williams.....	For Salary as Instructor, to 30th June, 1881.....		912 53	
J. Morrissey.....	do Farm Laborer.....		175 00	
J. Saunders.....	do do.....		62 08	
C. Carson.....	do do.....		240 00	
E. Delaney.....	do do.....		120 00	
W. Todd.....	do do.....		14 50	1,524 11
<i>Farm No. 15—Frog Lake, Fort Pitt.</i>				
J. Delaney.....	For Salary as Instructor, to 30th June, 1881.....		730 04	
W. Turner.....	do Farm Laborer.....		14 95	
J. Saunders.....	do do.....		88 50	
W. Todd.....	do do.....		78 00	
C. Ducharme.....	do do.....		16 00	
E. Delaney.....	do do.....		90 00	1,014 49
<i>Farm No. 16—Saddle Lake.</i>				
E. Higgins.....	For Salary as Farmer in charge.....		340 00	
J. Henderson.....	do Farm Laborer.....		29 78	
Mrs. House.....	do do.....		6 80	
Mrs. A. Smith.....	Cook.....		36 22	
James Bangs.....	do Farm Laborer.....		25 00	
A. House.....	do do.....		25 00	
A. Cardinal.....	do do.....		22 36	
Indians.....	do do.....		9 00	494 16
Carried forward.....				19,409 92
				87,813 14

H.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Vote 174.....		Brought forward.....				37,813 14
		<i>EXPENDITURE—Continued.</i>				
		<i>Farm No. 17—Lac 'a Nonne.</i>				
	For Salary as Instructor, to 30th June, 1881.....	.....			730 03	
	do Farm Laborer.....	.....			340 00	
	do do.....	.....			85 00	
	J. Foley.....	.....			90 00	
	A. Doyle.....	.....			210 00	
	G. Calford.....	.....			25 00	
	G. Ward.....	.....			11 50	
	Michel.....	.....			20 85	
	J. Allard.....	.....			8 00	
	Naboces.....	.....			12 00	
	Baptiste.....	.....			16 00	
	James Mowatt.....	.....			30 00	
	W. Henderson.....	.....			16 00	
	Paul.....	.....			16 00	
	D. E. Noyes.....	.....			100 00	
	Madice.....	.....			5 00	
	J. Dorton.....	.....			15 00	
	J. Callihan.....	.....			24 00	1,756 38
		<i>Farm No. 18—Peace Hills.</i>				
	For Salary as Instructor, to 30th June, 1881.....	.....			851 69	
	Norris & Logan.....	.....			246 49	
	L. Nippissing.....	.....			45 60	
	J. Bangs.....	.....			93 26	
	do do.....	.....			25 00	
	A. Housc.....	.....			22 50	
	M. Jolie.....	.....			11 25	
	D. Whiteford.....	.....			22 50	
	A. Car.....	.....			22 50	
	D. Dagnault.....	.....			9 00	

G. Whitman	do	184 92
A. LaRoque	do	35 50
George	do	43 50
J. Lee	do	187 50
C. Gladien	do	73 50
A. Leveque	do	33 00
J. Musdeginjob	do	55 38
D. McAuley	do	42 00
Mrs. J. Lee	do	26 50
1,968 09		
<i>Farm No. 19—Morleyville.</i>		
D. McDougall	For Salary as Instructor, 15th Sept., 1880, to 30th April, 1881.	568 27
R. W. Gowan	do Farm Laborer	66 00
W. H. Reid	do	25 67
J. Millette	do	35 00
A. Sibbald	do	10 00
J. F. B. Morrice	do	182 14
J. Germain	do	36 83
L. F. Hegill	do	105 00
M. L. Hrondel	do	35 00
1,061 91		
<i>Farm No. 20—Blackfoot Crossing.</i>		
J. Norrish	do	546 58
J. Patterson	do Farmer	150 00
R. M. Steel	do	320 00
F. Potter	do Farm Laborer	169 87
W. Mills	do	134 88
D. Mills	do	1 50
H. Collins	do	207 32
G. Jones	do	160 20
E. C. Lansbury	do	36 15
B. Harris	do	219 61
Frank	do	51 35
A. Stennett	do	211 15
W. Swank	do	84 81
D. McAuley	do	43 07
J. Trolinger	do	14 80
Alice Collins	do Cook	69 19
2,420 47		
Carried forward.....		
		37,813 14
		26,646 77

H.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Vote 174.....		Brought forward.....			26,646 77		37,813 14	
		EXPENDITURE—Continued.						
		<i>Farm No. 21—Pigan Reserve.</i>						
	C. Kettles	For Salary as Instructor, to 30th April, 1881.....	1,034 81					
	D. Grier	do Farm Laborer	381 21					
	W. Quail	do	17 50					
	H. Bruce	do	17 50					
	M. Begg	do	420 00					
	A. Ely	do	227 40					
	J. Armstrong	do	408 83					
	J. Hollis	do	69 00					
	W. Taylor	do	6 00					
	R. C. Carmen	do	56 00					
	R. Christie	do	35 00					
					2,673 25			
		<i>Farm No. 22—Blood Reserve.</i>						
	J. G. McDougall	For salary as Instructor, to 30th April, 1881.....	446 08					
	D. Mills	do Farm Laborer.....	251 72					
	A. Doucette	do	177 69					
	S. Delordrie	do	157 42					
	G. Remillard	do	84 26					
	J. Finlayson	do	61 93					
	A. A. Vice	do	24 24					
	W. Finlay	do	4 04					
	F. W. Potter	do	47 12					
	J. Wilson	do	61 93					
	W. L. Stewart	do	52 50					
							1,368 93	

H.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Vote 174.....		Brought forward.....		1,868 95	35,606 51	37,813 14
		EXPENDITURE—Concluded.				
		<i>Farm No. 24—Fish Creek, Bow River—Concluded.</i>				
	T. Rogers.....	For Salary as Laborer, to 31st January, 1881.....		66 72		
	E. Potter.....	do.....		19 51		
	D. Hamilton.....	do.....		83 45		
	J. C. Lansbury.....	do.....		186 15		
	R. A. Barrett.....	do.....		135 96		
	J. Robinson.....	do.....		146 73		
	B. Robisford.....	do.....		35 00		
	J. Robisford.....	do.....		35 00		
	J. B. Jacques.....	do.....		20 20		
	J. E. Jacques.....	do.....		63 93		
	MRS. R. McKinnon.....	Salary as Cook.....		35 00	2,666 60	38,273 11
		Total Expenditure.....				
		Over-Expended.....				459 97

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt-General of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1881.

ROBT. SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

I.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Vote 175.....	L. W. Herchmer	Legislative Appropriation 1880-81.....	.....	.....	.....	7,000 00
	do	Part of Balance of 1879-80 carried forward. Expended to 30th	.....	.....	.....	497 98
	do	Sept., 1880.....	.....	.....	.....	7,497 98
	Hudson Bay Co.	<i>Expenditure.</i>	.....	.....	.....	1,000 00
	do	For Salary as Agent.....	.....	.....	.....	110 00
	do	Office rent and fuel.....	.....	.....	.....	725 30
	do	Travelling expenses on visits to Reserves.....	.....	.....	.....	98 00
	Hudson Bay Co.	Seed grain purchased and distributed.....	.....	.....	.....	13 87
	do	Ammunition.....	.....	.....	.....	66 50
	do	Potatoes, turnips and hay.....	.....	.....	.....	34 00
	do	Flour and tobacco.....	.....	.....	.....	71 02
	do	Sundry supplies.....	.....	.....	.....	1 50
	Stobart, Eden & Co.	Repairs to Chief White Cap's plough.....	.....	.....	.....	12 25
	do	Ammunition.....	.....	.....	.....	130 82
	I. G. Baker & Co.	Agricultural implements.....	.....	.....	.....	405 00
	Edward Field.....	6 oxen and 1 cow.....	.....	.....	.....	25 00
	R. W. Currie.....	1 plough with extra shear .....	.....	.....	.....	5 20
	Mowat & Saffery.....	Axes and castor oil .....	.....	.....	.....	4 81
	N.W. Mounted Police..	Supplies to Chief Spotted Eagle .....	.....	.....	.....	19 45
	J. M. Batehart.....	Tools and implements.....	.....	.....	.....	14 00
	R. Stalker.....	1 ox harness.....	.....	.....	.....	40 85
	J. S. Crenar.....	Clothing and dry goods distributed as prizes for excellence	.....	.....	.....	133 96
	do	in Agriculture.....	.....	.....	.....	174 81
	do	Seed grain and potatoes .....	.....	.....	.....	2,911 53
	do	Carried forward.....	.....	.....	.....	7,497 98

I.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST—Concluded.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Vote 176.....	Brown, Oldfield & Co .. Cresar & Herchmet..... do	Brought forward..... Stoux—Concluded, Expenditure—Concluded.	.....	.....	2,911 53	7,497 98
	J. Houle.....	For Garden seeds..... Ammunition and fishing hooks..... 1 plough, set trace chains and repairs..... Ploughing 4½ acres on Reserve.....	.....	..... 46 50 30 00	75 95 76 50 16 50	.....
		Total Expenditure.....	.....	.....	.....	3,080 48
		Balance unexpended.....	.....	.....	.....	4,417 50

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1881.

ROBT. SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs.

J—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		GENERAL EXPENSES.				
		For Legislative Appropriation, 1880-81.....			61,430 00	
		Supplementary Estimates.....			37,902 00	
		Further grant under the authority of His Excellency the Governor General's Warrant and Order-in-Council of 30th April, 1881.....			10,000 00	
		Further grant under the authority of His Excellency the Governor General's Warrant and Order-in-Council of 22nd June, 1881.....			16,194 50	125,526 50
		EXPENDITURE.				
		<i>Salaries.</i>				
Vote 177	E. Dewdney	For Salary as Commissioner, 12 months, to 30th June, 1881,.....		3,200 00		
	E. T. Galt.....	do Secretary to Commissioner to 31st March, and as Assistant Commissioner from 1st April to 30th June, 1881.....		1,400 00		
	T. P. Wadsworth	do Inspector of Indian farms and agencies in the North-West, from 1st June, 1880, to 30th June, 1881.....		1,500 00		
	James F. Graham	do Superintendent of Manitoba Superintendency for 12 months, to 30th June, 1881.....		1,600 00		
	E. McColl	do Inspector of Indian Agencies in the Manitoba Superintendency, for 12 months, to 30th June, 1881.....		1,800 00		
	W. L. Orde	do Clerk, 12 months, to 30th June, 1881.....		1,400 00		
	N. T. MacLeod.....	do Agent at Fort McLeod, 12 months, to 30th June, 1881.....		1,000 00		
	E. Allen.....	do Agent at Fort Walsh, from 20th July, 1880, to 30th June, 1881.....		948 93		
	W. Anderson.....	do Agent at Edmonton, from 21st August, 1880, to 30th June, 1881.....		1,035 48		
		Carried forward.....		14,884 41		125,526 50

J.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Vote 177.....	A. McDonald	For Salary as Agent at Qu'Appelle, 12 months, to 30th June, 1881.....	.....	1,100 00	.....	.....
	W. P. Clarke	do Agent at Carlton, 8 months, to 28th Feb., 1881.....	.....	666 67	.....	.....
	J. M. Rae.....	do Sub-Agent at Carlton, from 1st August, 1880, to 30th April, 1881.....	.....	675 00	.....	.....
	George McPherson, sen..	do Agent at Assabaskasing, 12 months, to 30th June, 1881.....	.....	1,000 00	.....	.....
	A McKay	do Agent at Grand Rapids, 12 months, to 30th June, 1881.....	.....	1,000 00	.....	.....
	R. J. N. Pither	do Agent at Fort Frances, 12 months, to 30th June, 1881.....	.....	1,000 00	.....	.....
	H. Martineau.....	do Agent at Manitoba House, 12 months, to 30th June, 1881.....	.....	1,000 00	.....	.....
	F. Ogletree	do Agent at Portage la Prairie, 12 months, to 30th June, 1881.....	.....	600 00	.....	.....
	F. Chastellaine	do Interpreter at Fort Frances, 12 months, to 30th June, 1881.....	.....	250 00	.....	.....
	D. Young.....	do Agent at St. Peter's, 10 months, to 30th April, 1881.....	.....	833 33	.....	.....
	A. M. Muckle.....	do Agent at St. Peter's, from 22nd April to 30th June, 1881.....	.....	115 00	.....	.....
	Joseph Kent.....	do Agent at Fort Alexander, from 22nd April to 30th June, 1881.....	.....	76 65	.....	.....
	John McIntyre.....	do Agent at Savanne, from 25th November, 1880, to 30th June, 1881.....	.....	438 00	.....	.....
	Jas. G. Stewart.....	do Agent (late at Edmonton) balance.....	.....	318 50	.....	.....
	E. H. Mathews.....	do do (late at Savanne) do.....	.....	60 83	.....	.....
	L. J. A. Leveque.....	do Clerk in Winnipeg office, 13 months, to 30th June, 1881.....	.....	780 00	.....	.....
	P. G. H. Robinson	do Clerk in Fort McLeod office, 12 months to 30th April, 1881.....	.....	610 00	.....	.....
		Brought forward.....	.....	13,884 41	.....	125,526 50
		EXPENDITURE—Continued. Salaries—Continued.				

T. T. Quinn	do	Clerk in Battleford office, 11 months, to 31st May, 1881.....	540 00
J. A. McRae.....	do	Clerk in Edmonton office, 6 months, to 31st January, 1881.....	300 00
F. Fischer.....	do	Clerk in Shoal Lake office, 9 months, to 31st March, 1881.....	540 00
W. E. Jones.....	do	Clerk in Qu'Appelle office, 11 months, to 31st December, 1880.....	660 00
H. A. J. Macdougall	do	Clerk in Commissioner's office, 1 month, to 31st December, 1880.....	60 00
J. P. Wright.....	do	Messenger in Winnipeg office, 13 months to 30th June, 1881.....	660 00
J. Colvin.....	do	First Storeman at Fort Walsh, 10½ months, to 30th June, 1881.....	420 00
T. Pope	do	First Storeman at Fort McLeod, 6½ months, to 30th November, 1880.....	225 17
J. Robson	do	Assistant Storeman at Fort Walsh, 10 months, to 15th April, 1881.....	357 88
G. Kenley.....	do	Assistant Storeman at Fort Walsh, 1½ months, to 30th November, 1880.....	52 50
J. Coutts.....	do	Assistant Storeman at Edmonton.....	36 75
J. Calder	do	do do do.....	21 15
A. Selwyn.....	do	do do do.....	50 00
J. Newhart	do	do do do.....	12 00
M. Houle	do	do do do.....	42 50
W. R. Wright.....	do	do do do.....	19 95
P. Howrie	do	do do do.....	182 00
E. Paradis	do	do do do.....	20 00
H. Newell	do	do do do.....	61 50
J. H. Gordon	do	do do do.....	38 00
D. Melvor	do	do do do.....	195 00
F. L. Hunt.....	do	do do do.....	283 50
L. S. Vaughan.....	do	do do do.....	70 00
O. Sandoval.....	do	do do do.....	450 68
P. Leveille.....	do	do do do.....	63 00
A. Flett.....	do	do do do.....	210 00
Indian	do	do do do.....	10 00
P. Erasmus	do	do do do.....	275 00
S. Bellendine.....	do	do do do.....	4 00
D. Mills	do	do do do.....	5 00
J. Sanderson.....	do	do do do.....	31 00
C. Pruden.....	do	do do do.....	70 00
G. Marchand.....	do	do do do.....	15 50
A. Genaille.....	do	do do do.....	210 00
W. Daniels	do	do do do.....	20 00
T. Lepierre	do	do do do.....	71 00
W. Spencer	do	do do do.....	42 00
Carried forward.....			30,733 47
			125,526 50

J.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Vote 177.....		Brought forward.....	30,723 47			125,526 50
		EXPENDITURE—Continued.				
		Salaries—Concluded.				
	A. Kline.....	For Services as Interpreter.....	43 50			
	B. Warwick.....	do.....	4 00			
	T. Brass.....	do.....	2 00			
	J. Robillard.....	do.....	24 00			
	W. Fennell.....	do.....	4 00			
	C. Prevost.....	do.....	18 00			
	Henry Prince.....	do.....	9 67			
	F. Gibson.....	do.....	8 00			
	J. Taylor.....	do.....	115 00			
	W. Sinclair.....	do.....	11 00			
	Right and Left.....	do.....	2 00			
	J. Gopher.....	do.....	10 00			
	J. L'Heureux.....	do.....	175 00			
	L. Wood.....	do.....	6 00			
	E. Murphy.....	Services as Teamster.....	350 00			
	A. Mauseau.....	do.....	285 00			
	G. Marchand.....	do.....	47 00			
	P. Turner.....	do.....	4 00			
	H. G. Alton.....	do.....	40 00			
	R. C. Vidal.....	do.....	18 00			
	G. C. Hamilton.....	do.....	7 00			
	T. Orr.....	do.....	30 00			
	J. Ketcheson.....	do.....	5 00			
	A. McDonald.....	do.....	24 75			
	J. Villebranch.....	Occasional services as Messenger.....	50 00			
	C. Adams.....	do distributing medicines.....	3 00			
	Hudson Bay Co.....	Paid to Messengers for occasional services.....	25 00			
	E. W. Gardiner.....	For Occasional services as Messenger.....	1 50			
	T. W. Taylor.....	do labelling books.....	2 00			
	G. D. Gopsill.....	do as Clerk.....	10 00			
	J. Turner.....	do as Messenger.....	55 00			
	W. C. Allen.....	do do.....	8 00			
	J. Peltier.....	do do.....	5 00			
	J. Jimack.....	do do.....				

E. Frchette.....	do	22 50
F. Whitford.....	do	48 10
J. McDonald.....	do	218 00
J. Longmore.....	do	8 50
J. Taillefer.....	do	180 00
Sundry persons.....	do	5 00
W. Grant.....	do	89 50
P. Dacotah.....	do	28 68
S. J. Clark.....	do	10 00
D. Hamilton.....	do	260 19
A. G. Towner.....	do	14 32
F. K. Herchner.....	do	15 00
J. L. Hurst.....	do	5 00
W. B. Richardson.....	do	17 76
C. Gauthier.....	do	11 00
F. Killingold.....	do	26 00
A. Bourassa.....	do	8 00
Indian.....	do	4 00
J. Leclair.....	do	5 00
J. Stevenson.....	do	210 00
D. Saunders.....	do	75 00
J. Campbell.....	do	45 00
A. Stevenson.....	do	384 50
W. Favel.....	do	30 00
Joseph.....	do	13 50
Indian.....	do	3 00
Sundry persons.....	do	8 00
A. S. Kempshell.....	do	165 00
P. B. Caldwell.....	do	5 85
H. Richardson.....	do	50 00
P. Gordon.....	do	13 00
W. Reid.....	do	8 00
J. J. Kennedy.....	do	96 00
T. Shedden.....	do	120 00
H. Bear.....	do	10 30
A. Perrault.....	do	32 00
M. Slevin.....	do	16 00
Harris & Strong.....	do	50 00
L. Hagyet.....	do	2 00
Indian.....	do	7 50
C. Favelle.....	do	46 12
No. 2 M.....	do	75 00
B. Hale.....	do	40 00
Old Crow.....	do	5 00
H. Nounce.....	do	7 00
E. M. Steel.....	do	300 00
Carried forward.....		34,950 30
		34,950 30
		125,523 50

J.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Vote 177.....		Brought forward.....	34,950	30	125,526	50
<i>EXPENDITURE—Continued.</i>						
<i>Travelling Expenses including Road Supplies.</i>						
	E. Dewdney.....	For Travelling expenses and per diem allowance for board.....	1,067	37		
	E. T. Galt.....	do do	1,370	60		
	T. P. Wadsworth.....	do do	2,019	55		
	A. McDonald.....	do do	1,044	70		
	N. T. Macleod.....	do do	288	75		
	A. McKay.....	do do	733	25		
	W. P. Clarke.....	do do	587	71		
	W. L. Orde.....	do do	168	50		
	J. M. Rae.....	do do	733	75		
	E. McColl.....	do do	1,305	44		
	J. Taillefer.....	do do	300	00		
	Hayter Reid.....	do do	60	75		
	J. A. McKae.....	do do	20	00		
	Wm. Anderson.....	do do	71	00		
	R. H. Mathews.....	do do	47	50		
	H. Martineau.....	do do	74	50		
	Jas. F. Graham.....	do do	125	00		
	E. Allen.....	do do	373	57		
	W. P. Clarke.....	do do	84	50		
	F. Ogletree.....	do do	95	50		
	L. J. A. Leveque.....	do do	32	00		
	J. McInyre.....	do do	101	50		
	M. Morriseau.....	do do	156	50		
	F. Fischer.....	do do	55	15		
	D. Young.....	do do	73	50		
	G. McPherson, sen.....	do do	26	00		
	G. McPherson, jun.....	do do	15	75		
	T. T. Quinn.....	do do	15	00		
	G. D. Gopsill.....	do do	15	00		
	J. Scott.....	do do	18	75		
	A. Saverjor.....	do do				

J. Paquette.....	do	do	13 50
M. Cumming.....	do	do	49 00
L. W. Herchmer.....	do	do	18 00
D. Wilson.....	do	do	107 00
Gilmour & Salisbury.....	do	do	128 00
T. C. Power & Bros.....	do	Fare of Commissioner, Helena to Chicago	21 00
H. McDougall.....	do	Benton to Helena.....	107 70
T. C. Power & Bros.....	do	and Secretary, Winnipeg to Ottawa	10 00
W. C. Allen.....	do	Fare, Winnipeg to Prince Albert.....	68 50
W. A. Loucks.....	do	Fare hire.....	45 00
N. Constant.....	do	Ferriage.....	4 00
B. Bourne.....	do	Horse hire.....	40 25
L. Leveillé.....	do	Hire of dog train.....	10 50
Hudson Bay Co.....	do	Horse hire.....	50 00
A. E. Forget.....	do	do	24 00
W. Turner.....	do	do	26 50
G. Marchand.....	do	do	22 00
Mahoney & McDonald.....	do	do	13 18
P. Ballendine.....	do	do	39 50
A. Genaille.....	do	do	24 00
J. Foley.....	do	do	9 00
J. Burnet.....	do	do	7 00
R. Paul.....	do	do	4 25
M. Plumb.....	do	Wagon hire.....	27 50
Lineham & Grant.....	do	do	1 10
Stobart, Eden & Co.....	do	Ferriage.....	165 00
E. T. Galt.....	do	Rations.....	584 88
L. G. Baker & Co.....	do	Sundry supplies for travelling.....	30 50
Hudson Bay Co.....	do	do	23 77
Stobart, Eden & Co.....	do	do	3 60
R. Watson.....	do	do	102 73
T. T. Quinn.....	do	do	31 75
Howard & Crawford.....	do	do	50 97
L. Stienhof.....	do	do	13 00
D. W. Davis.....	do	do	35 25
A. Marshall.....	do	do	17 20
E. Murphy.....	do	do	60 00
Roman Catholic Mission,	do	do	17 86
Qu'Appelle.....	do	do	12 55
A. Mauseau.....	do	do	27 00
O. A. Broadwater & Co.....	do	do	20 50
J. A. McRae.....	do	do	7 00
F. Miller.....	do	do	31 88
R. Ross.....	do	do	
W. Latimer.....	do	do	
W. J. Scott.....	do	do	
Carried forward.....			13,792 20
			34,960 30
			125,626 50

Department of Railways and Canals.				
R. M. Patterson.....	do	4 blankets.....	27 00	
W. Whitney.....	do	Rubber blankets for storeman at Fort Ellice.....	11 00	
A. C. Heney.....	do	1 lock for storehouse at Fort McLeod.....	3 00	
J. Colvin.....	do	Blacksmithing.....	32 99	
G. Fraser.....	do	Repairs to Commissioner's harness.....	18 25	
J. Colville.....	do	1 wagon pole.....	22 00	
J. Spitzley.....	do	Repairs to wagon.....	5 00	
E. T. Galt.....	do	2 horses for Assistant Commissioner.....	195 00	
do	do	Board of Assistant Commissioner.....	21 00	
do	do	Wagon, rope, &c.....	5 40	
do	do	Petty cash disbursements.....	162 98	
do	do	A accountable cash for office expenses.....	1,000 00	
do	do	Less—Refunded.....	243 44	
S. Hovner.....	do	Repairs to harness.....	756 59	
W. Laimner.....	do	Blacksmithing.....	5 00	
do	do	2 coffins for Indian children.....	26 90	
Kingston Penitentiary.....	do	Clothing for destitute Indians, Treaty No. 3.....	11 00	
—McRae.....	do	Freighting supplies.....	342 69	
Hudson Bay Co.....	do	Travelling outfit for agent McDonald.....	10 00	
do	do	Paid sundry messengers.....	41 45	
do	do	Supplies to freighters.....	51 67	
do	do	Freighting, ferrage, &c.....	17 86	
do	do	Repairs to Mr. Wadsworth's wagon.....	764 49	
do	do	1 tent for agent Clarke.....	2 50	
do	do	1 per cent. for transport of \$45,000 of annuity money.....	25 00	
do	do	1 sett double harness for Agent Clarke.....	112 50	
do	do	2 skeins twine.....	35 00	
do	do	Clothing for destitute Indians.....	1 80	
do	do	1 pair blankets.....	20 50	
do	do	1 horse.....	40 00	
do	do	1 pair blankets for Agent Anderson.....	12 00	
do	do	1 box for annuity money.....	5 00	
do	do	Sundries for Edmonton office.....	29 93	
do	do	5 loads hay.....	10 00	
do	do	1 stove for Carlton office.....	35 00	
do	do	Sundries for Qu'Appelle office.....	108 54	
do	do	do for Edmonton do.....	37 40	
do	do	1 padlock for Carlton do.....	14 48	
do	do	Rent of house and store at Victoria.....	1 00	
do	do	Balance in full of expenses incurred by late Ag't J. G. Stewart.....	20 00	
do	do	Sundry expenses.....	3,617 03	
do	do	Fodder and stabling.....	73 32	
do	do	Sundries for Edmonton office.....	6 00	
do	do	Hauling wood.....	3 55	
do	do	.....	20 00	
Carried forward.....			11,362 65	
			61,200 01	125,546 50

J. INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Vote 177.....	A. R. Kennedy..... North-West Mounted Police..... H. Taylor..... P. McDonald & Co..... Moyat & Saffery..... H. Taylor..... Norris & Logan..... M. Shear..... Mahoney & McDonald..... A. McKay..... L. Thompson..... G. Weldon.....	Brought forward..... EXPENDITURE—Continued. <i>Travelling Expenses including Road Supplies.—Continued.</i> For Sundry supplies for travelling..... do do..... do do..... do do..... do do..... do do..... do do..... do do..... do do..... do do..... do do..... do do..... do do..... do do..... LESS—Refunds as follows:— By E. McColi, balance of accountable cash..... W. L. Orde, sundry articles sold..... do Oats sold..... E. Dewdney do..... RENTS AND FUEL. For Rent of Winnipeg Office for 11 months, to 30th April, 1880. do do 2 do to 30th June, 1881. do Grand Rapids Office for 10 months and 5 days, to 31st December, 1880..... do Manitoba House Office for 12 months, to 30th June, '81 do Qu'Appelle do 8 do to 31st Dec., '80 do Carlton do 14 do to 20th Feb., '81	\$ 00 62 50 52 50 12 00	4 50 184 20 41 00 13 50 154 55 9 75 10 00 7 00 6 90 18 00 7 50 10 16 14,363 26	34,950 30	125,526 50
						14,227 26

R. J. N. Pither.....	do	Fort Frances	do	6	do	to 31st Dec., '80	150 00
Rev. J. A. McKay	do	Battleford	do	15	days in January, 1880.		6 00
A. Shurtleff	do	Fort MacLeod	do	6	months, to 24th Feb., '81		85 00
Hudson's Bay Co.	do	sundry storehouses.....					230 00
W. Hurley.....	do	room in which to pay annuities.....					15 00
G. McPherson.....	do	storehouse at Assabaskasing, 4 years to 11th June, '80					384 00
T. C. Power & Bro.....	do	sundry storehouses.....					60 00
W. J. Casey.....	do	do					20 00
C. Boissonneault.....	do	do					65 00
D. McDougall.....	do	do					31 28
W. Garroch.....	do	Fuel for Manitoba House Office.....					46 75
A. McAnley.....	do	do					10 00
P. Anderson.....	do	do					10 00
Hudson's Bay Co.	do	do					50 40
A. McDonald.....	do	and candles for Carlton Office.....					12 50
J. P. Wright.....	do	Qu'Appelle Office.....					10 35
Winnipeg Fuel Co.	do	Winnipeg	do				235 00
M. Brunette.....	do	do					20 00
W. C. A. Pilling	do	Manitoba House	do				30 00
T. Jones.....	do	do					30 00
F. Miller.....	do	Fort Walsh	do				30 00
	do	Shoal Lake	do				600 00
TELEGRAMS AND POSTAGE							
Montreal Telegraph Co....	For Telegrams.....						608 94
Dominion	do						43 13
North Western	do						169 27
Canada Pacific	do						158 91
U. S. Military	do						64 51
G. S. Wood.....	do						45 57
Winnipeg Post Office.....	Postage Stamps.....						156 84
Carlton	do						4 00
Battleford	do						27 23
T. Ogletree.....	do						7 52
Mowat & Saffery.....	do						21 66
C. Boissonneault.....	do						2 00
J. Scott.....	do						1 47
PRINTING, ADVERTISING AND STATIONERY.							
P. G. Laurie.....	For Printing.....						208 17
Winnipeg Times.....	do						51 00
Queen's Printer.....	do						770 50
Ciizer, Ottawa.....	do						1,018 37
Burland Lithographic Co	Lithographing.....						95 11
Carried forward.....							2,143 15
							3,503 35
							1,311 05
							53,991 96
							125,526 50

J.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST.—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Vote 177.....		Brought forward.....	2,143 15	53,991 96	125,526 50
		EXPENDITURE—Continued.			
		PRINTING, ADVERTISING AND STATIONERY—Concluded.			
	For Advertising.....	.....	7 00	13 90	
	do	.....	69 90	5 00	
	Dawson & Co.....	.....	34 06	152 28	
	L'Opinion Publique.....	.....	88 50	135 50	
	Canadian Illustrated News.....	.....	12 84	57 50	
	W. H. Buck.....	.....	12 65	34 48	
	Le Méts.....	.....	11 82	51 66	
	Winnipeg Times.....	.....	7 96	10 55	
	do	.....	41 90	28 50	
	do	.....	33 84	89 50	
	do	.....	24 00	25 00	
	do	.....	50 40	41 24	
	do	.....	12 46	10 16	
	do	.....	8 90	29 42	
	do	.....	54 20	61 84	
	do	.....		
	do	.....		
	do	.....		
	do	.....		
	do	.....		
	do	.....		

Ottawa Herald.....	do	71 90	
Stratford Times.....	do	14 81	
Kingston News.....	do	47 68	
Ottawa Citizen.....	do	69 74	
Halton News.....	do	5 46	
La Minerve.....	do	14 28	
London Herald.....	do	50 30	
do Free Press.....	do	60 21	
do Catholic Record.....	do	20 55	
Le Canadien.....	do	72 32	
Pictou Gazette.....	do	3 36	
Central Canadian.....	do	13 73	
Belleville Intelligencer.....	do	49 58	
Exeter Times.....	do	14 34	
Toronto Guardian.....	do	28 60	
Sarnia Canadian.....	do	15 00	
Shareholder.....	do	32 20	
Iroquois Times.....	do	2 94	
Nouveau Monde.....	do	51 38	
Canada Lumberman.....	do	6 50	
Government Stationery Office.....	Stationery.....	502 04	
I. G. Baker & Co.....	Stationery for Commissioner.....	0 40	
T. C. Power & Bro.....	do do	0 50	
Hudson Bay Co.....	do Agent Clarke.....	5 00	
Maloney & McDonald.....	Stationery.....	1 97	
Parsons & Richardson.....	Copying press for Commissioner.....	21 00	
J. A. McDougall.....	Stationery for Edmonton office.....	5 95	
Villiers & Pearson.....	do Commissioner.....	12 00	
C. W. Sutter.....	do do	1 00	
C. Boissonneault.....	do Agent Allen.....	9 20	
D. W. Davis & Co.....	do Fort McLeod office.....	10 25	
H. S. Donaldson & Bro.....	do Winnipeg do.....	32 61	
F. N. Campbell.....	do Battleford do.....	7 00	
J. M. Campbell.....	do Carlton do.....	8 60	
Hudson Bay Co.....	do Manitoba House office.....	10 25	
		4,582 97	
			58,574 93
			125,526 50
G. Kittson, M.D., Fort Walsh.....	For 12 months salary, to 30th June, 1881.....	700 00	
R. Miller, M.D.....	do do.....	550 00	
G. R. Kennedy, M.D.....	do do.....	550 00	
G. Verry, M.D.....	Occasional professional services at Victoria.....	180 00	
D. Young, M.D.....	do do St Peter's.....	12 00	
J. S. Lynch, M.D.....	do do Treaty No. 5.....	15 00	
G. F. Lount, M.D.....	do do.....	9 00	
	Carried forward.....	2,016 00	

Medical Services and Medicines.

