

DOMINION OF CANADA.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER,

1883.

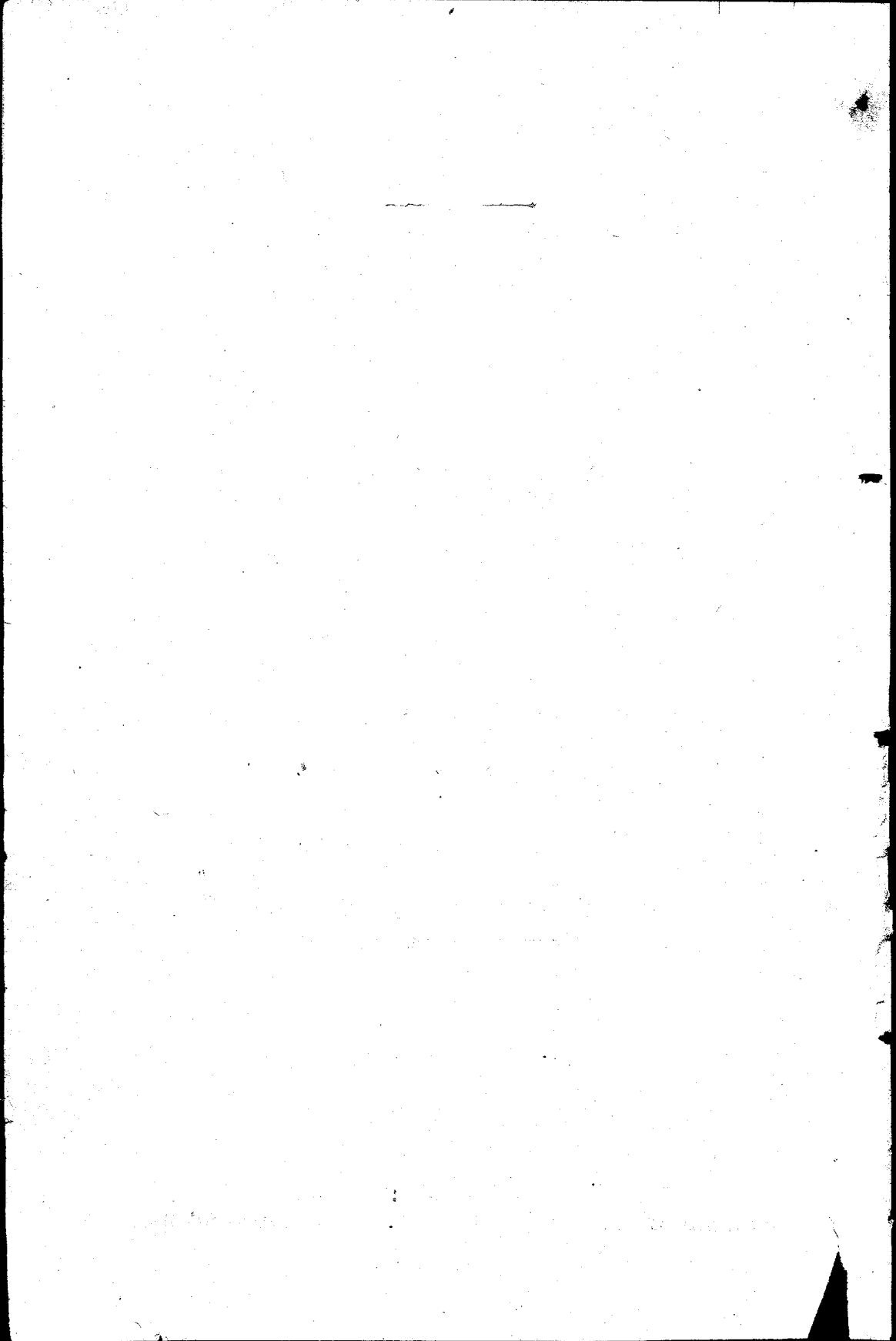
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1884.



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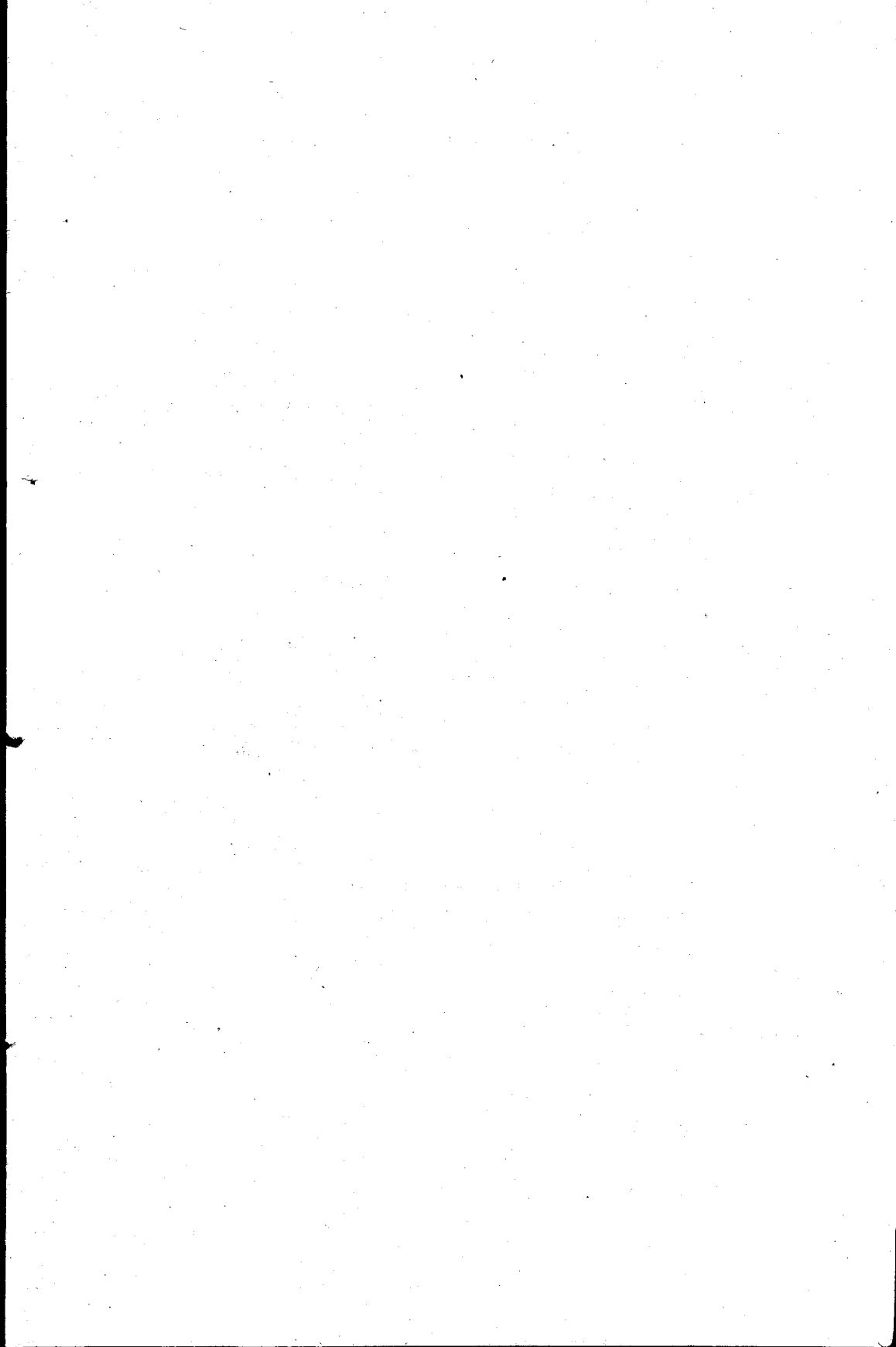
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ERRATA IN THE REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT GENERAL OF
INDIAN AFFAIRS FOR LAST YEAR (1882.)

On page ix, line 1, for "Right Honorable Sir," read, *May it please Your Excellency* (the error was made through the officiousness of one of the proof readers or printers substituting the erroneous words for those in the original Report).

On page ix, line 7, for "of which," read *to which*.

On page ix, line 17, for "commissioners," read *commissioner*.

On page x, line 28, for "diversions," read *diversion*.

On page xi, line 8, for "complaint," read *complaints*.

On page xi, line 11, for "had," read *have*.

On page xv, line 17, for "reputed," read *reported*.

On page xv, line 35, before the words "the Territory," insert the words *part of*.

And in line 36, for "the Reserves," read *their Reserves*.

On page xvi, line 8, for "Reserves," read *Reserve*.

On page xviii, line 32, for "residences," read *residence*.

On page xxii, line 37, for "coals," read *coal*.

On page xxiii, line 30, for "Kwahkwelth," read *Kwahkwelth*.

On page xxiv, line 2, for "successfully" read *successively*.

On page xxv, line 21, omit the word "fresh."

On page xxix, line 23, for "for improvement" read *for their improvements*.

On page xxxi, line 16, for "was" read *were*.

On page xxxii, line 30, for "served" read *serves*.

On page xxxv, line 36, for "on," read "near."

On page xxxvi, line 30, for "Malagawatches," read *Malagawatch*.

On page xxxviii, line 10, after the word Chester insert the words *at New Ross*.

On page xi, line 24, for "three," read *two*, and on line 25, for "two," read *one*; and on the same line, for "at Mount Stewart and the Morell Settlement," read *in Township 39*.

On page xli, line 5, for "has," read *have*.

On page xlii, line 2, for "contains," read *contain*; and on line 20, for "return," read *returns*.

REPORT
OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
FOR THE
YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 1883.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

OTTAWA, 1st January, 1884.

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

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:—

I have the honour to submit the usual Annual Report of the Department of Indian Affairs, which, on this occasion will be found to embrace a description of the principal events which have transpired, and of the transactions which have been effected in connection with Indian matters throughout the Dominion during the year ended the 31st of December, 1883.

It will be gratifying to Your Excellency to learn that the relations of the Government with the numerous Indian Tribes and Bands continue to be satisfactory, and that, if no very rapid strides towards civilization have been made by the Indians in the outlying territories, at least a gradual movement in that direction is observable among them, and that without exception, so far as this Department and its officers have been advised, a general expression of contentment with their treatment is prevalent among the Indians from one end of the Dominion to the other.

The Department, during the past year, has not relaxed its efforts to render the Indians in the North-West Territories self-supporting. They have, as hitherto, received instruction in agriculture, and the necessary implements, seed and cattle wherewith to prosecute their labors have been supplied to them; and although, in some instances the means taken for the advancement of the Indians have not been attended with as

much success as one would desire, yet it is satisfactory to be able to state that the majority of Bands who have received those benefits have profited by the same, their advancement being very marked.

During the past season I despatched my Deputy to the North-West, with a view to his making a tour of general observation on the condition of Indian matters in the territories, and he has been able to inform me, from personal observation, that on most of the Reserves in the District of Saskatchewan, from Prince Albert westward and thence to Edmonton, and on the Reserves in the more southern part of the District of Alberta, the progress of the Indians is generally very satisfactory, that on many of these Reserves great interest appears to be taken by them in the work of cultivating the soil and raising crops; and the important result has been attained that the Department has been able to reduce considerably the rations of flour issued to them on several of the Reserves, as the crops of roots and grain raised by the Indians, with the assistance of the Farm Instructors, admit of this step in the right direction being taken; and it is fully expected that a greater reduction in the rations will be effected annually until eventually the Government will be relieved of the expense of rationing the Indians on their Reserves.

With a view to this end being attained as regards the meat rations, it is proposed to distribute among such of the Bands as are capable of taking care of them, swine for breeding purposes, and thus to gradually do away with the necessity which at present exists of the Government providing them with pork or other meat.

In Treaties 4 and 6 it is stipulated that the Government shall give these animals as well as cattle to the Indians; but hitherto it has not been thought judicious to entrust the Indians with swine, as it was believed that they might not keep them for stock, but would kill them for food and thus defeat the object in view. It is, however, now apparent that many of the Bands are sufficiently advanced to understand the importance of keeping their pigs for breeding purposes, and that therefore they can be safely given to them.

The Department is gradually closing the Home Farms which were established some years ago in connection with the Indian Reserves and on which the Farm Instructors resided and raised crops, with a view of shewing the Indians how a farm should be managed. These farms have served their day, and the Instructors, as farms are closed, will be removed to the reserves to superintend on the spot the operations of the Indians. This plan it is believed, will work more satisfactorily and will also diminish the expenditure to a considerable extent.

My Deputy informs me that on his visiting the Blackfoot Nation in the south-western part of the District of Alberta, he heard nothing from the Indians whom he

met in Council but expressions of good will towards the Government and of entire satisfaction with the manner in which they have been treated. This is the more gratifying when it is remembered that within less than half a decade, these Indians were continually on the war path, having been regarded as the most warlike Indians in the Dominion. They have now settled down to peaceable pursuits, almost every family having its house and farm or garden in connection therewith, and taking great pride in growing crops and storing them away for use during the winter.

The chief of this Nation, "Chapo-Mexico" or "Crowfoot," has always been remarkable for his loyalty to "the Great Mother," as Her Majesty is universally termed by the Indians. Chapo-Mexico is, without exception, the most important Chief in the North-West Territories, and sways, by his eloquence and personal influence, the whole Blackfoot Nation, of whom he is the much honored head.