J.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	\$	\$	\$
			cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
Vote 177.....	Staff-Surgeon Laurie..... North-West Mounted Police	Brought forward.....	.....	2,016 00	58,574 93	123,526 50
		<i>EXPENDITURE—Continued.</i>				
		<i>Medical Services and Medicines—Concluded.</i>				
	For Occasional professional services at Fort Walsh.....		.....	20 00		
	Hudson Bay Co	Drugs issued at Fort Walsh and Battleford.....	.....	340 16		
	J Colclough.....	do .....	.....	13 40		
	B. R. Senseney & Co.....	Vaccine.....	.....	23 00		
	R. Strange.....	Medicines.....	.....	100 33		
	F. M. Trott & Co.....	do .....	.....	9 00		
	Trott & Mitchell.....	do .....	.....	3 20		
	I. G. Baker & Co.....	Freight of medicine chest .....	.....	79 50		
	T. A. Cummins.....	Customs duties on chests .....	.....	19 23		
			.....	1 20	2,625 08	
		<i>Miscellaneous Expenditure.</i>				
	S. H. Borbridge.....	1 valise to carry annuity money.....	.....	11 00		
	W. J. Spears.....	1 horse for Commissioner.....	.....	160 00		
	do	2 horse nets for Commissioner.....	.....	6 00		
	B. Rosette.....	1 jumper for Assistant Commissioner.....	.....	4 00		
	G. Rosette.....	Improvements surrendered on File Hill Reserve .....	.....	50 00		
	M. J. Walsh.....	Freighting supplies.....	.....	50 92		
	I. G. Baker & Co.....	do .....	.....	63 89		
	do	Tent and cover for Assistant Commissioner .....	.....	24 20		
	do	Outfit for Inspector Wadsworth.....	.....	498 14		
	do	Sundries for Fort McLeod office .....	.....	21 52		
	do	Percentage of 1 per cent. on \$117,089.27 advanced .....	.....	1,170 88		
	do	Blankets and robe for Agent McDonald.....	.....	14 00		
	do	Clothing supplied for destitute Indians.....	.....	2,370 02		
	do	Sundries at Fort Walsh.....	.....	139 19		
	J. Sanderson.....	1 wagon for Indian service.....	.....	80 00		
	do	Milk for sick Indian boy.....	.....	6 00		

J.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Vote 177.....		Brought forward.....		11,362 58	61,200 01	125,526 50
		<i>EXPENDITURE—Continued.</i>				
		<i>Miscellaneous Expenditure—Continued.</i>				
	Hudson Bay Co.....	For 1 sett platform scales for Qu'Appelle office.....		40 00		
	do	Burial of an Indian.....		7 25		
	Canadian Express Co.....	Charges.....		17 90		
	North-West Mounted Police.....	Sundries for Shoal Lake office.....		241 67		
	do	Horses, ponies, &c., for Agent McDonald.....		290 00		
	do	Herding Indian cattle.....		187 01		
	do	1 box stove for Sauleteaux.....		25 00		
	do	Sundry articles for Commissioner.....		146 45		
	do	Blacksmithing.....		36 43		
	T. Wiley.....	Conveyance of annuity money to Assabaskasing.....		30 00		
	D. Young.....	Contingent expenses St. Peter's office, 12 months, to 30th June, 1880.....		267 15		
	T. Peebles.....	Care of wood seized on St. Peter's Reserve.....		10 00		
	A. E. Forget.....	100 lbs bran.....		2 50		
	Gault Bros.....	Material for clothing for destitute Indians.....		1,545 19		
	S. Ballendine.....	Herding.....		29 12		
	P. Stringer.....	Inspection of clothing.....		19 90		
	W. Butler.....	Ferriage.....		5 00		
	J. McDougall.....	Lumber for Shoal Lake office.....		73 55		
	W. Reid.....	2 flour scoops.....		2 00		
	Grand Trunk Railway.....	Freight of clothing.....		62 00		
	P. Vincent.....	500 pairs of mocassins.....		500 00		
	M. Charette.....	Freight of Mr. Orde's papers from Battleford to Shoal Lake.....		35 31		
	M. Goulais.....	do do		4 56		
	Mowat and Saifery.....	Hardware for Shoal Lake office.....		33 90		
	do	Supplies for Treaty No. 4.....		52 75		
	do	300 bush. oats for Shoal Lake office.....		255 00		
	do	Supplies for farm No. 2.....		39 44		
	do	do Qu'Appelle office.....		20 37		
	do	do do		101 36		
	do	2 flat sleds do		62 46		

do	Rations for sick Indians	11 29	
do	Sundry supplies for farm No. 5.	2 25	
do	Sundries for Shoal Lake office	107 50	
do	Blacksmithing	31 00	
J. Ferrier	Sawing lumber, and shingles	65 29	
J. P. Wright	Petty disbursements, Winnipeg office	67 35	
J. G. Harvey	Ice for Winnipeg office	7 00	
H. Gardiner	Freighting supplies	4 70	
S. St. Germain	do	6 00	
J. Longmore	do	123 75	
J. Pastrippe	do	33 81	
W. Daniels	do	79 35	
A. Faillent	do	49 54	
A. Martin	do	64 44	
A. Laplante	do	43 54	
P. Poitras	do	48 95	
J. Poitras	do	66 50	
C. Poitras	do	46 70	
A. Swain	do	27 50	
A. Peltier	do	42 52	
A. Dejolais	do	30 05	
A. Flemant	do	37 47	
A. Goyer	do	20 00	
J. Racette	do	73 18	
C. Brier	do	35 20	
M. Hamlin	do	54 06	
J. Simpson	do	6 00	
L. O'Soop	do	61 25	
Howard & Crawford	Freighting clothing	59 10	
M. LaBourcane	do	54 80	
D. McLeod	do	17 14	
Big Hunter	do	14 15	
P. Galarneau	do	2 87	
M. Stevin	do	18 00	
J. Muuro	do	17 37	
Thomas Howard	do	356 24	
Norris & Logan	do	190 76	
Grand Trunk Railway	do	30 00	
A. Kline	do	7 00	
D. W. Davis	do	4 50	
J. Sayer	do	12 00	
Maahoney & McDonald	do	68 89	
do	do	57 50	
do	do	76 18	
do	do	51 27	
do	do	5 75	
do	do	20 16	
	Carried forward	17,921 72	61,200 01
			125,526 50

J.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Vote 177.....		Brought forward.....	17,921 72	61,200 01	125,526 50
		<i>EXPENDITURE—Continued.</i>			
		<i>Miscellaneous Expenditure—Continued.</i>			
	Mahoney & McDonald.....	For Sundries for Battleford office.....			3 45
	do	Clothing.....			37 75
	do	1 per cent on \$168 advanced.....			1 68
	W. Jackson.....	Cartage.....			3 00
	R. Young.....	1 tent for D. McIvor.....			10 00
	B. Guthrie.....	2 neck yokes.....			1 75
	W. Enright.....	2 horses for Commissioner.....			25 48
	Mulholland & Co.....	Fitting up Shoal Lake office.....			275 00
	Stobart, Eden & Co.....	Mating for Shoal Lake office.....			52 20
	do	Kitchen utensils, &c, for Carlton.....			9 30
	do	Sundry supplies for Indians.....			21 45
	do	do Mr. Wadsworth.....			67 12
	do	Curry comb and brush.....			1 25
	do	Blankets for Indians of Treaty No. 4.....			597 15
	do	1 horse for Agent Clanke.....			60 00
	J. M. Rae.....	Twine for destitute Indians.....			68 67
	Norris & Logan.....	Lamp for Commissioner's office.....			3 00
	T. C. Power & Bro.....	Prints and woollens for destitute Indians.....			58 07
	do	Account book, McLeod office.....			6 00
	do	1 wagon sheet.....			9 00
	do	Baking powder.....			2 25
	do	Rent of store-houses, &c.....			19 25
	do	Pain killer.....			1 75
	D. W. Davis.....	Supplies for storeman, Fort McLeod.....			5 75
	do	Supplies for Agent McLeod.....			19 59
	do	Coal, &c.....			64 27
	do	Supplies for McLeod office.....			68 98
	do	Rent of store-houses.....			16 00
	Hurd & Baker.....	Pigeon-holes for Carlton office.....			16 00
	K. McLeod.....	Building boat.....			25 00
	do	Aid to build foot-bridge across Battle River.....			10 00
	M. P. Clark.....	Bringing in broken wagon.....			2 00

E. Dewdney	172 19	14-47	
do	1 17	171 02	
do	500 00	493 36	
do	6 64	5 00	
P. Ballendine		2,000 00	
M. Stevin		1 75	
F. Miller		40 00	
do		165 00	
L. Gourdeau		234 00	
G. Veray		61 64	
N. Germain & Co		25 00	
Department of Interior, Dominion Lands Branch		103 15	
W. Read		70 00	
A. G. B. Bannatyne		11 00	
H. Hodges		2 40	
Canada Pacific Railway		3 75	
Winnipeg and Western Transportation Co		90 00	
W. L. Orde		85 80	
E. Cameron		11 00	
O. Nolin		11 49	
Canada Pacific Hotel		17 25	
Connell & Burke		32 25	
A. Richard		53 00	
J. McDougall		60 00	
A. Marshall		10 00	
D. Scott & Co		6 50	
Indians		85 00	
M. Morrison		17 00	
Battle River Ferry Co		12 00	
J. Morrow		5 00	
J. Morrison		2 50	
P. Tait		16 00	
I. Barter		4 00	
W. Lenney		150 00	
D. W. Cumming & Co		42 50	
Roberts & Whimster		30 00	
J. Waychan		57 00	
P. Ballendine		28 50	
J. L. Templeton		10 37	
		2 50	
		23,716 08	
		61,300 01	
		126,526 50	

Carried forward

J.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST—Continued

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	£ s cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Vote 177.....	Sundry persons.....	Brought forward.....		23,716 08	61,200 01	125,526 50
		<i>EXPENDITURE—Continued.</i>				
		<i>Miscellaneous Expenditure—Concluded.</i>				
		For Removal of Commissioner's horses from Winnipeg to Shoal Lake.....				
		Shoing Agent Rae's horses.....		14 80		
		Lodging Indian boy with broken leg.....		4 00		
		Veterinary services rendered Commissioner's horses.....		80 00		
		Sundries for Fort Walsh office.....		45 50		
		Material to build boat.....		40 35		
		Rent and lodging of Storekeeper at Fort McLeod.....		25 08		
		5 cattle brands.....		6 00		
		Office furniture for Fort McLeod office.....		12 50		
		Washing blankets.....		25 00		
		One buffalo skin for Battleford office.....		6 00		
		400 feet lumber for flooring.....		4 00		
		Messenger to Rapid City for mail.....		7 25		
		Cook stove for Blood Chief.....		35 00		
		90 feet lumber.....		11 30		
		Stove pipes for Shoal Lake office.....		9 75		
		Express charges on stationery.....		1 00		
		Robe for Agent Rae.....		5 00		
		Sundries for Farm No. 8.....		6 13		
		Blacksmithing for Commissioner.....		5 50		
		Running gear for buck-board.....		75 00		
		8 window sashes.....		24 95		
		Care of horse.....		30 00		
		2 spring balances.....		2 00		
		12 rubber blankets.....		52 08		
		Sundries for Edmonton office.....		16 00		
		Horse hire.....		21 00		
		Digging grave for Indian.....		5 00		
		Recovery of a lost horse.....		1 00		
		2 pairs moccasins.....		2 00		
		1 pair bob-sleighs for Shoal Lake office.....		40 00		

A. Church.....				57 00
Codman & Shurtieff.....				18 20
J. Henderson.....				4 00
J. Moisson.....				1 25
J. W. Fisher.....				4 50
F. Pichette.....				15 00
Rev. A. Lacomb.....				400 00
A. Martin.....				4 00
Sinclair & McLean.....				4 00
J. W. Ferrier.....				12 95
E. Robillard.....				25 00
D. L. Olink.....				19 12
E. McColl.....				1 60
E. Rumble.....				11 00
W. E. Turner.....				3 70
A. C. Beckman.....				12 00
Alhison & Hyde.....				52 50
M. K. Street.....				202 00
J. Christensen.....				191 19
W. Enright.....				340 00
Moore & McDowall.....				26 87
D. W. McCallum.....				110 00
H. Richardson.....				
J. S. & A. B. Wyon.....				176 12
C. Garsen.....				237 13
G. Duck.....				32 00
H. Paquette.....				9 00
Rev. Father Blanchette.....				15 00
Mrs. Groat.....				15 50
J. Walter.....				7 00
F. Miller.....				66 75
N.-W. Mounted Police.....				930 00
do do				2,415 00
do do				40 00
G. C. King.....				27 50
J. Favre.....				50 00
Latimer & Gilbert.....				3 00
A. G. B. Bannatyne.....				16 00
				2 80
				29,895 95
EXPENSES IN CONNECTION WITH FARMS EQUIPMENT.				
<i>Farm No. 1—Bird Tail Creek.</i>				
For Hoes, &c.....				12 20
Implements.....				6 10
Carried forward.....				18 30
				91,095 95
				125,526 50

J.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST.—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Vote 177.....		Brought forward.....	18	30	91,095	96	125,526	50
		EXPENSES IN CONNECTION WITH FARMS EQUIPMENT—Continued.						
		<i>Farm No. 1—Bird Tail Creek—Concluded.</i>						
	M. Chamberlain.....	For Oats and hay.....	39	75				
	W. Peden.....	100 bushels wheat.....	175	00				
	R. R. Ross.....	50 bushels potatoes.....	50	00				
	D. & G. Gunn.....	5,600 feet lumber.....	150	00				
	Hudson Bay Co.....	1 copper kettle.....	7	00				
	W. Harris, Son & Co.....	1 pair bob-sleighs.....	40	00				
	D. Hood.....	1 logging chain.....	4	25				
		<i>Farm No. 2—Cote's Reserve.</i>						
	N.-W. Mounted Police.....	For 1 mare.....	60	00				
	Mowat & Saffrey.....	2 pigs.....	10	00				
	do	Hardware.....	24	20				
	C Lawford.....	1 steer.....	60	00				
	Haslam & Wilson.....	1 mower.....	95	00				
		<i>Farm No. 3—Crooked Lake.</i>						
	A. Kins.....	For 1 horse.....	77	50				
	do	1 cart.....	15	00				
	do	1 cart harness.....	15	00				
		<i>Farm No. 4—Qu'Appelle.</i>						
	Mowat & Saffrey.....	For 1 sett bob-sleds.....	52	50				
	E. C. Mission.....	1 horse and bridle.....	81	00				
	Stobart, Eden & Co.....	Seed grain.....	5	50				

		109 10	381 10	2,849 67	115 94	4,435 81	91,098 96	125,326 50
<i>Farm No. 5—File Hills.</i>								
A. Kline.....	For 1 horse.....	77 50						
do	1 cart.....	15 00						
Mowat & Saffrey.....	Sundry supplies.....	16 60						
<i>Farm No. 6—Touchwood Hills.</i>								
E. H. Smith.....	For 1 span horses.....	220 00						
Haslam & Wilson.....	1 mower.....	90 00						
do	1 hay rake.....	40 00						
W. A. MacPherson.....	27 days work.....	27 00						
Hudson Bay Co.....	1 copper kettle and files.....	4 10						
<i>Farm No. 7—Maple Creek.</i>								
I. G. Baker & Co.....	For Seed grain.....	1,852 07						
do	2 soup boilers.....	45 60						
do	1 mower and rake.....	183 75						
do	1 horse.....	110 00						
do	1 yoke steers.....	125 00						
F. Horner.....	Repairs to harness.....	2 00						
G. Wornacot.....	Hay.....	37 50						
F. W. Padmore.....	Saddle.....	20 00						
W. C. Allen.....	1 mare.....	100 00						
North-West Mounted Police.....	4 horses.....	320 00						
J. J. English.....	2 kettles.....	13 75						
Indian.....	500 feet lumber.....	10 00						
R. McKinnon	15 days hauling timber	30 00						
<i>Farm No. 8—Duck Lake.</i>								
Hudson Bay Co.....	For Grain bags, etc.....	10 52						
W. P. Clarke.....	1 buckboard.....	75 00						
Stobart, Eden & Co.....	Sacks, &c.....	30 42						
<i>Farm No. 9—Princes Albert.</i>								
W. H. Disbrowe.....	For Garden seeds.....	5 10						
H. F. Bourne.....	Improvements on farm surrendered.....	600 00						
Norris & Logan.....	2 horses.....	180 00						
North-West Mounted Police.....	do	120 00						
Carried forward.....							915 10	
							4,435 81	91,098 96
								125,326 50

J.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Vote 177.....	T. Dewan..... H. F. Bourne.....	Brought forward.....	915 10	4,435 81	91,095 96	125,526 50
		EXPENSES IN CONNECTION WITH FARMS EQUIPMENT—Continued.				
		<i>Farm No. 9—Prince Albert—Concluded.</i>				
	T. Dewan.....	For 217 lbs. nails.....	47 66			
	H. F. Bourne.....	Rent of 17 acres.....	34 00			
		<i>Farm No. 10—Carlton.</i>		986 76		
	Hudson Bay Co.....	For Grain sacks, &c.....			10 52	
		<i>Farm No. 11—Eagle Hills.</i>				
	G. Hamilton.....	For 50 tons of hay.....	200 00			
	A. Gensuille.....	1 horse.....	50 00			
	J. Little.....	6 scythes and snails.....	18 00			
	Rev. T. Clark.....	1 pig.....	10 00			
	Mahoney & McDonald...	1 spring balance.....	2 50			
		<i>Farm No. 12—Battle River. (No Expenditure).</i>		280 50		
		<i>Farm No. 13—Jack Fish Creek.</i>				
	Smart & Wray.....	For 30 sacks.....	13 50			
	do	1 brace and bits.....	5 00			
		<i>Farm No. 14—Fort Pitt.</i>		18 50		
	Mahoney & McDonald...	For Glass, door-knobs, &c.....			17 90	

Sister Maria de St. Sauveur, Teacher.....	150 00		
Madam L. E. Otis do	150 00		
F. Gauthier do	150 00		
Theotiste Cyr do	37 50		
Odelie Pellison do	200 00		
Wm. Riley do	150 00		
C. Fritchard do	112 50		
D. Riordon do	100 00		
Miss Martin do	42 00		
Sister St. Thecla do	50 00		
David Hill do	50 00		
<i>Grants</i>			
Mount Elgin Industrial Institute.....	3,000 00		
Shungwan Home	1,350 00		
Wawanosh Home	600 00		
Wikwemikong Industrial School.....	1,200 00		
Schools on Six Nation Reserve.....	1,900 00		
Schools conducted by the Methodist Missionary Society.....	1,415 00		
Roman Catholic Missionaries of Betsiamits and North Shore of St. Lawrence.....	500 00		
H. P. Chase for education of child	80 00		
<i>Books, Maps, &c., for use of Schools.</i>			
Caughnawaga Indian School.....	5 03		
St. Francis do	9 81		
Cornwall Island do	3 14		
Garden River do	2 00		
Mautoulin Island do	40 71		
Golden Lake do	4 00		
Lake St John do	3 80		
Schools in Skene's Agency.....	41 11		
Schools in Phipp's Agency.....	12 75		
do Watson's do	7 10		
St. Regis Indian School.....	3 25		
Maps for sundry schools	54 60		
<i>Sundry Payments.</i>			
Cost of outbuildings at Shawanaga.....	25 00		
Cost of repairs to sundry schools.....	112 00		
do do	290 00		
Cost of building sheds for Mount Elgin Industrial Buildings.....	1,000 00		
Carried forward.....		142,912 83	14,764 11

J.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVIOR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Vote 177.....	D. McDougall..... do	Brought forward.....	817 69	7, 98 34	91,085 96	125,526 50
		EXPENSES IN CONNECTION WITH FARMS EQUIPMENT—Continued. Farm No. 19—Mortleyville—Concluded.				
	do	For 1 boat.....	30 00			
	do	Lumber.....	12 50			
	do	1 horse.....	63 30			
		Pronging	61 25			
		Farm No. 20—Blackfoot Crossing.		534 74		
	I. G. Baker & Co.....	For Sundries.....	135 60			
	J. G. McDougall.....	Building boat.....	33 77			
	D. W. Davis	90 lbs. iron.....	13 50			
		Farm No. 21—Piegan Reserve.		1 12 87		
	I. G. Baker & Co.....	For Sundries.....	80 20			
	T. C. Power & Bro	Wheat	37 98			
	do	100 ft. of lumber.....	5 00			
	D. W. Davis.....	Sundries.....	9 50			
	North-West Mounted Police.....	Steel and iron.....	6 00			
	A. Ely.....	Bags.....	22 60			
	J. G. McDougall.....	1 saddle horse.....	35 00			
		1 boat.....	24 65			
		Farm No. 22—Blood Reserve.		22) 93		
	S. Delordrie.....	For 22 days' carpenter work.....	44 00			
	J. McDougall.....	1 horse.....	35 00			
	do	1 cooking stove.....	50 00			
	do	500 feet lumber.....	40 00			

R. Pace.....	64 do	6 40		
S. Mills.....	Building root house.....	30 00	205 40	
<i>Farm No. 23--Pincher Creek.</i>				
I. G. Baker & Co.....	For Seed wheat.....	546 84		
do	Sacks for wheat.....	16 50		
A. Clarke.....	24 sacks.....	9 00		
J. Heney.....	Rails and stakes.....	70 00		
W. S. Gladstone.....	Single trees.....	4 95		
J. Collins.....	Plowing 30 1/4 acres.....	151 00		
H. Devine.....	1 horse.....	65 00		
J. Collins.....	1 do.....	110 00		
Samuel.....	1 do.....	80 00		
H. Lachapelle.....	1 do.....	85 00		
H. A. Ranhouse.....	1 do.....	50 00		
J. Scott.....	1 do.....	50 00		
M. Holloway.....	28 bushels lime.....	22 10		
S. Sharpe.....	1 sett harness.....	35 00		
W. D. Whitney.....	1 sett lead bars.....	5 00		
1,300 39				
<i>Farm No. 24--Fish Creek.</i>				
J. Glen.....	For Seed potatoes.....	790 91		
T. McKenzie.....	Plowing 340 acres.....	1,700 00		
do	Fence poles.....	473 13		
do	Plowing 50 acres.....	250 00		
M. Holloway.....	do 65 1/2 do.....	342 50		
J. Butler.....	Freight of cedar.....	5 00		
D. Wanamanager.....	Logs and rails.....	91 80		
J. Glen.....	Fence poles.....	71 85		
A. Boyle.....	do pickets.....	533 73		
A. L'Hirondelle.....	Rails.....	2 00		
do	1 horse.....	75 00		
T. Rogers.....	Fence poles and logs.....	47 20		
J. Livingston.....	Oats.....	39 72		
I. G. Baker & Co.....	Sundries.....	282 05		
W. R. Wright.....	1 saddle.....	20 00		
J. House.....	Freight of wagons, &c.....	20 00		
D. W. Davis.....	Supplies.....	5 25		
do	1 coal stove.....	25 00		
4,775 14				
				14,967 81
Carried forward.....				125,526 50

J.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	cts.
Vote 177.....	North-West Mounted Police.....	Brought forward.....	.....	14,967 81	91,095 96	125,526 50
		EXPENSES IN CONNECTION WITH FARMS EQUIPMENT—Concluded.				
		<i>Sundries purchased for distribution to various Farms.</i>				
	For 1 ox.....	.....	60 00			
	28 cows, at \$40.....	.....	1,120 00			
	9 do at \$20.....	.....	180 00			
	8 do at \$15.....	.....	120 00			
	1 bull.....	.....	60 00			
	Mulholland & Co.....	.....	49 50			
	I. G. Baker & Co.....	.....	229 70			
	North-West Mounted Police.....	.....	260 00			
	Department of Railways and Canals.....	.....	827 00	2,906 20		
		LESS—Refunds as follows:—		17,874 01		
		By Baker & Co., price of 3 damaged ploughs.....	105 00			
		By W. L. Orde, price obtained from sale of pony.....	50 00			
		MAINTENANCE.		155 00	17,719 01	
		<i>Farm No. 1—Bird Tail Creek.</i>				
	For 1 pair scales.....	.....	2 50			
	Freight of grain.....	.....	82 40			
	do.....	.....	7 38			
	do.....	.....	6 12			
	do.....	.....	7 20			
	do.....	.....	22 40			
	do.....	.....	0 37			
	Services.....	.....	20 00			
	5 tons hay.....	.....	25 00			

do	Use of mower.....	15 00		
J. Broadfoot.....	do thresher.....	10 00		
F. Miller.....	Hay.....	12 50		
W. Strong.....	do.....	25 00		
J. Ferguson.....	do.....	50 00		
G. Forest.....	do.....	12 00		
T. Young.....	do.....	42 00		
G. Gallarnan.....	Driving oxen.....	6 00		
J. L. Templeton.....	Lime.....	6 00		
Hudson Bay Co.....	Oil, &c.....	9 50		
Indian.....	Driving oxen.....	2 00		
Mowat & Saffery.....	Sundry supplies.....	278 38		
J. Young.....	Blacksmithing.....	6 40		
R. Murray.....	Repairs to house.....	5 00		
H. Wilson.....	Beef.....	16 50		
J. McMillan.....	Barley.....	4 00		
F. Miller.....	Beef.....	49 50		
			723 15	
<i>Farm No. 2—Côté's Reserve.</i>				
Hudson Bay Co.....	For Freight of seed.....	53 80		
do.....	Storage of supplies.....	50 00		
Mowat & Saffery.....	Supplies.....	60 40		
do.....	do.....	534 71		
J. Singuish.....	Freighting.....	52 07		
T. W. Orr.....	do.....	4 50		
J. McMillan.....	do.....	22 00		
W. Ryan.....	do.....	60 83		
W. Demark.....	do.....	41 25		
B. Warwick.....	Hay, &c.....	7 40		
J. McDougall.....	Meals.....	21 25		
W. H. Armstrong.....	do.....	2 50		
J. W. Ferriet.....	Hay.....	4 00		
	Supplies.....	4 15		
			918 86	
<i>Farm No. 3—Crooked Lake.</i>				
Mowat & Saffery.....	For Supplies.....	167 43		
North-West Trading Co.....	do.....	15 00		
Hudson Bay Co.....	do.....	48 47		
Indians.....	Freighting.....	55 75		
L. O'Soop.....	Hay.....	40 00		
			396 65	
	Carried forward.....		1,968 66	108,814 97
				125,526 60

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J—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.				
Vote 177.....	Mowat & Safety	Brought forward..... MAINTENANCE—Continued. <i>Farm No. 4—Qu' Appelle.</i> For Supplies..... do..... Paid Messenger..... Fare of Instructor Newlove to Qu' Appelle..... Travelling expenses..... Hire of mower..... Hay..... do.....	82 72	1,988 66	108,814 97	125,526 50				
	Hudson Bay Co.....		334 51							
	do.....		15 00							
	Howard & Crawford.....		110 00							
	Geo. Newlove.....		45 75							
	Roman Catholic Mission.....		81 50							
	W. Horsfall.....		15 00							
	B. Robillard.....		31 25							
			715 73							
	Mowat & Safety.....		<i>Farm No. 5—Fife Hills.</i> For Supplies..... do..... do..... do..... Freight..... do.....				67 65			
	Hudson Bay Co.....	33 65								
	G. Fisher.....	12 75								
	A. Martin.....	16 80								
	Indian.....	1 60								
		132 45								
	Hudson Bay Co.....	<i>Farm No. 6—Touchwood Hills.</i> For Supplies..... do..... Machine oil and can..... Travelling outfit..... Freight of carts..... Repairs to plough..... Horse hire..... Supplies.....		453 45						
	Mowat & Safety.....			509 29						
	Heslam & Wilson.....			7 80						
	Hudson Bay Co.....			59 62						
	do.....		2 69							
	do.....		3 75							
	J. Simpson.....		18 00							
	C. Nolan.....		55 10							

		1,145 87	108,814 97	125,526 50
R. Young.....	do	27 55		
Midian	Freighting.....	8 62		
<i>Farm No. 7—Maple Creek.</i>				
I. G. Baker & Co.....	For Supplies.....	1,130 49		
do	Freighting.....	111 23		
do	Horse hire.....	8 00		
T. C. Power & Bro.....	Supplies.....	10 62		
J. Stutford.....	Potatoes.....	50 00		
J. Sanderson.....	Freighting.....	82 28		
do	Driving cattle.....	95 57		
do	Freighting.....	29 42		
A. Rocheblanc.....	do	21 70		
do	do	20 83		
P. Gardpie.....	do	16 55		
E. McKay.....	do	24 35		
J. Lambert.....	do	124 67		
J. Laframbois.....	do	19 25		
J. Villeneuve.....	do	30 00		
J. Villebranch.....	do	30 50		
C. Sinclair.....	do	32 34		
J. Saunders.....	do	6 32		
R. McCutcheon.....	do	48 00		
C. McAllister.....	do	12 50		
J. Pelletier.....	do	18 62		
J. Villebrun.....	do	29 64		
M. Laundry.....	do	12 00		
Lafde Child.....	do			
do	Driving cattle.....	6 00		
Indian.....	do	25 94		
T. Jones.....	Freighting.....	33 00		
P. Levielle.....	do	15 00		
H. Ross.....	do	27 00		
J. Quenelle.....	do	15 00		
H. Nounce.....	do	15 00		
Hugh Ross.....	do	51 50		
E. Leamber.....	Horse hire.....	23 50		
F. Padmore.....	Rent of house.....	4 00		
W. Latimer.....	Sett of scales.....	16 30		
Latimer & Gilbert.....	Blacksmithing.....	41 50		
C. Boissoneault.....	do	518 48		
J. J. English.....	Supplies.....	49 81		
J. Setter.....	do	42 43		
do	do			
Carried forward.....		2,877 23	6,839 94	
			108,814 97	125,526 50

J.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVIOE.	cts.	\$.ts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Vote 117.....	Hudson Bay Co..... do..... Stobart, Eden & Co.	Brought forward.....	.....	6,839 94	108,814 97	125,528 50
		MAINTENANCE—Continued.				
		<i>Farm No. 8—Duck Lake.</i>				
	For Supplies..... Oats..... Supplies.....		13 26 7 50 53 94			
		<i>Farm No. 9—Prince Albert.</i>				
	For Lumber..... Supplies..... 2 bottles pain-killer..... Horse hire..... Repairs to implements..... Ferryage..... 1 rake, &c.....		39 93 8 65 1 00 25 00 8 00 2 00 2 50			
		<i>Farm No. 10—Carlton.</i>				
	For Supplies..... Hay and stabling..... Supplies..... Bran and oats.....		60 17 17 00 53 93 9 75			
		<i>Farm No. 11—Eagle Hills.</i>				
	For Supplies..... Freighting..... Supplies..... Locks, nails, &c.....		38 95 12 93 16 87 9 38			

Farm No. 18—Peace Hills.

J. A. McDougall.....	For Lamp glasses.....	1 75
R. Lang.....	Beef.....	48 96
C. W. Setter.....	Cartridges.....	2 00
K. McDonald.....	Oats.....	35 00
Villiers & Pearson.....	Coffee.....	2 26
Norris & Logan.....	Supplies.....	332 02
Hudson Bay Co.....	do.....	201 90
W. Lemieux.....	do.....	52 90
F. Oliver.....	do.....	3 50
Brown & Curry.....	do.....	7 20
D. Ross.....	Meals.....	5 00
J. McDonald.....	Freighting.....	11 48
North-West Mounted Police.....	800 lbs. beans.....	80 00
D. Ross.....	Fodder.....	27 75
		811 72

Farm No. 19—Morleyville.

L. G. Baker & Co.....	For Outfit for Instructor Gowan.....	50 25
J. Monty.....	Freighting do.....	60 00
R. Christie.....	Board of Instructor Morice.....	9 75
M. L'Hirondelle.....	Horse hire.....	1 00
G. C. King.....	Freighting.....	67 56
D. W. Davis.....	Supplies and rations.....	108 29
D. McDougall.....	do.....	15 00
J. F. B. Morice.....	Rations.....	4 23
		313 08

Farm No. 20—Blackfoot Crossing.

J. Sproul.....	For Freighting.....	10 25
T. Banbury.....	do.....	51 38
J. House.....	do.....	1 96
H. Burgoyne.....	do.....	5 70
I. G. Baker & Co.....	Supplies.....	86 75
D. W. Davis.....	do.....	391 01
Cuthbert & McGillis.....	Freight of a boat.....	10 00
J. Taylor.....	Fodder.....	2 50
W. Read.....	do and shoeing.....	2 50
North-West Mounted Police.....	Oats.....	77 25
J. House.....	Coal.....	5 00
Taylor & Christie.....	Meals.....	18 00
J. L'Heureux.....	Interpreting.....	70 00
		712 20

Carried forward.....

10,844 93 108,814 97 125,626 50

J.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Vote 177.....	F. Sansel..... T. Banbury..... F. LaRoque..... W. Read..... G. F. Lount..... M. J. Walsh..... W. Whitney..... North-West Mounted Police..... D. W. Davis..... H. Taylor.....	Brought forward..... MAINTENANCE—Continued. <i>Farm No. 21—Pigara Reserve.</i> For Services..... Freighting..... do host..... Repairs to ploughs..... Services as Veterinary Surgeon..... Freighting..... Horse shoeing..... Rations and fuel..... Supplies..... Meals..... <i>Farm No. 22—Blood Reserve.</i> For Teaming..... do..... Repairs to implements..... Supplies..... Hay, &c..... Potatoes..... Meals..... Freighting..... do..... Fodder..... <i>Farm No. 23—Fancher Creek.</i> For Supplies..... Coal oil, &c..... Beef and butter.....	..... 30 33 19 05 4 00 1 50 2 00 4 11 7 00 89 49 617 61 5 00 15 00 15 43 7 50 998 57 112 35 21 00 3 00 8 15 1 28 59 00 1,001 87 22 00 148 98	10,844 93	108,814 97	125,526 50

H. J. Taylor.....	Supplies.....	6 50		
H. Taylor.....	Board of Instructors.....	20 00		
F. S. Lee.....	Beef.....	48 89		
C. Smith.....	do.....	56 48		
F. Miller.....	Wages as carpenter.....	105 00		
W. Whitney.....	Blacksmithing.....	20 60		
W. Read.....	do.....	12 87		
R. K. Kennecfeck.....	do.....	9 50		
H. H. Vice.....	Messenger.....	6 00		
W. S. Lee.....	Sundry supplies.....	308 75		
M. Hollway.....	Teaming.....	11 10		
			1,778 54	
<i>Farm No. 24—Fish Creek.</i>				
L. G. Baker & Co.....	For Supplies.....	382 18		
D. W. Davis.....	do.....	457 68		
G. C. King.....	do.....	532 66		
M. J. Walsh.....	do.....	90 82		
F. T. Hay.....	do.....	18 24		
A. L'Hirondell.....	do.....	2 40		
J. McFarlane.....	do.....	20 00		
W. Whitney.....	Blacksmithing.....	9 50		
W. Read.....	do.....	6 68		
R. K. Kennecfeck.....	do.....	9 50		
D. Hamilton.....	do.....	39 50		
F. Pace.....	Coal.....	3 25		
G. F. Lount.....	Veterinary services.....	27 00		
			1,599 36	
<i>Farm No. 25—Moose Mountain.</i>				
Mowat & Saffery.....	For Supplies.....		44 04	
<i>Sundries Purchased for Distribution to Various Farms.</i>				
L. G. Baker & Co.....	For Sundry supplies.....	64 68		
Hudson Bay Co.....	Storage of supplies.....	90 00		
do.....	Balance due on freight of farmers' supplies from South			
do.....	Branch of Saskatchewan to various points, in 1879.....	583 02		
T. C. Power & Bro.....	Settlement of accounts contracted for by Jas. G. Stewart,			
F. Miller.....	late Agent at Edmonton.....	769 08		
E. Dewdney.....	8 memorandum books.....	5 00		
Maheony & McDonald.....	Freighting for farms generally.....	171 93		
	Sundry expenses.....	179 80		
	Sundries.....	29 25		
	Carried forward.....	1,891 96		
			16,288 24	108,841 97
				125,526 50

J. - INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST—Concluded.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Brought forward.....	1,891 96	16,288 24	108,814 97	125,526 50
		MAINTENANCE—Concluded.				
		<i>Sundries Purchased for Distribution to Various Farms—Concluded.</i>				
	J. Hamilton	Supplies for mules and horses purchased from Canadian Pacific Railway	67 25			
	E. C. Oliver	Veterinary services and medicines.....	28 00			
	F. A. Smart & Co.....	Sundries.....	3 60			
				1,990 81		
				18,279 05		
				518 5		
		Less—Amount withheld from Farmer Instructors for board.....			17,760 81	
		Total Expenditure.....				126,575 77
		Over-expended.....				1,049 27

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
 OTTAWA, 30th June, 1881.
 ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-General of Indian Affairs.

62
972
DOMINION OF CANADA.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

FOR THE

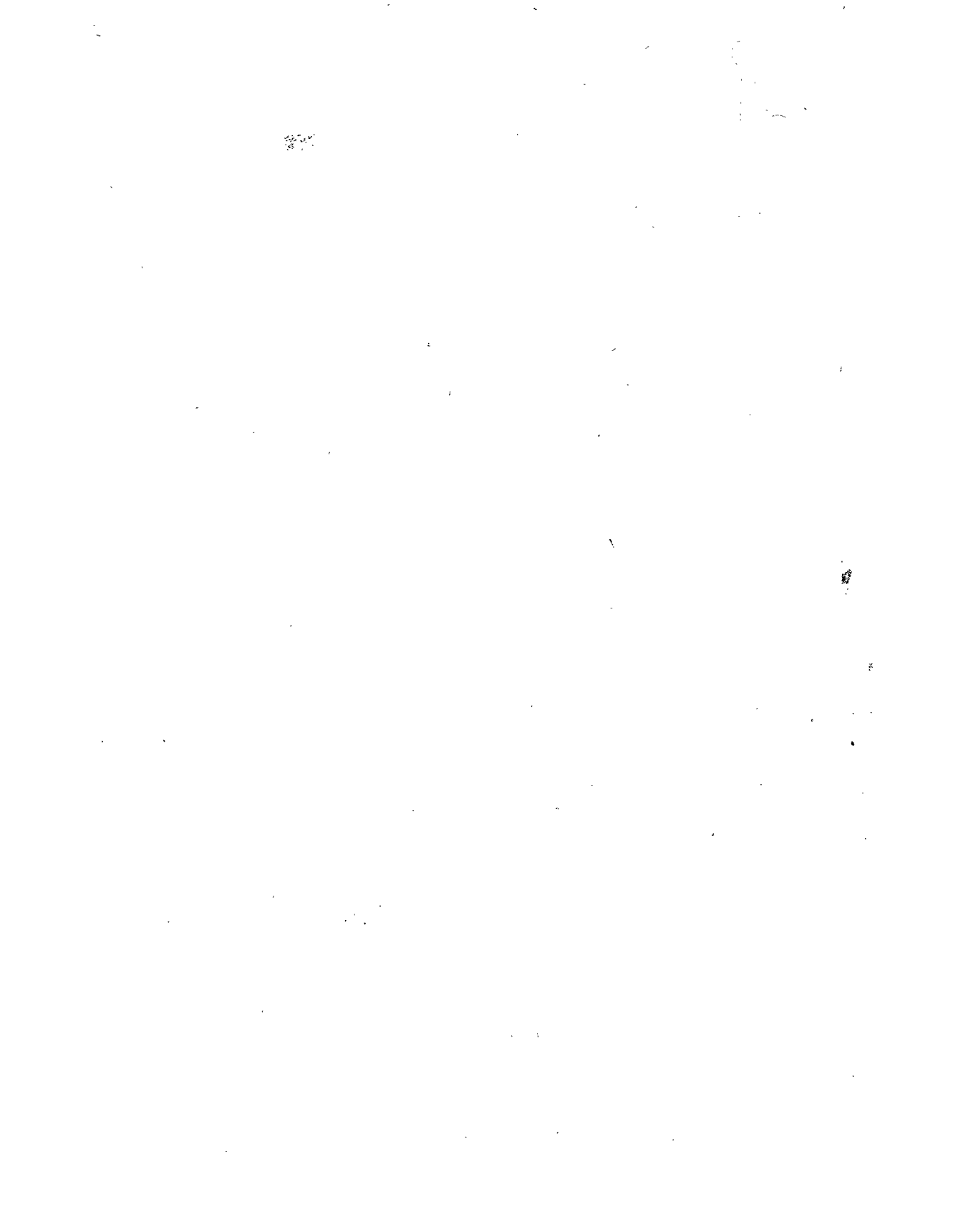
YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER,

1881.

Printed by Order of Parliament.



OTTAWA:
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1882.



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-

REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1881.

*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 year 1881.

Having acquired a personal knowledge of the general state of Indian matters in the North-West Territories during your tour last summer, Your Excellency will, therefore, not be unprepared for the statement which I have the pleasure of making, that the condition of Indian Affairs in the Territories has, on the whole, been satisfactory during the past year.

No little anxiety was, however, occasioned in the months of July and August by the presence of a large number of Indians in the immediate vicinity of Fort Walsh, and by the defiant attitude assumed by some of them towards the officers of the Department. The greater number of these Indians came from across the line, where they had been hunting and trading during the winter and spring; and their number was somewhat augmented by the arrival from the north of some disaffected Indians, whom it was found impossible to keep on their reserves.

The Indians thus gathered consisted of Crees and Assiniboines, and numbered between 4,000 and 5,000, besides a number of Half-breeds. The Crees assembled at that point belonged to various localities in the vicinity of the Qu'Appelle Lakes, Fort Ellice and the Saskatchewan district; and the Assiniboine to the country around Fort Walsh.

The efforts of the officers of the Department were directed toward inducing the Crees to return to their respective districts, in order that they might receive their annuity payments within the agencies to which they belonged. Much confusion,

resulting in many instances in actual loss to the Government, having been occasioned in the past through Indians receiving their annuity elsewhere than in their respective agencies, it was considered advisable that a vigorous effort should be made to prevail upon these Indians to go to their reserves. They, however, persistently refused to comply with the wishes of the Department, and demanded that their annuities should be paid at Fort Walsh.

The advent at this juncture of large herds of buffalo to the Territories from the United States afforded the Government a pretext for allowing the officers of the Department to recede from the position assumed by them in the matter of the payments, and the Indians were informed that they would be paid on this occasion at Fort Walsh, in order that they might follow the buffalo at once without incurring the loss of time which their proceeding to their reserves for their annuities would involve. Thus a complication which might have resulted seriously, owing to the small number of mounted policemen at Fort Walsh, was got over through a fortuitous circumstance.

Fort Walsh has, for some years, been a rallying point for Indians returning from over the border. The fort is a centre for trading purposes, and the presence thereof of a detachment of the Mounted Police Force, and the large stock of supplies necessarily stored there for them, renders it an attractive place for Indians. The soil, moreover, in the vicinity being for the most part ill-adapted for agriculture, it has been found impossible to provide Indians able to work with employment in return for the food given them, as is done in more fertile districts. The Indians, fully aware of this fact, are all the more prone to resort to a point where demands cannot be made on them to work for what they receive.

The Indians who dispersed from Fort Walsh after the return of the buffalo to the Territories, have since, for the most part, subsisted on buffalo meat, some slight assistance in ammunition being given them from time to time as their supply became exhausted.

The progress made in agriculture and building operations by the Indians of the Saskatchewan, especially in the Carlton and Prince Albert districts, as well as on the reserves near Battleford, is most gratifying. Many of the bands in the Qu'Appelle, Fort Ellice, Touchwood Hills, and Swan River districts, as well as a fair proportion of the Blood Indians on the Belly River, have also exhibited commendable zeal and industry, and the Blackfeet appear determined to profit by the opportunity afforded them to learn the white man's ways of making a living.

The Reports of the Indian Commissioner and the several Indian Agents, which are placed within, describe fully the result of the operations of the past year. It may not, however, be thought out of place, if I here introduce a few of the letters received by the Indian Commissioner, from time to time, from the several Indian Agents, and which were transmitted by that officer to the Department. These letters show

the condition of the Indians and the work done on the Reserves and Farm Instructors' locations, in the various Agencies, at the different seasons of the year :—

INDIAN OFFICE,
CARLTON, 31st December, 1880.

SIR,—I have great pleasure in being able to state that the Indians on the Duck Lake Reserve have done capitally this winter; one great improvement is that they are working well and do as they are told; they have cut 8,000 fence rails, got out and skidded 400 house logs, and sawn by hand 2,500 feet of lumber,—all this was paid for in provisions and is for the Government Farm; a comparatively small amount was issued to the old, destitute and sick. Now that the very cold season is coming on, I will have to aid them to a greater extent, but you may be sure that my provisions will be dealt out with great care and economy; fortunately, I have been able to keep most of the provisions that came in, and have for the time of year a large stock on hand.

I presented the gun to Beardy, at which he was greatly pleased; he and his band are doing wonderfully well.

INDIAN OFFICE,
CARLTON, 31st December, 1880.

SIR,—Peteynakey's Band, Muskeg Lake, have done better than I expected this winter, but they are a lazy lot and it takes a strong effort to make them work; they have not had aid so far to any great extent, and this has compelled them to hunt and trap, and I hear from the Hudson Bay Co. that this band has given in a great many furs.

INDIAN OFFICE,
CARLTON, 23rd March, 1881.

SIR,—I have just returned from a visit to the eastern portion of my district, and beg to report as follows:—

William Twait's Band, Sturgeon Lake.

Most of the Indians here have been very ill with measles, and I have had to afford them relief in the shape of provisions, as they are unable to help themselves at present.

The Sioux, Prince Albert.

Having finished their wood contract, 4,000 cords, they could not find any more work and have left for their reserve. I may state that these men have almost entirely earned their own living this winter, and have been no trouble to the settlers. They are very anxious to get in a good acreage this season, and I have no doubt they will do well on their farms. The people of Prince Albert are anxious to retain some of them for spring work; but as they will give them no aid at present and only want them for a short time at seeding time, I have sent the whole band off.

John Smith's, South Branch.

These Indians are doing well and have got over the measles. They have received very little aid from me during the winter.

Chakastapasin, South Branch.

These Indians have also recovered from the measles and have been getting out fence rails, &c. They have not received much aid. They are anxious to put in a large crop.

James Smith, La Corne.

These Indians have been very ill with measles; seven have died since I visited them last (two died while I was there); and two are at death's door with consumption. I have given them relief in the shape of provisions, as they were unable to do much for themselves. They have got out fencing, and will put in a large crop.

INDIAN OFFICE,
CARLTON, 27th May, 1881.

SIR,—On visiting Mistowasis' Reserve, I found the Indians all hard at work; they had their wheat in, some seventy bushels, and their potatoes and garden seeds also in the ground; they had not then commenced putting in their barley; but they are very short o' cattle, and should at least have three yoke more for the members of the band; but the truth is, they have nothing to work with; they will have at least thirty-five acres more in crop than they had last year, and are going to break 100 more acres during the summer; they are really doing splendidly.

INDIAN OFFICE,
CARLTON, 28th May, 1881.

SIR,—I have the honor to report that Young Loucks has put in 20 bushels of potatoes, 16 bushels of barley, and 25 bushels of oats; besides turnip and garden seeds. I have sent his cattle to break for the Indians (Mistowasis' Band).

INDIAN OFFICE,
CARLTON, 31st December, 1881.

SIR,—Mistowasis' band have done exceedingly well this winter; he has had his men out trapping and hunting. They are keeping seed grain, but will require assistance during the very cold weather. He hopes that next spring he will get seed enough from the Government for his new broken land. Last year he had several acres that he could not get seed for.

INDIAN OFFICE,
CARLTON, 27th May, 1881.

SIR,—I am happy to be able to say that Beardy has finished putting in his crop and that his wheat looks very fine. His fall ploughing enabled him to sow, &c., fully ten days ahead of the rest. They have truly turned over a new leaf and have done splendidly. Every available animal has been put to work and they have done their utmost. They have put down 75 bushels of wheat, 60 bushels of barley, about 80 bushels of potatoes, besides turnips and garden seeds. They have broken and put in crop this spring, about 12 acres new land, making nearly 30 acres more in crop than they had last year. They have also fenced their new fields, and also one large one of 60 acres, which they intend to break up. They should have two yoke more of

cattle to keep them all working, and have far exceeded what I expected of them; and if they keep on in this way they will very soon be independent.

INDIAN OFFICE,
CARLTON, 27th May, 1881.

SIR,—On visiting the Muskeg Lake Band I found them behind the rest, as they had not then sown any seed, with the exception of a few potatoes and garden seeds. I remained here for two days and superintended the work myself. Before leaving I had the satisfaction of seeing 35 bushels of wheat sown and well harrowed in. They will put down, or, rather, have put down by this time, 50 bushels potatoes, garden seeds, and about 50 bushels of barley. They have some 20 acres more in crop than what they had last year. They should have another yoke of cattle. They intend to do a lot of breaking during the summer.

INDIAN OFFICE,
CARLTON, 27th May, 1881.

SIR,—On visiting Star Blanket's Reserve, north of Carlton, I found that the Indians have been doing capitally; they had already sown their wheat and had got in their potatoes, small seeds and some barley; they are going to have at least 30 acres more under crop than last year, but there is one great drawback, and that is, they have not cattle enough, they should have at least two yoke more of working oxen; they intend breaking 75 or 100 acres new land during summer, and if these extra cattle could be sent in this summer they would be able to fall plough all the land at present under crop, which would be of immense benefit to them the ensuing spring; they are determined to do their best, and should have both cattle and implements enough to keep them all at work.

INDIAN OFFICE,
CARLTON, 27th May, 1881.

SIR,—I was greatly pleased on visiting O'Kimasis' Reserve to find that so much work had been done. This is a small band and they have two yoke of cattle, they have sown 35 bushels of wheat, 40 of barley and 30 of potatoes, besides garden seed, and have broken 25 acres of new land which they put in crop, they have good fences and are working splendidly. O'Kimasis says that when he was told to farm he thought he could never make a living out of it, but now he says, I will soon be rich and independent, and is quite proud of the work they have accomplished; he intends keeping his oxen at breaking all summer; he should have another yoke of cattle, and in another year they will be almost independent.

P.S.—They have 25 acres more in crop than last year.

INDIAN OFFICE,
CARLTON, 28th May, 1881.

SIR,—I have the honor to report that Chakastapasin has put in 30 bushels of potatoes, 20 bushels of wheat and 16 bushels of barley, besides garden seeds; they have about 11 acres more in crop than they had last year. They have only one yoke of cattle, and should have another yoke.

INDIAN OFFICE,
CARLTON, 28th May, 1881.

SIR,—I have the honor to report that Wm. Twait, Sturgeon Lake, has put in about 70 bushels of wheat. 60 of barley and 60 of potatoes, besides garden seeds. They have from 15 to 16 acres more now in crop than they had last season, they are well provided with cattle and have a fine lot of cows— young stock.

INDIAN OFFICE,
CARLTON, 28th May, 1881.

SIR,—I beg to report that Chaffee has his crops in. It consists of 20 bushels of wheat, 30 bushels of barley, and 30 bushels of potatoes, besides turnips and garden seed. I have his teams helping the Indians, and they will continue to break for them during the summer.

INDIAN OFFICE,
CARLTON, 28th May, 1881.

SIR,—I have the honor to report that John Smith's band have nearly finished seeding. They received from Government 50 bushels wheat, 50 bushels barley, and 50 bushels potatoes, besides garden seed. Besides they have seed grain of their own, and will have at least 30 acres more in crop this season than last. They have plenty of cattle, and if the season is good should not require any more aid.

INDIAN OFFICE,
CARLTON, 31st Dec., 1880.

SIR,—The Indians on James Smith's Reserve are, as usual, doing well, and have as yet received no aid from Government this winter.

INDIAN OFFICE,
CARLTON, 28th May, 1881.

SIR,—I beg to report that Tomkins has put in 30 bushels wheat, 30 of oats, 30 of potatoes and 30 of barley, besides turnips and garden seed. He has done a lot of fencing, and has got his new house up. I am sending his teams to break on the reserve next week.

INDIAN OFFICE,
CARLTON, 25th July, 1881.

SIR,—I beg to report that the crops generally are looking well and that there is every prospect of a fair crop. The Indians on the various reserves have been breaking steadily and I think that at least 400 acres will have been broken up by the end of the month. I start them at haying this week. There is no grumbling, and a great deal of work is being done.

INDIAN OFFICE,
CARLTON, 1st October, 1881.

SIR,—I am glad to be able to report that, owing to our having the reapers and mowers, our harvest of hay and grain is over. The frost, I am sorry to say, injured at least one-half the crop, though not so badly as last year. The wheat sown on fall ploughing was all taken off in good season, in fact, it was ripe two weeks earlier than land sown in spring. This proves to me that all ploughing will have to be done in the fall, if we are to expect a fair yield. With the extra cattle you allowed me to purchase a great deal of land is being fall ploughed, and I hope ere snow falls to see not only all the land sown this year, but also the new breaking turned over. I am busy with my reports for the Department, but will not be able to get them finished for this mail. Everything is going on nicely here, and ploughing, building houses and taking out fence rails is the order of the day.

INDIAN OFFICE,
CARLTON, 19th November, 1881.

SIR,—I beg to enclose Chaffee's returns for last month, and am glad to learn that *about fifty houses and stables* have been *put up on his reserve this fall*. The Indians on these reserves have taken up 1,200 bushels of potatoes, 3,000 bushels of turnips and 100 bushels of carrots.

Chaffee himself has 225 bushels of potatoes, 500 bushels of turnips, and 10 bushels of carrots.

They are just commencing to thresh their grain, and I will send you the return as soon as possible.

HUMBOLDT, 18th November, 1881.

SIR,—I arrived at Sioux Reserve (Moose Woods) on 13th May; found many of the Sioux destitute of clothing and provisions; some three or four died actually skeletons.

They had a small patch of wheat harrowed in. I found most of the band willing to work, but all hungry and weak. We broke and put in about 15 acres of crop and fenced about 30 acaes, built eight comfortable little houses, and broke some five or seven acres after seeding.

I left the reserve at beginning of September; during this time, by Mr. Rae's instructions, I went five times to Carlton for provisions, &c., for the band.

Most of the band are willing to work, thankful to the Government for the favor received and determined on going into farming with a spirit, and hope to be able to do for themselves after next year. On my first arrival they refused to let me sow wheat or barley, a good part of which they ate, also some of the potatoes.

All garden seeds gave a good crop. I sowed over an acre of turnips in drills. The crop was excellent—far above the average.

Indians were not satisfied to make drills, but were greatly pleased when seeing the great difference in the yield to those sowed broadcast.

I have seen some of the band lately, they wish me to say to Government that they are very happy and thankful to know they are not forgotten; hope the Government will assist them one year more, after which they expect to be able to get along themselves.

INDIAN OFFICE,
CARLTON, 4th November, 1881.

SIR,—I have the honor to report that a decided improvement is manifest on the thirteen reserves under my charge; the greatest improvements are shown on the reserves of Mistowasis, Attackakoop, Okimasis and Beardy.

The number of acres sown in 1880 was 252, with the following crops:—750 bushels of potatoes, 200 bushels of barley, 290 bushels of wheat and 50 bushels of oats. The number of acres in crop, 1881, was 602 acres, as follows:—700 bushels of potatoes, 645 bushels of wheat, 565 bushels of barley, 90 bushels of oats, in all 2,000 bushels of seed, as against 1,290 the previous year.

Neither of these estimates includes turnips or garden stuff, but the acreage of their products are double what they were last year.

The crops are very fair; some of the wheat was caught by the frost and is slightly damaged; the potatoes and turnips were nearly all taken up in time and escaped the frost.

During summer fully 350 or 400 acres of new land were broken on the various reserves, and after the crops were taken off most of the land cropped this season was fall ploughed and a great deal of the new breaking back-set; this will be of immense advantage to the Indians next spring, and will enable them to get their seed in in good season.

Nearly all my Indians feel confident that they can soon support themselves without much assistance from the Government; they are giving in seed for next year to the farmers, and I think that \$400 will cover the bill for seed grain next year.

At the request of Mistowasis and Attackakoop, I have purchased them a threshing machine, to be paid of by themselves in toll; this fact shows that these two bands at least are learning to depend upon themselves.

As the grain is not threshed out yet I cannot give you the yield, but will do so as soon as possible.

A good many new houses and stables have been put up this fall, also granaries; and taking everything into consideration the Indians seem to me to be doing capitally and seem content with their lot.

INDIAN OFFICE,
BATTLEFORD, 28th May, 1881.

SIR,—I have the honor to state, since last reporting to you, farming operations have been going on fairly well. More cattle for all the reserves is a great want; this is more particularly felt on Red Pheasant's reserve, where numbers of Indians can use them.

Poundmaker's conduct for a time totally unsettled all the Indians, and it was questionable at one time whether enough could be kept on the reserves to work them. Half of Poundmaker's band started off, threatening to take their cattle and kill them as required on the plains; this I prevented by a show of firmness, but they managed to take an ox owing to the fault of the interpreter not acting up to the instructions given him. Although the balance promised to stay and finish seeding they were too unsettled to remain more than a few days, doing but little in that time. I managed to retain one or two of their best workers, one of them I engaged, as reported in my letter covering return of vouchers. Strike Him's band worked admirably until most of their seeding was finished, when they also started for the plains, leaving forty odd souls behind. The whole of Thunder Child's band left the reserve selected for him early in March and remained with Strike Him's until starting off with Poundmaker, leaving but six or seven men behind who aided Strike Him's band. Moosomin has had but thirty odd souls on his reserve during the spring, the rest having left and joined Thunder Child,—the latter will not return to the reserve selected for him unless Farming Instructor Olink is dismissed—that is, he gives this as his reason, but my impression is that the fact of desiring to be near Poundmaker and Strike Him's bands has greater weight with him. It would be absurd to allow him to remain on the spot selected by himself, as there is not much over a thousand acres of good land.

There is a great demand for clothing, and the lack of the same is given as a reason for desiring to go on the plains.

A number of Fort Pitt Indians have started out. Where the seeding has been anyway near finished it becomes a saving to get them on the plains, if they will only return in time for haying and harvest.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

HAYTER REED,

Indian Agent.

INDIAN OFFICE,
BATTLEFORD, 9th July, 1881.

SIR,—I have the honor to state that, owing to the trouble experienced in keeping the Indians on their reserves in the neighborhood of this place during seed time, and the impossibility, for a time at least, of procuring transport of any kind, I was unable to visit until the early part of the past month, any farming agencies but those in the immediate vicinity.

On my visit to Fort Pitt I found matters under Farming Instructor Williams, so far as circumstances would admit of, in a fairly satisfactory state.

Although he had not followed out the instructions relative to curtailing the size of the home farm, it cannot be considered a drawback, as the farm being on the reserve (Seekaskoots) and adjacent to the land under cultivation by the Indians themselves, it can readily be subdivided and worked by them hereafter. In fact, four or five who worked on the farm during the seeding time have been granted an interest in a portion of the home farm as an act of encouragement. Again, suitable plots being at a distance from those already under tillage, it was deemed inadvisable to go far so long as the number of cattle was limited. I have been assured by the Farming Instructor, and from what I have seen I really credit the assertion, that, with a sufficiency of working animals to keep the Indians properly at work, this band would be self-supporting, or nearly so, within two years. But, of course, Sir, you are sufficiently conversant with the Indian character to be alive to the fact that he may be working well to-day and throw up everything to-morrow, but, of course, one has to hope for the best. The crops were up and gave promise of a good yield under an ordinarily favorable season, except the oats, which gave evidence of being a failure,—I fancy owing to indifferent seed.

There is a certain degree of order and regularity about this reserve, which, I regret to say, was lacking on those under Mr. Delaney. Of course, some consideration must be made for the extra number under the latter's charge and the inconvenient distances apart. There is under crop on this reserve on home farm.—

Seven acres sown with 135 bushels potatoes; 17 acres with 27 bushels wheat; 3½ acres sown with 40 bushels oats—30 did not grow, and the ground subsequently was sown with barley.

36½ acres sown with 67 bushels barley; 1 acre in turnips; 65 acres under crop.

ON INDIAN FARMS.

20 acres seeded with 360 bushels potatoes; 4 acres with 8 bushels wheat; 2 acres with turnips; 20 acres with 40 bushels barley; 1 acre in gardens; 47 acres under crop.

On visiting farm No. 15 I found Mr. Farming Instructor Delaney's books in a particularly muddled state. The only article of issue on which I could at all make a check was the flour, in so far as to the balance on hand after issues was concerned, which was found correct. Of the bacon and other articles I was forced to take stock and commence afresh, and then endeavoured to instruct Mr. Delaney in simply making entries at the time of issue, if nothing else. I find issues of implements to have been made as demands were made, and not in accordance with treaty obligations.

Many dollars worth of valuable implements I discovered scattered about the reserves visited, thrown down where last used, and left to be destroyed by the weather or lost in the grasses and weeds. These I had properly collected under cover.

The home farm has under cultivation about 50 acres, sown with 20 bushels wheat, 24 bushels oats, 20 bushels barley, 1 lb. turnips; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. carrots, and a small garden.

On Keeheewin's reserve there had been about eight acres broken; only five were under crop. According to the Instructor's statement the chief received 100 bushels of potatoes for seeding purposes. The latter states he merely received 60. About 3 acres are sown in potatoes.

At Moose Lake, where a portion of this band lives, about two acres are sown in potatoes, barley and vegetables; five and a-half bushels wheat sown; the balance in barley and garden seeds.

Puskerahkeewin had six acres under crop last year, but has twelve this. Was given 98 bushels potatoes; 8 bushels barley; 4 bushels wheat; 1 lb. turnips and carrots. There appears to be sown 5 acres in potatoes; 2 acres in wheat; 2 acres in barley; balance in turnips, carrots, &c.

Nipohay was given 62 bushels potatoes, and planted about three acres with them, and nothing else.

Young Mikayo has about 14 acres under crop and was given 82 bushels potatoes; 12 bushels barley; turnip and carrot seeds to sow.

As already advised in a previous communication, Poundmaker's reserve was worked for a few days by a portion of the band who remained behind under a promise to put in the crops before going to the plains, but the unsettled state of their minds consequent upon the influence exercised by those already departed was such that they also soon followed in the footsteps of the first portion of the band, doing but little. I then prevailed upon a good Indian, desirous of getting on, under a promise of a small wage, and a couple of families, to remain behind and work.

As I was forced to discharge the Interpreter who was placed on the reserve, I engaged during seeding time, an energetic Indian from Red Pheasant's reserve, and, as will be seen, they did a fair amount of work, considering they had but one yoke of cattle. The land which was ploughed last fall having been turned over thinly, it was impossible to place it under crop this spring, as the amount of harrowing it would require was more than the cattle could stand. In fact one of the large fine yoke given Poundmaker, since the spring's work, has been totally unfit for work.

There are under crop in this reserve: 2 acres with $4\frac{1}{2}$ bushels wheat; 20 acres with 41 bushels barley; $7\frac{1}{2}$ acres with 75 bushels potatoes; 10 acres with turnips; 1 acre in gardens; $40\frac{1}{2}$ acres in all.

On Strike him-on-the-back's reserve the men worked well during the time they were at it; remaining until about three-fourths of the seeding was finished, leaving behind a fair number to look after and finish the seeding. This band it was a matter of difficulty to restrain from joining the others at the outstart, for all manner of devices were used, not only to influence them, but others to accompany the malcontents. For instance, Poundmaker's party circulated a report that 800 soldiers had landed at Prince Albert in order to take all the Indians prisoners, and abuse their wives and daughters. This had such a terrifying effect upon them, that suddenly one morning they were all in the greatest bustle repairing carts, harness, &c., getting in horses and loading up, preparatory to a flight to the plains, that it was with the greatest difficulty they could be persuaded to the contrary and remain longer.

They have under crop: 9 acres with 170 bushels potatoes; 11 acres with 25 bushels barley; $\frac{1}{2}$ acre with $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels wheat; 8 acres with turnips; 2 acres in gardens; $30\frac{1}{2}$ in all.

The whole of Thunder Child's band had left their reserve before my arrival, and settled down with Strike-him-on-the-back; and although I parleyed with them over and over again, their chief was too strong-headed to listen to reason. Yet I prevailed upon most of the men to remain behind until they were frightened to the plains after their chief, by the false rumors set in circulation.

They consequently did nothing whatever in the way of seeding. All their implements were scattered over the country from the North Saskatchewan to the Battle River Reserve. Whatever could be discovered after a thorough search has been properly stored.

Chief Moosomin, though deserted by all his band, with the exception of about forty souls, of whom about six or eight were capable of work, has done, I think it will be found, very well, especially when it is taken into account that no land was under cultivation last year, and the season was advanced before the band had cattle to work with this spring.

The band has seeded: $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres with 8 bushels oats; 21 acres with 45 bushels barley; 5 acres with 10 bushels wheat; 20 acres with turnips; 1 acre with carrots, 7 acres with 99 bushels potatoes; $\frac{1}{8}$ in garden; $56\frac{1}{2}$ in all.

The above is a large area in turnips; but it will keep, the band busily engaged attending to them and from other mischief.

The home farm in the Eagle Hills is looking well, excepting the potato crop, which is a failure owing to the excessive quantity of rain; three-fourths of the seed having rotted in the ground. There were sown 5 acres with potatoes, 56 bushels; 4 acres with turnips; $\frac{1}{4}$ acre in garden; 9 acres with barley, 12 bushels; 10 acres with oats, 25 bushels; $5\frac{1}{4}$ acres with wheat, 8 bushels; 34 acres in all.

Red Pheasant's band of Indians have not been working with that determination which might be expected after being so far advanced. Of course there are one or two marked exceptions of Indians who, in course of time, will become independently rich. They have seeded $62\frac{1}{2}$ bushels barley; 16 bushels wheat; 16 bushels oats; 170 bushels potatoes—88 acres in all, including 10 acres in turnips and gardens.

It was not until after the greater portion of the work on the home farm had been finished that Mosquito's band were enabled to get cattle with which to put in their crop; notwithstanding which fact, and that only 15 acres were turned over last fall, it will be seen that they have a fair amount under cultivation.

These poor people, although savages of the wildest type, displayed a most commendable desire to get on, and would be an example to others more advanced in civilization. They broke up about eight acres with grub hoes and small axes, after the land had been ploughed, and from this a great yield is expected, being much better worked than could have been done with the harrow. Of course, like the other bands, but little could be got out of them when the overseer's eye was withdrawn. The band has shown quite a fondness for gardens, some of which look remarkably well, and rather tastefully arranged, much pains being expended on some of the little plots after their own peculiar crude ideas. They have under crop: 10 acres with 175 bushels potatoes; 4 acres with 8 bushels barley; 12 acres in turnips; 5 acres in gardens; 31 acres in all.

Characteristic of the improvident Indian, some of these poor creatures were discovered, after having planted the potato seed under the Instructor's eye, to have returned, unearthed what they had sown, and eaten it.

Taken on the whole the crops are looking well, and it is to be hoped a favorable harvest will be the result.

Sub-Agent Rae having reported on the crops in the Carlton district, I refrain from giving a repetition.

Unless an Indian is carefully watched, it is found that he is too prone to hurry through with his seeding without ploughing the land, the consequence is weeds grow up apace and choke the grain, such I fear will be the case with most of Kee-hee-win's and a small portion of Pushee-ah-kee-win's and young Mikayo's crops. I would, therefore, respectfully suggest, in order to obviate the above and prevent the seed from being misapplied, that a man during the spring's work be kept on each reserve, and again to be engaged during harvest, but it is a difficult matter to engage suitable men at such times.

I have found, during my tour throughout the Agency, that instead of endeavoring to teach individual Indians to do the work and the instructors to show them how it should be done, those sent as guides prefer working rather than subject themselves

to the constant monotony of teaching. Again, but little attention has been paid to the preservation of the Indian farming implements, and without a single exception not a farmer knew what was or should be in possession of the bands over which he had charge. There was a lack of knowledge as to the different numbers in the band, and in some instances this was exceptionally remarked. Most of the farmers do not go about among their Indians sufficiently often.

I have adopted a system of inspection of all implements and tools, periodically, in this district, which I purpose extending into the Carlton district, by which means I trust a great saving will accrue to the public, and consequently to the benefit of the Indian himself. I shall further see that each farmer is in possession of proper lists of the members of the bands over which he has supervision.

One of my main endeavors will be to curtail the issue of flour and bacon, but of course this is a difficult task. I have informed all within my power that no relief, except under special circumstances, will be granted except on the reserve to which an Indian belongs; but all sorts of devices are practised in order to overcome this, such as coming to a forbidden reserve, and leaving old people and children on it, knowing well they could not be turned off. I have further warned all those within my power that none will be paid except at the places appointed for their respective bands. This is rather trying to a number of Fort Pitt Indians, who desire to attend a large "Thirst Dance" to take place at Battleford. As I am powerless to prevent the dance, I am endeavoring to have it come off after the hoeing of the potatoes and prior to haying time. As all are bound to come in and see the Governor-General, I have decided to pay all on the reserves, otherwise nothing would be accomplished in the hay cutting line. I am aware, Sir, that a great deal of the foregoing has been already transmitted to you, but I thought proper to repeat it in a report. Trusting the above will be found satisfactory, though tendered at a late hour,

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

HAYTER REED,

Indian Agent.

INDIAN OFFICE, N. W. T.,

EDMONTON, 12th January, 1881.

Sir,—I have the honor to report that on the 17th December I left this office in charge of Mr. Macrae, proceeding myself to Lac la Biche.

At Victoria I found much distress amongst the Indians and arranged with a trustworthy man, named Wm. Norn, to conduct a soup kitchen, under the supervision of the Rev. Mr. McLaughlin; it appears to work well.

At Whitfish Lake I had a long talk with Chief Secum or Pucan. It appears the take of fish has been very poor this season. In consequence, the chief informs me that out of his small stock he has to feed some 45 poor old men and women, and that it would be impossible for them to get through the winter without assistance, although himself and band strongly wish not to call upon the Government for help, to any large amount, of provisions in the shape of beef and flour. He said that although the fish were so scarce, if his supply of nets had not been so small, they could have caught sufficient for their support, and felt sure that had each family early in the fall one net apiece (about 100 in all) they would have been able to support themselves without any other help.

At Lac la Biche I found that the three bands under Payaysees, Rolling Thompson, and the Chipwayans are, on account of the scarcity of fish and game, in a poor way, and I fear will require assistance. They could help themselves very much if I had more ammunition to give them, as they are good hunters.

I returned by Saddle Lake. The farmer there, Higgins, appears to manage well, is very saving, and running the farm in a most economical manner. He is a

good practical man. He conducts the soup kitchen well and cheaply, and has to feed a good many old people; indeed, I found much distress in Little Hunter's band. They have no game and catch but little fish. The worms of this lake totally destroy the nets, sometimes consuming an entire one in a night. Whilst on this subject I find the same worm is complained of in other places, such as Lake St. Anne's, Pigeon, Whitefish Lakes, in fact in nearly all our fishing waters. I am told the only protection from these pests is to have the nets tanned, and would suggest the advisability of next season's supply being made up in Canada and tanned.

I returned to this place on the 3rd instant, and found that the previous week one of Erminskin's men had shot one of the oxen belonging to the band. The chief laid a complaint before Captain Gagnon, who has arrested the man, and will have him duly tried.

On the night of my arrival a telegram came from McKernan's, of Hay Lakes, to Mr. Hardisty, for immediate assistance, as a band of Stoneys, with Chief Sharphead, were robbing him, and he and his family were in danger of their lives. Captain Gagnon started immediately with six men in the night, and on the morning of the 7th returned, reporting it a misunderstanding between the parties interested, that the Chief had prevented unpleasantness, and that McKernan had received three horses in settlement of 200 bushels potatoes spoiled by frost, owing to them having left a roothouse open. Starvation drove them to taking a little. I sent out by Captain Gagnon, 100 lbs. flour, 50 lbs. beef, 80 lbs. bacon, to give if he found it necessary, for I felt sure that want had driven them to help themselves. This was given to them as they were in a most destitute condition. One of Sharphead's brothers arrived here with eight others some days ago, had been without food several days, and presented a haggard, impoverished appearance. I am giving them food. He had been with the people who were troublesome at Hay Lakes, but left before the misunderstanding took place. I fear, on account of the failure of game and fish, there will be much distress in this district this winter; however, you may depend I will use my best endeavors to get through with as little trouble and expense as possible.

The money for supplementary payments, \$2,000, came to hand duly from Fort Macleod, and as it enables the Indians who are recipients to provide themselves with food and clothing, helps me considerably.

You caution me about being careful in these payments. You may depend on my seeing that none are paid but those to whom the annuity is due.

I think Mr. Wadsworth is in error when he states that \$600 will cover the unpaid annuities in this district, as many Plain Crees, in addition to the Stoneys, were not in receipt of their money this year.

The money is in the hands of the Hudson Bay Company.

As it is now time to prepare for spring work, to purchase oxen if required, and engage trustworthy men to see the seed sown and potatoes planted and given to the Indians, who would eat most of it and not put it into the ground, to act in this matter for the benefit of the Government and the Indians, I shall require authority from you.

I wish to call your attention to the "pig question;" see my communication, November 16th, 1880. This matter is being considerably agitated. Chief Secum says if pigs had been given to them as per treaty he would now have hundreds of them, and asks interest on account of non-payment. I have consulted with Mr. Hardisty regarding fish nets. He tells me nets can be procured ready made much cheaper than by purchasing the twine, and that the Hudson Bay Company are getting theirs that way this season. He kindly gave me a memorandum of the sizes of mesh, &c.