It having been considered advisable to establish Industrial Schools in the North-West Territories for the instruction of Indian children in mechanical arts and in agriculture, as well as in the ordinary branches of education, three of these institutions were directed by Order in Council of the 19th of July last, to be established at the following points, namely:—one at Battleford, where the house and premises formerly occupied by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Territories have been appropriated for the purposes of said school; another at or near Qu'Appelle, and the third at High River, in the Blackfoot country.

The Indians show a reluctance to have their children separated from them, but doubtless, time will overcome this obstacle,—and by commencing with orphans and children who have no natural protectors, a beginning can be made, and we must count upon the judicious treatment of these children by the principals and teachers of the institutions eventually to do away with the objections of the Indian parents to their children being placed under their charge.

The numerous Indian Bands to the west of the Rocky Mountains, in British Columbia, have remained in their normal satisfactory condition as a people. There are however a few bands that have not yet emerged from an uncivilized state, and there is therefore not much to boast of in the way of progress as regards them.

The work of the Indian Commission, which has been for some years past engaged in the allotment of Reserves to the various Indian Bands in the Province last referred to was suspended during the past year owing to the illness of P. O'Reilly, Esq., the able Commissioner charged with the supervision of the work. Mr. O'Reilly, however, I am glad to be able to inform Your Excellency, has recovered from his illness, and it is expected that the work will be resumed early in the ensuing spring.

The condition of Indian affairs in the older Provinces remains unchanged to any important degree. The Indians of Ontario and Quebec, with the exception of the Bands

on the north shore of the Lower St. Lawrence, are mainly self-supporting; and those in the Province of Ontario, with the assistance of their annuities and the interest on their invested capital, may be considered as being, on the whole, in comfortable circumstances. These Indians cost the country nothing, except in the support of schools for a few of the bands who have not funds sufficient in the hands of the Government from which to pay the expense of teachers' salaries, &c.

The Indians in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island are not in so satisfactory a condition as their brethren in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec. This is probably to be accounted for by the fact that they were not treated with the same liberality before these Provinces formed part of the Dominion, their right to ample reserves never having been recognized; consequently they have no funds at their credit, and the assistance rendered them is from appropriations annually made by Parliament for the relief of the necessities of the most aged and helpless among them.

With these prefatory remarks I shall now proceed, My Lord, to describe the principal transactions of the year in connection with Indian affairs, giving and outline as well, of the condition of the Tribes and Bands in the various Superintendencies in each Province.

ONTARIO.

The Six Nation Indians on the Grand River in the County of Brant, are reported by their Superintendent to have made considerable progress in cultivating their lands, and that officer reports that there is also much improvement in the buildings erected and fences that have been made on their Reserve, and that also the roads and bridges are kept in proper repair by them.

The Ontario Government having granted \$7,275 out of the Municipal Loan Fund of the Province to the Six Nation community, that amount has been judiciously expended in the erection of a grist and saw mill.

The new agricultural buildings which were commenced some few years ago and which were referred to in my last report as being then in course of construction were completed during the past year and are described as being very creditable to the Tribe. Their Council House has also undergone improvement, having been neatly painted on the outside and papered within. All of the work on these buildings was done by Indian mechanics.

It is to be regretted that their grain and potatoes were almost a failure.

Educational matters are receiving increased attention at the hands of the Indian Council of the Six Nations, and the members of this community generally appear to be more interested in the education of their children than was formerly the case. The general health of these Indians has been good, although malarial fevers have occurred to some extent, caused, it is thought, by the stagnant water which has

accumulated on a part of the Reserve, owing to the construction of a dam across the Grand River at Caledonia.

Upon a portion of the Reserve in the County of Brant which, like the rest, is held under title deed from the Crown by the Six Nations, a band of Mississagua Indians have been located for a number of years, with the consent of the Six Nations.

This small Chippewa Band are a progressive people, their advancement being very marked. They have recently adopted a code of Municipal laws, so far as the existing general law of the land admitted of their doing so, for the better government of their people, which is remarkable for the ability displayed by their Council in framing its provisions, and will no doubt be productive of much benefit to the community.

The Six Nation and the Mississagua Bands referred to, are both rapidly attaining to a condition in which they can be granted with safety freedom from the relation of tutelage in which they, in common with other Indians, stand at present to the Government.

The Six Nations and Mississaguas number 3,416. They possess 727 houses and 224 barns and stables; have under cultivation 26,414 acres, and they broke up new land this year to the extent of 527 acres. Their farm stock amounts to 4,510 heads of cattle, &c., and their farming implements of various kinds number 2,158. They raised 74,497 bushels of different kinds of produce, and cut 1,784 tons of hay. The amount of available revenue which was expended for their benefit during the year was \$42,284.75.

There are twelve schools on the Six Nation Reserve, and one on the Mississagua Reserve.

The Mohawk Institute, near Brantford, conducted under the superintendence of Mr. R. Ashton (whose Report for the past year will be found among the Appendices to this Report), is an Indian School of the industrial type, at which the pupils are educated in farming and mechanical arts, as well as boarded and clothed. This institution is making satisfactory progress, and annually turns out pupils sufficiently advanced to take their place in a civilized community and earn a respectable living for themselves by their industry and capabilities.

The Western Superintendency of Ontario (now abolished) comprehended several Bands of Chippewas and a few Pottowattamies. Their Reserves are situated in the Counties of Lambton and Middlesex.

It was thought advisable to appoint local agents for the Chippewa Bands, whose Reserves are in the County of Lambton, near Sarnia, and at Kettle Point, and on the Sable River, also for the Chippewa and Pottowattamie Bands, whose Reserve is on Walpole Island, in the River St. Clair.

Mr. Adam English was appointed agent to the first three Bands, and Mr. Alexander McKelvey to the two latter; Mr. Ebenezer Watson, the former Superintendent, retaining the agency for the sale of lands belonging to these Indians. Each of the newly appointed Agents receives a salary of \$500 per annum; and Mr. Watson is paid at the rate of 5 per cent. on his collections. The change in the administration of Indian affairs in this superintendency has, therefore, entailed little or no increased expense.

The progress made by the Indians in the Reserves first above mentioned, has been unsatisfactory; but it is hoped that by having a local Agent whose whole time will be devoted to superintending their operations, their condition will be materially improved. The proximity of the Sarnia Reserve to the town of Sarnia as well as to the town of Port Huron, on the American shore, has been attended with bad results to the Indians. At the latter place they are able to obtain spirituous liquors *ad libitum* without the authorities on the Canadian side having any power to restrain the evil.

The condition of the Indians on Walpole Island is somewhat better, although even there, owing to the Reserve being opposite several towns on the Canadian side, and the town of Algonac, in the State of Michigan, the Indians have to some extent been prejudicially affected thereby.

The Chippewas, on the Sarnia, Sable and Kettle Point Reserves, number 493; those on Walpole Island, 618; and the Pottawatamies on the latter Reserve, 162.

The total quantity of land under cultivation by these several Bands is 4,412 acres; and the new land broken up during the year amounted to 200 acres. They possess 265 houses, 111 barns, 1,874 heads of live stock, and 404 farming implements. They raised 24,724 bushels of grain, 6,453 bushels of potatoes, and they cut 791 tons of hay. The value of the fish taken by them during the year is stated at \$2,615, and the value of the furs, at \$826.40. The value of the industries in which they engaged is estimated at \$5,123.50.

There are two schools on the Walpole Island Reserve, and one in each of the three Reserves first above mentioned.

In the County of Middlesex, in the Township of Caradoc, there is a Chippewa Band resident upon a Reserve. They are reported to be gradually improving; and it is stated that in the case of many of them the cultivation of their farms will compare favorably with that of the white farmers in the neighbourhood. They reside in comfortable houses; the few wigwams in use being occupied by Indians who, as a rule, are non resident upon the Reserve. There is also a Band of Muncey Indians on a part of this Reserve, who are making equal progress with the Chippewas.

The Chippewa Band, like the Mississaguas on the Grand River, adopted a code of by-laws similar to those in force in the municipality of the Township of Caradoc, for the internal government of the Band.

In the Township of Delaware, in the same county, there is a Band of Oneida Indians resident upon lands purchased for them by the Government with money brought by them from the United States many years ago. They are described as an industrious and a progressive people.

The population of the three Bands above described is 1,342 souls. They have under cultivation 7,550 acres, and the quantity of new land broken during the past year was 225 acres; their dwellings number 253; their barns and stables, 94; farming implements, 573; live stock, 1,374. They raised 57,553 bushels of produce of various kinds, and cut 780 tons of hay.

The next Reserve in order is that of the Moravian Band, in the Township of Orford, in the County of Kent. The Agent reports an improvement in their style of farming. They have raised more live stock. They have also procured an improved class of farming implements, such as mowing and reaping machines, seed drills, &c. The area of land brought under cultivation by them during the year was larger than heretofore. An agricultural society was formed among them and they had their first exhibition this year, which was attended with great success, and was favorably commented upon in the Press.

They had an abundant harvest and the wheat, corn and potatoes raised by them were of excellent quality.

It is to be regretted that the schools on this Reserve are poorly attended.

A new school-house, has, however, been recently erected at the expense of the Band and it is hoped that this will stimulate the parents to take increased interest in school matters and in the education of their children.

These Indians number 268 souls. They possess 59 houses, 40 barns and stables; have under cultivation 863 acres, and they broke 33 acres of new land during the past year. They have 553 heads of live stock and 174 farming implements. They raised 12,896 bushels of produce and cut 127 tons of hay.

On Mud and Rice Lakes in the County of Northumberland, the Mississaguas have Reserves.

The Mud Lake Band occupy 2,000 acres, held in trust for them by the New England Company. They were first settled there in 1830, a number of dwellings, a church, a school-house and a teacher's house having been erected for them.

The progress made by these Indians is not very rapid, although much money has been expended to promote the same.

The Agent of the Department reports that the New England Company through its agent prevented much suffering among these Indians during last winter, when sickness prevailed to a great extent in the Band and clothing and provisions were scarce among them.

Their school is reported to be well attended and the pupils to be making good progress; the teacher is a member of the Band. He was educated at the Mount Elgin Institution which is of the same type as the Mohawk Institution at Brantford before referred to. The Mount Elgin Industrial School is situated in the County of Middlesex on the Chippewa Reserve and is apparently very successfully conducted in the education and industrial training of Indian youth. The report for the past year by the Rev. Mr. Shepherd the Principal of the Institution, will be found among the appendices to this report.

The Rice Lake Band occupy about 1,750 acres of which 600 acres have been cleared. This land is worked principally by white men under arrangements illegally made with the Indians. The greater part of the Reserve of this Band is also held in trust by the New England Company.

The school taught on the Rice Lake Reserve is very irregularly attended by the children, although they have the benefit of the services of a good teacher.

The population of the Mud Lake Band is 157. They have 33 dwellings, 20 stables, 97 farm implements and 79 heads of farm stock. They raised 1,405 bushels of produce, cut 30 tons of hay, and took fish to the estimated value of \$1,600, and furs to the value of \$1,000. They made in other industries about \$1,500.

The population of the Rice Lake Band is 93. They own 23 dwellings, 13 barns and stables, and have 643 acres of land under cultivation. They possess 21 farming implements and 80 heads of live stock. They raised 1,725 bushels of produce, cut 8 tons of hay, caught fish to the estimated value of \$127, took furs to the value of \$38, and they made by other industries \$779.

In the same County, in the Township of Alnwick, there is also a Mississagua Band who, I regret to say, like their brethren on the Rice Lake Reserve persist in illegally renting their land to white people who farm it very badly and take all that they can off without putting anything on the soil to renew it. The result is that the land is being impoverished. The Department has endeavored to check this state of things, but with only limited success.

It is hoped that the agents for the Rice Lake and Alnwick Bands who were appointed but recently, will be able to adopt such measures as will check the evil and promote agriculture among these Indians, which is one of the principal reasons for local agents being appointed.

There is a school in operation on the Alnwick Reserve.

The Band numbers 217, and they occupy 49 houses, possess 31 barns and stables and have under cultivation 2,335 acres. They have broken up new land this year to the extent of 25 acres. They own 43 farm implements and 113 heads of live stock. They

raised 4,826 bushels of produce, cut 39 tons of hay and caught fish to the estimated value of \$515 and secured furs to the value of \$597. From the other industries in which they engaged they are supposed to have realized \$880.

In the County of Hastings on the Bay of Quinté there is a Reserve belonging to a Mohawk Band who are reported by their agent to be making steady progress in Agriculture. Their crops were good and this Band appear to be quite comfortable in their circumstances.

They have four Schools on the Reserve which are well attended and fair progress is being made by the pupils.

It is to be regretted that liquor is sold by unprincipled white men to some of these Indians and they are consequently demoralized to a considerable extent. Although efforts have been made to bring the parties to justice who break the law in this respect, owing to failure in the evidence the prosecutions have been unsuccessful. The Department is, however, concerting fresh measures with the hope of putting a stop to this nefarious traffic.

These Indians number 949 souls, and have 9,056 acres of land under cultivation. They own 219 dwellings, 165 barns and stables, 100 farming implements, 1,100 heads of live stock. They raised 33,477 bushels of produce, cut 339 tons of hay and the value of the fish taken by them is estimated at \$200.