The nets should be 45 fathoms long, unbacked and tanned, to avoid being eaten by worms.

Meshes varying from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 inches—a few of the latter only, their use being mainly for Lac la Biche; $4\frac{1}{2}$ in., 5 in. and $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. should be in equal proportion.

No. 10 twine will answer in place of cod lines, very few of which are needed. It is much cheaper, and will go much further.

EDMONTON, N.W.T., 5th May, 1881.

SIR,—I have the honor to report that on the 23rd April I despatched Mr. Macrae to Victoria to supervise the spring farming operations in that part of this district extending from Victoria to Lac la Biche, and I feel confidence in his ability to make his services of much benefit to the Indians in that region.

In regard to the reserves about here, I have got them all under way, and placed men I could obtain over them, and there is a fair prospect of getting a good quantity under crop. Some have already got some grain sown. Alexander, of Lac la Nonne band, has six acres sown. A large band of stragglers under Tommy le Patac have settled on Stony Plain, about eight miles from this. I have a good man to look after them (Tom Logan,) and there are some good workers amongst them. I am sanguine of their success.

Two boxes of garden seeds arrived by mail on 12th April; one box by last mail yesterday. Allow me to suggest it being advisable to get up early by steamboat the following seeds:—Fall wheat, early plate, red clover and timothy seeds, also some early yellow French corn. I feel sure they will all grow well here, and enhance the value of the supply farms.

In accordance with your telegram of 21st April, I bought two hundred bags of flour from Logan, but declined to purchase his bacon as it was a very inferior article.

SIR,—I beg that you will find enclosed a Return of farm acreage of the Indians working under Government supervision, and a few notes of the position of Indians of Lac la Biche, which I trust may give you some information regarding their situation, &c.

They are extracted from Mr. Macrae's report to me.

ACREAGE of Indian Lands Sown and Planted under Government supervision in the Spring of 1881.

	Acres Wheat.	Acres Barley.	Acres Potatoes.	Acres Roots.	Acres Gardens.	Total Acreage.
Alexander's (Katchahwayscums).....	3	22	10	.....	.....	35
Nichel Calihoo's.....	5	13	7	.....	.....	25
Alexis.....	.....	19	11	.....	.....	30
Passpasschase's.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
Tommy le Patac's Stragglers.....	.....	17½	9½	.....	1	27½
Sampson's.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11½
Erminskin's.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16½
Bobtail's.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14½
Muskaginaties (H. M.).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8½
Blue Quill's.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
Little Hunter's.....	10	62	16	12	10	110
Beaver Lake Indians.....	.....	.....	6½	.....	.....	6½
Chipwayan's.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	6
Peyaysees.....	.....	8	15	.....	.....	23
Muddy Bull (H. M. Erminskin).....	a	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sharphead (Cheepostikwalce).....	a	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
James Secum (Pucan).....	b	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	18	141½	81	12	11	357½

a. Not yet heard from.

b. Not being under supervision, no return of the measurement of his land has been made. He has sufficient to support his band, and would be able to do so totally were it not for outsiders begging during the winter. The gardens are in some cases not included, being small. In some instances the total acreage has been sent in, without regard to detail. The measurements are approximate, but it is believed to be nearly correct.

Peyaysees Band.

Big Bay is an arm of Lac la Biche, and around its southern extremity is the land located by Peyaysees for the future reserve of his band. The spot is well chosen, being about the only open ground in the neighborhood of Lac la Biche, having plenty of good timber (chiefly spruce, poplar and birch) and high land of mellow soil, well adapted for agriculture. The vicinity of the lake is desirable, it being a great factor of their existence, as white fish of the finest quality and size abound in it. Several good-sized fields are under cultivation and fenced—four or five houses built are of a fair sort, but the stables are miserable, though now being improved, which is necessary as their young stock is fast increasing. This location is about ten miles in a south-easterly direction from the Hudson's Bay Company's post by land, considerably more by water. The band is composed almost entirely of French half-breeds, many of whom would be glad to leave the treaty, but are unable to refund the amounts of annuities received. Nearly, if not all, the Indians seceded two years ago and have been residents at Beaver Lake, under Rolling Thompson. Most of the people were settled in houses before the treaty, and have not yet gone to their intended reserve. They are scattered over a space of some twenty miles, rendering supervision of work, &c., difficult.

If it becomes possible for the half-breeds to withdraw from the treaty without making refund of annuities received, when the reserve is surveyed and they are directed to move into it, many will desire to leave the band, and I beg to represent that if the great saving which would be effected be considered desirable, the survey will accelerate it. The mission of Lac la Biche (R.C.) supplies many of the children with instruction, and the band with religious teaching, the school-system being, I believe, most effective. An obstacle is complained of, however, which interferes seriously with the ultimate benefit of the training given to boys (I am not aware that the complaint extends to the girls). This is, that they are able to leave their instructors when seventeen years of age, a time when they are susceptible to influences, leading them to fall into the habits of their people; whereas it is contended that could they be retained until the expiration of their minority their more matured judgment and better formed habits would prevent this misfortune.

J. ANSDELL MACRAE.

Several Saulteaux from Riding Mountains have been for some time past residents with and intend joining this band.

Chipwayans (Hearts Lake), under H. M. Antoine.

Hearts Lake is situated about forty miles to the north-east of Lac la Biche (or a little easterly of that point), to which it is connected by Owl's River, the water flowing into the latter lake. This stream forms the summer road of these people with canoes; by land the bridle path passes through a series of muskegs, rendering it a difficult place to reach after the frost leaves the ground. (Since my visit, May, 1881, the energy of the Chipwayans has enabled them to cut a cart road about thirty miles in length.)

Within a few miles of Hearts Lake, after having passed through many miles of small timber and "brush," a small lake is met with, of some five or six square miles in extent, and a good ridge of open ground, well fitted for the small Indian fields. No fish being taken in this lake has, however, prevented the Indians from utilizing grounds which would have called for less labor than their present location. Upon leaving this lake I was much surprised upon coming into a wide trail with bridges over the creeks, and so straight that it rather suggested the name of an avenue than a road, especially in regard to the large timber (spruce, poplar and balm of gilead) which flanked it. Two miles of this and the chief's house is reached. It is a good, substantial log building, well cornered, fine cellar windows cut out, and a good chimney. Its dimensions are, I should judge, 18 x 20 or 22 feet, and the roof is one-half

pitched. Stranger than all, no less than four ladders, well made ones, were in or about the building. This and the road-work I mention, because from them may be gathered the fact that the Chipwayans are *not* afraid of work, as one ladder and a narrow road might have served their purpose. The building of the house is a marvellous imitation of the white man's work. Six acres (estimate) of ground in front of the house is well cleared and thoroughly grubbed, though the work involved has been heavy. Piles of rails evince the intention to enclose. This is within gun-shot of a southern bay of Hearts Lake. Two miles along the west shore of the lake several houses stand, surrounded by their little patches, which are well fenced and entered by wicket gates made in imitation of those at the Hudson Bay Company's post at Lac la Biche. The houses are well built, and roofed and floored with lumber made by the Indians with an old saw given them by a missionary, I believe, years ago. The stables are well roofed, divided into stalls and boxes, and floored with split poles.

I saw eight houses, and was informed of three more at the other side of the lake.

Potato Island, where the potato crops are raised, is of some four and a-half acres in extent. It was once all timber, but for some years has been altogether cleared and grubbed.

The soil is excellent for this crop, and summer frost is unknown upon it. It is farmed and held in common by the band, and the produce divided. In the houses of these people arrows, crooked knives, knives, tables, chairs, beds, &c., are met with, all of their own manufacture. The knives are made from old files, which they get at the posts; the tempering of them is excellent. Nets and ammunition are the great wants here with them, the Indians can supply themselves with provisions and clothing, and be continually improving their little farms.

The chief's powers are fully recognized, and his orders rule the band.

Several times in the year they are visited by Père Grouard, of the Roman Catholic Mission at Lac la Biche, and this, I believe, is their sole religious instruction, though under this excellent man, who thoroughly understands and speaks their language, they are fast learning the precepts of Christianity. When their great imitative faculties are noted and their powers of practical application, the impression is made that under instruction these people are capable of great improvement.

The country surrounding the lake being heavily timbered, their progress in agriculture will necessarily be slow, hoes, axes and spades being the principal implements required.

Their tools in the past, with which much of their work has been done and which I saw, have been spades and hoes of wood of their own manufacture.

Beaver Lake Band.

Most of the Indians (the larger part of the band) who were formerly with Peyaysees ceded for him, and now live under Rolling Thompson at Beaver Lake.

The place upon which they are located, and where they hope to have their reserve, is about four miles from the Hudson Bay Company's post at Lac la Biche, the lake giving them fish which is the chief article of their subsistence.

The patches which they cultivate are scattered on the islands of the lake and have, therefore, to be worked with the hoe. The proposed reserve, however, runs westerly from the lake, and will include, at its opposite extremity, some open ridge land of good quality. The location is, however, not a desirable one, its best feature and its attraction to the Indians being the fish. They have several houses of the usual Indian (Crec) stamp, and beyond this but little improvement.

Now that cattle have been given them they will find it necessary to build a stable.

When leaving Peyaysee's band they took most of the implements, and are sufficiently supplied until such time as they commence to farm more.

This can hardly be expected without the incentive to Indian labor, which is not yet heavily felt here—starvation.

The destitution of this people arises mainly from an impression amongst traders that ammunition, nets, &c., to an unlimited extent were to be supplied by the Government, which prevented them from bringing in a stock. The small assistance in these articles which could be given them was, therefore, but a drop in the bucket, and outside sources of supply (on which they must mainly depend) having failed, together with a scarcity of nets and fish, caused the difficulties which they experienced in the past winter.

INDIAN OFFICE,
EDMONTON, N.W.T., 9th August, 1881.

SIR,—I regret to inform you that on the 26th July, the crop of Rivière qui Barre Farm (No. 17) was totally destroyed by hail. The crop was looking particularly well and promising a heavy yield.

The storm lasted but ten minutes, but was of such force that the shingles on the storm sides of both house and stable were split and the roofs now leak.

The stock was severely punished, and are much swollen from the effects of the beating they received.

Hail cubes of $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter were measured by O'Donnell, who feels his loss deeply. He is making extra hay to replace the fodder thus lost.

FORT MACLEOD, N.W.T., 1st April, 1881.

SIR,—I have the honor to report that during the month of March fair progress has been made by the Indians towards preparing for and commencing spring work.

On the Piegan reserve, which I visited on the 25th ult., the Instructor had begun to plough on the Home Farm on the 19th, and the Indians who had land broken last year, were busy cross-ploughing with their own horses. "Big Swan," "Twepee" and "Red Crowe" had about five acres each ploughed when I was there; they have all the rails hauled to the ground which will be required for farming. I hope to have from seventy to eighty acres under crop, and worked by the Indians on their own account. There will be forty acres under crop on the Home Farm. There is seed enough from last year (that is, of barley, oats and potatoes) to supply the above quantity of land. I have contracted for the breaking of twenty acres for this spring upon this reservation.

At the Blood reservation which I visited on the 28th ultimo, I found the Indians generally employed in erecting fences and house building. A few acres which I had broken last fall, "Red Crowe" had a squad of his people employed in breaking up with hoes preparatory to planting with potatoes. I have contracted for the breaking of one hundred acres here, and four teams have started to complete it. Ten acres of this the Instructor will plant with potatoes and use as garden, the balance will be worked by the Indians and planted with potatoes and turnips. I have made arrangements for sufficient seed potatoes.

Within the past week there has been a large accession of Bloods returning from across the line, and they report the whole camp as on its way in, and to be expected in a few days. They say that "Crowfoot" is on his way in with all his Blackfeet.

From here I went to the Supply Farm, and found Mr. Bruce busy harrowing preparatory to sowing. He had sown four acres of wheat, a small quantity of seed left from last season, and which, if successful, will supply seed for next year. He will go on to sow oats (fifty acres), then barley. I have 100 bushels of seed from the Piegan reservation, which will keep him employed till the balance of seed is received to sow 200 acres, and which I have ordered from Benton. The remainder of the land will be sown with potatoes and turnips.

I went to the saw-mill and found it ready to begin work. Mr. Kean will begin to saw some logs for some private parties on Monday next. He is going on with the framing of the grist mill.

Mr. McHugh had not arrived at Fish Creek when Inspector Denny passed there, six days ago. I intend going up there on Tuesday, the 5th instant, and on to the Stony reservation. On my return I shall visit the Blackfoot Crossing, where I have made arrangements for breaking fifty acres of land, and for a sufficient quantity of potatoes to sow, along with turnips. This land I intend the Indians to work; what is already broken I shall also have put under crop.

I enclose herewith monthly returns for March, 1881, viz:—
Statement of beef and flour received and issued at Fort Macleod;
List of vouchers certified to and approved by me;
Returns from some of the Farm Agencies in this treaty.

FORT MACLEOD, 30th May, 1881.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that I arrived at the location of the proposed Blood reservation on the 25th instant.

It is situated on the east side of the Belly River, near its confluence with the Kootanie. There is a large area of land extending along and down the river, the bottoms being well wooded, ensuring many years supply of timber for all purposes. The soil is deep, rich and arable, and the situation is well adapted for a reservation.

As there are 3,146 souls upon the ration list, the Acting Farming Instructor, Mr. McDougall, has his hands full, particularly as he is not backed up with a good staff; he has six men altogether, one of whom is interpreter, one cook; two were upon the sick list; all hired at the rate of \$35 per month.

With such an outfit of Indians, the Instructor should have at least four good working farmers as assistants; such men cannot be hired in this locality.

Mr. McDougall was exercising great patience with the Indians, and appeared to be managing them very well.

Those of the Indians who have been upon the reservation all winter are comfortably installed in houses. The new-comers have camped right in the midst, causing confusion. I suggested the advisability of spreading them. This will be done, but they are likely to build in communities under their principal chiefs, Red Crow, White Calf, Running Rabbit and Batton Chief. Red Crow has the largest following; the others are about equally divided.

To work such large numbers successfully they should have placed on each of these bands one good man who would work with them and gain their confidence, placing the whole, as it now is, under the general management of the Instructor.

There are three yokes of oxen upon this reservation, but I am informed they will not allow an Indian to drive or go near them. Otherwise they are fine oxen and good to work. Such a large body of Indians will require more oxen, and they should be quiet and well broken. There are none such for sale about here.

The Instructor has built upon this reservation one house for himself and hands; storehouse, &c., 92 feet x 18 feet; a root house, 12x16, 9 feet high of wall; one stable, 14x16.

The Indians have built sixty-three houses; 104 acres of land has been broken up by contract, forty of which are planted and fenced; there was turnip seed to plant ten acres more, which will be done.

Perhaps the conduct of these Indians is too good to last, but certainly it was most gratifying to witness their docility and attempts of industry, their wish to be shown how to work, their desire to have a house of their own, &c. It was late in October of last year, when the Instructor with the Indians left Macleod to settle here

There was a great deal of sickness, and many children have died, measles being epidemic; they do not bury their dead, but hang them in trees and upon scaffolds;

not a pleasant thing for the approaching warm weather, and likely to prove unhealthy. I am very much afraid great difficulty will be experienced in keeping their horses out of the crops. Already the prairie round the camp is eaten bare by them; all the horses have the prairie itch and keep rubbing down the fences. I feel sure that there are as many horses as Indians; the country round about is swarming with them. As they are of no earthly use but for their owners to ride upon, it is one satisfaction to know that most of them will starve to death next winter. I tried to induce them to trade them away for cooking stoves.

FORT MACLEOD, 1st June, 1881.

SIR,—In my last report to you of May I informed you that I had just returned from a visit to the Stony reservation, and had parted from Mr. Wadsworth at Calgary, he going to the Blackfoot Crossing, and that on my return I had found the Sarcees still camped at Fort Macleod, contrary to my expectations.

I have now the honor to report that I waited the return of Mr. Wadsworth from the Crossing, when we had an interview with the Sarcees lasting for several days. They at last consented to go to the place which we had at our first interview with them decided upon, viz.: a portion of the western end of the present reserve, and on the south side of the Bow River, commencing three miles above the Blackfoot Crossing, and extending as far westerly as may be necessary. Mr. Wadsworth had already, while at the Crossing, come to an understanding with the Blackfeet there that they should give up all right to said portion of the reserve, and leave the Sarcees entirely to themselves; and having the Bow River between them there can be no excuse for either tribe interfering with the other. On receiving the assent of the Sarcees, I got them moved off at once, sending with them one month's supplies of flour and pemmican, 4,126 lbs. of seed potatoes, and a quantity of turnip and garden seeds, and made arrangements for the breaking of twenty acres of land.

Doctor Brunskill, of Morleyville, takes charge of them, at a salary of forty-five dollars (\$45) per month; and Mr. Munro, from Calgary, as Interpreter, at thirty (\$30) per month.

On the 19th of May I went with Mr. Wadsworth to visit the Piegan reservation, where we found the spring seeding completed, and the Indians finishing the fencing of their fields.

I was recalled to Fort Macleod, and Mr. Wadsworth proceeded to visit the saw and grist mill.

On the 23rd inst., at the Supply Farm No. 23, Mr. Bruce had finished his seeding and planting with the exception of a few acres of turnips. There are 130 acres of this farm idle, in consequence of the impossibility of finding seed to sow it with.

On the 24th we drove to the Blood reservation, where we found the seeding also about finished, and the Instructor working under very great difficulties, in consequence of the large number of Indians who have lately arrived from across the line. His numbers increased in the course of a few weeks from 800 to 3,300, and coming at this season, when the Indians we had settled were busy with their planting, it has disturbed and unsettled the whole body, the new-comers insisting to camp alongside of their friends, among the houses already built, and in some cases sharing their lands with them. This we shall, of course, be able to remedy in time during the summer, by inducing them to build on land not already occupied. These Indians brought measles and scarlatina with them, which have spread to the other tribes in the treaty, and have been the cause of great mortality among their children. Notwithstanding these disturbing causes the Instructors report that the Indians are quiet and well disposed, and are eager to go to work, but that in consequence of the scarcity of implements to work with they are unable to meet their wants.

Mr. Wadsworth and I returned to Fort Macleod on the 25th.

The Blackfeet continue to arrive here in small parties, coming by Cypress. If they had gone direct to the Crossing, they would have saved a large addition to their

journey, and relieved us of the issue of extra rations at this place. There are 529 Blackfeet being rationed at the Crossing at this date.

I enclose the usual monthly returns.

FOOT MACLEOD, 30th May, 1881.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that I have just returned from visiting the Supply Farm at Pincher Creek.

I was much pleased with its location and the character of the soil; its situation is such as to insure for it, under proper management, unusual success.

The Farm Agent, Mr. Bruce, had his crops in early; they consist of sixty-five acres of barley, four acres of wheat, fifty acres of oats, twelve acres of potatoes, eight acres of turnips and carrots, and a good vegetable garden; he intends to sow fifteen acres more of turnips, or about 150 acres of land altogether. There are 315 acres of land broken upon this farm, and all but twenty acres are fenced; not being able to procure seed is the reason more has not been planted. In addition to the dwelling house and stable erected by contract, Mr. Bruce has built a blacksmith's shop, 16 by 18; a house for the workmen, 16 by 20; a coal house, 12 by 12; and a stable for eight horses; he has also excavated for a root house, which he purposes proceeding with the erection of without delay.

Excepting 1,000 pounds of potatoes, the potatoes planted were from seed grown upon his farm last year.

The workmen at present are:

Samuel Bruce, Agent	\$50 83	per month.
Harvey Bruce, Son of Agent.....	35 00	"
Wellington Quail, Nephew.....	35 00	"
Alex. Clark.....	35 00	"
James H. Clark, Son of Alex.....	35 00	"
Mrs. Clark, Wife of Alex. (Cook).....	35 00	"
Thos. T. A. Boys.....	35 00	"

You will observe that with one exception (Boys,) the entire staff of this farm are taken from two families. I have, in another place, already expressed my opinion regarding so many members of the same family being employed upon the same farm.

The elder Clark talked of returning to Ontario with his family, and I urged upon Mr. Bruce the advisability of allowing them to go; had I men here to make the exchange, I would also have proposed that Mr. Bruce's son and nephew should have exchanged on to another farm, but we are so situated at present that no such exchange can be made.

After sending the oxen belonging to this farm to the Blood reservation, Mr. Bruce was authorized to make purchases of some horses to take their place. I have no doubt he did the best he could, but the horses are generally too light for farm work; he has four span of horses, one lame horse, two native ponies, one saddle horse.

The labor account for this farm has been most excessive, and there is very little work to show for it, so much having been done by contract; even during the winter there were the Instructor, four men and a cook at a monthly wage of \$235.53, and about a like sum it cost for boarding them. This farm, as with the others and reservations, as soon as the work is done in the autumn, the hands, excepting one man to look after the stock with the Agent, should be discharged. I am quite sure that to attempt any work, excepting of necessity, in winter is a mistake, not from any fault of the climate, but somehow our Agents seem to be overburdened with sympathy, and so many days are by them considered too cold for either man or beast to be out.

As this section of the country is being rapidly located by settlers, I instructed Mr. Bruce to take an early opportunity, in order to avoid future complications, of staking out the boundaries of this farm. I rode over the ground with him. It was

necessary to secure the hay field contiguous, and, although it took rather more land than we need, I thought it better he should also include the coal mine.

FORT MACLEOD, 30th May, 1881.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that I have visited the Piegan reservation; it is favorably situated upon Old Man's River, with a fair amount of timber for fuel and fencing purposes; building timber is procured further up the river.

As yet the farming of the Indians has been principally done on the north-west side of the river, where are the house and buildings of the Farming Inspector.

The soil is light with a gravel subsoil; the high bench lands although, too, very light soil, will, I think, be found better suited for farming than the valley, and subsequent breaking of land will be done there.

The Indians have settled well to work, having built 65 to 70 houses in communities forming four villages; their land broken is all fenced and planted, and they appear very contented; the last ration list contains 914 souls.

The Indian crop in the aggregate consists of 46 acres of potatoes, 19 acres of barley, 8 acres oats, 23 acres turnips, and 5 acres of gardens.

The Indians are pagans, and practice polygamy. The Rev. Mr. McCay, C. E., has a house built among them, but as yet has not, I am informed, remained with them long at a time; he talks of building a school-house upon the reservation.

These Indians have large numbers of horses. I was pleased to hear that many had provided themselves with cooking stoves by exchanging horses for them. The large number of horses owned by these Plain Indians is their greatest drawback in keeping cattle. The horses are little, if any, good for any purpose, excepting to carry an Indian, and they keep the pasture, for a couple of miles surrounding their camp or settlement, eaten bare.

The cattle they had given them by the Government wintered well as to condition, but the Instructor reports many missing—some few may have gone back to the herd; straggling Indians from Fort Macleod killed some, two being found and partly taken away a few days before my visit, and two Indians are now serving out a sentence, being caught red-handed a few weeks previous. The cattle I saw looked very well, they have a fair average of spring calves. The Indians are milking some of their cows which is a little hard upon the calves, as they do not receive a fair share of the milk.

Home Farm.

This farm, from produce of last year's crop, furnished all the seed required to seed it this year, and the reservation, excepting the turnip and garden seeds; also, was able to turn over to Mr. Bruce, for the supply farm, seventy-five bushels of barley for seed; 450 bushels turnips were rationed to the Indians during the winter that were grown here. It is planted this year with seven acres of potatoes, nineteen acres barley, sixteen acres oats, six acres turnips, half an acre of a garden.

The men employed upon this farm and reservation are :—

Kettles, Farming Instructor.....	\$60 83	per month.
Greer, 1st Assistant (since left).....	35 00	"
Chrisler, Farm Laborer.....	35 00	"
Armstrong, Farm Laborer.....	35 00	"
Begg, Cook	35 00	"

Unlike in the north, where the cook does a great deal of other work, returning a little earlier from work at noon and at night in order to prepare the meals, the cooks upon the farms and reservations here and at the saw mills do nothing else, which appears to me to make it a "soft job," where they have so few to cook for and so little to cook; but at present I can see no advantageous way of changing the custom.

There is a very useful and excellent team of Ontario horses upon this reservation. They are in good order, although they have done a great deal of work. There are three yokes of oxen, all good, and in good condition.

I find that every workman upon this reservation keeps his own horse; the Instructor has a cow also. I think a circular letter should originate from yourself, and be sent to each Farm Agent, Farming Instructor, and acting Farming Instructor in the Territories, prohibiting this practice, as it is open to much abuse, and it must take up much of the employees' time looking after their own animals.

The Instructor has built a good house, also a root house.

The total number of acres broken on the Home Farm (which is situate upon the reservation) and reservation are 139. I instructed the farmer to keep his oxen steadily employed breaking land upon the reservation during the summer.

The Indians of this band are all in, and are all settled down upon their reservation. They appear happy and contented, as they have reason to be; they take, Indian fashion, great interest in their work, and I have no doubt will, by another year, be nearly self-supporting.

FORT MACLEOD, 12th May, 1881.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that I arrived at Morley, on the 28th ultimo, and placed myself in communication with Mr. Daniel McDougall, acting Farming Instructor to the Stony Indians.

The following morning, in company with the Rev. John McDougall, Mr. Indian Agent MacLeod, and Mr. Daniel McDougall, I rode over the reservation.

From its proximity to the mountains, and from the character of the soil, I have grave doubts regarding the general success of agriculture here, the soil being light sandy loam, on a bed of gravel (the knolls being entirely gravel). In a dry season crops cannot do well, unless a system of irrigation can be successfully applied, which may be possible, as there are several small creeks crossing the reserve. As a cattle ranch, it is not what an experienced cattle man would select as a winter ranch; there being so much brush and timber. The cattle seek these places in a storm, and if the storm lasts several days, they will not come out to feed, whilst in a rolling country where there is no brush or timber, the cattle seek the hollows and always have grass under their feet. As a summer ranch, from the quality of the grass, it cannot be excelled. I saw many of their cattle that were there, and Mr. McDougall reported they had wintered well and without much loss; most of the cows were with calf or had already calved. The past winter was an exceedingly pleasant one here, and they had no storms worth mentioning until the beginning of April; the same storm that detained me at the Marias River. The snow that fell then at Morley was quite thirty inches deep, where not drifted, and occurring at the end of the winter when the cattle were weak, a few of them died.

The Indians have erected some fifteen houses during the past winter, but as yet few of them are roofed in; they have fenced most of the land that is broken, and were taking great interest in their work; the crops they will put in this spring are potatoes and turnips, as Colonel Macleod found it impossible to obtain any barley for seed for them.

There are altogether about 100 acres broken, or about thirty-three acres to each of the three bands, and the amount of work each band had done was about the same. In one band the Indians were using two teams of their own horses cross-ploughing; they were getting along with them very well, making use of the pony plough harness sent up last year.

I met the three bands in council in the school house, and got from them an account of their work, also how the cattle which were given to them had wintered. Bear's Paw band lost six cows, and the wolves took some calves of the cows, two died calving, one was hooked, one was mired, and two died in the storm. Two work oxen given to the band by yourself were very wild, but they are very fine oxen, and

I think with constant work will become quiet. The other two yokes of oxen lent to the other bands work well. There is also a saddle horse here in Mr. McDougall's charge. This band (Bear's Paw) had two bulls given to them with their cattle, one of which escaped or left the herd, and, the Indians say, went back to the old range with the Government herd; they wish for another to replace it. Two widows, with families, belonging to this band, did not get cattle as they were not at the payments; they now want what they are entitled to.

Chinnequy's band lost five cows, some calving and some in the snow storm. This chief lost his own cow. They also claim that one of their bulls went back to the Government herd, as they followed until he crossed High River.

Jacob's band only know of the loss of two cows; they said they may have lost more. About 200 souls of this band were ready to pitch off for a summer hunt. After agreeing to leave a sufficient number on the reserve to look after their farms, I considered it as well they should go; the ration list numbered at this time 602 souls; others from Bear's Paw and Chinnequy's band will probably go, too, after they have put in their potatoes.

Chief Bear's Paw has only one councillor; the other bands have two each. I observe that the treaty only reads five councillors for these three bands of Stoneys.* John McDougall endeavoured to explain that this occurred at the making of the treaty by Bear's Paw at that time not being prepared then and there to name a second councillor, the same as the other two chiefs did. He now wishes to have a second councillor.

These Indians, who were about to pitch off, wished the time for the annuity payment to be postponed until they return from their hunt. Their friends who remained and those of other bands also wished it. I could see no objection to the request, as these Indians have not the same roving habits as the Plain Indians. Nor is there any likelihood of their appearing at any of the earlier payments; also they are known individually. The time they wish it is about 17th of October. A good many will be entitled to payment for two years, having been absent last year when the payments were made. If it is postponed the Agent will be able to make the payment himself. This will ensure its being done carefully. I told the Indians I could not promise them the postponement, but would communicate their request to you.

Mr. John McDougall informed me there are some fishing lakes in the mountains accessible from Morley. I beg to suggest that 100 ready-made nets be sent in not later than 1st September. They require them "ready-made," $4\frac{1}{2}$ inch mesh, for these Indians do not know how to make them.

I visited the Sunday school, which I found well conducted under the superintendence of Mr. Sibbald, the teacher of the day school. There were several lady teachers. I found present eighteen boys and twenty-seven girls, all Indian children. They were very badly clothed, but there was evidence that the children had been got up for the occasion: on account of Jacob's band having pitched off, the Superintendent informed me there was not as many present as there had been during the winter. They sang several hymns very nicely at the close, Mrs. Sibbald and her little daughter leading this service.

Stoney Reserve, Morleyville.

The next day I visited the day school; there were twenty girls and twenty-three boys present. I heard them read, spell, &c., and examined their writing upon their slates; they were very quiet and attentive, they very much require (say) 100 small slates six inches square or thereabouts, some slate pencils, a map of the world after the old style of Eastern and Western Hemispheres, pictures of animals, and first books, such as are used by beginners in Ontario. Mr. Sibbald is paid \$500 a year by the Canadian Methodist Church as teacher. The first engagement was \$500 per annum, now advanced to \$650. The average attendance since the Indians have been regularly rationed is thirty-eight, previous to rationing the children only attended school when their parents were not hunting. As the river divides the bands, the

children from Bear's Paw and Chinnequy's bands cannot attend during the summer months. Mr. McDougall said it was his intention to get a school-house built for these bands and have a teacher; I told him of the assistance given by the Government of \$100 for the purchase of glass, stone, &c., after the erection of a suitable school-house.

I inspected the manner of issuing rations here, also the books, comparing carefully the list of rations issued with the amount of flour and beef received, and found the accounts kept neatly, and as far as the figures went correct, at the same time they were to me most unsatisfactory, which forms the subject of another letter.

I examined into the matter of the large issue of the beef during March and April, and found it was caused by there being no flour on hand, therefore a double ration of beef was given, also 68 starving Crees were half-rationed during these months. A precedent for this double ration of beef when there was no flour occurred during November of last year, when the same thing was done. I will report fully upon rationing in a separate letter, therefore will not continue the subject here.

From the favourable situation of those reservations for getting out spruce and pine timber, the facilities the Bow River affords for floating it to where it may be required, also from the athletic and hardy disposition of these Indians and their willingness to work, I think the experiment might be commenced with them of getting out timber and ties for the Canadian Pacific Railway.

In the first place, they would require to have placed over them a man accustomed to Indians, who is a regular timber man, like John Delaney, the Farming Instructor at Frog Lake, they would require a regular outfit of clothing, shoe packs, blankets, axes, axe-handles, chalk-lines, &c., which would be recouped to the Government out of the sale of the timber. The Indians should be paid by the stick or foot, so many feet taken out each day securing their board, any additional to be paid for in food for their families, clothing and a little cash; the Government might also furnish them with tobacco and tea at cost price, freight added. Before undertaking it, it should be clearly ascertained if the price the Syndicate will pay delivered on the banks of Bow River near the mountain, or at any point on the Bow or South Saskatchewan, would pay the Indians through the Department for undertaking it.

These Indians have about 500 horses, of these 300 are mares. If the Farming Instructor had a work team of ordinary Canadian draught horses, but entire, such horses being procurable at two years old in Ontario at the price of gelding, by allowing these horses to serve these Indian mares, in a short time the Indians would get into a breed of horses that would be saleable at good prices.

I throw out the above suggestions, as I think, from the character of the soil upon these reservations, the Indians will require to make money in other ways than farming in order to become self-supporting.

I engaged a young man from the County of York, Ontario, named Mulholland, for one month at \$35 and rations, to work under Mr. McDougall in assisting to put in the crops for the Indians on the south side of the river.

Before I left David McDougall informed me that unless he was allowed rations in addition to his present salary of \$75 per month, he could not continue to act as Instructor; I told him that as the arrangement he had entered into had been made with you I would take no action in the matter, but would bring the matter before you.

INDIAN OFFICE, TREATY NO. 7,
FORT MCACLEOD, 4th August, 1881.

SIR,—I have the honor to report that in consequence of the difficulty of securing men to work on the reserves and the scarcity of tools to give the Indians to work with, very little has been done during the past month.

At the Blackfoot Crossing Mr. Norrish, who, as I have already reported to you, sent in his resignation at the beginning of July, got rid of his last man about that date, on the grounds that he was intriguing with the Indians against him. I could not replace Norrish at the time, but have now sent Mr. John Lauder to take charge

of the Blackfeet. "Crowfoot" arrived here on the 20th ult., with 1,064 followers, all in a most destitute condition.

A large proportion of his followers consisted of old men, women and children.

They were nearly all on foot. I allowed him to remain here until he had rested. He moved on to the crossing on the 1st inst.

At the Sarcee Reserve Dr. Brunskill was obliged to leave on the 4th July in consequence of sickness in his family, and has since written me, that he would not be able to go back to take charge. I have therefore been obliged to leave the Sarcees in charge of the assistant with the interpreter. Mr. Stewart, the assistant, has so far managed well.

With the Bloods Mr. McDougall has succeeded in keeping them quiet. His staff of assistants has been too small to manage so large a body of Indians as are assembled on this reserve. The want of tools has been an excuse for their not going to work.

There has also been a spirit of mischief exhibited, and a jealousy by those coming in the spring against the Indians already settled. Their fences are pulled down at night and their gardens robbed.

This, I believe, is done by the younger portion of them. After the payments are over I hope to be able to make a change.

Mr. Kettles reports the Piegans quiet and attentive to their crops, which he says promise well. They are constantly amongst them, hoeing and weeding; some are going on building. I have reported to you the action I took in regard to the Instructorship of the Stoneys.

Mr. Begg has reported to me his arrival at the reservation and his having taken charge. The difficulty of getting proper men, I may say the impossibility of it, is the principal cause of our difficulty in managing the Indians, and until we can secure men who know how to work and will remain with us and take an interest in their work, we shall find it up-hill.

The reduction in the rate of wages at this season of the year has also been the cause of a large share of our present difficulties. On the supply farms the crops look well and promise a good yield. Mr. Bruce's crop is rather thin, which I attribute to the possibility of the seed having been unsound from being frozen last harvest. He has had four ploughs at work for some time, and will begin his haying on the 8th instant. Potatoes have suffered slightly from recent frosts.

I visited the Fish Creek Farm on the 29th ult., and was pleased with the promise and appearance of the crops. Mr. McHugh is sadly in want of horse-power, and, in consequence, has not been able to get any ploughing done, which will tell against the farm next year. He had begun his haying, and I was obliged to authorize the purchase of a team horse to enable him to keep his mower working. He will not be able to handle the crop on his farm when ready to harvest without more power. Were twelve or sixteen good brood mares sent here for the use of those two farms, along with a good coaching stallion, they would do the work well, and would in a few years pay for the outlay.

FORT WALSH, 14th May, 1881.

SIR,—I have the honor to state that I visited Maple Creek Farm on the 11th and 12th inst. I found about ninety acres of land broken, twenty-two of which was planted with wheat, which was then about four inches high. Some oats had been sown and a few thousand pounds of potatoes planted; the balance of seed will, I trust, be all in the ground in ten days time. Some of the Indians have ploughed and worked remarkably well, which only tends to prove that those who wish can learn as readily as the whites.

Little Child had been troublesome for some days previous to my going out, and had stopped his men from working, he complained of the quality of the flour, and not being allowed a ration of tea and tobacco for his working Indians. He also asked me to give him a deed of the reserve, saying he was alarmed that it would be taken

from him and handed over to some other Indians. I informed him it was not in my power to accede to his demands, and there was no cause for fear on that point so long as he worked the place properly, but that if he did not work it as it should be I would hand it over to some person who would look after it properly. The next morning he again asked me for a deed of the place, I replied as on the night previous, he then went away apparently satisfied.

When I had my horses harnessed and ready to start, he again called on me and stated he wanted to hand over his flag and medal, that he had made his living before we came in the country and could do so again. I told him he could give them to Mr. English and I would see about appointing a new chief, and one who would make his men work. I then drove off, thinking it better to let him return to his senses and see the error he had made. He is a proud man and one who would feel his position acutely.

This morning his brother-in-law arrived from the farm, and informed me that Little Child was around the camp at daylight, warning his men to go to work. He also stated that some one must be influencing Little Child, as he had never seen him act thus before. Dr. Kennedy accompanied me, and vaccinated ninety-four people on the reserve.

FORT WALSH, 8th June, 1881.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that I visited Maple Creek Farm on the — ultimo. Everything was looking well and in good order. The crop was all planted except the turnips, which I am informed were planted the day after I left. One of the farm hands who came to town last evening informed me that all the cereals and roots were up and doing well. Corn was up and doing well; corn was about four inches high, and everything in proportion.

We should have a large quantity of wheat this year, there being twenty-two acres sown with same. I would therefore most strongly recommend that this Agency be supplied with a portable grist mill to grind the wheat raised on the farm. I understand one can be purchased for a comparatively small amount, and the encouragement it would give the Indians would be very valuable. Some of the Indians have planted wheat for themselves, which, if they could grind and make their own flour, would no doubt induce large numbers to break up land next year on which to raise their own wheat.

The Indians appear to have displayed considerable pride in making gardens for themselves. In many instances I was pleased to see that they were annoyed at not being able to break up more land than we could spare seed for. I will, however, keep sufficient seed from this year's crop to sow a large farm in the ensuing spring, and will be able to give the Indians as much seed to plant as they may have land broken.

I do not wish to be too sanguine, but if progression goes on next year at the same rate as it has since last spring, I have every confidence that the Indians settled on reserves in this district will be self-sustaining in another year.

After Mr. Wadsworth arrives, should any of the Indians who are here desire and make up their minds to settle on reserves this fall, I will, with your permission, get large farms broken up this year so that next spring the land will be in proper condition to work and to raise whatever is planted.

FORT ELLICE, N.W.T., 26th January, 1881.

MY DEAR SIR,—I reached this place the night before last, having come by the Crooked Lake Reserves, where I met the chiefs. We had a few hours' talk on matters connected with spring work. They are all determined to do what they can. Osoup,

Ne-pa-pee-ness, and Jordin, are freighting supplies for Mr. Setter from here. Their horses are in good order. They are getting \$1.25 per hundred pounds.

I spent most of yesterday in the Assiniboine camp, which is situated in the valley, east side, about half a mile from the bridge. Their camp, or lodge, is made of poles, put up in the shape of a lodge, mudded over. The majority lie on straw or hay, some without anything over them. I must say that they are at the present time a miserable lot of Indians.

To-day I visited Chief White Bear and his band. Most of them live in huts about ten miles from the fort, in the direction of the Qu'Appelle River. All the Indians, including those I visited yesterday, met me here. Mr. Hourı was with me. We visited each family. They are as much in want of clothing as the Assiniboines. They asked something to cover their women and children. I told them you had sent a few blankets, thread and needles, also a few pairs of moccasins. I told them Mr. Hourı would again visit their camp and see the state of each family, and would supply those he considered required something. Those who had blankets and clothing must expect nothing.

They asked for an increase in the supply of provisions; they are being supplied with $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. of flour and $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. bacon per day. I told them that on my leaving Qu'Appelle, it was my intention to have reduced the present supply on my arrival here; but after visiting the camp and seeing the miserable state they were in, I would allow it to continue; but as soon as warm weather set in and game could be got, they would be supplied with ammunition, and they would have to secure food for themselves. I also told them, those who worked on the reserve during such time would have something to eat,—that was if they did not eat all that was now on hand. I got a letter from Ogisua (the chief's father) to-day; he says he is well and cutting wood, but he is starving. I have instructed Mr. Hourı by first chance to send five bags flour and 250 lbs. bacon. I am told the red deer are in abundance, but they do not know how to hunt them. I saw a party the day I left Qu'Appelle who had just arrived from the Moose Mountains; he reports no Indians there, they are south; news had just reached the Moose Mountains the day he left that the buffalo were going north by way of the "Pinto Horse Bute" in large numbers, all bulls. Mr. Fischer also came to Qu'Appelle from the south or east end of the Cypress Hills; he reports buffalo in small bands from that place to Quill or Whitefish Lake, but no one to hunt them; he brought in six cartloads of fresh meat—he used carts until he got within 35 miles of Qu'Appelle. Another good sign that there will be buffalo is, the antelope is advancing north in goodly numbers. Some Indians are preparing to start west.

I forgot to mention that two Indians died shortly after reaching this from the Moose Mountains. Mr. Hourı did all he could for them in the way of making beef tea, &c. Another lies dead on the road about 25 miles from here; they are unable to take the body in or go out for it. I have instructed Mr. Hourı to send some person out and bury the body.

During my absence to Swan River Mr. Hourı will take an inventory of all Departmental property here, and on my return I will make a statement, also a return of provisions issued here, and send it by next mail.

I have written to Mr. Herchmer, Indian Agent, asking if his Indians have potatoes for seed, and if so I will purchase seed from them for the Crooked Lake and Moose Mountain Reserves.

Instructors should be sent as early as possible in the spring to take charge of the Moose Mountain and File Hill Reserves.

I never was so sick of the work as I have been the last two days,—do what you can for the Indian, he cannot be satisfied. I told them to-day, if they did not take care and do what I told them, I would have to give up the work and have another person sent. I must say I never spoke to Indians since I have been Agent, as determinedly as I did to-day; but we parted the best of friends, and with the hope that on my return from the north, I would find that some of them had been cutting wood, or other work.

Should I find anything working smoothly on my return from Pelly I will make a hurried trip to Winnipeg. I will telegraph from Swan River for leave for Mr. Setter, who is anxious to go and settle some private business.

FORT ELLICE, 27th September, 1881.

SIR,—I have the honor to report that I have inspected Farm No. 2, and the Indian reserves in that direction. Instructor Johnston appears to thoroughly understand his duties, and to be exceedingly anxious to promote agriculture among the Indians under his charge. I inspected Kee-che-con's and Coté's Reserves thoroughly and examined the improvements made by the Indians themselves, as well as those made by the Farm Instructor for them; the latter style of improvements I have stopped altogether, as it is a bad system, and I have ordered the Instructor to show the Indians how to do the work, and to see that they do it. I have also instructed him to give no assistance to those able but unwilling to work. Both these bands will do good work next season, as I have lent them some more oxen, of which they were very short; it is perfectly impossible that any band of say 30 families can exist out of the soil with two yoke of oxen, the treaty allowance.

In Kee-che-con's band I found only one ox, he having eaten his whole treaty supply at his late reserve, with the exception of one cow, which he ate this summer. I have made him replace this cow with a good young one, and have lent three oxen and two heifers to deserving members of his band.

I am not astonished at the band eating the Government cattle at the Square-Plain, their late reserve, having eaten all their private cattle, as I have been there, and it is the most unsuitable place for farming I know, except the Key's Reserve, which I shall deal with presently. Coté's band have now 34 head of Government cattle, young and old, and are doing well. One ox I found dying of old age; having no teeth I had him killed. Coté himself has about 800 bushels of potatoes, and many of his band are doing well, but many others are doing poorly, relying on the chief too much. I lent this band two steers. I found the Key located in a vast wooded marsh, and living miserably on a few turnips and a little fish. This reserve is useless, as the flies are desperately hard on the cattle, and there is no farming land. The little patches they have are small islands in the morass. Efforts have been made by Agent Macdonald to move this reserve to the neighborhood of Farm No. 2, but without avail; after a long conversation with the "Key," he has promised to meet me on October 26, at Farm No. 2, and give me his decision. I think he will move in early spring, and I have promised him part of Johnston's Farm for one year to plant his seeds in. Key has seven Government cattle, and the band own 37 private cattle.

I have removed Assistant Indian Farm Instructor, Robert Johnston, from Farm No. 2 to Lot B. Band at Moose Mountains, as the half-breed I told you I had hired backed out. (I had him fined twenty-five dollars for breach of contract). I have also notified Allen that he will not be wanted after the fall work is finished; this will leave the staff as small as possible. There are a fine lot of turnips at this farm, and I have ordered up all the cows with calves to winter at this place, as the calves require turnips.

It is almost impossible to get freight to this farm, and it is only by borrowing from the Hudson Bay Company that Johnston can get along at all; on the first snow he will start for Ellice with all the teams he can muster.

The mare sent from Farm No. 1 died the day of my arrival (it is useless to send horses to work without oats). I have had to hire a horse to finish the haying with in consequence. This farm will supply the three reserves, I hope, with seed wheat and potatoes as the crop is good. All the returns, &c., at this farm are well kept, and the few complaints made by some of the Indians against Mr. Johnston, I found, after due enquiry, frivolous. There are three fat cows without teats, and one useless.

bull at this farm. I have ordered them to be killed, and used for winter rations, and thus save freight on bacon.

The progress being made by some of the Indian bands in becoming self-supporting and self-reliant may also be learned from the following extracts from the Annual Report of the Indian Commissioner for the North-West Territories and Manitoba:—

“ I am in hopes another season to be able to dispense with the greater part of the instructing force in the eastern section of Treaty 4, which has, until lately, been in Mr. Allen Macdonald’s Agency, but is now transferred to Mr. Agent Herchmer’s Agency. In this locality a large quantity of ground has been broken which can now be easily cultivated by industrious Indians who want to farm, and with the assistance they will receive this spring, this acreage properly tilled should produce enough to keep them. The opportunities they will have for obtaining work in this neighborhood, which is now thickly settled, together with their usual hunt for small fur, should place them in an independent position.

“ We expect that large numbers of Indians who are now in the south, but who belong to the reserves in the north, will return this year to their reservations in the western portion of Treaty 4, which includes Qu’ Appelle, Crooked Lake, File Hills, Touchwood Hills, and Quail Lake, and settle, and we will be compelled to keep a large staff of assistants to instruct them; but as on many of these reserves there are now numbers of Indian families who are comfortable, and who have taken to cultivating their ground, I anticipate no difficulty in inducing those who come in to work.

“ In Treaty 6, particularly in the neighbourhood of Prince Albert and Carlton, the Indians have made great advancement, and Mr. Rae, who has had them in charge for a couple of seasons, reports: ‘ Nearly all the Indians feel confident that they can soon support themselves without much assistance from Government; they are giving in seed for next year to the farmers, &c.’ ”

The total quantity of produce raised this year and its money value, as well as the number of houses, barns, and other buildings erected, and acreage under cultivation, may be gathered from the following excerpt of the same report:—

“ We paid for seed grain in 1880, at Fort Ellice, \$2 per bushel, with freight to be added, to the reservations; also the same price at all points in the northern part of the Territories, excepting Prince Albert, Duck Lake and Edmonton; whilst at Fort Walsh and Macleod we paid seven to eight cents per pound for grain and potatoes. When issued as food, two pounds of turnips take the place of one pound of flour. I, therefore, think by estimating the crops all over at three cents per pound, I will not be taking too much credit for its money value.

“ The total crop is as follows:—

	Bushels.
“ Wheat.....	6,172
“ Oats	4,580
“ Barley	8,900
“ Peas	333
“ Potatoes.....	19,891
“ Turnips.....	24,855
“ Carrots	1,299

66,030=3,961,800 lbs., at 3 cts. per lb. \$118,854

“ Hay cut and stacked, 2,582 tons, at \$8 per ton..... 20,656

“ Land broken, 4,575½ acres, at \$5 per acre..... 22,875

\$162,385

“ To this amount may be added the produce of eight Instructors cultivating nearly 700 acres upon their farms and upon reserves. No report of the yield of their crops has as yet been received; but I estimate that they will have at least 4,000 bushels of grain, potatoes and roots, which, at the same rate, will amount to \$7,200.

“ In 1881, 3,448 $\frac{7}{8}$ acres were under crop as against 1,798 acres in 1880, showing an increase of 1,650 $\frac{7}{8}$ acres.

“ The following are the buildings erected upon the Indian reserves, which includes also the improvements upon Instructors' farms :—

“ Dwelling houses.....	768
“ Soup kitchens.....	2
“ Store houses.....	22
“ Root houses.....	47
“ Ice house.....	1
“ Log huts.....	88
“ Barns.....	11
“ Stables.....	89
“ Milk house.....	1
“ Blacksmith shop.....	1
	1,030

“ The above buildings, with the exception of the huts, are generally of a superior description. I will not attempt to estimate their value, but their construction represents a great deal of labor.”

Your Excellency's visit to the North-West appears to have given universal satisfaction to the Indians, and the words spoken by Your Excellency to them have no doubt had the effect of further impressing them with the conviction, with which the officers of this Department have continually endeavoured to imbue their minds, that the object of the Government in rendering them assistance, is to enable them to become self-supporting at as early a date as possible.

There is no doubt that the proper sentiment to inculcate among Indians is one of self-reliance; and the Department has, from the time it became necessary to assist the Indians of the North-West Territories, strenuously insisted on its officers in the Territories keeping that thought constantly before the minds of the Indians. And in order to give them practical experience of the doctrine, on reserves when it has been at all practicable, the Indians have been required to work for the food or other assistance afforded them.

It is a gratifying indication of the success that is likely to attend the efforts of the Department to make the Indians of the North-West Territories self-sustaining, to learn from the Reports of the Commissioners and the Agents that in some districts they are almost in a position now to support themselves. The return of the buffalo to the country has no doubt had the effect of unsettling the minds of many of the Indians; and as we cannot expect when the Railway shall have been completed through the Territories with the consequent rapid advancement of settlement that must follow its completion, that buffalo will roam over the plains in sufficient numbers to support life

among our Indians, or to supply them with clothing, it is questionable, when the disturbance of their minds and the consequent distraction from industrial pursuits occasioned by the advent of a few herds of buffalo are taken into consideration, whether the return of that animal occasionally can be considered a subject for congratulation. There can be little doubt that the fewer the disturbing influences while the Indians are learning to accustom themselves to the tillage of the soil, the sooner they will settle down and become self-supporting, and the earlier the Government will be relieved of the expense of feeding and affording them instruction in agriculture.

In order to prevent the Indians from selling or bartering, and other parties from purchasing from them the produce raised on the reserves, Your Excellency was pleased by Order in Council of the 14th July last, to prohibit the same under pain of the penalties prescribed by the provisions of the Act 44 Vic., cap. 17; and the regulations made under the said Order in Council, as well as the provisions of the Act above quoted, were extensively published throughout the Territories.

With regard to the alleged killing of cattle and stealing of horses belonging to inhabitants of the United States by Canadian Indians, while the latter were across the boundary line engaged in trading and in pursuit of the buffalo, the representations which were made to the Government of the United States, and which were communicated to Your Excellency, were, it is believed, greatly exaggerated. The following extract from the Annual Report of the Indian Commissioner for the North-West Territories places that matter in what is probably its true light:—

“I reported in 1879, that a large number of the ‘Blackfeet’ and ‘Bloods’ went south to hunt the buffalo.

“Most of these remained in American territory until this summer; prior to their leaving they had been living on the buffalo and were still in their wild uncivilized state; they had realized the beneficial results of the advent of the Mounted Police and the stamping out of the whiskey traffic, and had we been in a position, at that time, to have kept them on their reserves, I am sure they would now have been much more contented than they are; but, understanding the position they were in, and that the Sioux were keeping the buffalo from them, they had no alternation but to strike out for the south, where they had been informed, they could get meat and, at the same time, robes for clothing and leather.

“While on the American side they had a good hunt, and had the whiskey traders kept away from them they might have returned in better circumstances than when they left; as it was, they were followed by the lowest class of thieves and whiskey traders who, in exchanging for robes, supplied the Indians with horses, then made them drunk, and while in that state drove their horses off; it was on finding themselves on foot that they commenced stealing from each other, from American Indians, and, to some extent, from the whites. Complaints were made to the Government at Washington, that the British Indians were killing cattle, and there was some excitement among the cattle men. I think it is likely that while on their horse-stealing expedition a few cattle might have been killed by our Indians; but, from information received on the Missouri River, I am satisfied that the loss sustained by the cattle men was not as large as was represented, and that the severe weather had more to do with it than had the Indians. Although our Indians got the credit of killing all that was missing, it is well known that the American Indians committed the bulk of the depredations.

“Our Indians are in this position: the Indian traders on the Missouri hold out great inducements to them to go south and hunt, and to this end fee the chiefs, while the United States Government instruct the military to drive them back, should they come south across the boundary.”

SURVEYS.

Surveys of the boundaries of the reserves assigned the Indians within the territory covered by Treaties 4 and 6, were completed during the open season, under the direction of Dominion Land Surveyors Simpson and Nelson, while the boundaries of several of the reserves allotted the Indians under Treaty 3 were surveyed by Dominion Land Surveyor Vaughan; and some changes which it was deemed advisable to have made in some of the reserves, embraced in the territory covered by Treaty No. 2, were effected by Dominion Land Surveyor Austin. The rapid settlement of the country renders it absolutely necessary, with a view to the prevention of future complications, that the work of surveying the boundaries of all Indian reserves in Manitoba, Keewatin, and in the North-West Territories, shall be prosecuted vigorously to completion; and increased efforts will be put forth, as soon as practicable, to effect this much-to-be-desired end.

The reports of the surveyors above mentioned, (with the exception of Mr. Vaughan's, which has not yet been received,) describing their operations in the field, as well as sketches of the reserves surveyed, will be found herewith.

MANITOBA.

The Indians of Manitoba and of a large portion of the district of Keewatin, suffered considerably during last winter, owing to a combination of causes, among which may be mentioned, as respects the Indians of Lake Winnipeg, the partial failure in most places, and total failure in many, of the fisheries; the scarcity of muskrats, which form a large portion of their means of subsistence; the paucity of fur-bearing animals generally; the early flight of the wild fowl, owing to the unusually early setting in of winter; the flooding during the open season, by an unprecedented rising of the lake, of many of their planting grounds, and the consequent destruction of the most of their crops; and an early frost which blighted the crops that were not destroyed by the high water. Matters in the Lake Manitoba district were not quite so bad. Several bands, however, experienced the loss of their crops by the rising of the water of that lake, and consequent misery among those bands ensued; the water even entering the houses of some of the Indians; and in the case of two reserves the Indians were obliged to abandon them. Many cattle perished during the winter, owing to a scarcity of hay; the Indians being unable to secure a sufficient quantity of that product on account of so much hay land having been flooded.

The Indians of Lakes Winnipeg and Manitoba deserve credit for the perseverance shewn by them under these disheartening circumstances, and for the endeavors put forth by them to cultivate land, and when they found, as has not been at all unusual, that the soil of the reserves allotted to them was unsuited to agriculture, from its arid or rocky nature, or from the situation of the reserve exposing it to being flooded by the rising of the lake, they applied for land elsewhere; and when new locations were granted to them, they commenced work anew, with a determination to sustain themselves and families by the results of their industry; and it is the exception when an Indian band in either of these districts is not found desirous of improving its condition. The general cry from them is for more farming implements and tools, and where there are none already in operation, for schools to be established.

It is regretted that as favorable a report cannot be given of the Indians whose reserves are situated nearer Portage la Prairie. There are three or four bands in that district whose progress is most unsatisfactory, so far as their settlement on and cultivation of their reserves are concerned. They, nevertheless, cost the Government little or nothing for sustenance, as they seem to be able to support themselves by fishing, hunting and working for white farmers. It is, however, to be regretted that the Government should be at the expense of maintaining an Agency for these Indians with so little practical result in so far as the tillage of their lands is concerned.

As an evident necessity existed for a closer supervision being exercised over the Indians within the Agency which formerly embraced the reserves at St. Peter's, Broken Head River, Fort Alexander and Black River, owing to the proximity of these reserves, especially that of St. Peter's, to white settlements, the Agency was divided (at no increase of cost, however), the reserves at St. Peter's and Broken Head River being placed under the charge of Mr. A. M. Muckle; and those at Fort Alexander and Black River being committed to the care of Mr. Joseph Kent. Both of these gentlemen are practical farmers, and it is hoped that the change in the Agency will soon prove by its results to have been beneficial to the Indians.

On the St. Peter's Reserve the crops compare favorably this year with those of the last two seasons. The wet spring, however, prevented much land from being sown that would otherwise have been put under crop. The water of Lake Winnipeg, which is stated to have risen several feet higher than was ever known before, by flooding many of the fields on the north part of the reserve interfered with farming operations in that locality. Many of the cattle perished during last winter from want of hay; the high water having swamped much hay land during the previous autumn.

The St. Peter's Band has this year for the first time done statute labor on the roads passing through their reserve, having also increased the width of many of them, repaired the bridges, &c.

The Indian Council on this reserve appear to be disposed to adopt municipal laws for the government of their people in local matters. The Agent reports that they have already adopted several of the regulations of the adjacent municipality in such matters as the impounding of cattle, destruction of thistles, statute labor, &c.

The schools in operation on the reserve are reported to be conducted efficiently.

On the Fort Alexander Reserve the Inspector reports a very marked improvement in the quantity of land cleared, as well as in the area brought under cultivation. There are two schools—one Roman Catholic, the other Protestant—in operation on the reserve.

The Indians whose reserves are situated in the district surrounding the Lake of the Woods lost many of their cattle last winter, their hay crop having been to a large extent a failure, owing to the overflow of the lake. The severe frost of last winter also destroyed large quantities of potatoes.

The soil in this region is as a rule stoney in character, but where there is any at all arable it is reported to be very productive, being well adapted for raising corn and potatoes.

On Big Island Reserve the gardens are reported to be large and well fenced, and the Indians owning the reserve at Islington are represented as having made good advancement in the cultivation of their lands, and as having large clearings. A school for the children is also in operation on the reserve.

It is much to be regretted that the liquor traffic is carried on extensively in the Lake of the Woods district, to the demoralization of the Indians and prevention of the good results which would otherwise attend the efforts put forth to improve their condition. The proximity of the reserves to the United States border operates to prevent the enforcement of the law. It is, however, feared that a large quantity of liquor finds its way to Rat Portage from Winnipeg, and to suppress the traffic a more stringent enforcement of the law is urgently needed.

The Rainy Lake and Rainy River Bands of Indians own numerous reserves, the most of which are well adapted for agriculture; and the Inspector reports a decided advancement in building and agriculture among the northern bands of Rainy River. It is to be regretted, however, that the Indians of this district lose five or six weeks annually at their heathen feasts, whereat pagan ceremonies and war dances are celebrated, much gambling being also indulged in, resulting in the reckless squandering

of the money received at the annuity payments, and in the loss of time above referred to, which might be profitably employed on their reserves.

These Indians, as well as those on the Lake of the Woods, urgently solicit the Department for more implements.

As in the case of the Lake of the Woods Indians, the proximity of the Indian bands near Fort Francis to the United States border operates seriously to prevent the suppression of the liquor traffic among the Indians, and the inhabitants of that village strongly expressed their views on the subject to Mr. Inspector McColl on the occasion of his visiting the place during his late tour of inspection, representing that they were apprehensive of serious trouble arising some time when the Indians might be under the influence of liquor.

The bands comprised in the Agency at Savanne, (which is the eastern limit of the territory covered by the treaty made at the north-west angle of the Lake of the Woods,) consist of those of Lac des Mille Lacs, Lac la Croix, River la Seine, and Ka-wai-go-moks' Band. They live principally by fishing and hunting; those, however, owning the reserves on Lac la Croix and River la Seine are reported to be making fair progress in agriculture. The soil generally in this Agency is described as rocky and sterile.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

As intimated in my Report of last year as likely to be done, the names of several gentlemen to fill the positions of local Indian Agents at various points in Vancouver Island, and on the southern portion of the mainland of British Columbia, were submitted to, and the gentlemen recommended were appointed by Your Excellency to their several positions by Order in Council of the 3rd of April, 1881.

The persons appointed and the districts placed under their supervision were as follows:—

- 1st. Mr. Wm. Stewart, to the Cowichan Indian Agency on Vancouver Island.
- 2nd. Mr. George Blenkinsop, to the West Coast Agency on Vancouver Island.
- 3rd. Mr. W. H. Lomas, to the Kwaw-Kewlth Agency on Vancouver Island.
- 4th. Mr. P. McTiernan, to the Fraser River Agency on the Mainland.
- 5th. Mr. Henry Cornwall, to the Kamloops Agency on the Mainland.
- 6th. Mr. A. E. Howse, to the O'Kanagan Agency on the Mainland.

Owing to Mr. Stewart's refusal to accept the Cowichan Agency, Mr. Lomas was provisionally transferred to the same, Mr. Blenkinsop to the Kwaw-kewlth Agency, and Mr. Henry Guilloid to the West Coast.

The houses occupied by the Indians of this village are uniform in size, which is 36x18 feet, and consist of two floors containing two rooms below and three rooms

The Reports of these Agents, as well as the Report of the Indian Superintendent for the Province, will be found herewith. They contain full particulars respecting the condition of Indian matters in the various Agencies. The Indian Superintendent's Report also embraces several localities outside of the Agencies, which were visited by him during the past season. It is gratifying to learn from these various sources, that the Indians of British Columbia were never previously in such a prosperous condition, and that contentment prevails generally among them. The Superintendent reports that a marked improvement is observable almost everywhere in the appearance of their houses and villages, both on the coast and in the interior, and that the policy of the Government in encouraging self-reliance among these Indians is being attended with satisfactory results. Exceptions to this condition of matters are, of course, to be found in the vicinity of populous white centres, where the contact of the Indians frequenting the same with white men of vicious propensities affects the former prejudicially.

The tribes of the Kwaw-Kewlth nation who frequent the north-east part of Vancouver Island, as well as a few bands in the Bella Coola region, are also exceptions to the general prosperous condition of the Indians of British Columbia. But no doubt the presence among them of an active, intelligent Agent as is Mr. Blenkinsop, who, as an additional qualification for the position, has had long acquaintance with those Indians, will soon effect a favorable change. The liquor traffic has been extensively prevalent among them, and to it is no doubt to be largely attributed their present backward state. Vigorous measures are in progress to suppress the same, such as the appointment of local constables; and the efforts of the Indian Agent will be unceasingly directed towards the accomplishment of this much-to-be-desired end.

At Nimkish Village, on Alert Bay, which is one of the Kwaw-Kewlth villages, the Superintendent reports an improvement in the cleanliness of the Indian habitations; also that a very complete cannery has been established at that point by a business firm. Thus lucrative employment is furnished to those Indians. There have also been erected in this village, by the English Church Missionary Society, mission and school buildings, in which male and female Indian schools are conducted by the Missionary and his wife, the latter also instructing the females in housewife's work, and keeping them as much as possible separate from the debasing influences of Indian camp life.

Knights Inlet is the great place of resort for all the Kwaw-Kewlth Indians. There they can obtain an unlimited supply of the Oolachan, a delicious fish much prized by the Indians for its flavor, as well as for its oil, which they barter with the southern tribes. Game is also abundant, and an extensive fish canning and oil establishment is likewise to be brought into operation at this point in the ensuing spring, which will afford the Indians additional means of employment. The Superintendent remarks that this reserve at Knights Inlet might be made immensely productive.

The Indians of Bella Coola were last winter so unfortunate as to have their village destroyed by fire. Assistance in the shape of food and farming implements was furnished them by the Department.

The residents of Kemsquit Village met with a misfortune five years since, from which they appear not to have recovered. This village was bombarded by Her Majesty's ship *Rocket*, owing to the refusal of two of the natives to accompany the captain of the vessel as witnesses in a case of suspected murder by the Indians of the crew of the steamer *George I. Wright* which had been lost at sea two years previously.

The Superintendent reports that there is no reason to believe that the crew were murdered, and that the Indians complain bitterly of the injustice done them. Besides the destruction of their village, a number of people died from exposure and want; and as no lumber can be obtained in the locality, they have been unable to rebuild their houses. Their reserve being remote in an isolated position, the Indians have not the same facilities as others for making money wherewith to procure such requisites.

The superintendent reports that a great improvement has taken place since his visit two years ago in the condition of the Indians of Bella Coola. They are cleanly and well dressed, their houses also being kept neat and clean. Many of these Indians have abandoned the demoralizing customs of savage life.

The Wesleyan Methodist body has established a mission in the village, their buildings consisting of a neat and commodious church and a very comfortable mission house.

The Tsimscheans of Metla-kahtla have cause to be proud of their village, which has increased in population from 50, the number when the mission was commenced by Mr. William Duncan in 1862, to not less than 1,100 souls. The present population consists of members from the thirteen different bands who speak the Tsimschean tongue.

Their school-house will seat about four or five hundred. They boast also of a large church building, which was erected by the Indians; an extensive store, a saw mill, planing machine, lathe, and other machinery, all worked by the Indians. Window sashes, panelled doors, and house furniture are manufactured in the workshops. An Indian blacksmith supplies the mill, &c., with all the iron and steel fixtures required. The manufacturing of bricks has been commenced, and Mr. Duncan expects to establish a salmon-cannery at an early date.

The female portion of the population employ themselves in carding and spinning wool, as well as in weaving.

The houses occupied by the Indians of this village are uniform in size, which is 36x18 feet, and consist of two floors containing two rooms below and three rooms

above. Mr. Superintendent Powell states that the settlement presents the appearance of an orderly English village.

The Indians of Kincolith, on the Nass River, were found by the Superintendent working industriously at a cannery, with profitable results.

The Indians residing in the villages on the Nass River are greatly perplexed by reason of the rivalry existing between the Anglican and Wesleyan Methodist denominations, and distrust of both has been the natural result; the natives of the upper villages declining to have anything to do with either denomination; concluding that their heathen rites are better, being attended with less contention.

The Indian village at Fort Simpson, like that at Metla-kahtla, is a model settlement. The Indian houses are described as being well finished, most of them exceedingly neat and clean, and many of them comfortably furnished; considerable improvement in these and other respects since the Superintendent visited the village two years ago, being manifest.

Besides the mission buildings of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, a comfortable school-house has been erected, which is about to be enlarged in order to accommodate the increasing number of applicants for tuition. A home for young Indian females has also been established by Mrs. Crosby, the missionary's wife. The satisfactory condition of matters at this point is mainly due to the efforts of the Missionary Society of the Methodist body to advance the Indians, which have been attended with eminent success.

The Stickeen Indians, whose hunting grounds are within the territory belonging to the United States known as Alaska, which borders on British Columbia, have always disputed the right of the Indians of the latter Province, whose hunting grounds extend northward to the boundary of Alaska, and who are known as the Sticks and Taltans, to fish in the Stickeen River for a distance of 150 miles up stream from its mouth, over which the Stickeens claim they have the exclusive right of fishing although the disputed portion of the river runs through British territory. Upon the occasion of the visit made by the Indian Superintendent to this region the Chief of the Stickeens promised to no longer molest the Sticks and Taltans in the exercise of this privilege. The latter Indians are described as honest, trustworthy and very industrious. The opening of the mines of Cassiar has, however, brought them into contact with unscrupulous white men and demoralization has followed.

The Hydahs of Queen Charlotte Islands are described as being superior to any other unchristianized Septs of the Province. They possess much mechanical skill. Their houses are large and commodious, built of boards manufactured by themselves, and are kept neat and clean. The people are well dressed.

The Church Missionary Society has a post at the Massett, which appears to be successfully managed. The Indians are anxious to have a school-house erected at this place.

The Indians of Skidegate, which is another important village on Queen Charlotte Islands, also earnestly solicit the erection of a school building and establishment of a school at that place; and the Superintendent reports that at no point in the Province could a grant for educational purposes be so satisfactorily expended as at Skidegate.

The Hydahs are described as a stalwart race of fine physique, very tractable and easily managed. During the summer the men easily earn five or six dollars per day each in catching dog-fish and selling them to an oil company at Skidegate. They are, moreover, capable of turning their hand to any kind of labor; in fact, they are entirely self-supporting.

The Indian village of Kit-kathlah, on Queen Charlotte's Sound is described as large and pretentious, being well built and capable of containing a large population. It presents a neat appearance; and the Indians possess personal property of sufficient value to indicate that they are well off. They obtain plenty of work at remunerative wages at the canneries, whereat Indian is said to be fast supplanting Chinese labor.

It is satisfactory to learn that many of the Indian villages along the north-west coast, which formerly presented an appearance of wretched squalor, are now cleanly and attractive settlements.

The Superintendent reports that the condition of the Indians of the settled parts of the interior of the Province is not less prosperous or promising than that of the coast Indians.

Under the advice of their Agents their money is expended in a much more provident manner; their houses have greatly improved in appearance, and their stock of implements, cattle and horses has increased.

The Cowichan Indians of the Fraser obtain lucrative employment at the fish canneries; and captains of steamers plying on the rivers prefer Indians for manning their vessels, as being the most willing and active employes they can obtain. An Indian realizes from this source from \$45 to \$50 per month.

The Indians further inland obtain profitable employment as packmen and carriers, in connection with the railroad surveys and work in course of prosecution.

The unhealthy keequally (an underground house which was formerly much used by the Indians of the interior) has been almost entirely abandoned, and comfortable, clean houses have replaced it.

Surveys of the boundaries of the reserves allotted the Indians on the Lower Fraser, at Jervis Inlet and Howe's Sound, were made during the past season by two parties under the charge respectively of Land Surveyors Mohun and Jemmett.

Schools for the education and training of Indian children are in operation at the following points:—Nass River, Kincolith, Fort Simpson, Massett, Metla-kahtla, Hazleton, St. Mary's, Fort Rupert, and at the forks of the Skeena, and, as before stated, Mr. Superintendent Powell expresses the opinion that one or two schools should be established on the Queen Charlotte Islands, and he also thinks that two or three boarding-schools, of the industrial type, if established at the most central Indian points, would be productive of much benefit to the Indian youth of the Province.

The value of the fish, oil and furs taken during the past year in the Province of British Columbia is estimated at \$739,056 ; and when it is considered that the larger proportion of these products was the result of Indian labor, an idea may be formed of the important place which the Indian fills in the labor market of the Province.

Early in the month of May last, Mr. Peter O'Reilly, who had previously been appointed by Your Excellency, Commissioner for the allotment of the residue of the Indian reserves in British Columbia, not previously assigned to the Indians by his predecessor, Mr. Sproat, or by the joint Commission which transacted this important branch of Indian work previous to Mr. Sproat's appointment as sole Commissioner, took the field with a view to give effect to the instructions given him in connection with the allotment of lands for the Indians.