On Georgina and Snake Islands, in Lake Simcoe, the Reserve of the Chippewas of Lake Simcoe is situated. They are reported to have made fair progress in farming and to have a larger acreage under crop this year than they had last season. Their crops also turned out well.

They have a successfully conducted school on Georgina Island. The children are making good progress in their studies.

The number in this Band is 135. They have 29 houses and 300 acres under cultivation, 40 farming implements and 113 heads of live stock. They raised 2,548 bushels of produce and cut 23 tons of hay. The value of the fish taken by them is estimated at \$300 and that of the furs at \$50. The value of other industries in which they engaged is estimated at \$1,945.

In the Township of Rama, in the County of Ontario, there is a Reserve on which a Chippewa Band also resides. These Indians are described, as on the whole sober and industrious, and all of them are disposed to cultivate the land. They raised good crops.

Their population is 268. They have 56 houses, 11 barns and stables, 766 acres under cultivation, 48 farming implements of various kinds and 81 heads of live stock. They raised 6,453 bushels of produce and cut 77 tons of hay. The value of the fish

taken by them is estimated at \$1,029 and the value of the furs secured by them at \$1,610. From the other industries in which they engaged it is estimated that they realized \$4,184.

At Cape Croker, in the township of Albemarle, in the County of Bruce, there is a Reserve occupied by Chippewas. These Indians raise a great many cattle, the land being well adapted for grazing purposes. They take very great care of their live stock and realize fair prices for them. They also engage in cutting and selling railway ties with profitable results. Their fishery is likewise a source of profit to them. The majority of the Band are described as well behaved, industrious and in fairly comfortable circumstances.

A stone-school house was erected during the past season on the Reserve as well as a residence for the Agent, and the Mission house of the Methodist Church was repaired and put in good order.

There appears to be a disposition among these Indians to improve their premises. They are also taking more interest in keeping their roads in good condition, having voted a sum of money from their funds for road improvements.

There are three schools in operation on the Reserve.

The number of these Indians is 397. They cultivate 1,042 acres of land, occupy 71 houses, have 74 barns and stables, and own 492 farming implements of various kinds, and 431 heads of cattle. They raised 4,860 bushels of produce, cut 383 tons of hay, and the value of the fish taken by them is estimated at \$2,222. The other industries in which they engaged are believed to have netted them \$1,984.

The Chippewas of Saugeen occupy a Reserve in the County of Bruce. The soil in this Reserve is described as stony in some places and low and sandy in others. There is, however, some good land in the Reserve. These Indians do not farm to any great extent. They appear to prefer the occupation of cutting timber, for which they realize good prices. They catch fish also and sell the same with profitable results.

It is regretted however that a number of them are too indolent to work and are much given to indulging in intoxicating liquor. Steps have been taken by the Department during the year to check this evil by instituting legal proceedings. The conviction of the liquor vendors is not, however, easy of accomplishment, as the Indians to whom the liquor is sold generally refuse to give evidence against the sellers. The prosecutions have, nevertheless, it is believed, had a good effect in checking the traffic to some extent.

There are three good schools on the Reserve, but the irregular attendance of the children prevents their advancement.

These Indians number 368 souls. They have 841 acres under cultivation and broke 6 acres of new land during the year. They own 645 farming implements and

340 heads of live stock. They raised 6,218 bushels of produce and cut 156 tons of hay. The value of the fish caught by them is estimated at \$1,697.50 and the other industries in which they engaged are believed to have realized for them \$646.

The Chippewas have also a Reserve on Christian Island, in the Georgian Bay, near Penetanguishene. Their dwellings are described as neat and comfortable and the people prosperous.

They have a good school on the Island, but as is the case with most of the Indian schools, the attendance of the pupils is very irregular.

They had an abundant harvest during the past year, their potato crop having been particularly good.

The population of the Band is 313. They have 29 houses 400 acres of land under cultivation, 30 acres of which were newly made during the year. They own 64 farming implements, and 189 heads of live stock. They raised 2,500 bushels of produce, cut 100 tons of hay and caught fish to the value of \$300, took furs to the value of \$260 and realized from other industries. \$816.

The nine Reserves last described and the Indians resident upon them were formerly embraced in the Central Indian Superintendency of Ontario, which was abolished by Order in Council of the 24th of July, 1882, and local agencies for the several Bands and Reserves were created. A few of the appointments to these agencies were made last year as stated in my annual report for 1882. The remainder of the appointments have been filled up during the present year and now each of the Bands and Reserves has a resident agent to attend to its affairs; and it is confidently expected that good results will follow from this change in the administration of Indian affairs in what was formerly known as the Central Indian Superintendency.

On Golden Lake, in the Township of South Algona, in the county of Renfrew, there is a Reserve occupied by a few Bands of Algonquin Indians. During the past year this Reserve was surveyed into locations for the various families, and the location tickets are in course of preparation.

Their principal crop consists of potatoes. The agent reports that they have taken more interest in farming this year than was formerly the case with them.

They have a school upon the Reserve which is reported to be doing well and the children to be regular in their attendance.

The population of the Band is 77. They have 53 acres of land under cultivation, 4 of which were newly broken during the year. They own 27 heads of live stock. They raised 640 bushels of produce and cut 9 tons of hay. The furs taken by them are supposed to have realized \$1,326. From the other industries in which they engaged it is estimated that they realized \$628.

In the Township of Gibson, in the District of Muskoka, is situated the Indian Reserve recently purchased for the Iroquois Indians of the Lake of Two Mountains, with money provided for the purpose by the gentlemen of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, of Montreal, who claim the lands in the Seigniorly of the Lake of Two Mountains, at present occupied by Iroquois and Algonquin Indians, said claims being based upon titles from the French Crown to the said Seminary.

The Reserve was purchased with a view to the removal of as many of those Indians as would consent to leave the Lake of Two Mountains.

This reserve is highly spoken of by persons who have visited it and who are well qualified to give an opinion in respect to the quality of the soil, timber, &c. The Indians who have removed there are quite contented and declare that they would not return to the Lake of Two Mountains on any consideration. They have fine farms, considering the short time they have been on the reserve and have raised large crops. They also obtain during the winter profitable employment at the mills and lumber shanties.

The report of the Rev. Wm. Scott who at my request visited the Reserve in question during the past year, will be found among the appendices to this report. It gives much valuable information in respect to the Reserve in Gibson. Mr. Scott was subsequently commissioned by me to proceed to the Lake of Two Mountains and explain to the Indians what had been the result of his examination of the reserve in Gibson. This Mr. Scott did; but while the Indians admitted that all their previous doubts as to the adaptability of the land in Gibson for the purpose of an Indian Reserve were dissipated and that they had no longer any fear on that score, yet they declared that owing to the unfriendly feeling entertained by them towards their brethren who had removed to Gibson without their consent, thus breaking up what they call the unity of the Band, they were not disposed to accede to the proposition to remove to the latter Reserve. The area of the reserve is 25,582 acres, and Mr. Scott reports that in his estimation there are not 5,000 acres of the land uncultivable. The country in the Muskoka District abounds in various kinds of game, and fish are also abundant.

The number of families on the reserve is 35.

In the Parry Sound District there are several Reserves occupied by Chippewa Indians, situated at Shawanaga, Henvey's Inlet, French River, Parry Island, Naish-coutiong, and on Lake Nipissing.

These Indians cultivate principally corn and potatoes. There is not much done by them in agriculture; they prefer hunting and fishing. They also work in lumber yards and realize good wages at this industry. In the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, near Lake Nipissing, Indian labor was chiefly employed.

In order to stimulate the Indians of the Parry Sound District to increased efforts in farming, the Department offered prizes for the best produce raised on their lands, and an Indian agricultural exhibition was held at Parry Sound, but it proved a failure.

There are 4 schools in operation on the following reserves, in the Parry Sound District viz: at Parry Island, where there are two schools and one on each of the Reserves at Henvey's Inlet and Shawanaga.

These Indians are very anxious to have their children educated. It is a difficult matter, however, to get teachers at these remote points, and some of the schools were closed for a part of the year. The attendance of the pupils is reported to be good and the progress made by them fair.

It is regretted that much liquor is sold to Indians in the Parry Sound District. The conviction of parties guilty of this offence, is almost impossible owing to the want of evidence.

The Indian population of the district is estimated at 593; the land cultivated, at 1,400 acres; new land broken during the year, 8 acres; number of dwellings is 132; barns and stables, 26; number of farming implements, 76; live stock, 136 heads.

On the Manitoulin Island, in Lake Huron, there is a large Indian population of the Chippewa Tribe. They live upon Reserves in various parts of the Island, and are reported by their Superintendent to be in a prosperous condition. They raise good crops and catch abundance of fish, some of which they sell at high prices. They also hunt during the winter season, and the sale of the furs which they secure contributes materially towards their support.

The Department has sold large quantities of land on this Island, the same having been surrendered many years ago by the Indians to be sold for their benefit. A large quantity remains yet to be sold, which is being done as rapidly as possible. The money realized from the sale of lands is invested for the benefit of the Indians and they receive the interest thereon.

There are six day schools in operation on the Island besides an industrial institution at Wikwemikong. The latter is under the direction of the Roman Catholic Body and it is accomplishing a good work in the interests of the Indian youth who are privileged to attend it. The boys learn trades and the girls household duties at the Institution. They also receive instruction in the ordinary branches of education. The report for the past year of the Rev. M. Baudin, the Director of the institution, will be found among the appendices to this Report.

As a result of the vigilance of the local Indian Superintendent, the law for the repression of the sale of liquor to Indians has been rigidly enforced during the past season on Manitoulin Island and it would be well if other superintendents and agents would follow the good example set them by Mr. Superintendent Phipps in this respect.

This Superintendency also includes several Bands of Chippewa Indians on the North Shore of Lake Huron, opposite to which the Manitoulin Island is situated.

The Indians on these Reserves are migratory in their character, and being hunters, they live for the most part by the chase.

Their Reserves are situated at the following points —

Thessalon River,
 Maganettawan,
 Spanish River,
 White Fish Lake,
 Mississagua River,
 Ogawaninang,
 Masaquising,
 Serpent River,
 French River,
 Wanabitibing,
 White Fish River,
 Point Grondine and
 Shebanawaning.

The Indian population of this Superintendency is stated at 3,225. The land cultivated by them is 5,126 acres, of which 300 acres were newly broken this year. They own 708 houses, 483 barns and stables, 229 ploughs, 180 harrows, 28 waggons and carts, 1 fanning mill, 1 threshing machine and 3,055 heads of live stock. They raised 25,567 bushels of corn, 31,753 bushels of potatoes and cut 1,398 tons of hay. They caught fish to the value of \$17,954. The value of furs taken by them was \$7,709, and it is estimated that they realized from other industries \$11,900.

Near Sault Ste. Marie, on Garden River, there is a Reserve also occupied by Chippewas. They are reported to be doing fairly well in the agricultural line. They also find employment in the mines which have been opened on a portion of the Reserve by parties to whom the lands, after having been surrendered by the Indians, were sold by the Department for the benefit of the Indians.

It is regretted that intemperance prevails to a large extent among these Indians. It is mainly attributable to their close proximity to the American shore, where they can obtain liquor without the Canadian authorities being able to prevent it.

The Indians on this Reserve suffer from ill-health to a considerable degree. The population is 777. They own 95 houses, 71 barns and stables, have 900 acres of land under cultivation, of which 92 acres were newly broken during the year. They own 72 farm ing implements and 380 heads of live stock. They raised 6,716 bushels of produce, cut 382 tons of hay, caught fish to the value of \$1,945 and took furs to the value of \$1,215. From their other industries they realized \$5,175.

There are two schools in operation on the reserve which appear to be doing fairly.

The Chippewas of Lake Superior occupy Reserves at the following points on that lake.

Michipicotin, Pic, Fort William and Lake Nipegon. Some of these Indians are also settled in small Bands at other points (which, however, are not Reserves,) where they occupy and cultivate land to some extent.

The Agent reports that on the Fort William Reserve the crops were good and that there has been more land cleared this year than has been cleared during the past three years. They have good horses and oxen. They also catch quantities of fish, which they keep for their own consumption in the winter.

They erected a new council house which was finished during the past year and it is reported to be quite an ornament to their village.

Drunkenness is not very prevalent among them. The appointment of a constable to prevent drinking and other disorderly conduct on this Reserve has had a good effect.

There are two day schools on the Fort William Reserve.

At Red Rock or Helen Island, which is about 70 miles from Prince Arthur's Landing, some Indian families have settled who are said to live in comfortable log houses and to have very good gardens.

There is also a school in operation at that point. These Indians live principally by fishing. They belong to the Band whose Reserve is at Nipegon.

The Nipegon Band number about 600. They have a neat little village. A school house has been erected but no teacher has as yet been appointed. The school is to be conducted under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church.

The Pic Reserve is situated one hundred miles East of Red Rock. The Indians on this Reserve are described as farming successfully; they have also a good school house, but as yet no teacher. The Roman Catholic Body have undertaken to furnish a teacher for this school.

At Long Lake, near the Pic River, there is also a Band of Indians. They live by trapping and hunting.

On the Reserve at Michipicotin the Indians have good log houses and raise potatoes. The land is rocky and mountainous, and it is for the most part unfit for cultivation.

These Indians have also a school house, but as in the case of the Pic Reserve no teacher has as yet been appointed. This school is also to be conducted under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Body.