The programme laid down for the guidance of the Indian Reserve Commissioner in his season's field work comprehended lands to be allotted the Indians on the Fraser River at Semiahms, Kaiteze, Harrison River and Yale; in the interior, at Williams Lake, Soda Creek, Quesnelle, Bonaparte, Cache Creek, Lytton, Lillooet, the Portages, and Douglas; on the southern boundary, Sinal-Kameen and Osooyoos; on the north-west coast, Bella Coola, Skeena, Metla-kathla, Fort Simpson and the Nass; and on the west coast, Barclay Sound.

An idea as to the extent to which the Commissioner has been able to accomplish the proposed work and the labor involved in the same may be gathered from his Reports, and the descriptions which accompanied them, received, from time to time, by the Department, and which form part of the appendices to this Report. Mr. O'Reilly appears, up to the date of his last Report, to have been eminently successful in meeting the views of the Indians, without assigning unnecessarily large areas of land to them, when the nature of the soil in the various localities is taken into consideration.

THE OLDER PROVINCES.

Indian matters in the older Provinces of the Dominion have undergone but little change since the date of my last annual Report.

The crops were, generally speaking, bountiful; the take of furs, by those Indians who followed the chase for a living, was fairly large, and the prices obtained for the same were remunerative; and the catch of fish was abundant.

It is to be regretted that so many of the Indians of the older Provinces, although possessing lands of first-class quality, situated within easy reach of good markets, and residing in the vicinity of white farmers, from whom they might, if so disposed, acquire a knowledge of farming profitably, evince such inability to profit by these advantages. Their farms, generally speaking, are not only not managed in such a way as to afford profitable returns, but in too many cases they do not produce sufficient to meet the wants of their families; and consequently basket-making, axe-handle manufacturing, bead work, moccasin-making and other Indian handicraft, have to be resorted to, in order to supply the deficit. And to dispose of these articles the Indians have to visit numerous places, and thus their old, and to them, congenial habit of wandering about the country is fostered, which is attended with evil results to them, morally and materially.

The appointment of local agents possessing a practical knowledge of farming, who would instruct the Indians in that art, and in raising and taking care of live stock, and in keeping their buildings and fences in repair, would, no doubt, effect a change for the better in the condition of the Indians of these Provinces. The services of an active inspector, possessed of sufficient knowledge in such matters, to enable him to judge whether or not matters were being properly managed on the different reserves, would also be of incalculable benefit. Until a system of the kind above indicated be inaugurated, no material improvement in the condition of the Indians of the older Provinces may be expected.

The strange aversion evinced by very many of the Indian bands in these Provinces to their reserves being subdivided into locations for different families has prevented the issue generally (as was contemplated) of location tickets to individual occupants covering the lands held by them.

Some bands, however, whose reserves were subdivided many years since, willingly agreed to accept the tickets; the holders of the same appearing to understand that they gave them individually a better title to their respective holdings than they previously possessed. And it is hoped that in time all of the bands will consent to their reserves being subdivided and location tickets being given to the individual occupants of land therein.

It is worthy of consideration whether legislative measures should not be adopted for the establishment of some kind of municipal system among such bands as are found sufficiently advanced to justify the experiment being tried. It is hoped that a system may be adopted which will have the effect of accustoming the Indians to the modes of government prevalent in the white communities surrounding them, and that it will thus tend to prepare them for earlier amalgamation with the general population of the country.

The following *résumé* will give an idea of the condition generally of Indian matters in each of the older Provinces:—

ONTARIO.

Ojibwas (or Chippewas) of Lake Superior—Fort William Band.—A larger quantity of lands has been cultivated by this band than had previously been the case.

They erected a new council-house during the past year. There are two schools in operation on the reserve,—one for boys, and the other for girls. Both are conducted efficiently. The attendance is, however, small, mainly owing to the fact that the parents do not provide sufficient clothing for their children.

Big Bay on Lake Nipigon.—A number of Indians having settled at this point, on vacant Crown Lands, have been informed that their rights to such lands will, as is the case with those of other actual settlers, be respected.

School-houses having been erected at Lake Helen as well as on Lake Nipigon, schools are about to be brought into operation at both points, under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church.

The Pic.—Several new buildings have been erected and considerable improvements have been made. Potatoes and other vegetables were produced in fair quantities. A school is also about to be established here.

Michipicoton.—No change of sufficient importance to be noted.

Ojibwas (or Chippewas) of Lake Huron—Garden River Reserve.—The grain crop was an average one on the east side, but on the west part of the reserve the greater portion of the crop was destroyed by grasshoppers and insects. The potato bug also caused much damage to the potato crop. In the case, however, of Indians whose fields were properly tended their crops as a whole came out fairly well.

There are two schools, one a Protestant and the other a Roman Catholic institution, in operation on the reserve. The attendance at both is reported to have materially increased during the past year.

Manitoulin Island.—Indians, and Indian Bands on the north shore of Lake Huron, opposite that Island.—The grain crops were below the average. Potatoes fairly plentiful; the hay crop light; and the winter being very long many of the cattle of both Indians and white men perished from want of sufficient provender. The increase in the area of cultivated land over that of last year is but slight. Owing to the severity of the winter large quantities of potatoes and other roots were destroyed.

Many of the Indians obtain steady employment with good wages at saw-mills during the summer, and in the lumber shanties during the winter.

The fisheries were fairly productive, and the take of fur-bearing animals was attended with average success. The price obtained for the furs was also remunerative.

The general conduct of these Indians is reported as good.

The industrial school buildings for boys and girls at Wikwemikong, on Manitoulin Island have been greatly enlarged, and the progress made by the pupils is satisfactory:

New school buildings have been erected by the Indians of Manitoulin Island at Wikwemikongsing and Shesheguaning, and others are in course of erection at Whitefish Lake, South Bay and Sheguiandah; assistance in the shape of window sashes, glass, nails, locks, &c., being given by the Department.

Parry Sound District.—The crops on the reserves in this section were fairly abundant. The Indians live principally however by hunting, fishing, working at saw-mills, and at loading and unloading vessels, in the open season. They pay but little attention to the cultivation of their lands.

There are four schools in operation at the following points:—Two on Parry Island, and one on each of the reserves at Henvey Inlet and Shawanaga. They are fairly attended and well conducted.

The Central Superintendency of Ontario comprehends several Indian bands occupying reserves at different points between Christian Island, in the Georgian Bay, and the Township of Tyendinaga, in the County of Hastings, on the Bay of Quinté.

Commencing at the first-named point:—

(a) *Christian Island.*—I have the honor to report that the Indians living on that reserve are described as a very industrious and steady community. They are consequently quite comfortably situated, prospering and increasing in numbers. There is a school in operation on the reserve.

(b) *Chippewas of Saugeen*.—The crops were fair. This band took out a license to cut railway ties on their reserve, which they sold to advantage. There is a slight increase in the population. There are two schools in operation on this reserve.

(c) *Chippewas of Nawash or Cape Croker*.—These Indians manage to live very comfortably, and own a large number of cattle. They having obtained a license, got out and sold about \$8,000 worth of railway ties from the reserve last winter. Their fishing operations were unusually successful. A new public building to serve as a council hall and school-room was erected during the year. There are three schools in operation on the reserve, which are conducted more efficiently than was formerly the case. There appears to be undoubted evidence of satisfactory progress in this band as well as in that at Saugeen.

(d) *Chippewas of Rama*.—These Indians are improving in their style of farming, and are increasing in numbers. There is a school in operation.

(e) *The Chippewas of Snake Island*, in Lake Simcoe, are described as very industrious, and they consequently live very comfortably. There is a school in operation on their reserve.

(f) *The Mississaguas of Mud Lake* support themselves comfortably. No increase in their number. There is also a school in operation on their reserve.

The Mississaguas of Rice Lake are decreasing in number. Some of them farm in a creditable manner. The majority of them however employ white men to work their land for them, and their fields from want of care are rapidly becoming covered with thistles and other weeds. There is a school in operation on the reserve.

(h) *The Mississaguas of Almvick*, like those of Rice Lake, are also decreasing in number. They erected a very handsome brick building during the past year, containing a council hall and schoolroom, wherein a school is conducted.

(i) *The Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte* are increasing in number. Their school matters are in a very satisfactory position. There are three schools in operation; all of which are well attended and efficiently conducted. It is to be regretted that there is not greater improvement in the agricultural operations of these Indians.

The Grand River Superintendency embraces the important Indian Confederacy known as the Six Nations. Their reserve is situated on the Grand River and comprehends the Township of Tuscarora and parts of the Townships of Onondaga and Oneida. There is also a small band of Mississagua Indians resident on part of the reserve in the Township of Tuscarora, having been some years ago generously assigned a location thereon by the Six Nations.

Substantial improvements have been made by both communities on their lands during the past year. A fair quantity of new land has been got ready for cultiva-

tion, and a considerable quantity of fencing has also been done; numerous buildings have also been erected. The past year's exhibition of the Six Nation Agricultural Society is reported to have been exceptionally good, excelling those of previous years. The society erected during the year a hall of the dimensions of 70 x 30 feet, and enclosed a park around it of 12 acres in extent. The annual ploughing match, at which 12 prizes were presented to successful competitors, took place in November, and was witnessed with much interest by numerous spectators. The ploughing is stated to have been very creditable to those Indians who competed for the prizes.

The statute labor on the roads and bridges is satisfactorily performed.

The Mississaguas are erecting a new brick council house.

Education is attracting increased interest among the Six Nation Indians generally. There are 12 schools whereat the children of the Six Nations receive daily instruction. The Mississagua Band have one school for their children.

Temperance societies are in operation on the reserves, and are believed to be attended with beneficial results; but nevertheless liquor is indulged in by too many of these Indians, and there have been several sad cases of death from violence at the hands of Indians of the Six Nation community while intoxicated.

The Western Superintendency of Ontario comprises the Indians and their reserves in the counties of Lambton, Kent, Middlesex and Essex. Those in the counties of Lambton and Essex are under the supervision of a visiting Superintendent stationed at Sarnia, and consist of

1st. The Chippewas of Sarnia, who occupy a valuable tract of land capable of being successfully farmed and of affording rich compensation to those so cultivating it. But far from this being the case with the present occupants, a recent investigation into their condition revealed the fact that the large majority of them not only fail to cultivate the land successfully, but are living in actual misery.

The manner in which the affairs of this band have been managed has been very defective. Although the Department has had for years a superintendent resident at Sarnia, which is within four miles of the reserve, but little attention has been given to the local matters of the band. The locations of the Indians, as a rule, have never been inspected, nor the Indians visited individually by the Superintendent, with a view to ascertain personally what was the condition of each family and holding on the reserve.

When the real condition of matters on the reserve was learned, strong inducements were held out to these Indians by the Department to persuade them to remove to Walpole Island and take up locations thereon. It is believed they could be better looked after on Walpole Island were a competent resident Agent stationed

there than where they are at present residing, and with less cost to the Government. The negotiations, however, failed. The strong predilection which Indians usually have for localities long occupied by them operated to prevent the Sarnia Indians from acceding to the propositions of the Department.

2nd. *Walpole Island*.—Matters on this reserve were not found in so bad a condition as were those of the Sarnia Reserve. Grave irregularities have, however, been permitted in connection with the cutting of timber and wood, which have been allowed to be removed by “jobbers” without the knowledge of the Department.

3rd. *Sauble and Kettle Point Reserves*.—The same remarks apply to these reserves as to the reserve on Walpole Island.

The Indians on the reserve near Sarnia are decreasing in numbers.

Schools are in operation in each of the reserves.

It may be generally remarked, in connection with the above bands and reserves, that the entire management of this Superintendency has been loose in the extreme; and that a change is imperatively necessary.

Resident Agents should be stationed on or in the immediate vicinity of the several reserves, possessing qualifications that will enable them to instruct the Indians in farming, and to energetically protect their interests in the timber and other valuables on the reserves; and it is proposed at an early date to effect a change in the manner indicated.

4th. *Wyandots of Anderdon*, in the County of Essex.—These Indians are also under the Superintendent stationed at Sarnia. The large majority of them were enfranchised during the past year, having served the term of probation required by the law; they received letters patent, conveying to them in fee simple the lands individually assigned themselves and their families.

5th. *Oneidas, Chippewas and Munceys of the Thames*.—These Indians occupy two reserves,—that of the Oneidas, being situated in the Township of Delaware; and the reserve occupied jointly by the Chippewas and Munceys, being in the Township of Caradoc.

These bands are under the supervision of an Indian Agent stationed at Strathroy.

The reserves are beautifully situated on the River Thames, and the soil is of excellent quality.

There are six schools in operation in this Agency, namely: Two on the Oneida Indian reserve; three on the part of the reserve occupied by the Chippewas, and one on that part of the same reserve on which the Munceys are settled. The attendance of the schools is not as large as might be expected.

Both the Oneidas and Chippewas are increasing in number; while the opposite is the case with the Munceys.

Moravians of the Thames.—Their reserve is in the Township of Orford, in the County of Kent, and they are under the charge of an Agent stationed at Highgate.

The crops were not so bountiful as those of last year; but more land having been broken and cultivated, the actual quantity of produce reaped was no less.

Quite a number of new barns and stables were erected during the year.

Improved farming implements such as seed drills, cultivators and reaping machines have been more generally brought into use on the reserve.

The road work done by the Indians it is reported would be creditable to any white community, and several watercourses have been made to drain the land, which much benefit to the reserve.

The school house has been put in a state of repair, and the progress of the children who attend regularly is satisfactory. The number attending however is not as large as might be the case were the parents more particular in making their children attend.

QUEBEC.

Algonquins and Têtes de Boule of the River Desert and Gatineau.—These Indians have a reserve beautifully situated at the junction of the Rivers Desert and Gatineau, and are reported to be making steady progress in agriculture.

The number of their live stock, horses, and cattle, is increasing.

Their crops this year were of average quality, excepting hay, which was very light.

The Agent reports that in a reasonable time these Indians will become as good farmers as many of their white neighbors. Location tickets covering their individual holdings were this year issued to them.

They were until recently altogether dependent on hunting for a subsistence. But the rapid diminution in the number of fur-bearing animals and large game, especially the moose (from which not only their supply of meat was obtained, the material for making moccasins for their own use, as well as for sale and barter), has convinced these Indians that a change in their mode of living is necessary. Many of them, besides farming, engage during the winter with lumbermen, and work in the shanties.

Lake Temiscamingue Indians.—But little can be said regarding these Indians as the Department has no Agent on their reserve, which consists of a fine tract of land situated on the lake.

The Indians live principally by hunting and fishing,—the Department sending flour every winter for the aged and sick members of the band, which the Hudson Bay Company's officer kindly divides among them.

Iroquois of St. Regis.—A great number of these Indians during the open season engage in driving timber and as pilots on vessels. Those who farm cannot be described as successful agriculturists,—the work being done in a very careless, unsatisfactory manner, their land being allowed to a large extent to grow up in weeds and underbrush; although they have a fair proportion of good farming land, especially on the islands, of which there are several of large area.

There are three schools in operation on the reserve, a new one having been opened during the year at a point locally designated as "the Chenail."

There was only one case of extreme want, which necessitated aid being given from the funds of the band, during the year.

Iroquois of Caughnawaga.—These Indians had a good harvest of peas and oats. They also raised some wheat.

Many of them during the winter obtain employment in the quarries; others work in the shanties, and during the open season as raftsmen.

The trade in their own manufactures has been brisk. The tribe, generally speaking, are in more prosperous circumstances than was formerly the case.

Owing to the position of this reserve, which is directly opposite Lachine, from which a ferry steamer runs constantly during the season of navigation, it has been found difficult to repress intemperance. Strenuous measures were however adopted during the year, and with marked success, to lessen the evil.

Indians of the Lake of Two Mountains.—I am happy to be able to report that the Government have at last been enabled to effect an arrangement under which the vexed question of Indian claims to lands in the Seignior of the Lake of Two Mountains, in so far as, at least, thirty-two Indian families are concerned, has forever been set at rest. These Indians have removed to lands in the Township of Gibson, in the District of Muskoka, purchased for them from the Government of Ontario with money supplied by the Seminary of St. Salpice for the purpose. Besides land for occupation by these families, the Seminary have paid for sufficient land to accommodate all the Indians of the Lake of Two Mountains should they elect to remove to that locality, the Seminary paying the

Indians for their improvements at Oka and the expenses of their removal to Gibson, and of feeding them for fourteen days after their arrival. The Seminary is also to pay for the erection of a substantial log-house, of the size of 18 by 24 feet, for each family; and if, at the end of four years, any of the lots purchased remain unoccupied the purchase money of said unoccupied lots (without interest) is to be refunded to the Seminary. The title of the land, which consists of 25,582 acres, is to be vested in the Crown in trust for the Indians.

The families that have already moved to the new reserve, are quite delighted with the change; the land being very well adapted for agriculture; well watered with lakes abounding in fish; deer and other game being also plentiful, and having abundance of serviceable wood of various kinds on the reserve.

malicites of Cacouna and Rivière du Loup.—These Indians are entirely nomadic in their habits, live by hunting and fishing, and making baskets, &c.

Montagnais of Lac St. Jean.—These Indians have their reserve on the shore of this lake; and are reported to be skilful at and industrious in farming.

Their cattle are also increasing in number.

This year's crop was above the average, and many of the Indians have broken up fresh soil, which they will put in crop next season.

The price obtained last winter for the furs taken by these Indians in the hunt was remunerative; and there was no suffering from want among them.

The school on the reserve is reported to be more numerously and more regularly attended than was formerly the case. Altogether, the position of matters on this reserve is satisfactory.

Micmacs of Maria.—These Indians have a good fishery on the Grand Cascape-diac. The country also abounds in game.

They have replaced their wigwams with houses, many of which are very neat.

Some of them have made progress in agriculture, although not as much as might be looked for.

The school has been attended with rather satisfactory results, the attendance of pupils being better than formerly.

Micmacs of Restigouche.—The Agent reports that real progress is being made by these Indians in farming; nearly all the land on the reserve suitable for cultivation has been cleared; and the Indians cultivate it properly, and are in fairly comfortable circumstances.

Hurons or Wyandotts of Lorette.—This band have had to deplore the demise this year of their missionary, the Rev. Mr. Boucher, who has cared for them for over 36 years; and of their Agent, Mr. Honore Sioni.

The school is fairly attended, and is under the management of a good teacher.

These Indians trade extensively in their own manufactures, and are all comfortably situated, a few of them being even in very good circumstances financially.

MONTAGNAIS OF THE LOWER ST. LAWRENCE.

1st. *Grand Romaine River.*—The Indians at this point number 245 souls, and live altogether by hunting in the fall and winter and fishing in the spring and summer. For the more effective pursuit of the latter avocation the Department this year supplied them with more fishing gear, and as a result their catch of fish was very large.

These Indians are described as a very sober and tractable people, not a case of drunkenness having occurred during the year.

2nd. *Nataskowan.*—The Indians who make this place their headquarters number only 36 souls. They live by hunting.

3rd. *Mingan.*—At this point there are 178 Indians. The character given of them by the Agent is anything but flattering. He, however, reports that they are not addicted to intemperance. And having been successful in their take of fur, and to some extent in their catch of fish, they have not suffered from want of the necessaries of life.

4th. *Sept Isles.*—The Indian population at this place is 272.

Furs were plentiful, and the prices obtained for them being remunerative, these Indians had sufficient to meet their needs.

5th. *Godbout.*—The Indians number only 31 souls here. They are described as being industrious in their habits and comfortably situated.

Escoumains.—The Indian population at this point is 50. Their crops promised well this year; but they live principally by hunting and Indian handicraft, selling a great many moccasins, much bead work, &c., to tourists at Tadoussac and other watering places during the summer season.

Betsiamits.—The Indians have a large settlement and reserve here. They number 461 souls.

During the past year all their houses were repaired and neatly colored.

Complaint is made of the facility with which they obtain liquor at Rimouski.

The value of their last winter's hunt is stated at \$20,000. In the summer they can make a good living by deep-sea fishing.

The climate of the Lower St. Lawrence prevents the successful culture of land on its shores. There is not a month in the year in these regions without frost. The Indians therefore have to depend entirely on hunting and fishing for a subsistence, and the efforts of the Indian Superintendent are mainly directed towards encouraging them to pursue industriously these occupations, advising them to adopt provident habits, and to avoid indulging in intoxicants. The Agent has also been successful, I am happy to report, in putting a stop to the liquor traffic formerly carried on among them by unscrupulous traders, who would ply them with liquor, and when they were under its influence frequently rob them of the products of their whole season's hunt.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The Micmacs of Inverness County are described as law-abiding, very sober and moral.

These Indians have two reserves, namely,—at Whycomagh and Malagawatch. On the former reserve the Indians live in frame houses, own horses, cows, young cattle and all kinds of farming implements, besides other valuable personal effects, and are very industrious, raising large quantities of cereals, root crops and vegetables.

The school on the reserve is conducted in a satisfactory manner.

The Indians on the reserve at Malagawatch are not in as prosperous a condition as their brethern at Whycomagh.

Micmacs of Cape Breton County.—These Indians have a reserve at Eskasoni, and, like their brethern on the reserve at Whycomagh, in the County of Inverness, follow agricultural pursuits with success, and seem to be desirous of emulating their white neighbors in social habits and attainments.

There is a school on the reserve which appears to be fairly successful.

Micmacs of Richmond County.—These Indians are described generally as being very industrious, honest and temperate.

A few of them, however, do not pay much attention to the cultivation of their lands; being given to wandering habits. The crops of last year, especially oats and potatoes (on which the Indians chiefly depend) were a failure; and had it not been for the relief money sent by the Department, they would have been in sore straits.

Micmacs of Antigonish County are described as sober and honest as a class, but unprogressive. It is contemplated to establish a school for the benefit of their children.

These Indians have, of late years, erected a number of houses ; but their cultivation of land is very limited. They live principally by fishing, hunting the porpoise, &c.

Micmacs of Lunenburg County.—No perceptible change in their social or moral status. The Indians on the reserve at New Germany have displayed some energy in improving their farms, and this year's crops, with the exception of potatoes, were more abundant than those of previous years, and were also superior in quality.

The Indians of this county are described as sober, honest and religious.

Micmacs of King's County.—These Indians have no reserve ; they are scattered, residing on pieces of land in different parts of the county. They live principally by selling articles of their own manufacture. A few families cultivate land with however but indifferent success.

Micmacs of Halifax County.—The Agent reports some progress among these Indians.

Last year a tract of 70 acres at Cole Harbor was purchased by the Department for Indians of this county who have for years frequented the neighborhood of Dartmouth, as it was thought they would be glad to remove there. The Agent reports, however, that but ten families availed themselves of the privilege. Those who have gone are quite comfortable and contented.

Micmacs of Queen's County are described as quiet, inoffensive and industrious.

Their crops this year were excellent.

No cases of drunkenness during the year.

Micmacs of Hant's County.—The crops were short this year, owing to the season being backward, and the injury caused to them by the weevil and by rust.

They have a reserve at Shubenacadie, on which they have made quite important clearings, and they appear to be anxious to improve their condition.

Micmacs of Cumberland County.—These Indians as a rule lead a vagrant, useless life.

On the reserve at Half-way Lake some attention has been given to agriculture ; their crops are very creditable, and a decided improvement in their condition has followed.

The young men of this reserve are almost continually at work in mills or in assisting white farmers in the neighborhood:

Micmacs of the County of Pictou.—A change in the Agency of this band was recently necessitated by the resignation, consequent on the promotion to the Roman Catholic See of Harbor Grace, Newfoundland, of the former Agent, the Rev. Ronald

Macdonald, who had for a number of years faithfully acted as the Agent of the Department to these Indians. His Lordship's successor is the Rev. Roderick Macdonald, who is also, as was his predecessor, the parish priest at Pictou, opposite which town the Indian reserve at Fisher's Grant is situated.

The Indians on this reserve are as a rule sober, religious and so far as manufacturing their own work is concerned, which consists of all kinds of wood wares, are industrious.

There is a school on the reserve, which is fairly attended and efficiently conducted.

Micmacs of Annapolis, Digby, Yarmouth and Shelburne.—It is regretted that the absence of a Report from the Agent of these Indians prevents me from describing their condition. It may be said however that the Indians of the two first-named counties are settled on reserves, while those of the two latter counties are nomadic in their habits or resident among the white portion of the population.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Micmacs of the North and East Counties.—A slight improvement in their condition is reported. On many of the reserves more attention is being given to agriculture and to raising stock.

On the Burnt Church Reserve there is a school in good working order, the attendance at which is very good. The establishment of two more schools within this Superintendency is in contemplation,—one on the reserve at Fort Folly Point, in the County of Westmoreland, and the other on the reserve at Eel Ground, in the County of Northumberland.

Numbers of the Indians derive their subsistence during the winter from the sale of fish.

Micmacs of the West and South Counties of New Brunswick.—Little or no progress in the arts of civilization has been made by these Indians. On the reserves at King's Clear and St. Mary's, in the County of York, and on that at St. George, in the County of Charlotte, slight efforts are reported to have been made to cultivate the land. Schools for children on the two first-named reserves have been applied for.

Micmacs of the Counties of Victoria and Madawaska.—These Indians are more contented and settled in their habits than any of the other Indians of the Province. Those living at Tobique have comfortable, neatly kept houses.

There is a good school on the reserve, and the children are making fair progress.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Micmacs of Lennox Island.—Some of their houses are well finished and comfortably furnished.

They are making fair progress in farming. More wheat was sown last year than ever before. The potato crop was injured to some extent by the protracted wet weather.

The Indians are well-behaved and moral. Many of them belong to the Temperance Society.

The children attending the school on Lennox Island are said to be making fair progress.

EDUCATION.

The increasing number of schools established for the benefit of Indian children imposes no slight task on the Department. Returns are received at the end of each quarter, which are carefully examined, and the attention of the teachers called to any defects therein. These returns show the names, ages and educational status of the pupils, the subjects taught; the daily, weekly and quarterly attendance of each pupil, and the daily average attendance at the school during the quarter. Recent measures were taken to ascertain the condition of each school building, and where repairs were found necessary or more furniture or school material to be required the requirements were promptly met.

It was hoped that before this date an arrangement would have been made with the several Provincial Governments for the inspection of Indian schools in the respective Provinces by the local School Inspectors; but although a despatch was in the early part of the year addressed to each of the Lieutenant-Governors on the subject, no arrangement has as yet been effected.

Return F, placed herewith, contains statistics in respect to each of the schools from which returns are received by the Department.

SANITARY CONDITION.

There have been no epidemics, if we except the ordinary ones of measles and scarlet fever among the Indians during the past year.

The members of quite a number of bands were vaccinated, but several bands refused to submit to the operation; and in the case of others the vaccine matter, probably owing to delay in using it, became inert, and so failed of its object. Every exertion will be made to complete this most necessary service during the ensuing year.

ACCOUNTANT'S BRANCH.

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, 1881, \$3,089,798.78, being an increase of \$50,588.40 over the amount at the credit of the fund on the same date last year.

The expenditure from the same fund during the fiscal year amounted to \$249,363.82, being \$2,320.48 more than last year's expenditure.

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

Manitoba and North-West	\$726,737 70
New Brunswick	4,455 82
Nova Scotia	4,483 33
British Columbia	42,317 96
Prince Edward Island.....	2,052 36

Statement B, placed herewith, and the subsidiary statements Numbers 1 to 63, inclusive, which follow it, contain full details of revenue and expenditure on account of the respective tribal accounts and statements; and Statement C 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, with ten subsidiary statements from A to J following, supply similar information as regards the Parliamentary appropriations for Indian purposes.

LAND SALES BRANCH.

The lands sold during the year amounted to 33,293 $\frac{71}{100}$ acres, and the sales to \$52,787.01. These lands are for the most part situated in various parts of the Province of Ontario.

The collections on account of old and new sales and leases amounted to \$50,146.71.

The quantity of land still in the market is, in round numbers, 538,000 acres.

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

GENERAL BUSINESS.

The following 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:

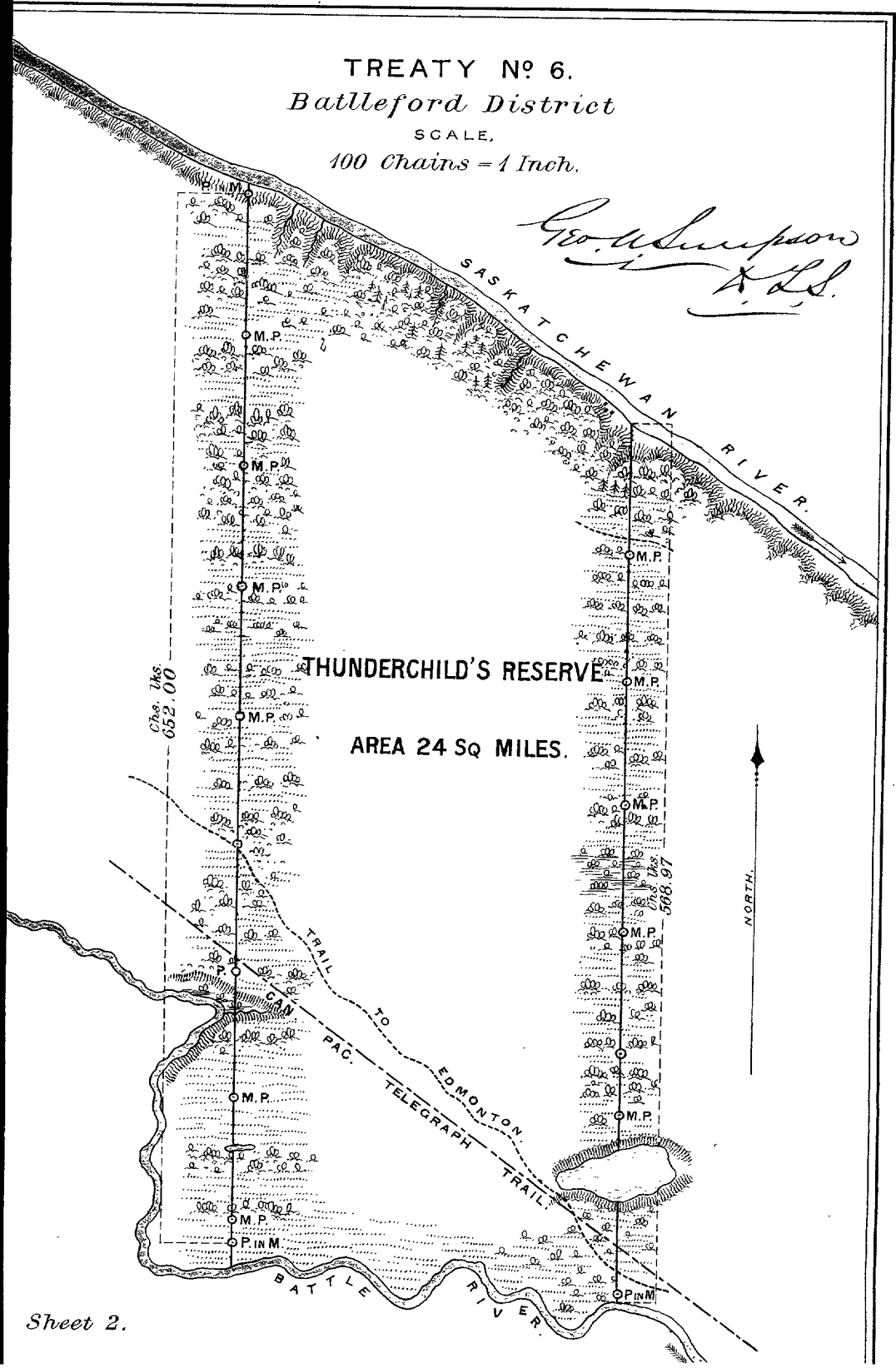
Letters written 8,007, being 1,260 more than the previous year, covering 10,450 folios, 1,850 folios more than last year.

Letters received 9,295, being 1,375 in excess of the number received last year.

TREATY N^o 6.
Battleford District

SCALE,
100 Chains = 1 Inch.

*Geo. A. Simpson
A.S.L.*



Chas. 745
652.00

THUNDERCHILD'S RESERVE

AREA 24 SQ MILES.

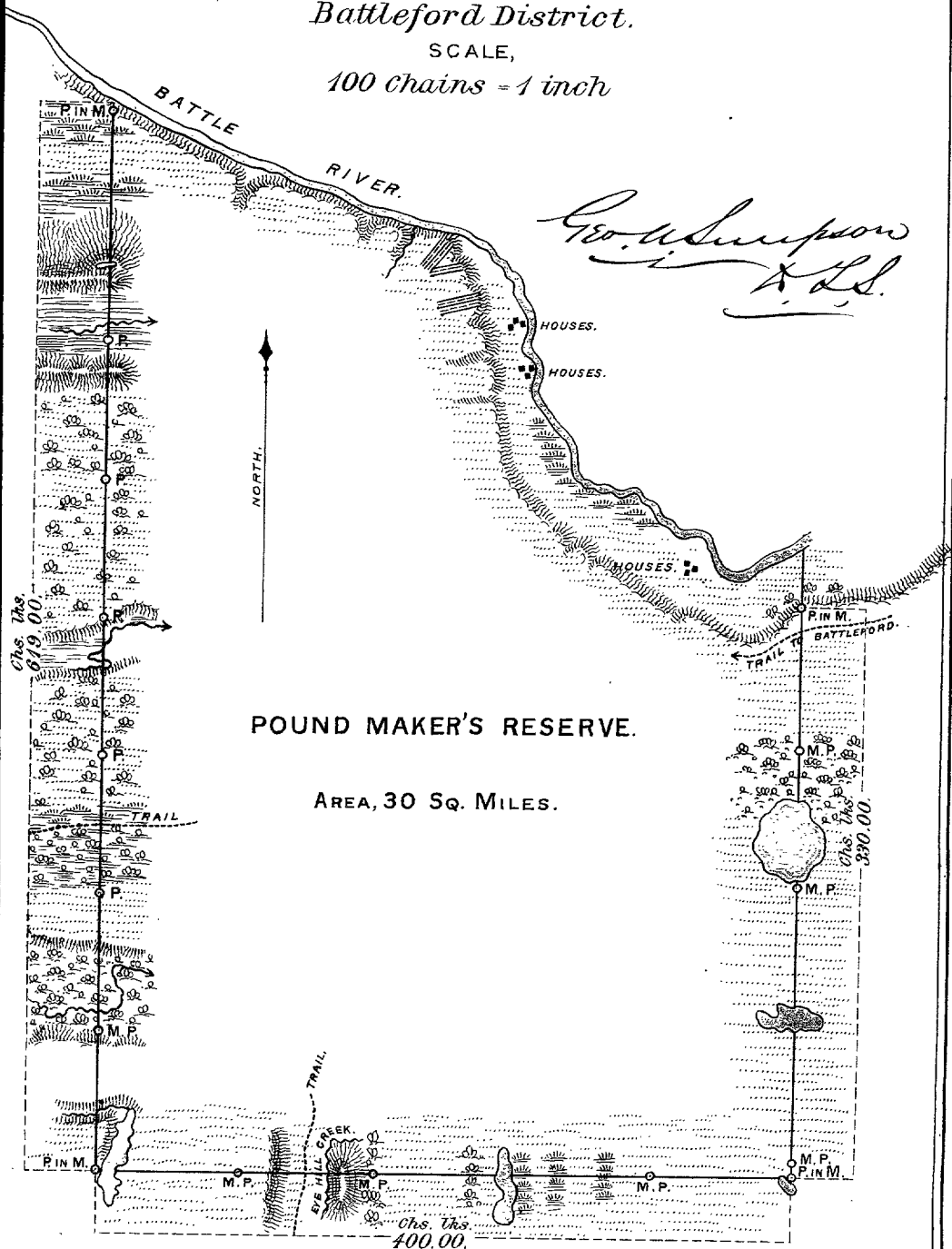
568.97

NORTH

TREATY, N^o 6.
Battleford District.

SCALE,
100 chains = 1 inch

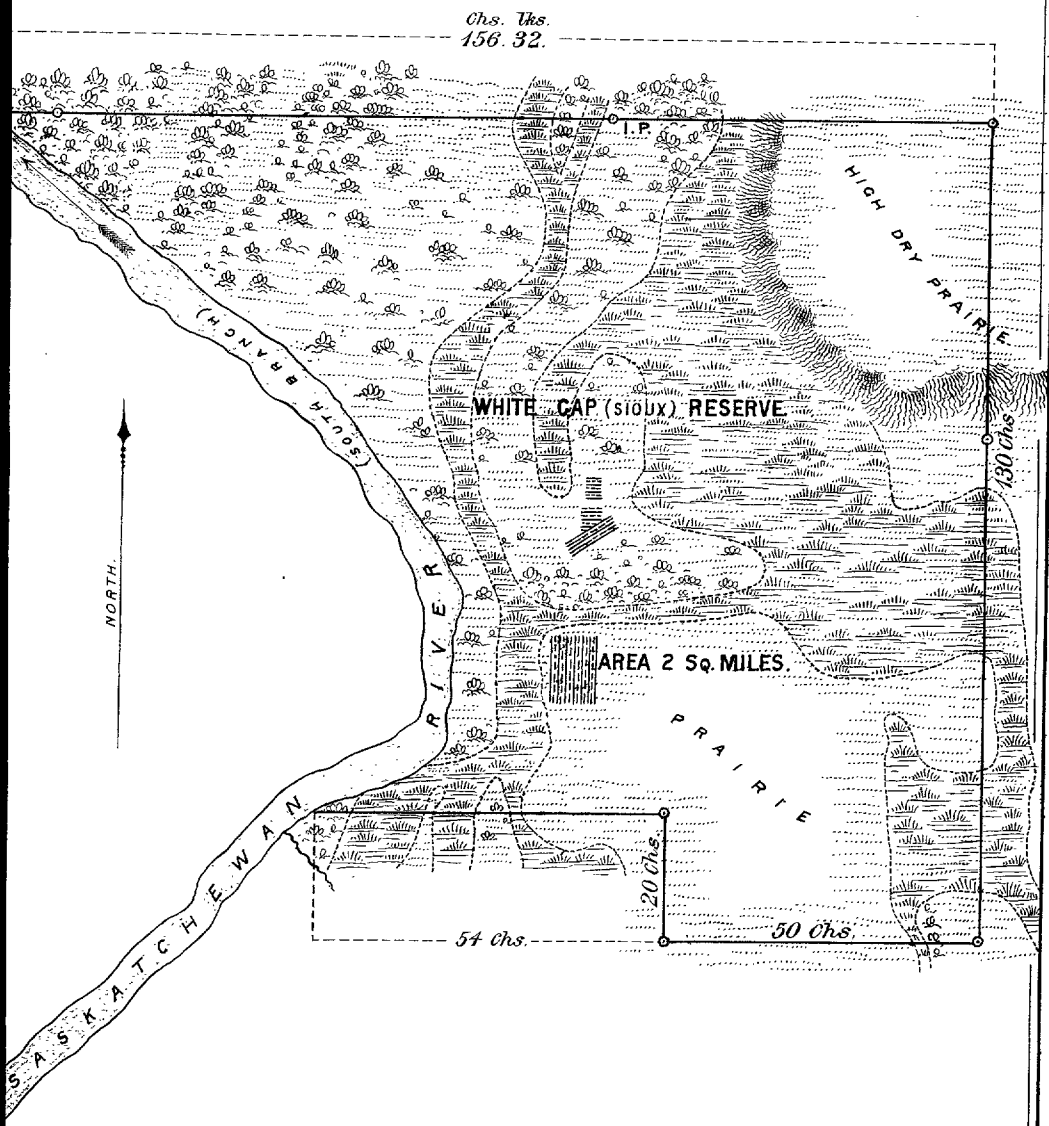
*Geo. A. Simpson
& Co.*



TREATY NO. 6.
Carlton District.

SCALE.

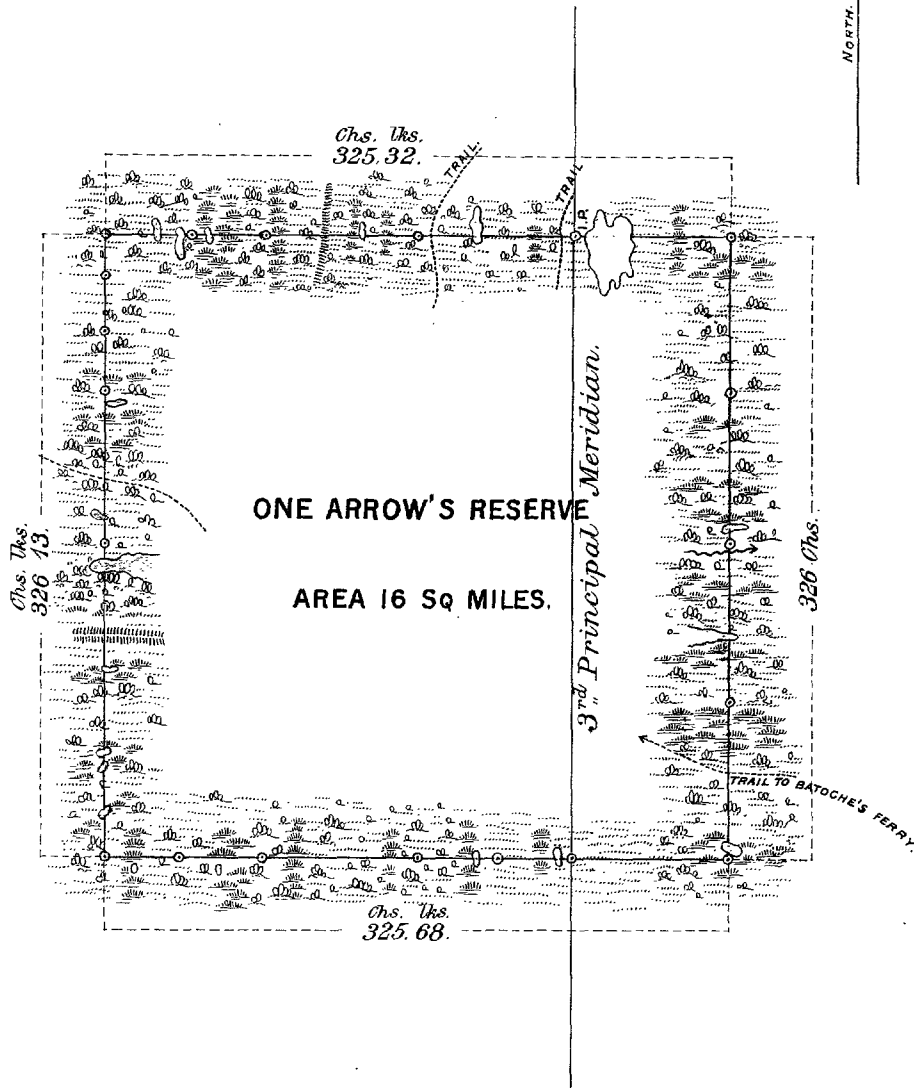
30 Chains = 1 Inch.



*Geo. A. Simpson
& Co.*

TREATY Nº 6.
Carlton District.

SCALE,
100 Chains = 1 inch.



Geo. A. Simpson
S. L.

MISTOWASIS RESERVE

TRAIL FROM GREEN L. TO CARLTON.

Chs. Lks.
+80. 40.

TREATY N^o 6.
Carlton District.
PET-TY-QUAW-KYS.

AREA, 42 SQ. MILES.

SCALE,

100 Chains = 1 inch

560 Chs.

562 Chs.

MUSKEG LAKE.

CARLTON TRAIL

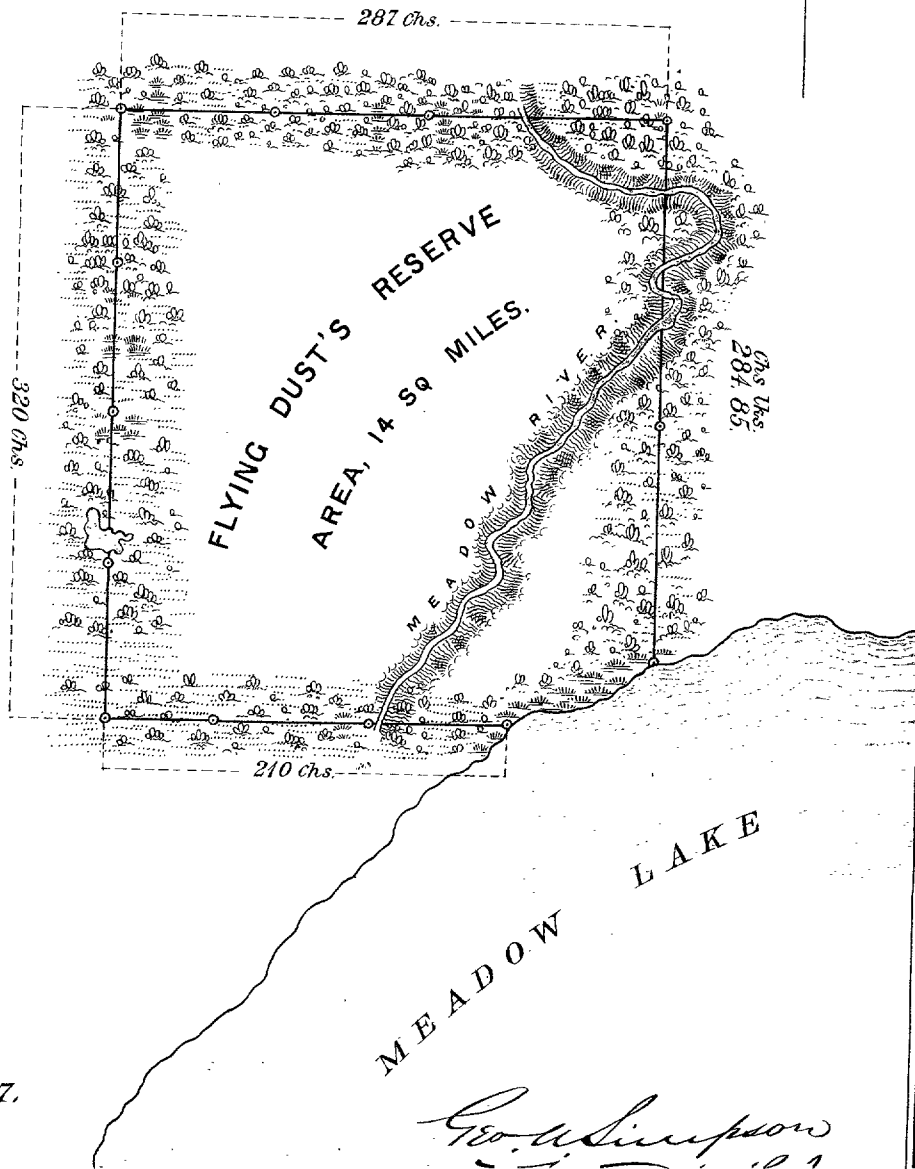
NORTH.

480 Chs.

Geo. W. Simpson
J. L.

TREATY N^o 6.
Carlton District.

SCALE,
100 Chains = 1 inch.



Geo. A. Simpson
1871

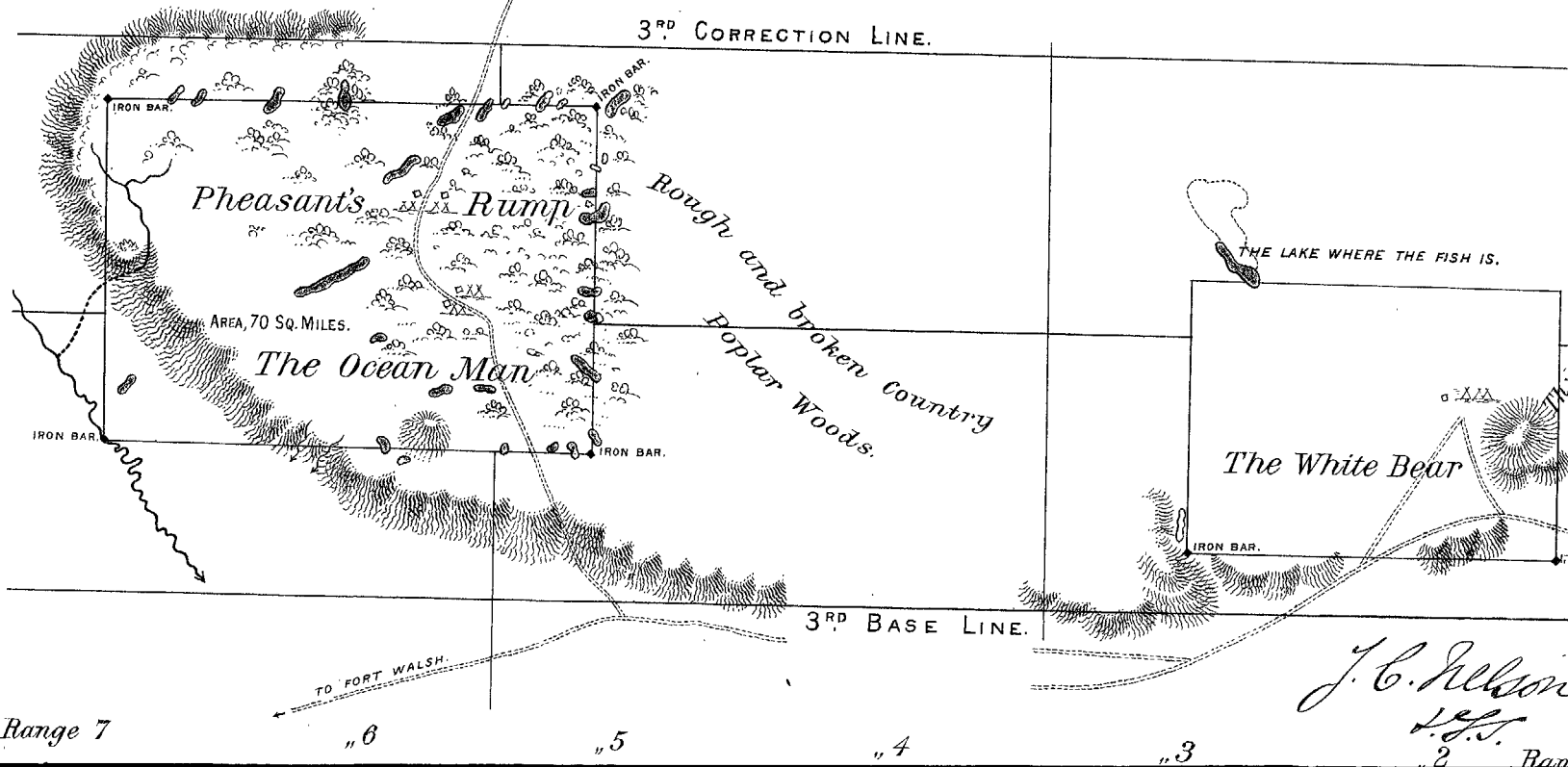
A

Moose Mountain,
July, 21st 1881.

SKETCH
Shewing Indian Reserves
MOOSE MOUNT^N

6 Miles to an Inch.

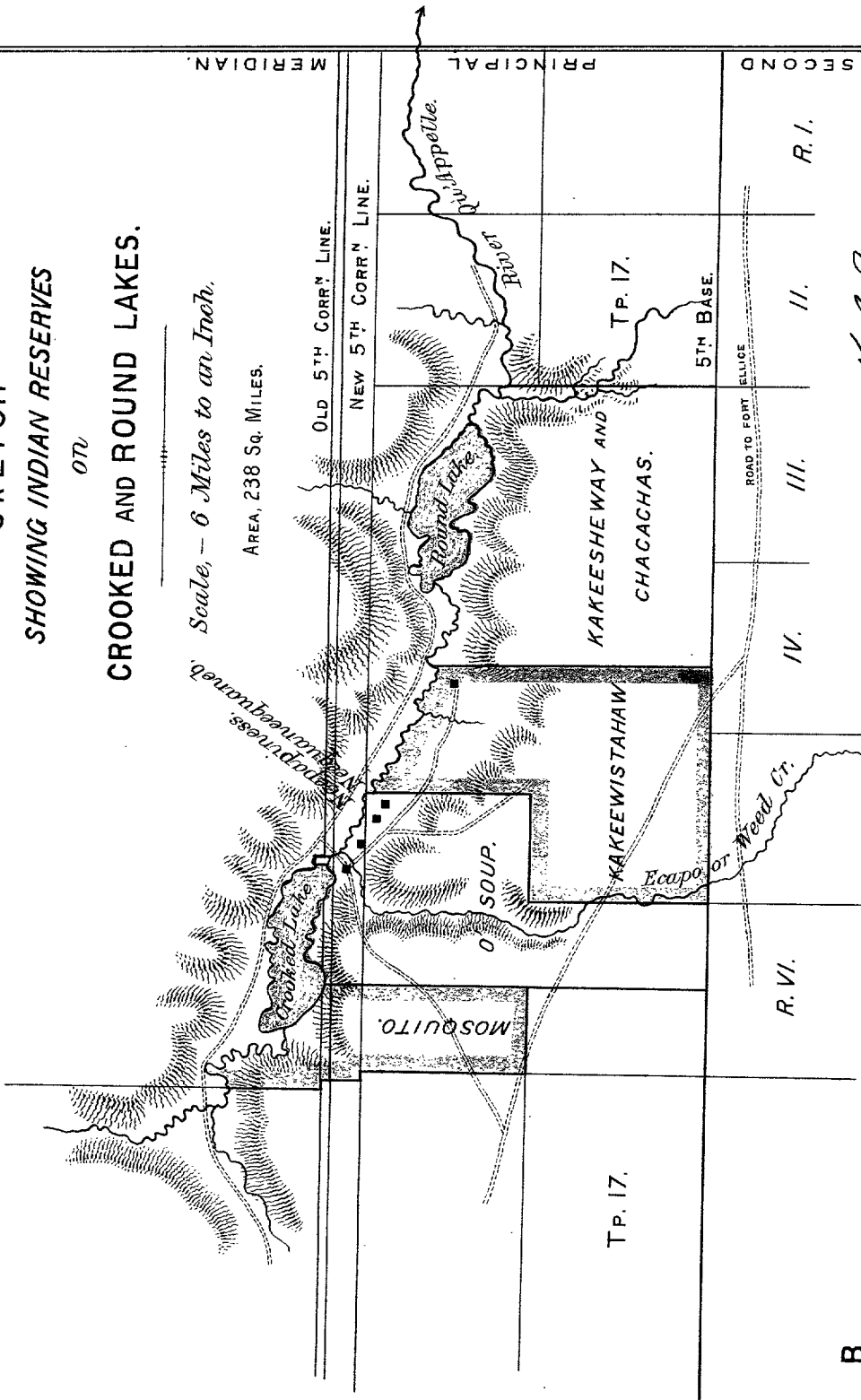
3RD CORRECTION LINE.



SKETCH
 SHOWING INDIAN RESERVES
 OTO
 CROOKED AND ROUND LAKES.

Scale, - 6 Miles to an Inch.

AREA, 238 Sq. MILES.



B

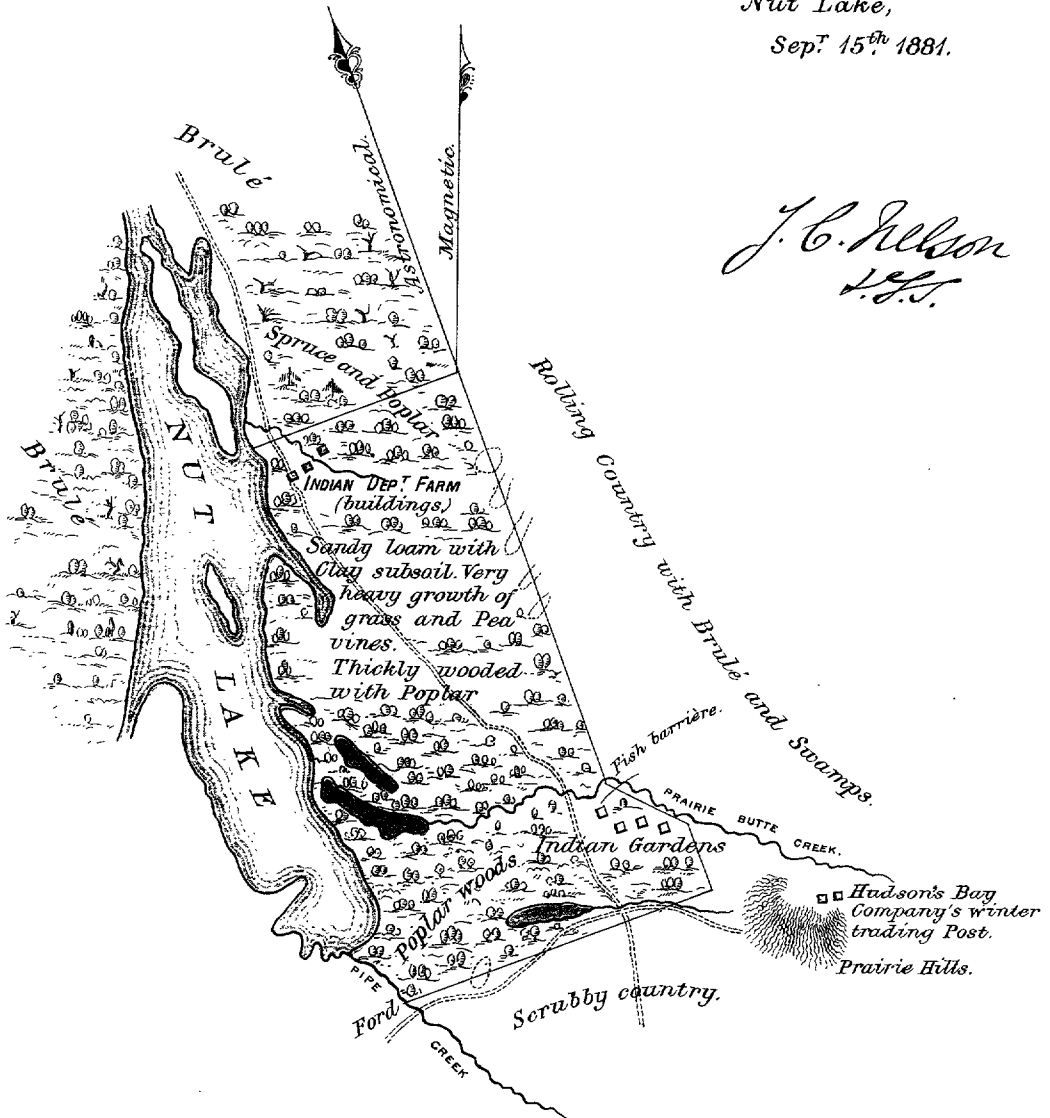
Crooked Lake, August, 20th 1881.

J. C. Nelson

U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Nut Lake,
 Sept 15th 1881.

J. C. Nelson
 U.S.S.

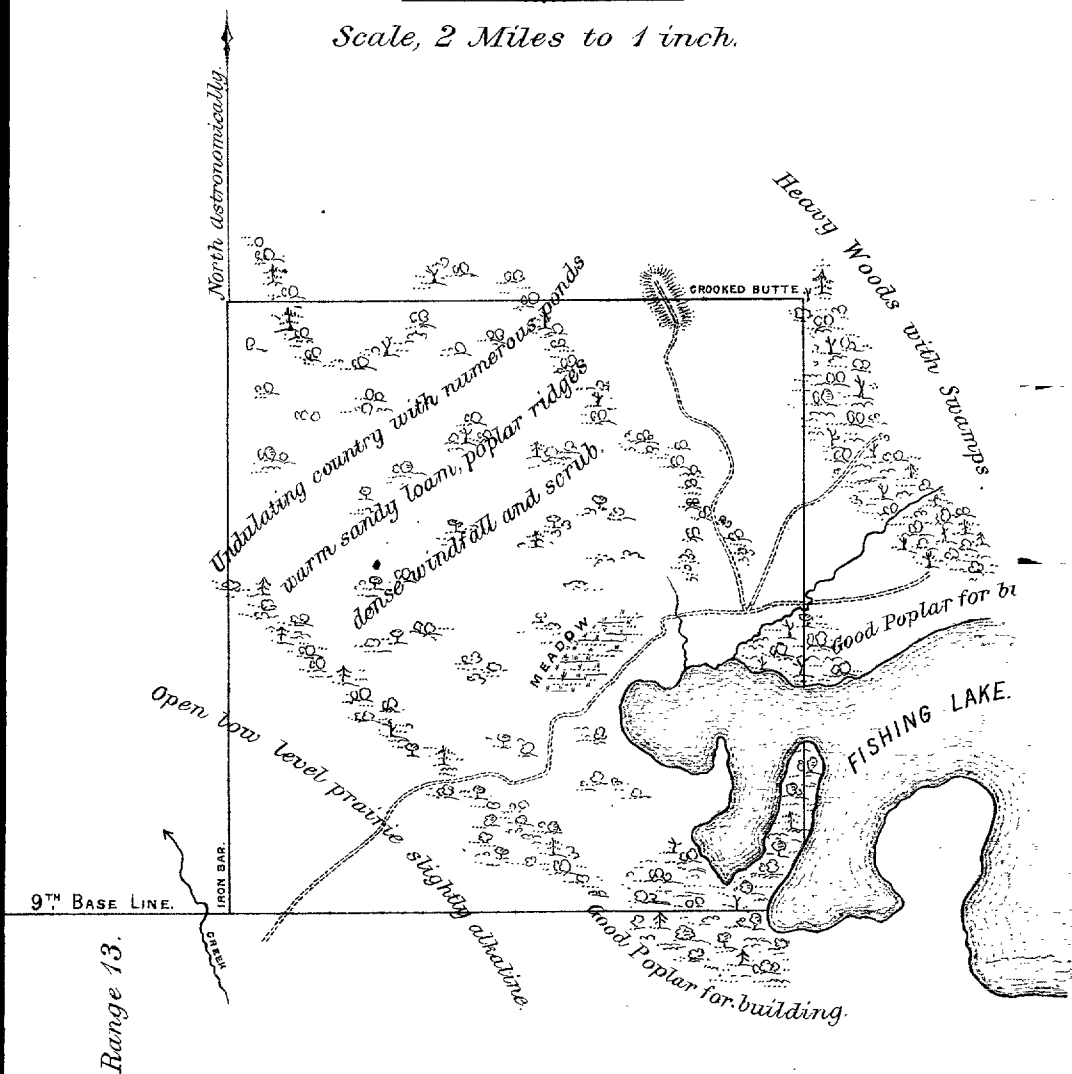


*Rough Sketch on a scale of 2 Miles to the Inch.
 Shewing Reserve for part of Yellow Quill's Band,
 at Nut Lake. - Area 16 1/6 Square Miles.*



SKETCH
 Showing Reserve for part of
 YELLOW QUILL BAND
 at Fishing Lake, N. W. T.

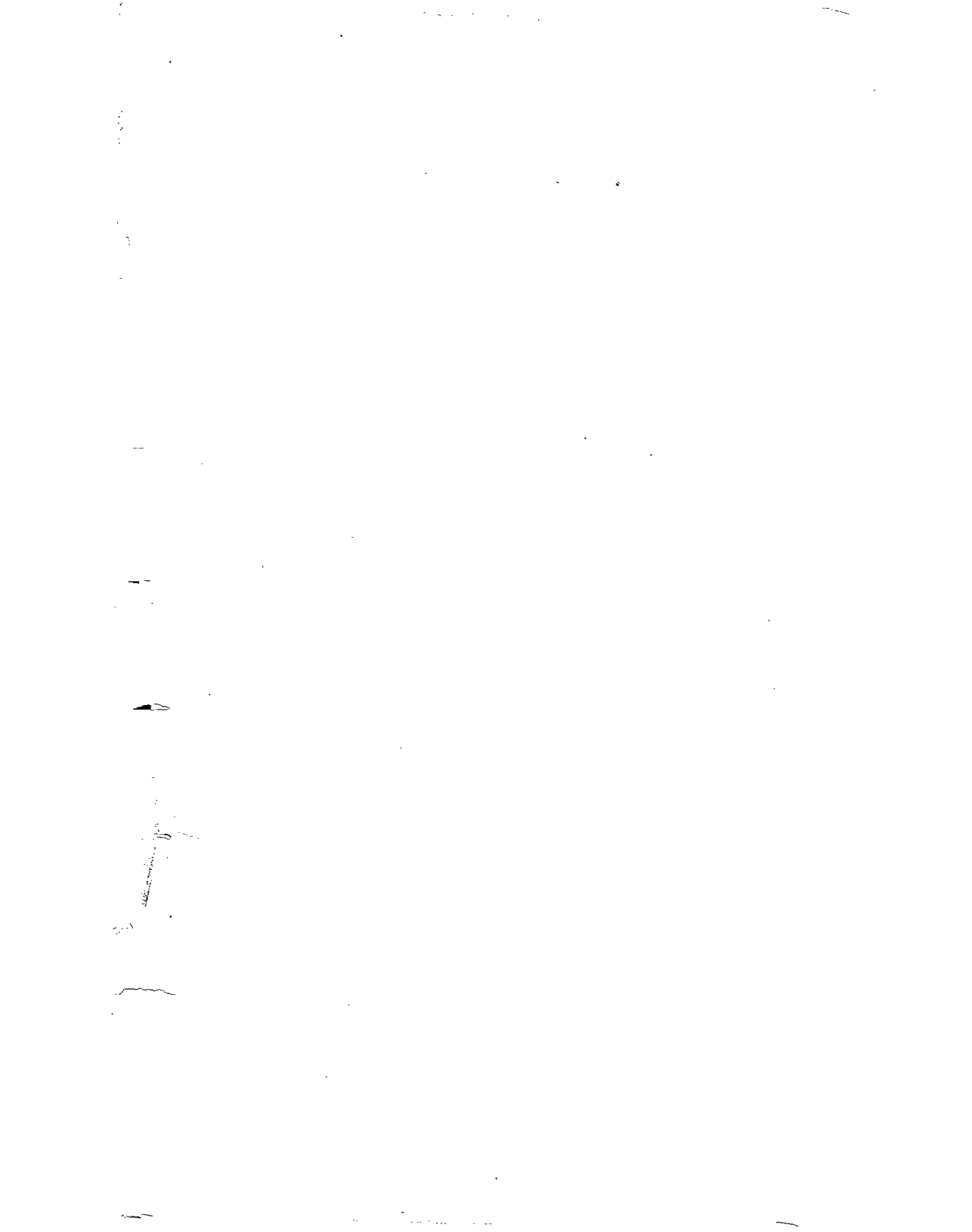
Scale, 2 Miles to 1 inch.



Fishing Lake, 29th Sep. 1881.

J. C. Nelson
 J.C.S.

D

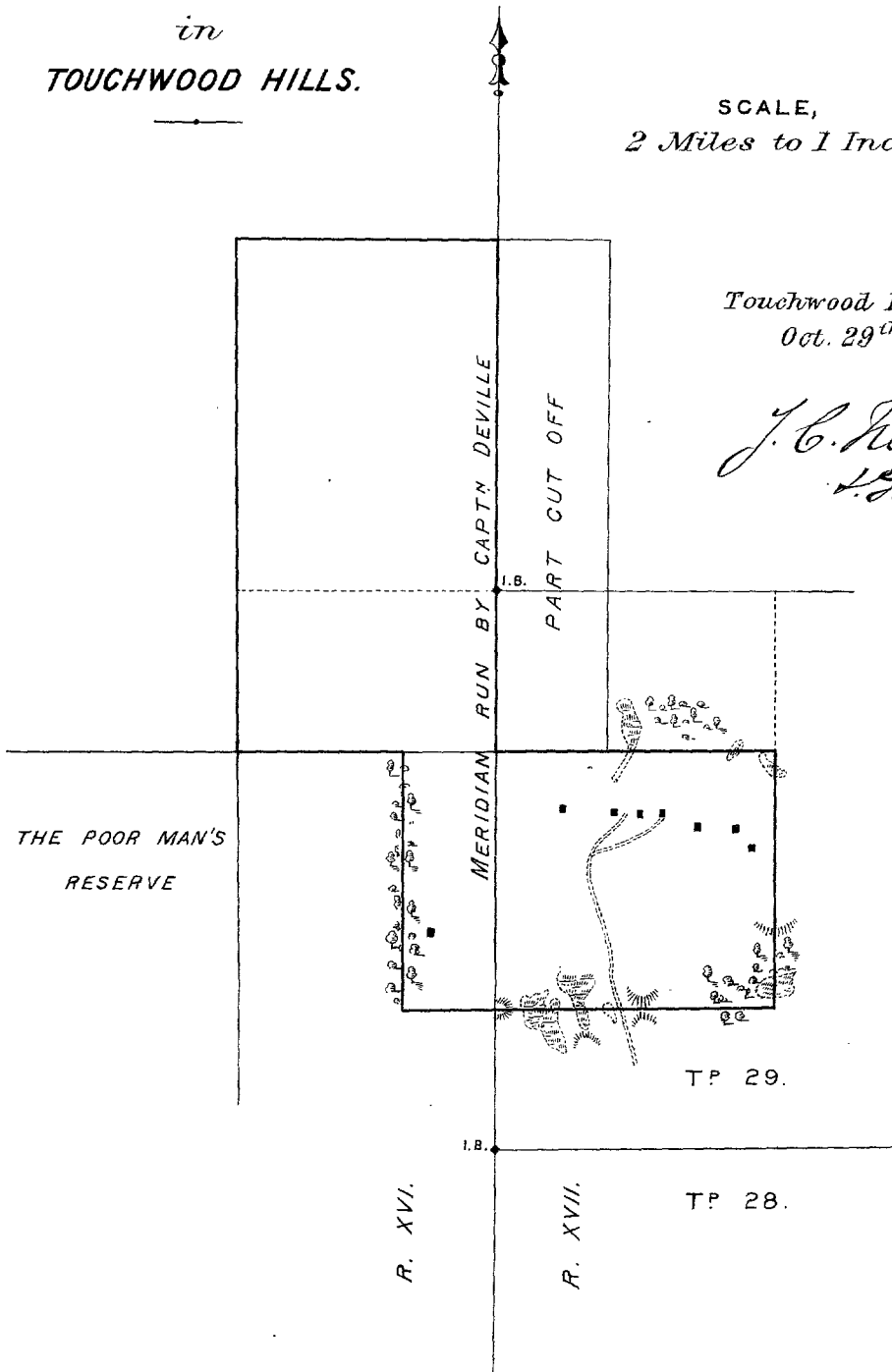


SKETCH
SHOWING RESERVE
for
DAY STAR'S BAND
in
TOUCHWOOD HILLS.

SCALE,
2 Miles to 1 Inch.

Touchwood Hills,
Oct. 29th 1881.