The total population of the Indian Bands on Lake Superior is stated to be 1,829. The number of dwellings is 82, and of barns and stables 73. The quantity of land cultivated is 260 acres. They have 45 heads of live stock. They raised 5,640 bushels of produce and cut 107 tons of hay. The estimated value of fish taken by them was \$6,770.

ROADS.

Road work upon the various Reserves throughout the Province of Ontario has been prosecuted with considerable vigor during the year, and it may be stated that the roads generally on Indian Reserves in the Province will compare favorably with other country roads.

In addition to the construction of roads on Reserves, the Department has also contributed from Indian funds towards road construction on Cockburn Island, which is in close proximity to the Great Manitoulin Island in Lake Huron, and which was surveyed some years ago into farm lots, many of which have been and others will doubtless be sold to white settlers, the proceeds of such sales being invested for the benefit of the Indians.

Assistance was also given towards the continued construction of a road in the Township of Thessalon, on the north shore of Lake Huron. The Ontario Government contributed one half of the expense of each of the above projects.

A bridge is proposed to be constructed, partly at the expense of this Department and partly at that of the Ontario Government, to connect the Great Manitoulin Island with Barrie Island, which adjoins it on the north side. It is believed that the settlers on the latter Island will be very much benefited by this project, and that the sale of the vacant lands thereon will be greatly promoted.

The road through the townships in the Batchewana District, on the north shore of Lake Superior, was to have been completed last year, under the direction of the Colonization Branch of the Crown Lands Department of Ontario, but this Department has not as yet been advised as to whether it was completed or not. This road has been in course of construction at the joint expense of the Government of Ontario and this Department, during several years past. It is a continuation of the Great Northern road that extends from the Bruce Mines northward to Sault St. Marie. Upon this road being completed, it is hoped that the sale of Indian lands in the townships which it traverses will be greatly increased. The soil is, generally speaking, of good quality, and the townships ought, therefore, to be filled with a good class of settlers. Settlement in these Townships has been retarded by the want of the means of ready communication with other localities.

INDIAN LOCATIONS ON RESERVES.

The issue of location tickets conveying lots in the different Reserves in severalty to the Indian locatees for occupation by themselves and families has been proceeded with

during the year, a considerable number having been issued. It is believed that this method of locating the different families on separate lots must eventually be attended with beneficial results, as it will inspire the locatees with a desire to emulate one another in keeping their holdings in proper order and in improving the same. When Indians hold and cultivate land in common, they do not have such incentives to improve their lands and buildings.

LAND SALES.

The quantity of land sold during the fiscal year ended the 30th of June was 32,412½ acres, being and the amount realized therefrom was \$31,557.35.

The amount collected on account of old sales was \$20,022.45. The amount received on account of new sales was \$13,108.47. The amount collected on account of leased lands was \$17,370.29. For full particulars respecting the lands sold during the year, I beg to refer Your Excellency to statement No. 1, which forms one of the Appendices to this Report.

The Department leased a number of Islands in the Thousand Island group in the St. Lawrence. The term of the leases is 20 years, renewable. Fourteen of these islands were leased to the Corporation of the Town of Brockville for park purposes. Seventeen islands in the vicinity of Gananoque were leased to private individuals, they having been put up to public competition in August last. It is intended to hold an auction for the disposal by lease of Islands in the same group every season until all the vacant islands in the group are leased.

A surrender was made by the Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté of 35 acres of land, in close proximity to the village of Deseronto, to be sold for their benefit. The land was laid out in town lots, a number of which were sold in the month of October. The amount realized on account of the sale was about \$26,000. There is still a number of lots which it was thought judicious to reserve for sale at a future time.

QUEBEC.

Commencing with the Upper Ottawa country, there is a Reserve on the River Desert, near its junction with the Gatineau. This Reserve consists for the most part of very fine land. There is also good timber upon it which is under license, the dues paid on the same when cut being invested for the benefit of the Indians owning the Reserve, who are of the Algonquin and Tête-de-Boule Tribes.

The Agent reports that the past year has been a most prosperous one for these Indians; that their crops were excellent, that they were secured in good time, and that the Indians employed in lumber shanties received good wages, consequently there was no suffering from want among them. The progress made by some of the Algonquins in agriculture is reported to be very satisfactory. They reside on farms and have good houses and out-buildings. They also possess good horses.

The Tête-de-Boule portion of the community do not pay so much attention to farming as the Algonquins. The former live chiefly by the chase; a few of them, however, work for lumbermen.

There is a school in operation on the Reserve, and the children who attend it are reported to be making good progress.

It is to be regretted that traffic in liquor is carried on to some extent on the Reserve, or in close proximity thereto; and the Agent reports that this traffic has not decreased during the year. More strenuous efforts will be necessary in order to suppress it.

The Indians on this Reserve number 410. They have 324 acres of land under cultivation, of which 23 acres were newly broken up during the year. They occupy 47 houses and own 27 barns and stables, 137 farming implements, and 141 heads of live stock. They raised 3,145 bushels of produce, cut 60 tons of hay, took fish to the value of \$150 and furs to the value of \$3,100. From other industries it is estimated that they realized \$1,400.

At Lake Temiscamingue there is also a Reserve occupied by a band of Algonquin Indians. The land upon the Reserve is described as for the most part fertile. These Indians enjoy facilities for fishing, and they support themselves principally by this industry and from the fruits of the chase as well as by the sale of furs to the Hudson Bay company. It is to be regretted that they do not turn more of their attention to agriculture, as the land is well adapted for farming purposes.

The Indian population on the Reserve is 136.

On the River St. Lawrence, in the County of Huntingdon, there is a reserve occupied by an Iroquois Band of Indians. Their village is called St. Regis. These Indians live principally by working for lumbermen during the winter and in piloting rafts of timber down the St. Lawrence in the open season. They also make a great many baskets, for which they find a ready sale both on the American and Canadian sides of the line.

On Cornwall Island which forms part of their Reserve, there has been more farming done than elsewhere. There are two or three very good Indian farmers on this portion of the Reserve.

There is a strong desire expressed by these Indians for more land to be given them for their young men and other members of the Band who have no land to cultivate. The leases to white men of certain lands in the Township of Dundee belonging to the Band having expired, the Indians demand that those lands shall revert to the Band, in order to meet the requirements of their young men.

There is, no doubt, considerable force in the contention of the Indians.

They have four schools in operation on the St. Regis Reserve, all of which appear to be doing fairly.

The population of the band is 1,119. They own 141 dwellings and 86 barns and stables. The quantity of land cultivated was 2,282 acres of which 24 acres were newly broken during the year.

They own 189 farming implements and 757 heads of live stock. They raised 16,957 bushels of produce and cut 529 tons of hay. They realized from furs \$401 and from other industries \$3,400.

The Department is adopting measures for the suppression of the liquor traffic as respects the Indians on this Reserve. It is unfortunately situated, owing to its close proximity to an Indian Reserve on the American side of the line on which it would appear that liquor can be obtained without restriction. Measures are, however, being concerted between this Department and the Department of Indian Affairs at Washington, with a view to the suppression of the traffic on both Reserves.

At Caughnawaga, which is also situated on the St. Lawrence, opposite Lachine, there is an Indian Reserve, which is likewise occupied by an Iroquois Band. There has been a great improvement in the condition of these Indians during the past few years. This has to a great extent been brought about by the total suppression of the liquor traffic on the Reserve, the Department having adopted very strenuous measures to put a stop to it, and the constable stationed there maintains complete order upon the Reserve. Good houses have been, and others are being constructed, by these Indians.

There is a school in operation on the Reserve, which is fairly attended.

An Agricultural Exhibition was held during the year, an account of which, as contained in one of the Montreal papers, will be found among the appendices to this Report. This was a new departure for the Band, and it is hoped that it will tend to promote emulation among them in farming and in raising good cattle and other live stock. It is proposed to hold a similar Exhibition annually. The one held this year as Your Excellency may observe from the newspaper article before referred to, was very favorably commented upon by the Press.

There are some very good farmers among the Indians on this Reserve, and it is hoped that other members of the Band will follow their example, and with the object of giving each head of a family and young man capable of farming a sufficient location to admit of his doing so successfully, a sub-division survey of the Reserve (which has hitherto been held in common by the Band), has been in course of prosecution for the past few years. It is thought that the survey will be completed next spring, when a fair distribution of the farms, in 50 acre lots, will be made among the members of the community.

The population of the Band is 1,435. They own 301 houses and 215 barns and stables. They have 4,800 acres of land under cultivation, 60 acres of which were newly broken last spring. They own 1,350 farming implements, and 955 heads of live stock. They raised 10,700 bushels of produce and cut 1,000 tons of hay. The value of the other industries in which they engaged is estimated by the Agent at \$150,000.

At St. Francis, in the County of Yamaska, there is a Reserve occupied by a Band of Abenakis, who earn their subsistence by farming, making baskets, straw and chip hats (some of which are of very fine quality) and other Indian manufacture, and by trapping fur-bearing animals.

The soil on their Reserve is of a sandy nature, and it is not therefore very productive.

It is regretted that the use of intoxicants is very prevalent among these Indians. They obtain it from an adjoining French village, through the intervention of third parties, who purchase it for them.

The population of this Band is 269. They own 54 houses and 25 barns and stables. They cultivate 300 acres of land, of which 32½ acres were newly broken during the year. They own 118 farming implements and 118 heads of live stock. They raised 24,444 bushels of produce and cut 60 tons of hay. The value of furs taken by them is estimated at \$2,297, and the value of the other industries in which they engaged at \$11,066.

There are two schools on this Reserve.

The Department has been in correspondence for some time past with the Department of Crown Lands of Quebec, on the subject of a proposed survey of Reserves at several points on the St. Maurice for the Indians who hunt on this River, there being a Reserve of 5 miles square due them under the Act 14 and 15 Vic., chap. 106. These Indians number between 200 and 300 souls.

At Bécancour, in the county of Nicolet, there is an other Band of Abenakis who pursue similar modes for obtaining a living to those followed by the Abenakis of St. Francis.

The population of the Band is 30.

At Lorette, in the County of Quebec, about 7 miles from the City of Quebec, there is a Reserve occupied by a Band of Hurons or Wyandotts.

These Indians engage extensively in the manufacture of moccasins and snow shoes, for which they obtain ready sales. There is not much done in the way of farming by them.

This Band had to lament this year the loss, by death, of their Grand Chief, Paul Tahourhenche, who was a man of great energy and intelligence, having amassed in his lifetime a considerable fortune. The Band have lost, in him, a good friend and a wise counsellor.

The population of the Band is 267. They own 52 houses, 6 barns and stables and 20 heads of live stock. They raised 500 bushels of produce. The value of the other industries in which they engaged is estimated at \$19,350.

The Amalicités of Viger, formerly occupied a Reserve in the Township of Viger, near the Village of Isle Verte, in the County of Temiscouata. They unfortunately surrendered this Reserve several years ago to be sold for their benefit, without keeping any of the land for their own uses. They have consequently been wanderers ever since, and although the Department purchased for them another reserve and erected houses for them on it, they shortly afterwards took the windows and doors of the houses and everything that was moveable and removed to different points. They now frequent Cacouna, Rivière du Loup, Rimouski, Point Lévis and other places. They engage principally in the manufacture of Indian wares, and support themselves by the sale of the same.

Their number is estimated at 186. They occupy 31 dwellings and own 1 barn. They have 25 acres of land under cultivation and own 6 heads of live stock. They raised 112 bushels of produce and cut 4 tons of hay. The value of the fish caught by them is estimated at \$50 and the value of the furs taken at \$577. The other industries in which they engaged are estimated to have netted for them \$1,300.

On the Restigouche River, at Mission Point, opposite Campbellton, in the Province of New Brunswick, there is a Reserve occupied by a band of Micmaes.

These Indians are reported to be making marked progress in agriculture. Many of them are breaking up new land. Their crops were good this year. Several new houses have been put up, and others are in course of erection. The majority of the male portion of the community work for lumbermen during the winter months. Many of these Indians act also as guides to sportsmen who frequent the Restigouche and Metapedia Rivers during the summer season. Others are employed in the mills.

They have a school in operation on their Reserve, and the attendance seems to be very good.

The population of this Band is 462. They own 80 dwellings, 32 barns and stables; have 450 acres under cultivation, of which 15 acres were newly broken during the year. They own 339 farming implements and 165 heads of live stock. They raised 5,864 bushels of produce, cut 80 tons of hay, caught fish to the value of \$50 and took furs to the value of \$250. The other industries in which they engaged are supposed to have brought them \$650.

In the Township of Maria, in the County of Bonaventure, there is a Reserve occupied by another Band of Micmac Indians.

It is to be regretted that the crops on this Reserve were a failure last season, owing to continuous rains and early frost. The Indians, however, do not follow farming sufficiently to earn much by it. With part of the money sent by the Department to be expended in the promotion of agriculture among them, the Agent was enabled to give prizes to the more successful agriculturalists, and he reports that it has had a good effect in creating rivalry among the Indians, and, consequently, good results are hopefully looked for.

The population of this Band is 83. They own 19 dwellings, 7 barns and stables; have 120 acres of land under cultivation, own 8 farming implements and 43 heads of live stock. They raised 1,222 bushels of produce, cut 54 tons of hay, and took fish and furs to the value of \$210.

At Pointe Bleue on Lake St. John, in the County of Chicoutimi, there is a Reserve occupied by a Band of Montagnais Indians, who appear to be advancing in agricultural pursuits. Many of the Indians seem to take to farming readily, and the Agent reports that they are extending their clearings every year.

A road has been made through the Reserve, which will open up much land that was before inaccessible, and thus, it is hoped, that other members of the Band will be encouraged to settle on lots and cultivate them.

The sanitary condition of the Band is reported to have been very good during the year. This is a great improvement on the previous condition of matters, as formerly the mortality on this Reserve was quite large, fevers having been very prevalent among the Indians. The Department, however, had an hospital established on the Reserve, and by thus isolating the sick and affording them proper medical attendance and other comforts, the effect has been produced of diminishing the number of deaths to such an extent that the Agent, instead of, as heretofore, having to report a decrease in the population, is now able to report the opposite.

With a view to suppress the liquor traffic as well as trespassing on this Reserve, the Department appointed A. A. Hidon, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate at Roberval, to give legal advice to the Indian Agent, whenever it becomes necessary to prosecute parties guilty of breaking the law in the above, or in other respects on the Reserve, and it is hoped that the liquor traffic will be stamped out completely, as liquor has been too generally used by these Indians.

Many of them engage extensively in trapping fur-bearing animals with profitable results.

The population of the Band is 346. They own 23 dwellings and 28 barns and stables. They have 111 acres of land under cultivation, of which 12 acres were

newly broken during the year. They own 44 farming implements and 96 heads of live stock. They raised 1,119 bushels of produce, and cut 20 tons of hay. The value of the fish and furs taken by them was \$1,300, and the estimated value of the other industries in which they engaged was \$500.

On the north shore of the Lower St. Lawrence there are a number of Montagnais who frequent the coast at different points during the open season. In the winter they return to their hunting grounds in search of fur-bearing animals, the skins of which they sell to the Hudson Bay Company or to other traders.

The principal points on the coast to which these Indians resort during the open season are at Betsiamits (where there is a large Reserve), at Grand Romaine, Natashquan, Mingan, Seven Islands, Moisie, Godbout and Escoumains.

It is to be regretted that at Romaine and Natashquan an epidemic of scarlet fever prevailed and some of the Indians fell victims to it. The epidemic, however, did not extend to the Indians at the other points on the coast.

The Agent reports favorably of the condition of these Indians, both morally and materially. They maintain themselves altogether by trapping fur-bearing animals and fishing.

The total population of the Indians on the north shore of the Lower St. Lawrence is 1,281 souls. They have 123 dwellings and 7 barns and stables. They cultivate 6 acres of land, and own 12 heads of live stock; they raised 274 bushels of produce.

During the year the Department commissioned Dr. F. H. Laterrière to accompany the Superintendent of these Indians in his annual visitation, for the purpose of vaccinating them. This service was successfully performed by Dr. Laterrière on all Indians who would submit to the operation.

With a view to the suppression of the liquor traffic, the Stipendiary Magistrate at Tadoussac, F. H. O'Brien, Esq., was specially deputed by the Department to give the Indian Superintendent legal advice in respect to the prosecution of parties guilty of infractions of the law in the above regard, and a constable was also employed during the summer to assist the Superintendent in suppressing the liquor traffic. The result has been that little or no liquor was sold or given to the Indians of these regions, whereas a few years ago the demoralization through traders visiting the different points with liquor, and inducing the Indians, while under its influence, to part with their furs at nominal rates, was very great.

NOVA SCOTIA.

In the County of Cape Breton, at Eskasoni, there is an Indian Reserve occupied by a Band of Micmacs, who are stated to have somewhat improved in their circumstances. They support themselves by cultivating the soil and selling tubs, baskets

and other Indian wares. Moose and Cariboo on which they used to depend mainly for subsistence, are now very scarce.

Their harvest was this year about the same as that of previous seasons.

During the year the Department considered it necessary to have the boundaries of the Reserve re-surveyed, as the old land marks had disappeared.

There is a school in operation on the Reserve.

The population of the band is 250. They own 26 dwellings, 11 barns and stables have 120 acres under cultivation, and the Agent reports that they broke new land to the extent of 150 acres. They own 69 farming implements and 86 heads of live stock. They raised 170 bushels of grain, 2,000 bushels of potatoes, and cut 100 tons of hay. The value of the other industries in which they engaged is estimated at \$220.

In the County of Inverness there are two Reserves, one at Whycomah, and the other at Malagawatch, which are occupied by Bands of Micmacs, who are said to have made considerable advancement during the year. Their houses are described as comfortable and clean. These Indians are very industrious; the men engage in cooping the women in making baskets, &c., which they sell at fair prices. They are described as a quiet, well behaved people.

There is a school in operation on the Reserve at Whycomah.

The population on the two Reserves is 108. They own 22 houses, and have under cultivation 288 acres, of which 10 acres were newly broken during the year. They own 127 farming implements and 25 heads of live stock. They raised 1,956 bushels of produce, cut 135 tons of hay, took fish to the value of \$1,387 and furs to the value of \$150. The estimated value of the other industries in which they engaged is \$1,735.

At Middle River, in the County of Victoria, there is a Reserve occupied by Micmacs, but owing to the absence of a report from the Agent, much cannot be said about these Indians.

A school house has recently been built on the Reserve and the school is about to be brought into operation.

A tabular statement forwarded by the Agent shows the population to be 109. The number of dwellings owned by them is 23; barns and stables, 6; the quantity of land cultivated amounted to 65 acres, of which 5 acres were newly broken during the year; the farming implements owned by them number 45; they own of live stock, 74 heads, the produce raised by these Indians, amounted to 2,310 bushels; the quantity of hay cut, was 45 tons, and the value of furs taken by them was \$60.

In the County of Richmond there is another Reserve occupied by Micmacs, the Indians upon which are said to be temperate, honest and with a few exceptions, industrious. They are reported to be making slow but manifest progress in farming.

The population of the Band is 246. They occupy 20 houses, own 8 barns and stables. They have 300 acres of land under cultivation, 12 acres of which were newly broken during the year. They own 48 farming implements and 68 heads of live stock. They raised 386 bushels of produce and cuts 40 tons of hay. The value of the fish taken by them was \$90, the value of furs \$25 and the value of the other industries in which they engaged is estimated at \$150.

In the County of Antigonish, there are several Reserves, all of which are occupied by Micmacs who, during the past year, erected a few new houses owing however to the migratory character of these Indians, they only occupy their houses for a short time during the year. The sanitary condition of these Indians is not very satisfactory. Consumption is very prevalent among them. There has been no substantial improvement in their condition as an industrial people. The population is stated at 170. They own 40 houses, 3 barns and stables; have 114 acres of land under cultivation, 2 acres of which were newly made during the past year. They own 52 farming implements and 7 heads of live stock. They raised 494 bushels of potatoes and cut 25 tons of hay, caught fish to the value of \$340 and the value of furs taken by them was \$60. The other industries in which they engage are estimated to have netted \$900.

In the County of Pictou, at Fisher's Grant, there is an Indian Reserve also occupied by Micmacs. Their principal employment is working on the coal wharves and at the tanneries and steel works, at Pictou. Some of them also engage in fishing cooperating, &c.

These Indians do not take much interest in tilling the soil. The Agent, however, reports that they farm more than was formerly the case. But the land is not very suitable for farming purposes. The majority of these Indians are temperate in their habits. It is to be regretted, however, that a few of them indulge freely in the use of intoxicants.

There is a school in operation on the Reserve, the attendance at which is stated to be somewhat irregular.

The population is 188. They own 33 dwellings, and 1 barn and stable; they have under cultivation 17 acres. They raised 110 bushels of produce and cut one ton of hay; caught fish to the value of \$855 and took furs to the value of \$100. The value of other industries in which they engaged is estimated at \$3,775.

In the County of Halifax there are several Reserves, but it is regretted that few of the Indians reside upon them; they prefer frequenting the suburbs of the towns and cities where they manufacture baskets, tubs and other articles of Indian ware, from the sale of which they derive sufficient revenue to support themselves and their families. Many of them are addicted to the inordinate use of intoxicants.

The Indian population of the County is stated at 180. They own 61 houses and 5 barns and stables. The quantity of land cultivated by them is 40 acres, of which 15 were newly broken during the year. They own 3 farming implements and 4 heads of live stock. They raised 427 bushels of produce and cut 8 tons of hay.

In Kings County there is only a small Reserve, nevertheless there are a number of Indians who frequent the neighbourhood of Kentville and other towns and villages in the County. The Department purchased for these Indians 10 acres at Cambridge some years ago. Four families live on this location. They are described as quiet, sober and industrious people. Three other families have purchased property for themselves, and are in comfortable circumstances. The remaining families have settled upon the property of private individuals, on which they raise a few potatoes.

The Indian population of the County is 90. They occupy 18 houses and own 2 barns and stables. The quantity of land under cultivation is $5\frac{1}{4}$ acres. They own 4 farming implements and 1 head of live stock. They raised 380 bushels of potatoes and cut 2 tons of hay.

In Queens County there are several Reserves, but with few exceptions, the Indians are non-resident on them. They are described as a sober, industrious and moral people. They engage extensively in salmon fishing, in which industry, during the past year, they met with great success.

There are several families living at Milton who farm to some extent and occupy comfortable houses. The land, however, belongs to other parties, the Indians are merely squatting on it. Those who live upon their Reserves are doing well, the soil, as a rule, being excellent.

There is no Indian school in this county, but many of the Indian children attend the public schools.

The Indians of Lunenburg County are under the same Agent as those of Queens County, their former Agent, the Rev. Mr. McCarthy, having resigned, and the Rev. Mr. Butler, the Agent for Queens County, having been charged with the additional clerical duty of Lunenburg, it was considered advisable to add the Indians and Reserves of the latter county to the agency already filled by him for Queens County.

The Indians of Lunenburg own three reserves, viz: at New Germany, on Gold River and at New Ross. On the first named reserve they farm with some success. They are anxious to have a school established, and last winter they hired a teacher and gave him a room in a private house in which to instruct their children.

There are some Indians living near Bridgewater on lands of private individuals. These Indians engage in fishing and in general work for settlers and for the people of Bridgewater. They are also said (two of them especially) to have derived con-

siderable benefit from a discovery, made by them, of gold in the vicinity of Bridgewater, their proprietary rights as the original discoverers having been acknowledged and rewarded. There are very few families on the Reserves at Gold River and at New Ross.

The Indian population of the Counties of Queens and Lunenburg is 154. They occupy 77 houses, and own 11 barns and stables; have 130 acres of land under cultivation, 4 acres of which were newly broken during the year; own 26 farming implements and 95 heads of live stock. They raised 768 bushels of produce, cut 63 tons of hay, and took fish to the value of \$42; and furs to the value of \$35. The other industries in which they engaged netted them \$95.

The Indians of the County of Cumberland, for the most part, lead a vagrant life, and their condition is not satisfactory. They live chiefly by the sale of baskets and tubs manufactured by them. At Half-way Lake, however, there are some Indians who are prospering; they occupy frame houses and are making considerable progress in agriculture.

The Indian children in this County attend the district school.

The moral status of the Indians of this agency is reported to be good. Their population is 135. They occupy 22 houses and own 2 barns and stables. They have 15 acres of land under cultivation; own 15 farming implements and 7 heads of live stock. They raised 425 bushels of produce and cut 4 tons of hay. The value of the other industries in which they engaged is estimated at \$500.

In the County of Colchester there is no Indian Reserve. The Indians who frequent the suburbs of Truro come from other counties and they are induced to resort to Truro, as they there obtain a ready market for their manufactures.

They number about 100. They occupy 16 houses, which are situated on about 4 acres of land belonging to private individuals. On this land they raised 202 bushels of produce. The value of the other industries in which they engaged is estimated at \$200.

In the County of Hants the Indians have a reserve near Shubenacadie. There is not much advancement among these Indians. Owing, however, to the meagre report of the Agent, it is impossible to give Your Excellency much information about them.

The number of the Band is stated at 170. They occupy 14 houses and own 7 barns and stables, have 275 acres of land under cultivation, own 11 farming implements and 20 heads of live stock. They are said to have raised 250 bushels of produce and to have cut 60 tons of hay.

In the County of Digby, near to the boundary line between that county and Annapolis, there is an Indian Reserve occupied by Micmacs. Many of these Indians are

migratory in their habits; a few of them, however, farm to some extent, but their principal occupation consists in manufacturing axe handles, tubs, &c. Many of them, also, hunt porpoise and they derive a considerable revenue from the sale of the oil of these animals.

A good deal of the land on the Reserve is of a rocky nature. There are, however, portions of it of fair average soil. Much of the timber on this Reserve was destroyed by fire during the past year.

There is a school in operation and the pupils are reported to be making fair progress, although the attendance is irregular.

The population of the Band is 219. They occupy 52 dwellings, have 200 acres under cultivation, of which 7 acres were newly made during the year. They own 6 heads of live stock. They raised 397 bushels of produce and cut 20 tons of hay. The value of the fish caught by them is estimated at \$2,040. The value of furs taken, at \$1,894, and the value of the other industries in which they engaged is estimated at \$6,580.

In the County of Annapolis, on the Liverpool Road, there is Indian Reserve land. The Indians in this County are very nomadic in their habits. The Agent reports that he has therefore great difficulty in obtaining statistics respecting them. By increased interest being taken in them, these Indians might be induced to settle down and cultivate the soil.

A few of the Indian children attend the district schools.

The Indian population of the county is stated at 105. The value of the fish and furs taken at \$300, and the value of other industries in which they engaged, at \$200.

The Indians of Nova Scotia belong to the Micmac Tribe.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Indians of this Province are of the Micmac and Amalicite Tribes. The Micmacs occupy the Reserves in the eastern counties, and the Amalicites those in the western counties of the Province.

The Micmacs are reported to be putting forth their best efforts to farm successfully and to be making considerable progress. There is an Indian school on the Reserve at Eel Ground, and another on the Reserve at Burnt Church, both reserves being in the County of Northumberland.

The following statistics have been furnished to the Department respecting the various Bands of Micmacs and their Reserves in this Province :—

At Dalhousie, in the County of Restigouche, there is an Indian Reserve occupied by 41 Indians. They reside in 10 dwellings, own 2 barns and stables, have 6 acres of

land under cultivation and own 7 heads of live stock. They raised 152 bushels of produce and cut 5 tons of hay. The value of the other industries in which they engaged is estimated at \$20.

The Reserve at Bathurst, in the County of Restigouche, has a population of 40 Indians. They occupy 11 dwellings, own 2 barns and stables, have 10 acres of land under cultivation, own 1 agricultural implement, and 8 heads of live stock. They raised 416 bushels of produce and cut 7 tons of hay. The other industries in which they engaged brought them \$25.

The Reserve at Burnt Church, in the County of Northumberland, has an Indian population of 195. They occupy 48 dwellings, own 18 barns and stables, and have under cultivation 105 acres of land. They own 9 farming implements and 33 heads of live stock. They raised 1,168 bushels of produce, cut 14 tons of hay, and caught fish to the value of \$300. The value of the other industries in which they engaged is estimated at \$80.

The Reserve at Eel Ground, in the County of Northumberland, has an Indian population of 125 souls. They occupy 32 dwellings, own 13 barns and stables, and have under cultivation 57 acres of land. They own 8 farming implements and 22 heads of live stock. They raised 781 bushels of produce, cut 16 tons of hay, and caught fish to the value of \$500. The value of the other industries in which they engaged is estimated at \$90.

The Reserve at Red Bank, in the County of Northumberland, has a population of 70 Indians. They occupy 19 dwellings, own 7 barns and stables, and have 34 acres of land under cultivation. They own 5 farming implements and 21 heads of live stock. They raised 515 bushels of produce, and took fish to the value of \$300. The value of the other industries in which they engaged is estimated at \$75.

The Reserve at Indian Island, in the County of Kent, has a population of 85 Indians. They occupy 9 dwellings, own two barns and stables, and have 35 acres of land under cultivation. They own 5 farming implements and 15 heads of live stock. They raised 586 bushels of produce, cut 3 tons of hay, and caught fish to the value of \$450. The value of the other industries in which they engaged is estimated at \$20.

The Reserve at Big Cove, in the County of Kent, has a population of 250 Indians. They occupy 34 dwellings, own 12 barns and stables, and have under cultivation 80 acres of land. They own 7 farming implements and 31 heads of live stock. They raised 2,070 bushels of produce, cut 23 tons of hay, and caught fish to the value of \$945. The value of the other industries in which they engaged is estimated at \$50.

The Reserve at Buctouche, in the County of Kent, has a population of 46 Indians. They occupy 6 dwellings, own 16 barns and have 10 acres of land under

cultivation. They raised 100 bushels of produce, cut 2 tons of hay, and caught fish to the value of \$25.

The Reserve at Shediac, in the County of Westmoreland, has a population of 43 Indians. They occupy 5 dwellings, have 6 acres of land under cultivation, own 3 heads of live stock, and raised 408 bushels of produce. Their other industries only brought them \$15.

The Reserve at Folly Point, in the County of Westmoreland, has a population of 43 Indians. They occupy 12 houses, own 1 barn, have 4 acres of land under cultivation, and own 3 heads of live stock. They raised 210 bushels of produce, and cut 1 ton of hay. The value of fish caught by them was \$45.

In the western counties, the Amalictes own several Reserves, the condition of the Indians on each of which will be found described below:—

The Indians at Woodstock, in the County of Carleton, number 39. They occupy 7 houses, own 1 barn, and have 10 acres of land under cultivation. They own 46 farming implements and 3 heads of live stock. They raised 109 bushels of produce and cut 3 tons of hay. The value of furs taken by them was \$100, and the value of the other industries in which they engaged is estimated at \$1,700.

There are 73 Indians in the County of Charlotte, resident at St. Stephens, St. Croix and St. George. They occupy 10 houses, and have 15 acres of land under cultivation. They own 60 farming implements and 2 heads of live stock. They raised 32 bushels of produce and cut 2 tons of hay. The value of the furs taken by them was \$500, and the value of their other industries netted \$750.

In the County of St. John the Indian population is 31. They own 5 houses, have 2 acres of land under cultivation, and own 25 farming implements. The value of furs taken by them was \$100, and the value of the other industries engaged in by them was \$550.

In the County of Kings there are only 10 Indians. They occupy two houses and own 20 farming implements. The value of the furs taken by them was \$75, and the value of the other industries, in which they engaged is estimated at \$150.

In the County of Queens there is an Indian population of 44, resident principally at Georgetown. They occupy 5 houses, and own 45 farming implements. The value of the furs taken by them was \$260, and the value of their other industries is estimated at \$400.

In the County of Sunbury there is an Indian population of only 8, who reside at Oromocto. They occupy 3 houses and own 20 farming implements. They took furs to the value of \$120, and the other industries in which they engaged are supposed to have netted them \$200.

In the County of York there are two Reserves, one at Kingsclear, and the other at St. Mary's. The Indian population of the two places is 169.

At Kingsclear the Indians occupy 23 houses, own 6 barns and stables, and have 175 acres of land under cultivation. They own 135 farming implements and 16 heads of live stock. They raised 2,842 bushels of produce, and cut 65 tons of hay. The value of the furs taken by them was \$440, and the value of the other industries in which they engaged is estimated at \$3,500.

At St. Mary's the Indians occupy 17 houses, own 1 barn and 100 farming implements. They have 2 acres of land under cultivation and raised 156 bushels of produce. The value of the furs taken by them was \$200, and the value of the other industries in which they engaged is estimated at \$3,000.

At Kingsclear, farming has been conducted with some success by the Indians, and at St. Mary's there has been an attempt at the same, with fair results. The Agent also reports that at St. George, in the County of Charlotte, and Woodstock, in the County of Carlton, the Indians have attempted farming, but without much profit to them.

The Indians of the counties on the Western side of the Province are to a great extent migratory in their habits. They engage in hunting although not to the same degree as was formerly the case.

On the Reserves at Kingsclear and St. Mary's, school houses were erected during the past year, and schools are now in operation. Satisfactory results are hopefully looked for.

On the Tobique River there is a Reserve occupied by Amalците Indians, who are in comfortable circumstances, although there has not been as much progress made in agriculture by them during the past year as was the case in previous years, owing, it is believed, to the high wages paid by lumbermen on the Tobique and St. John Rivers to Indians, which had the effect of causing many of them to neglect their farms. They have, however, erected a number of new houses and other buildings and have engaged in the manufacture of baskets, moccasins and snow-shoes. A great many of these Indians are employed during the summer months in conveying tourists to the head waters of the lakes of the St. John and Tobique Rivers.

There is a school on the Reserve, at which the children are making good progress.

There is a Reserve at Edmundston, in the County of Madawaska, on the St. John River, on which a few Amalците families reside. The Department has no report respecting this Reserve.

The number of Indians in the Band on the Tobique Reserve is 197. They occupy 41 houses, own 7 barns and stables. They have 1,700 acres of land under

cultivation and own 21 farming implements and 50 heads of live stock. They raised 2,545 bushels of produce, cut 75 tons of hay, caught fish to the value of \$100 and took furs to the value of \$2,700. The value of the other industries in which they engaged is estimated at \$3,200.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

The Indians on this Island are of Miemac origin. They own two reserves, one on Lennox Island and the other in Township 39, known as the Morell Reserve.

The Superintendent reports that these Indians are making fair progress in farming. They are stated to be, as a general thing, temperate and well behaved.

There is a school in operation on the Island, the Superintendent acting also as school-teacher.

The Indian population on the two Reserves is 296. They occupy 64 dwellings and own 5 barns and stables, have 120 acres of land under cultivation, of which 4 acres were newly broken during the year. They own 61 farming implements and 5 heads of live stock. They raised 1,484 bushels of produce, cut 0 tons of hay and took fish to the value of \$362. The value of the other industries in which they engaged is estimated at \$3,800.

MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

The numerous Bands of Indians interested in the Territory covered by Treaties 1, 2, 3 and 5, which are embraced in the Manitoba Superintendency, may be described as almost self-supporting; not altogether, however, from the products of the soil. Many of the Bands pursue agriculture to some extent, but they support themselves principally by fishing and hunting. There are also many of the Indians in this Superintendency employed on steamboats, in connection with the construction of railways, on surveying parties, in lumbering shanties, and in working for white farmers.

These people are for the most part contented and appreciate the interest taken in their affairs and Reserves by the officers of the Department, as well as the assistance given them for the promotion of agriculture among them.

The Indians owning the Reserves in the eastern part of the territory covered by Treaty No. 3, have not hitherto paid much attention to agriculture. Those, however, on the Reserves at Lac des Mille Lacs are said to have planted more potatoes in the past year, and to have made greater progress in farming than they had previously done. It is to be regretted that a fire raged over that portion of this Reserve which is situated at Poplar Point, and destroyed nearly all the timber thereon.

The Band on the Reserve on Sturgeon Lake are reported to have planted very little this year. They are constantly employed at the Jack Fish Gold Mine, and have cut and sold a large quantity of cordwood to the Company who own the mine; and so lucrative is this employment that they declined in the Spring to come for the seed which the Agent had for them to plant their land with, although notified to do so.

At Lac la Croix the Indians appear to be giving more attention to agriculture, and they have built some houses and a stable. They, however, through negligence to go after their supply of potatoes to Savanne, when notified by the Agent, had but few potatoes to plant. They had about 20 acres under crop. The majority of the Band are migratory in their mode of living, and sustain themselves principally by fishing and hunting. They seem, however, disposed to adopt civilized habits, having asked for locks and hinges, windows and doors, &c., for their houses.

The Seine River Band of Indians are reported to be making marked progress in farming. They planted 42 bushels of potatoes last spring, and they have a large surplus of the crop over and above what they will require for their own consumption. They have been unfortunate in their cattle, having lost several of them. This Band is described as being the most progressive of the Bands in the eastern part of the territory covered by Treaty No. 3.

The population of the 4 Bands above described is 371. They own 35 dwellings and 4 barns and stables; have 22 acres of land under cultivation, $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres of which were newly broken during the year. They own 274 farming implements and 4 heads of live stock. They raised 524 bushels of produce, and cut $24\frac{1}{2}$ tons of hay. The value of the fish caught by them is estimated at \$4,100, and the value of the furs taken by them at \$12,000.

On Rainy River there are 14 Bands of Indians, and they are reported to be doing fairly. It is to be regretted, however, that small-pox broke out on the Little Forks Reserve and proved fatal in 11 cases. It was brought from the United States by an Indian who had been hunting there. Medical aid was afforded, a strict quarantine established, and the scourge was thus confined to the one Reserve.

On the Reserve at Hungry Hall the gardens are said to have promised well at the time the Agent visited them in the summer; also on the Reserves at the Long Sault the Indians had fine plantations of corn and potatoes. The two Bands on the Reserves at Manitou Rapids are reported to be cultivating their lands successfully, having the largest fields in the District.

The Bands on Rainy Lake are reported to have had larger fields under cultivation than they had last year.

On the Reserve of Red Gut, which is on the north-east shore of Rainy Lake, the gardens, are reported by the Agent to have been looking well when he visited the Reserves and to be larger than they were last year.

The Band on the bay to the North-West of Rainy Lake had commenced planting on their Reserve, and their gardens promised well when visited by the Agent.

The land on the Reserve at Mattawa is described as good. This Reserve has only recently been chosen by the Indians. There is excellent summer and winter fishing near it.

At Lac Seul the gardens of the Indians were all looking well when the Reserve was visited by the Agent.

On the Wabegon Reserve marked improvements were observable, as well as on the Reserve at Eagle Lake.

It may be stated generally that the crop of wild rice and the gardens of corn and potatoes belonging to the Indians of the Rainy Lake District, gave every prospect of turning out successfully when visited by the Agent.

The Indian population of the 14 Bands in the Rainy Lake District is 694. They own 152 houses, and 26 barns and stables; they have 224 acres of land under cultivation, of which 17 acres were newly broken during the year. They own 252 farming implements and 51 heads of live stock. They raised 9,679 bushels of produce, and cut 104 tons of hay. The value of the furs taken by them is estimated at \$2,132.

In the Lake of the Woods District, a number of children died from an epidemic of measles, and during last winter small-pox broke out, between Manitou Rapids and Fort Francis, and proved fatal to a few Indians who, however, belonged to the Rainy Lake District. Owing to the dry season the crops, last fall, at the Lake of the Woods, Rat Portage, and Islington did not turn out as successfully as was expected. The Indian corn was quite a failure and the potatoes were injured to a great extent by the potato bug, and what few the Indians were able to put in pits for seed in the spring were unfortunately frozen during the severe winter weather, the result being that the Indians planted very few potatoes this spring, and owing to the failure of the grain crop very little grain for seed could be procured. Much of their land, therefore, lay idle this year.

At Shoal Lake the Indians had a good crop of potatoes. The Indian corn was, however, a failure. The fisheries of last fall were not so good as in previous years and the wild rice crop was a failure so far as the Lake of the Woods was concerned; the Indians suffered from the want of this cereal and from the scarcity of other products of the soil during the winter. On Shoal Lake, however, and in the lakes to the north, the rice crop was good and the Indians on the Reserve at Shoal Lake were able to secure a good quantity of the same for the winter.

The total population of the 11 Bands in the Lake of the Woods District is 940. They own 101 houses and have 212 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres of land under cultivation. They

own 197 farming implements and 142 heads of live stock, they raised 6,139 bushels of produce, cut 358 tons of hay and took furs to the value of \$8,500. The value of the other industries in which they engaged is estimated at \$2,760.

Owing to the frequent thefts of timber from the numerous Reserves in the territory covered by Treaty No. 3, it was deemed expedient to appoint a forest ranger, whose duty it should be to maintain strict supervision over the timber on these Reserves, the appointment of this official has resulted in the total suppression of the illicit cutting of timber referred to.

The risk of fire to which the Reserves in the Lake of the Woods District are specially exposed, owing to the railway passing so near them, and the influx of white men in connection with lumbering and mining operations in their vicinity, rendered it incumbent upon the Department to sell the timber upon these Reserves to the best advantage in the interests of the Indians owning them. A sale has been consequently effected, and the timber is to be paid for as it is cut.

The condition of the Indians on the different Reserves within the eastern portion of the territory covered by Treaty No. 1, is described as being satisfactory. A great improvement is observable in their domestic surroundings, as well as in their clothing. In their houses better furniture is to be found. There is also a large number of new houses being erected on the various Reserves, and the Indians are abandoning the old habit of thatching and are adopting shingled roofs.

On the large and valuable Reserve at St. Peter's, the crops were very good, the hay crop being described as immense. Upon the lowlands about 25 acres of new land were broken during the year. The garden crop was an average one. Last fall the Indians of this Reserve caught a large quantity of whitefish. The sturgeon fisheries, also, were very successful. The Indians manufacture quantities of oil from the sturgeon.

There are 5 schools in operation on this Reserve. The pupils are said to be making satisfactory progress.

Steps were taken to prevent the sale of liquor at the annuity payments, and success attended the efforts put forth to this end. In previous years liquor was indulged in on such occasions to a very great extent, unprincipled traders bringing it upon the ground in order to accomplish their own purposes in trading with the Indians.

On the Reserve at Broken Head River the crops were not quite so good as they were last year. This was owing to the dry season.

The Band owning this Reserve are partly professing Christians and partly Heathen. They do not agree very well together.

The potatoes which they had stored for the winter were unfortunately frozen. The Band would appear to be making progress, as they are reported by the Agent to be almost self-supporting. They obtain remunerative employment without any difficulty during the winter. Large quantities of railway ties were cut by them during the year, for which work they received fair wages. Their fisheries have also been very successful, and the people generally are described as being contented.

On the Reserve at Fort Alexander the greater number of the Band who own it have settled down and live in comparative comfort. They raise large quantities of produce and do not require any assistance from the Department. Their catch of white fish last fall was very good. They also caught large quantities of sturgeon and other fish. Many of the Indians are employed at the saw-mills.

There are 3 schools in operation on this Reserve. They are described as working satisfactorily.

The population of the 3 Bands last described is 2,198. They own 427 houses, 227 barns and stables, have 671 acres of land under cultivation, of which 28 acres were newly made during the year. They own 1,330 farming implements, and 826 heads of live stock. They raised 14,927 bushels of produce, cut 1,690 tons of hay, took fish to the estimated value of \$21,500 and furs to the value of \$1,900. The value of the others industries in which they engaged is estimated at \$1,800.

The condition of the Indians of the western part of the territory covered by Treaty No. 1, is not as satisfactory as that of the Indians of the eastern part of the territory.

These Indians do not pay much attention to the cultivation of the soil. They are, however, self-supporting, obtaining employment at remunerative rates from white farmers and other employers of labor in the vicinity of this Reserve. They also fish and hunt to some extent.

There are 4 Bands in this section of country, namely, at Long Plain, Swan Lake, Sandy Bay and Rosseau River.

The condition of these Bands is so similar that it is needless to give a separate description of each.

The population of the various Bands is as follows:—Long Plain, 155; Swan Lake, 173; Sandy Bay, 254; and Rosseau River, 558.

The total number of buildings owned by them is 75, the quantity of land under cultivation is 30 acres, of which 8 acres were newly broken during this year. They own 234 farming implements, and 153 heads of live stock. They raised 1,254 bushels of produce, cut 288 tons of hay, caught fish to the value of \$500 and took furs to the value of \$3,461.

In the territory covered by Treaty No. 2, the Indian Reserves, of which there are 8, are principally in the vicinity of Lake Manitoba.

The Indians owning the Reserve at Swan Creek are represented to be, on the whole, making progress, and to be happy and contented. They are also building new houses, and their cattle are increasing in number.

There is a school in operation on the Reserve. They have one school house and are building another.

The Reserve at Ebb and Flow Lake was last year overflowed by a rise in the water of Lake Manitoba. This year, however, the water having receded, the greater part of the land is now dry; consequently they had a much larger crop than was the case last year. Their fishery has also been more successful. This Band appears to be progressive in character. They have adopted by-laws for the government of the Band.

On the Reserve at Fairford the potato crop failed last year, owing to the land on the reserve having been flooded by the water of Lake Manitoba overflowing its banks. This year, however, as in the case of the Ebb and Flow Lake Reserve, there was a larger crop, as the water had receded and there was consequently more land cultivated.

There is a school in operation on this Reserve, which is under the able administration of the Rev. George Bruce, and it is said to be the best in the district as regards the progress of the pupils.

At Lake St. Martin the Indians have begun to farm more extensively. Their crop last year was a fair one. These Indians also engage in fishing and hunting, and last year the results were satisfactory.

There is a school in operation on the Reserve, at which the children are reported to be making very satisfactory progress.

On the little Saskatchewan Reserve the crop of potatoes was not so large as that of the previous year. The Indians, however, took a large number of fish, with which they were able to feed themselves and families.

They have erected a new school house on the Reserve. A school has been in operation during the past year, and is doing fairly.

On the Crane River Reserve there was a very large crop of potatoes raised by the Indians, and so much of their time was spent in cultivating and gathering the potatoes, that it left them little time to attend to fishing, consequently their fishery was not so successful as it was the previous year.

These Indians have erected a new school house and the school is being successfully conducted.

On the Waterhen River Reserve the crops were good ; the fishing and hunting of the Indians were also successful.

They have built a new school house on this Reserve, which is described as being very commodious.

A large number of new houses and stables have also been built on the Reserve.

The Indian Band owning the Reserve at Duck Bay (which is within the territory covered by Treaty No. 4, but is included in the agency for Treaty No. 2, owing to its proximity thereto), are reported to be making steady progress, their potato crop being nearly double that of last year. It is regretted, however, that the cattle given them under Treaty are decreasing in number.

These Indians are also erecting a new school house.

The Agent reports that general satisfaction has prevailed among the Indians of the 7 Bands last described.

The total population of the above Bands is 990. They occupy 219 dwellings, own 17 barns and stables, have $66\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land under cultivation, of which $15\frac{1}{2}$ acres were newly broken during the year. They own 97 farming implements and 362 heads of live stock. They raised $3,908\frac{1}{2}$ bushels of produce, cut 476 tons of hay, caught fish to the value of \$6,610 and furs to the value of \$9,860.

The Indian Bands on Lake Winnipeg who are interested in Treaty No. 5, have Reserves at Black River, (which is on the south-east side of Lake Winnipeg,) Berens River, Norway House, Fisher River, Big Island and Cross Lake.

It is regretted that owing to the very sparse information furnished by the agent as full and interesting particulars as would be desirable cannot be given in respect to the circumstances of each of the Bands; and this, I regret to have to state, is too generally the case with many of the Agents of the Department in their annual reports regarding the Bands and Reserves under their charge. It may be stated generally, however, that the Indians on Lake Winnipeg live principally by fishing and hunting, although the soil is cultivated to some extent on several of the Reserves. The same remark applies to the Bands within the same agency situated on the Saskatchewan at Grand Rapids, Chimawawin, Moose Lake, The Pas, Birch River, The Pas Mountain and Cumberland.

The Indians on the Birch River Reserve farm more extensively than the Indians on the other Reserves in this section of country.

At Cumberland the soil is quite unsuitable for farming, and strong representations having been made to the Department in the matter, my deputy this year, on visiting this region on his tour through the North West, made personal enquiries into

the circumstances of these Indians, and he ascertained from reliable sources that the statements made by the Indians and others in their behalf are quite correct, and that while many of the Indians are most anxious to cultivate land and support themselves from the fruits of the soil, all their efforts to do so are rendered nugatory owing to the stony character of the land. It is, therefore, proposed to move them to some more favourable location on the Carrot River, in the vicinity of Fort à la Corne, if land can be procured for them at that point.

The territory included in this agency is considered too extensive for one Agent to superintend properly, and it was therefore recently divided by Order of Your Excellency in Council into two agencies, the present Agent retaining the Bands on Lake Winnipeg, and the new agency embracing the Bands and Reserves on the Saskatchewan.

In previous winters the Indians at distant points in the agency have suffered very greatly from sickness and from actual starvation without the Agent having been aware of it; and owing to the distances, even if he had known of the distress, he could not have had supplies transported soon enough to meet many of the cases. This, it is expected by, will not again occur, as the Agents will be nearer their respective Bands, and will thus have full cognizance of the condition of matters on each Reserve, and will be able to take measures to prevent a recurrence of such suffering and disaster.

A great difficulty has hitherto existed in obtaining the services of teachers for the schools in these remote parts. On the Reserves at the Pas, Grand Rapids, Norway House and Berens River the teachers have recently resigned and the schools are consequently, not at present in operation.

The Indian population on the 13 Reserves last above named is 3,155. They occupy 835 dwellings, have 255 acres of land under cultivation, of which 42 acres were newly broken during the past year. They own 3,178 farming implements and 192 heads of live stock, and they raised 11,236 bushels of produce.

The Deputy-Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, visited various Bands in the Battleford, Carleton and Fort Pitt Districts; and he informs me that the Indians of the Bands nearest to Carleton, in the vicinity of Duck Lake, known as the Bands of Beardy and Okemasis, have done remarkably well. They are annually bringing a large area of land under cultivation, and they had, when the Deputy Minister visited them this year, extensive fields of fine grain and roots which might have excited the envy of many white farmers. Their fences are very excellently made, and their ploughing is equal to that of any white man. Altogether these Bands may be said to be in a very satisfactory condition. I regret, however, to have to state that such is not the case with the Band of Chief One-Arrow, who has a Reserve on

the opposite side of the River. The farming instructor for the district has been directed to bestow more attention on this Band next season, with a view to bringing them up to something approaching the condition of their more prosperous brethren in the Bands just referred to.

The Bands of Chief Mistawasis and Ah-tah-kah-koop, whose Reserves are situated on the Snake Plains, in the Carlton District, are in quite as satisfactory a condition as those of Beardy and Okemasis. They also had crops that were equal, if not superior, to those of the white settlers in the vicinity, and the Indians appear to take great pride in their farms. Here too, however, there is a Band in about the same backward condition as that of One-Arrow above referred to. It is presided over by a Chief named Petequa-qua. Similar instructions to those given to the instructor of the Duck Lake District have been given to the farmer in charge of the Indians of the district in which Petequa-qua's Band is located, namely, to devote more attention to this Band next season, with a view, if possible, to improve their condition.

The Reserves belonging to Chiefs John and James Smith, the latter near Fort à la Corne and the former near Prince Albert, are fine tracts of land, and these Indians ought to be in a very prosperous condition. The members, however, of James Smith's Band derive their subsistence principally from hunting, and owing to lack of industry they have not taken advantage of the fine opportunity afforded them by the possession of such good land to improve their circumstances. John Smith's Band has done fairly, and they occupy comfortable houses and have barns and stables and a number of live stock.

There are 13 Bands in the Carlton District, and the number of Indians is 1,605. They own 157 dwellings, 91 barns and stables, and have 865 acres under cultivation, 300 acres of which were newly broken during the year. They own 1,313 farming implements and 662 heads of live stock. They raised 28,800 bushels of produce, and they cut 1,017 tons of hay, took fish to the value of \$2,150 and furs to the value of \$7,700.

There are five schools in this District.

At the Eagle Hills, near Battleford, there are two Reserves, one of which is occupied by a Band of Cree Indians, under Red Pheasant. This Band has not made as much progress this year as it did last season. This may have been occasioned by the Instructor devoting the most of his attention to Indians who have recently settled on an adjoining Reserve, and who had lately come from the south.

Red Pheasant's Band has, however, been under the supervision of the assistant of the Instructor; but, nevertheless, they do not seem to have profited much thereby. This Band was among the first to settle upon a Reserve in the North West; conse-

quently more might be expected from them, and it is hoped that, increased efforts on the part of the Instructor, may enable them to again become prosperous. On the Reserve adjoining that of Red Pheasant, the Indians are Stoneys, under several chiefs. They have done remarkably well, and when the Reserve was visited this year by my Deputy, he reports that he found all the Indians—men, women and children—busily engaged in the fields. The crops were looking remarkably well, and the Indians appeared contented and happy. Subsequently, however, a prairie fire which raged in the vicinity of this Reserve, and which the Instructor and the Indians vainly endeavored to prevent from extending to the fields of the Indians, swept off a great deal of their hay, as well as of their produce, before it could be saved. The Instructor, however, reported that he would be able to secure enough of hay to feed the cattle during the winter.

At Battle River, there are also two Bands of Cree Indians who occupy land on adjoining Reserves, one of which is under a chief named Strike-him-on-the-back. The Indians of this Band appear to be making satisfactory progress and to be very industriously inclined. On the other Reserve which is occupied by Chief Pound-Maker's Band, the progress made in the past season was not as satisfactory as in previous years. Pound-Maker appears to have retrograded in his industrial pursuits. He wandered off from the Reserve in the spring, remained away for a length of time and when he returned he endeavoured to dissuade other members of his Band from working and desired that the whole control of matters on the Reserve should be handed over to himself and his councillors, stating that he would undertake to oversee the agricultural operations of his Indians, and that he did not want any interference on the part of the Government officials with them. It was considered that it would be injudicious to accede to Pound-Maker's suggestion, as he is not sufficiently advanced to be entrusted with the care of Government property or with the supervision of farm work. Some members of his Band, notably one of his councillors, appear to be very industriously inclined. The councillor referred to is the possessor of several heads of cattle and he also owns large fields, which are successfully cultivated by him. Instructions were given to the Instructor and his assistant, to withhold rations from any Indians of this Band who refuse to work and to commence this course with Pound-Maker, giving him due notice that the rule would be strictly carried out.

On a Reserve also on Battle River, about 12 miles west of Battleford, the Indians have no chief; the principal man among them is a councillor named Moosomin. There are quite a number of Indians on this Reserve who have recently come from the south, and had not previously to this year, engaged in agriculture.

The progress made by the older Indian settlers on this Reserve is quite satisfactory. They have large fields under cultivation, although they have scarcely been settled upon the Reserve three years.

At Onion Lake, near Fort Pitt, there is a Band under Chief See-kas-koot. These Indians have done very well. They raise large crops and appear to cultivate their land as well as the ordinary white farmer. Their fields are also surrounded by admirable fences, and, altogether, they may be described as being in a prosperous condition.

I regret that the same cannot be said of the Bands of Chief Ne-pow-hay-how Saw-ke-o-ho-wa-win and Makao, at Frog Lake, which is also in the vicinity of Fort Pitt. These Indians appear to have made little or no progress. The most of their time is devoted to wandering about the country. The Instructors, at this and other points on the Saskatchewan, have been directed to close their home farms and to devote their whole time and attention to the instruction of the Indians on their Reserves.

There are 16 Bands in the Battleford District, with a total population of 1,697. They own 163 dwellings, 46 barns and stables, have 826 acres of land under cultivation, of which 223 acres were newly broken during the year. They own 1,222 farming implements and 493 heads of live stock. They raised 19,974 bushels of produce, cut 463 tons of hay, took fish to the value of \$3,330 and furs to the value of \$2,600. The value of the other industries in which they engaged is estimated at \$150.

There are 5 schools in the District.

In proof of the advancement made by the Indians in the eastern part of the territory covered by Treaty No. 6, towards becoming self-supporting, the Indian Commissioner for the North West Territories reports that two Bands of Indians who but two years ago were considered the most worthless in the Territories, were able to live without any flour being given them from last year's harvest up to the end of June of the current year, and that there are but few Indians in these Districts who do not take their grist to mill, and thus contribute towards the support of themselves and their families. This resulted in a large decrease in the quantity of supplies to be furnished for consumption by Indians in the Carlton District.

In the Battleford District the Indians are becoming more careful in protecting their crops from being destroyed by cattle. They erect better fences and watch their fields more closely than they formerly did. Very many of these Indians are recent arrivals from the south, consequently as much cannot be expected from them as from Indians who have been longer settled on Reserves. They have, however, done remarkably well considering the short time they have been cultivating land; and if milling facilities are afforded the Indians of the Carlton, Battleford and Fort Pitt Districts, there can be little doubt that in the course of a very few years these Indians will be almost, if not altogether, entirely self-supporting. I propose asking Parliament to vote a sufficient amount for the purpose of granting subsidies to persons

willing to erect mills at convenient points in these Districts. The Department is already endeavoring to ascertain the terms upon which mills will be erected and the necessary machinery put in them and the mills kept in running order.

In the Edmonton District the Indians are not so far advanced in agriculture as they are elsewhere upon the Saskatchewan. This is attributable in a great measure to these Indians not having abandoned their roving life until a comparatively recent date. They also do not appear to have received the same encouragement to cultivate land since they selected their Reserves. It is feared that an error has been committed in not furnishing them with the necessary number of implements and cattle. Active measures are, however, being taken under instructions from the Deputy Superintendent General, given on the occasion of his visit to these localities, with a view to remedy the condition of matters on the several reserves in the Edmonton District. The Farming Instructors, of whom there are two, have been directed to suspend operations on the home farms, and to devote their whole time and energies in the ensuing spring to the careful instruction and supervision of the Indians in their work on their Reserves. The Inspector of Indian Agencies was also instructed to make a careful investigation in order to ascertain the number of cattle and implements which it is necessary to supply the Indians with, to enable them to cultivate their lands successfully, and it is to be hoped that a fresh start will be made by them in the ensuing spring, and that the result of the next season's work will be better than it has been hitherto. These Indians require to be very judiciously managed, as from the propinquity of their Reserves to the country of the Blackfoot Nations they have necessarily been almost all their lives warriors, the Blackfoot and the Cree tribes having been nearly always at war until of late years. Now, however, peace exists, a Treaty having been made between them on the hills which are in close proximity to the Reserves occupied by the Cree Bands of the Edmonton District, and these hills have been appropriately named the Peace Hills from this circumstance.

There are 19 bands of Indians in the Edmonton District, with a total population of 2,703. They own 236 dwellings, 53 barns and stables, and have 770 acres of land under cultivation, 142 acres of which were newly broken during the year. They own 85 farming implements and 841 heads of live stock. They raised 18,534 bushels of produce, cut 252 tons of hay, took fish to the value of \$1,400 and furs to the value of \$8,000. The value of the other industries in which they engaged is estimated at \$880. There are 3 schools in this District.

Proceeding south from Edmonton the first Reserve that is reached is that of the Stony Indians in the territory covered by Treaty No. 7. Their Reserve lies west of Calgary, at Morleyville, where there is a Methodist Mission. The late Rev. John Macdougall and his sons having been the original founders of the place, whom the Stony Indians followed from the north,

The Stony Reserve, I regret to have to state, is unadapted for agriculture, being so near the Rocky Mountains as to be subject to severe summer frosts which destroy everything in the shape of produce. The Stonies are, however, the most industrious Indians in this portion of the territories. They are also exceedingly well behaved and moral as a rule. They have a large herd of cattle which was given them by the Government under Treaty stipulations, and which, if properly cared for, will, no doubt, increase considerably and prove a source of revenue for them. They still follow the chase and hunt fur-bearing animals to a considerable extent during the winter season, and also obtain employment in transferring supplies in connection with the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway. They have likewise, engaged, to some extent, in cutting timber and wood for sale. These Indians may, therefore, be considered self-supporting.

After leaving Calgary, about 12 miles to the south, the Reserve of the Sarcee Indians is reached. I regret to state that these Indians are probably the least promising of any of the Bands within the territory covered by Treaty No. 7. The proximity of this Reserve to Calgary operates detrimentally, to their improvement, as they are continually visiting the latter place and neglecting their fields. The demoralization of their women from the same cause is very great. It is thought, however, that a plan can be adopted for checking this evil, and I have directed correspondence to be opened up with the Indian Commissioner for the North-West Territories and with the Commissioner of the North-West Mounted Police with a view to the adoption of some plan to prevent the indiscriminate camping of Indians in the vicinity of towns and white settlements in the North-West Territories, as it has been represented to me that these places are made the resorts of depraved Indians for the worst purposes. My Deputy informs me that on his recent visit to this part of the territories he took occasion to speak very seriously to the Chief and councillors of the Sarcee Band about the condition of matters on their Reserve, and particularly with reference to the frequent resort of members of the Band, more especially the women, to Calgary, and the Chief replied that he had done his best to check the evil so far as the women were concerned; that he had even gone with carts and forced them to return to their reserve; but that they would no sooner arrive than they would be followed by evil disposed persons from Calgary and induced to return to that place. The Chief stated that unless his efforts were supported by the authorities they would, as they had done in the past, prove futile to prevent the continuance of the evil. And it may be here stated that at several points in the North-West Territories similar representations were made to the Deputy Superintendent-General in respect to the existence of the same evil at all the centres of white population.

The Farm Instructor upon the Reserve of the Sarcees was directed to abandon all work in connection with his home farm in the ensuing spring, and to devote his entire attention to the Indians; and it is hoped that by adopting this plan and

taking proper measures to suppress the evil of the Indians resorting so frequently to Calgary, there will be a sensible improvement in the condition of this Band in a short time.

The Fish Creek Supply Farm, which had been kept up for the past four years with a view to furnish supplies for Indian consumption, was closed during the year, as it was found that it was impossible to work it with satisfactory results, the expense in connection with the management of the same having been too heavy.

The next Reserve south from the Sarcee is that occupied by a portion of the Blackfoot Tribe, north of the Belly River. The principal chiefs of this Tribe are Chabo-Mexico (or Crowfoot) and Matose-Apiw (or Old Sun). This is a magnificent tract of land, the soil being of the richest quality ; and it is satisfactory to report that these Indians are doing very well considering the short time that they have attempted to cultivate land, and in view of the further fact that they were, until they settled upon their Reserve, almost constantly on the war path or engaged in hunting the buffalo.

The portion of the Reserve occupied by Old Sun's Band is known as the North Blackfoot Reserve. These Indians built during the year, 50 additional log houses, besides getting out a large quantity of rails during last winter. Many of the houses erected by them are well built.

Although an attempt was made by disaffected Indians in the south, to induce Crowfoot, the Head Chief of the Blackfoot Nation, to leave his Reserve, which would have resulted in many, if not in all, of his warriors accompanying him, he was prevailed upon to remain, and consequently more work was done by the Band than would have been the case had he left as invited to do. The spring, however, set in very late, and no ploughing was done until late in April. The Indians harrowed their fields with their own horses ; they also put up their own fences. Owing to summer frosts much of the produce was injured ; their potatoes were very small, but they have a large number of these and other vegetables, which will assist greatly in keeping them during the winter. I regret to have to report that severe sickness prevailed among these Indians during the spring and summer, and many deaths resulted therefrom. It appeared to be of a typhoid character, and the Indians were somewhat alarmed at the number of deaths. The Department had, however, previously appointed Dr. Girard as medical attendant upon the Indians within the territory covered by Treaty No. 7, and by his efforts, as well as owing to the sanitary measures adopted, the disease was ultimately quelled. It, however, spread to other Reserves in the South West, the Indians from the same having visited their sick friends on the Blackfoot Reserve. This shows that the disease was of an infectious character. But few deaths, however, occurred upon the Reserves last referred to.

The conduct of the Blackfoot Indians in connection with the Railway construction carried on in close proximity to their Reserve is deserving of praise. No interruption of the work whatever was attempted by them, and although some badly disposed persons endeavored to prejudice their minds against the project, not one instance of disorderly conduct on the part of the Indians was reported to their Agent.

This Reserve contains a valuable coal deposit, which will be of very great service to the Indians, as timber is very scarce on it.

I am happy to be able to report that in June last these Indians, as well as the Bloods and Sarcees, surrendered to the Crown that portion of their Reserve which belonged to the Bloods and Sarcees (who have taken Reserves elsewhere), as well as a strip of one mile on the south side of the Bow River and on the North and South sides of the South Saskatchewan River, (the use of which was granted to the Indians for ten years from 1877, the year the Treaty was made with them) in consideration of their being allowed to extend the northern part of their Reserve in such a way as to form a square block. The construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway rendered it advisable to obtain from the Indians a surrender of the tracts above described, and it is a most important addition to the property of the Dominion, as there is very valuable land within it, and it possesses also desirable mineral resources.

The ready assent given by Chief Crowfoot and the other members of the Blackfoot Nation to this surrender is deserving of great commendation. Chief Crowfoot has, in this instance, as in many others, shown a disposition to meet, as far as possible, the wishes of the Government.

So soon as some slight informalities in connection with the execution of the surrender have been rectified—which is necessary in order to render the same strictly legal—the documents will be submitted to Your Excellency for confirmation.

It is satisfactory to report that none of the Blackfoot Nation have gone on horse-stealing expeditions during the past year. They have, on the contrary, remained quietly on their Reserves.

Were milling facilities afforded these Indians, there is little doubt that they would be, in a few years, almost, if not altogether, self-supporting.

The