J. C. Nelson
S.S.



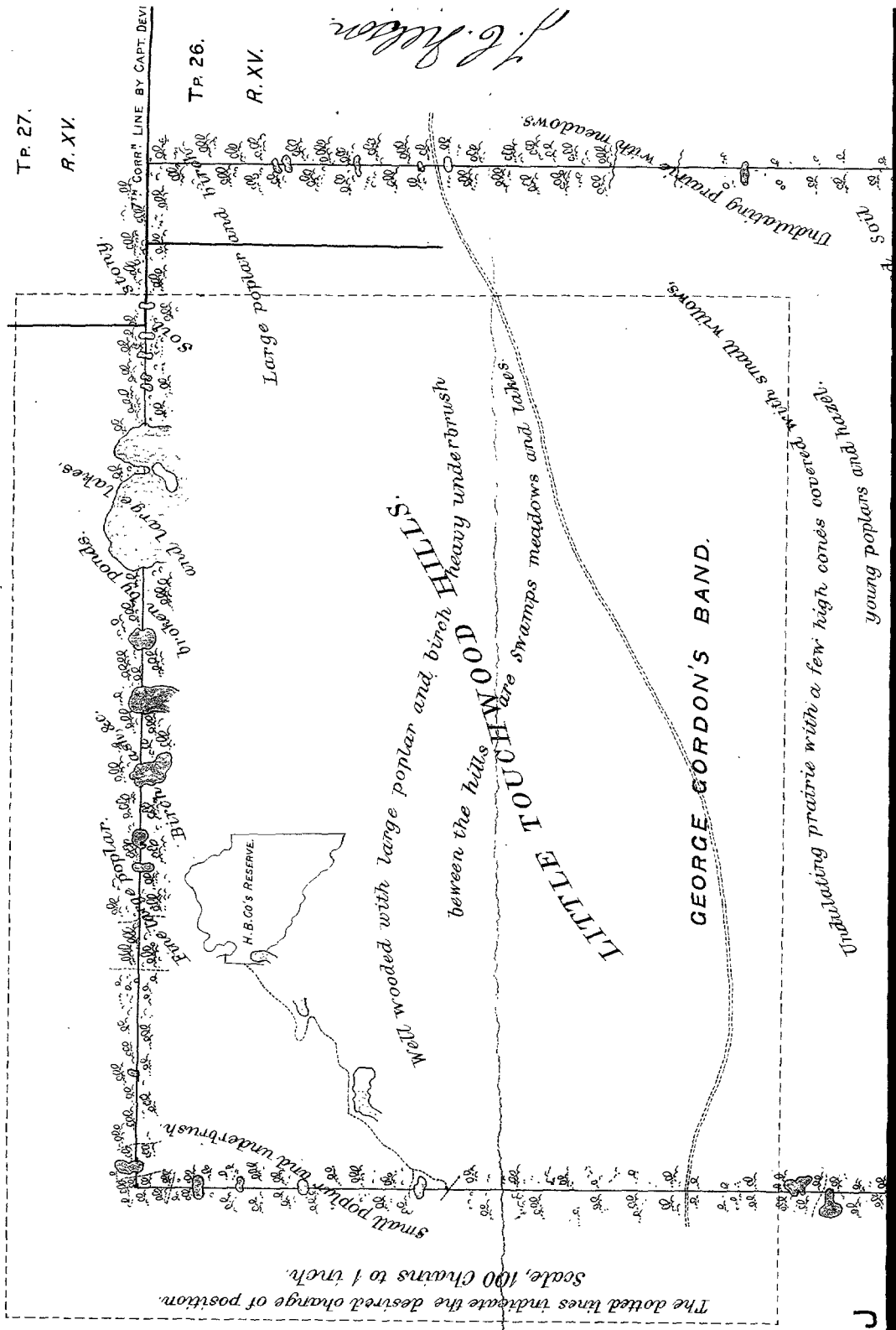
R. XVI.

R. XVII.

TP 29.

TP 28.

E



TP. 27.

R. XV.

CORR. LINE BY CAPT. DEVI.

TP. 26.

R. XVI.

J. G. Nelson

and large ponds
and large takes

Intersecting
Birch
and poplar

H.B. CO'S RESERVE.

Large poplar and birch

well wooded with large poplar and birch heavy underbrush
between the hills

LITTLE TOUCHWOOD
are swamps meadows and lakes

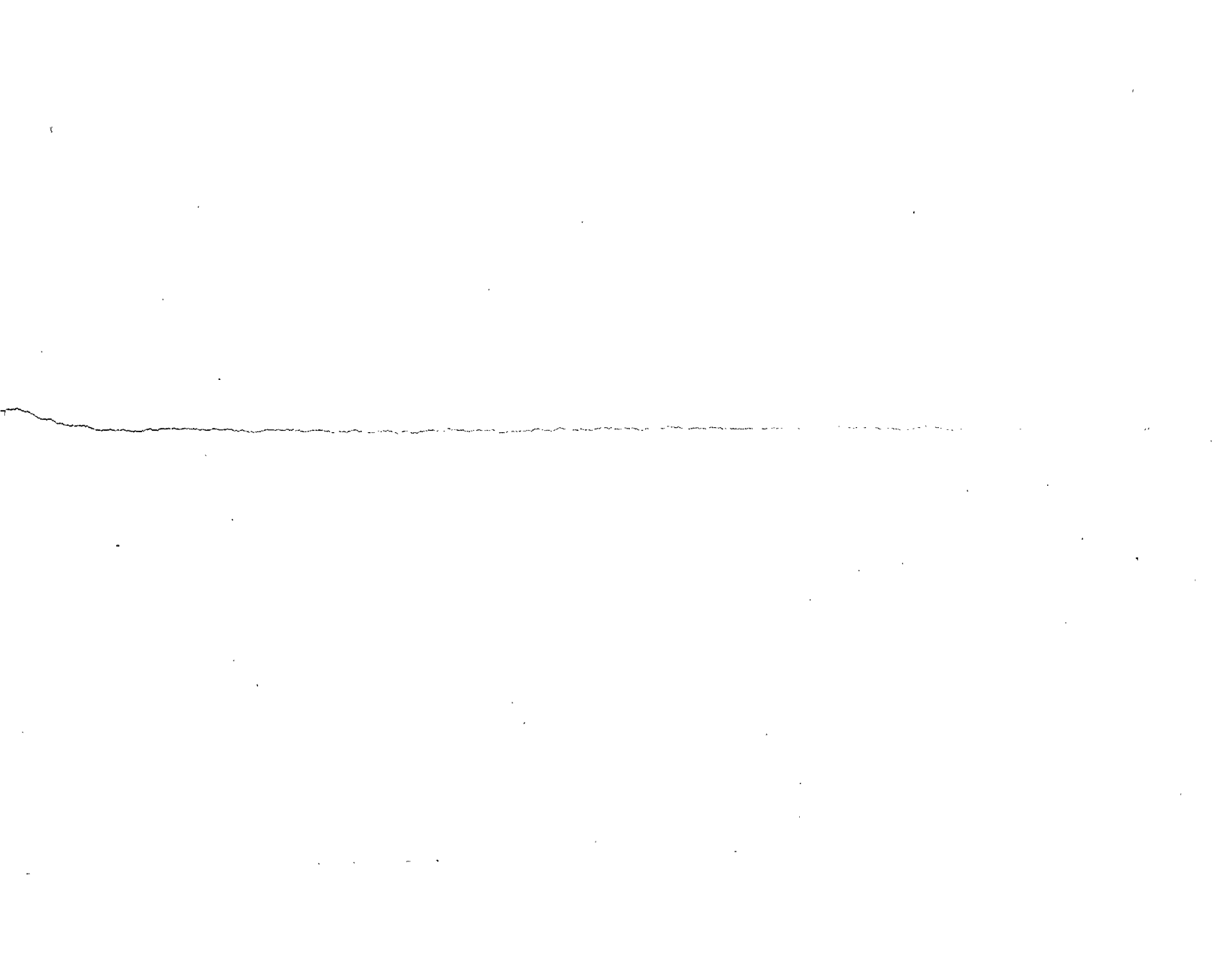
GEORGE GORDON'S BAND.

Undulating prairie with small willows

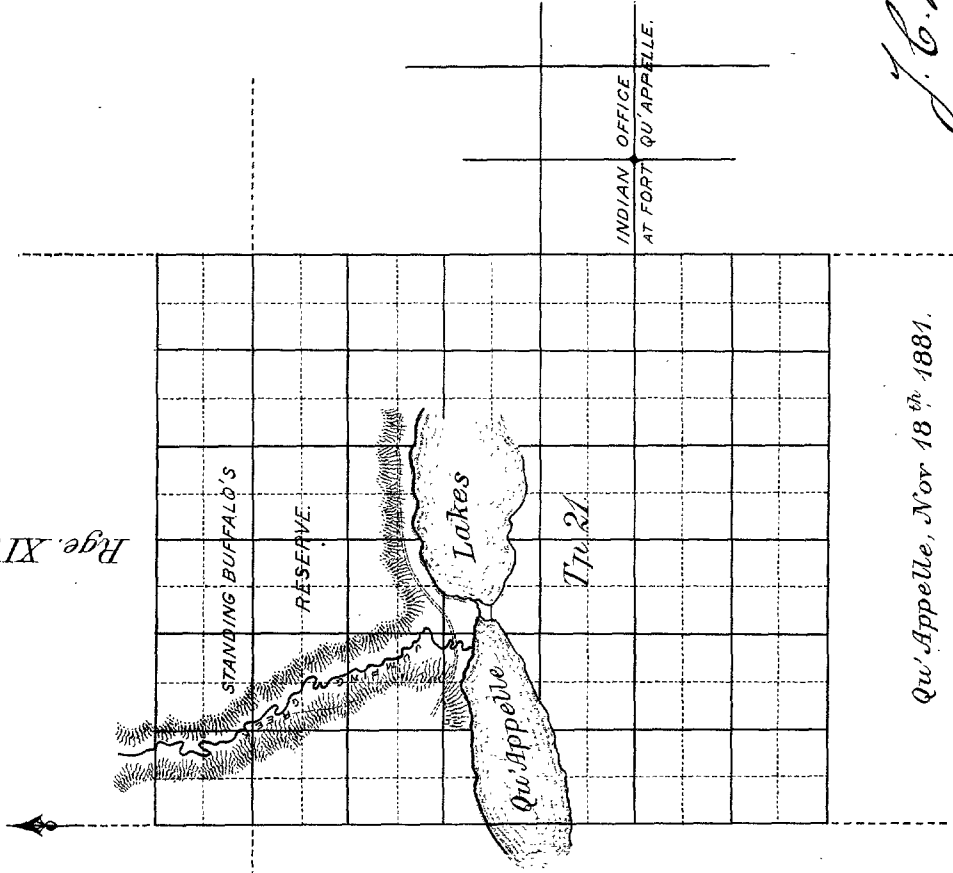
Undulating prairie with a few high cones covered with
young poplars and poplar

The dotted lines indicate the desired change of position
Scale, 100 Chains to 1 inch.

J



Page XIV



Twp. 22.

Twp. 21.

Scale, 2 Miles to 1 inch.

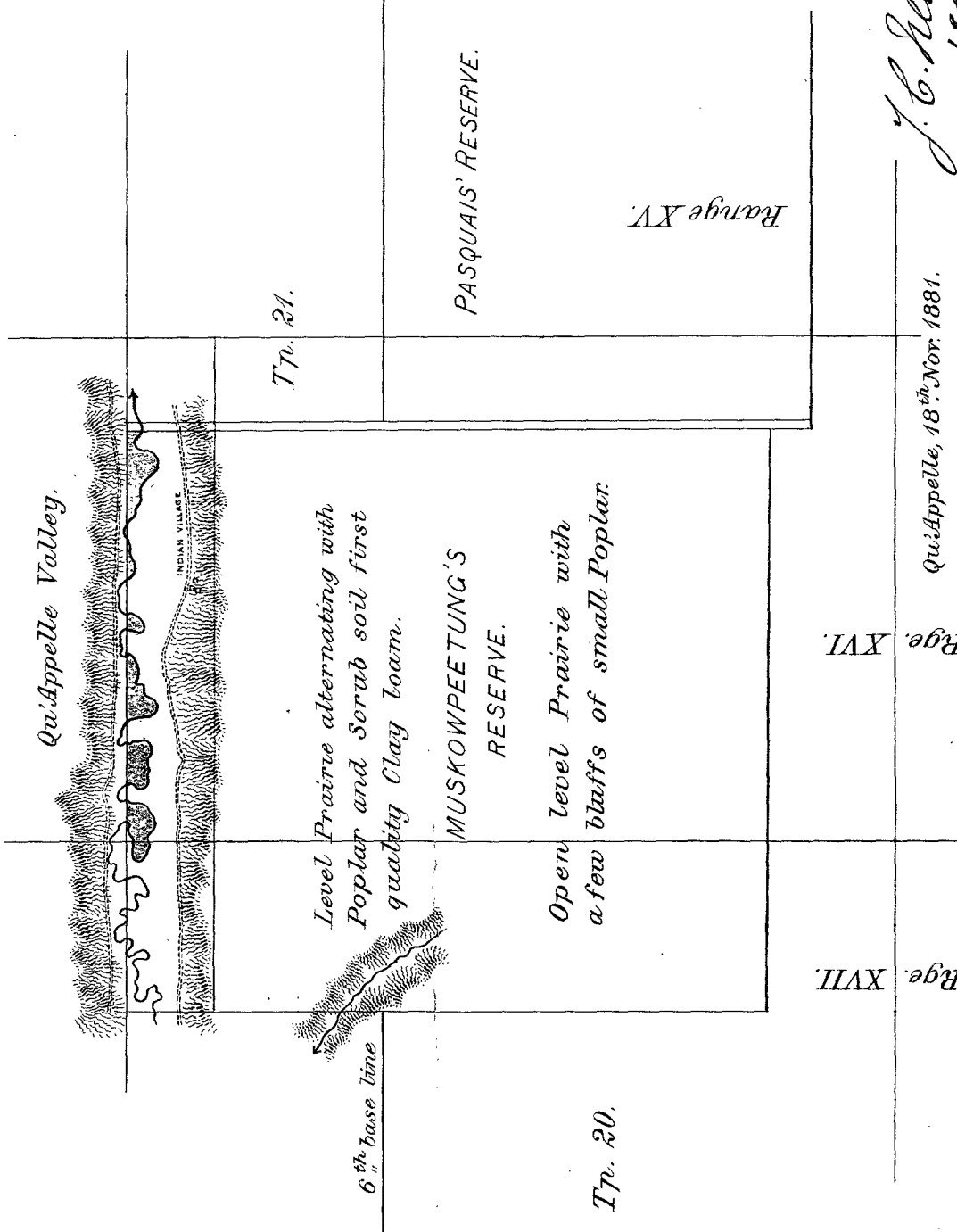
Range XV.

Qu'Appelle, Nov 18th 1881.

J. C. Nelson
S.S.

F.





Qu'Appelle Valley.

INDIAN VILLAGE

*Level Prairie alternating with
Poplar and Scrub soil first
quality Clay loam.*

MUSKOWPEETUNG'S
RESERVE.

*Open level Prairie with
a few bluffs of small Poplar.*

PASQUAIS' RESERVE.

Tp. 21.

Range XV.

6th base line

Tp. 20.

Range XVII.

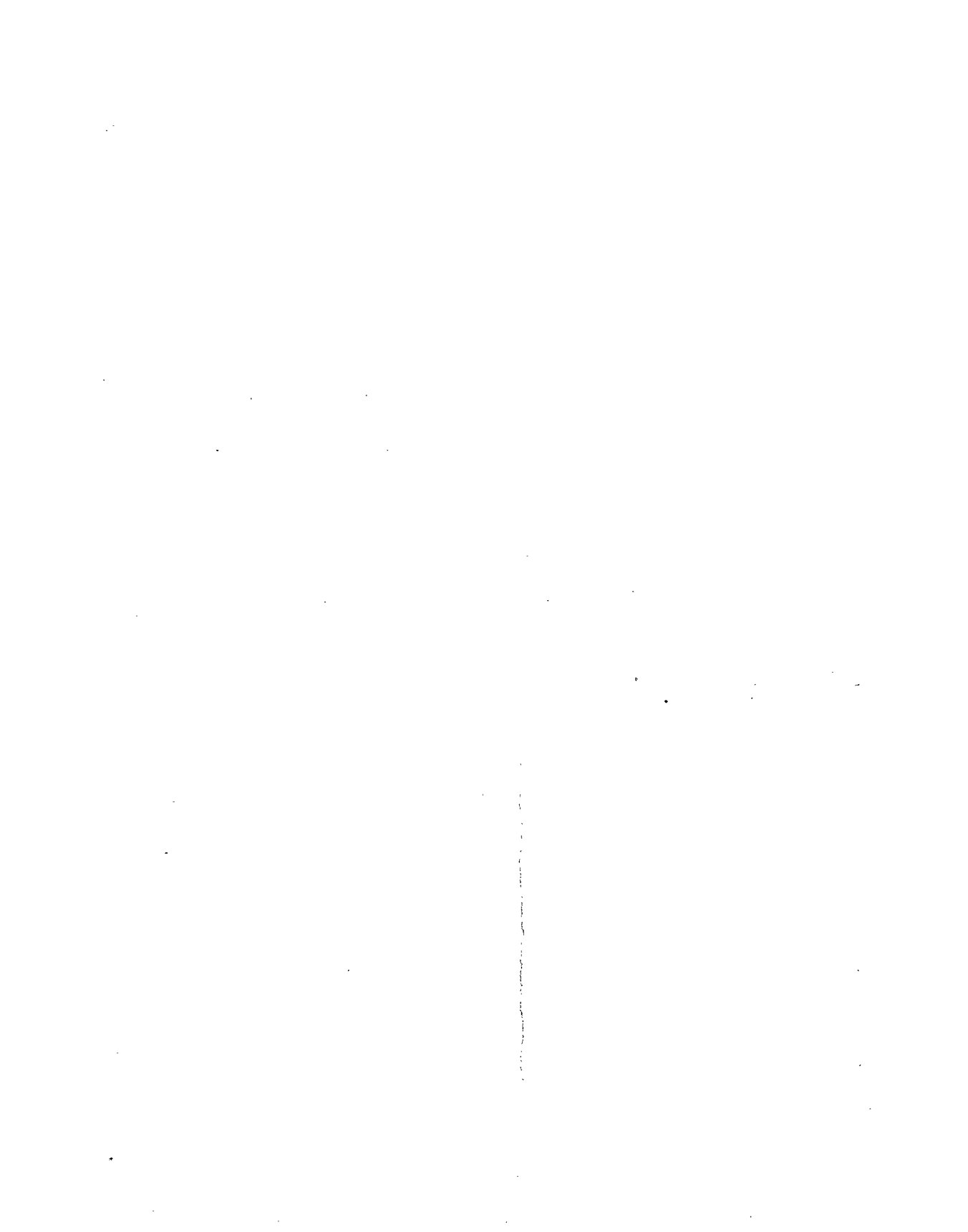
Range XVI.

Qu'Appelle, 18th Nov. 1881.

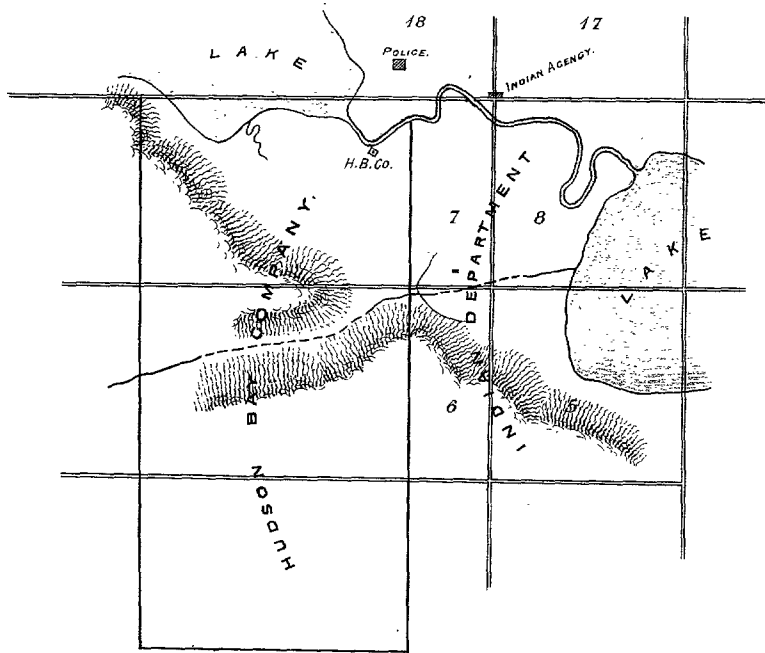
J. C. Nelson

G

Scale, 2 Miles to one Inch.

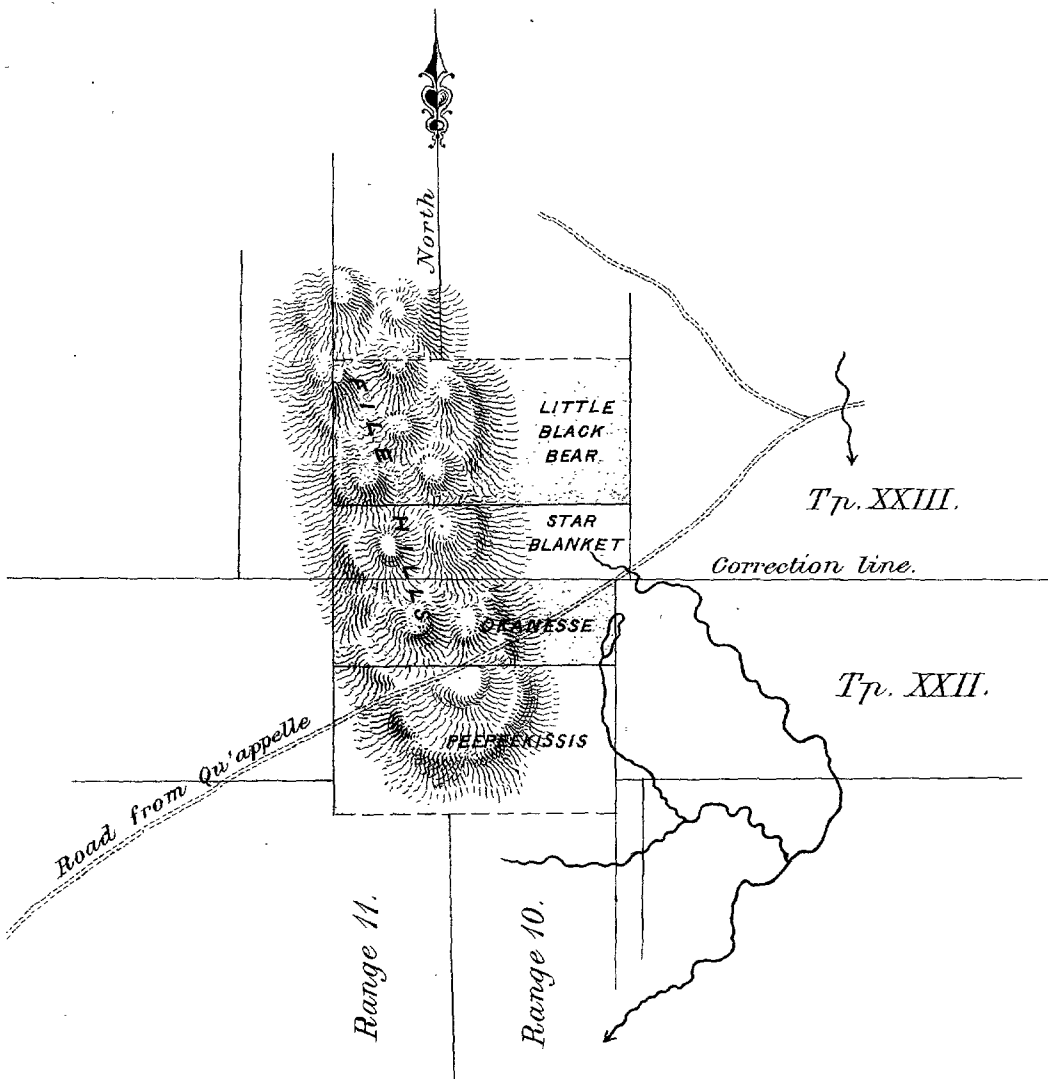


ROUGH SKETCH
Shewing
 HUDSON BAY CO.,
and
 INDIAN DEPARTMENT RESERVES
at Qu'Appelle, N. W. T.



Scale, 1 Mile to an inch.

J. C. Nelson
J.C.S.

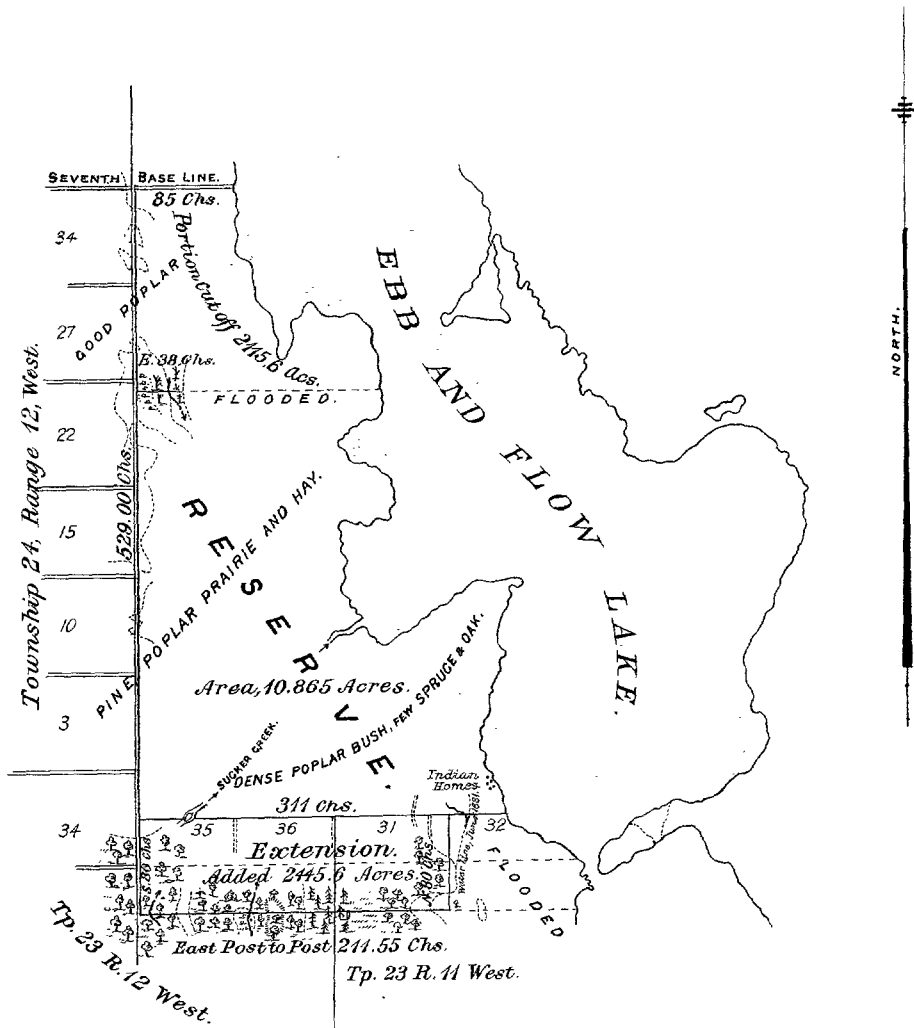


*Sketch Showing Reserves in the File Hills,
the dotted lines are yet to be run.*

*J. C. Nelson
1885.*

**CRANE RIVER INDIANS
RESERVE
WEST OF EBB AND FLOW LAKE
EXTENSION SOUTHWARDS.**

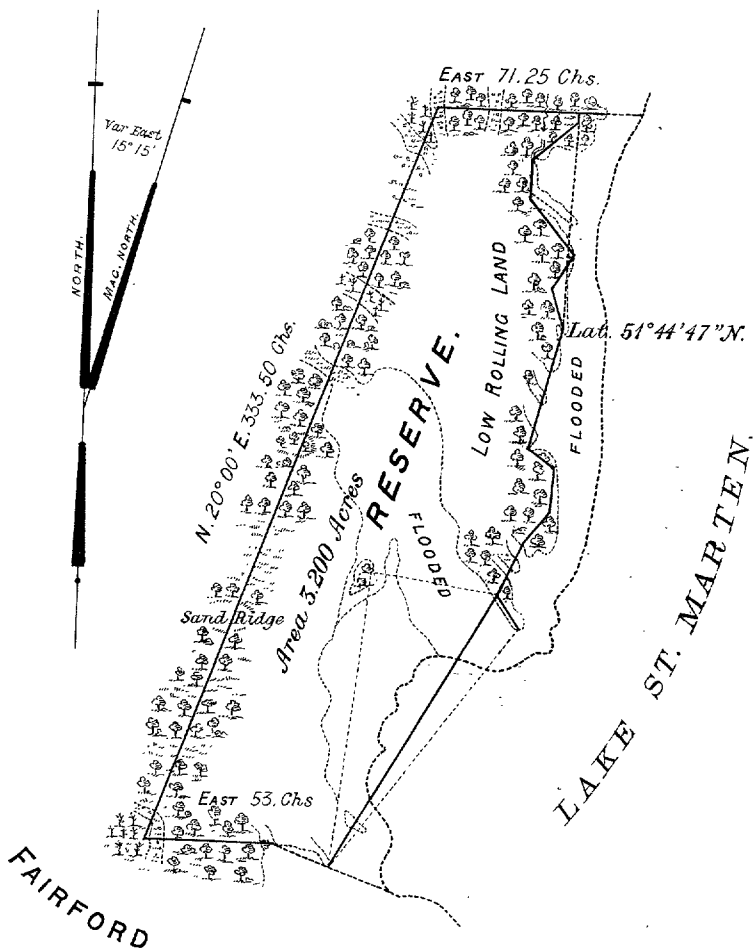
2 Miles to an Inch.



Winnipeg, Oct, 1881.

W. Austin C.E.
D. L. Curran

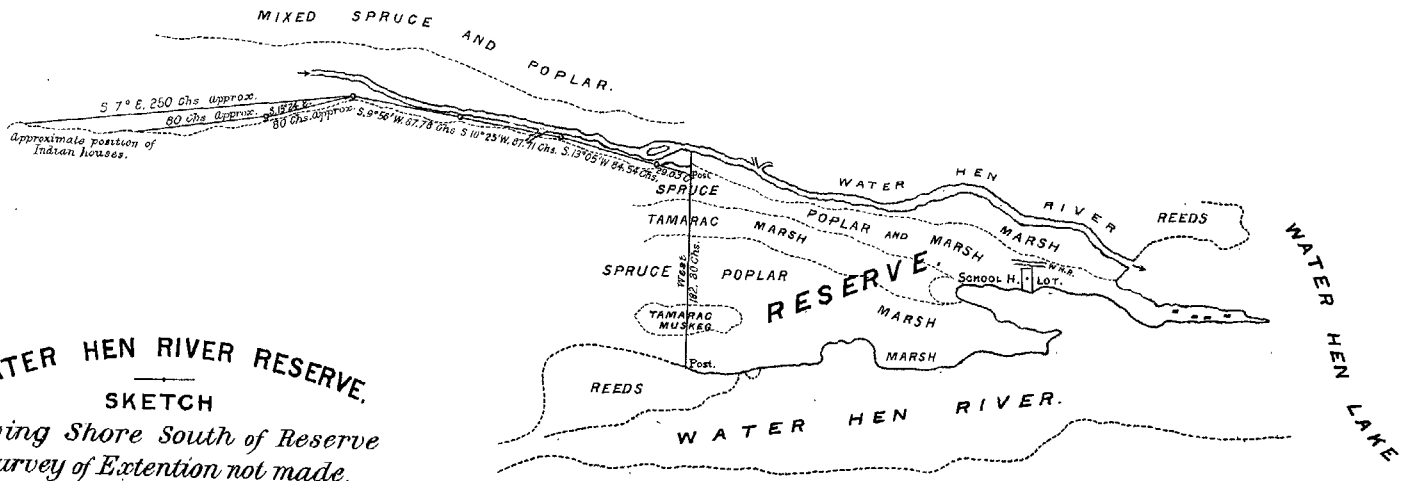
LITTLE SASKATCHEWAN BAND,
 SANDY BAY,
LAKE ST. MARTEN.
 NEW RESERVE.
Scale, 80 Chains to an inch.



RESERVE.

Winnipeg, Nov, 1881.

W. Austin. C.E.



WATER HEN RIVER RESERVE.
SKETCH
Shewing Shore South of Reserve
Survey of Extention not made.
2 MILES TO AN INCH.

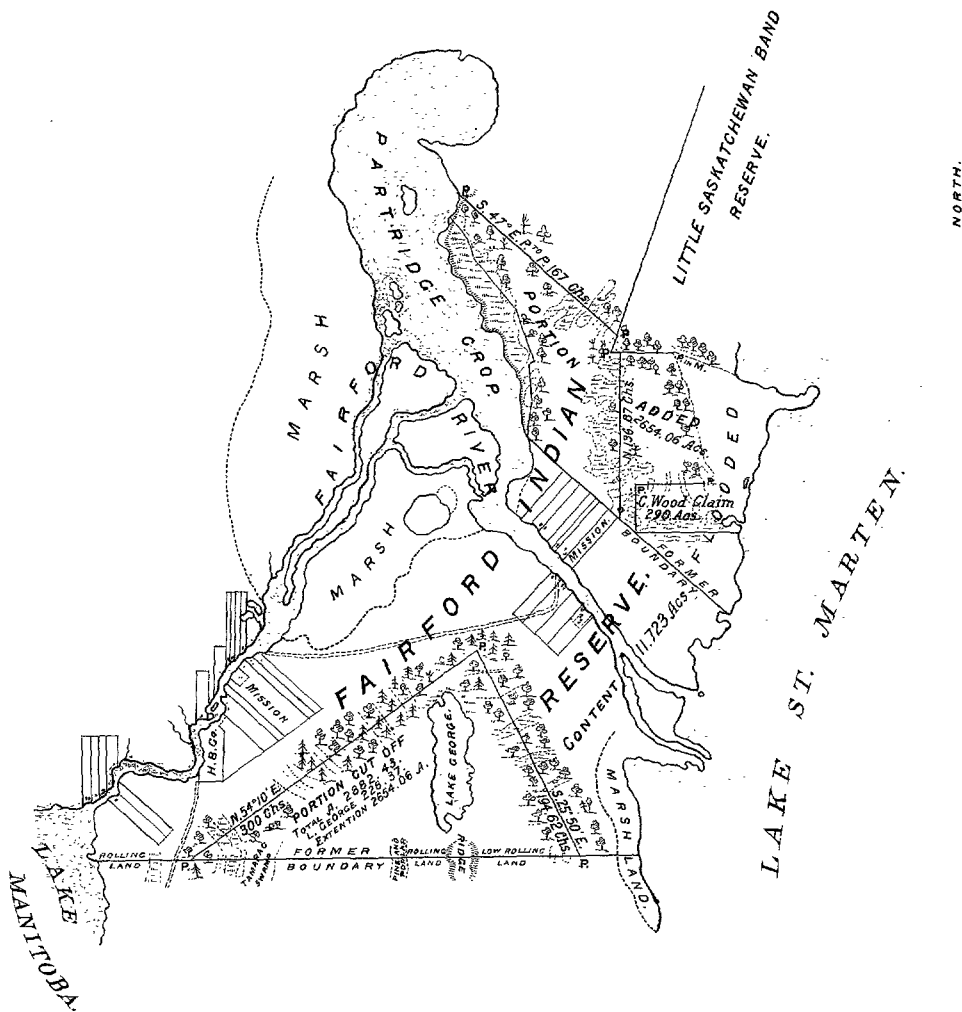
Glo'ster, Dec, 1881.

M. Austin C.E.
D. L. Surveyor.

FAIRFORD BAND RESERVE

Showing
An equal portion, cut off the South & added ^{to the} North
ALSO THE
Claim of Charles Wood.

2 MILES TO AN INCH.



Ottawa, Dec. 1881.

M. Austin C.E.
ADD

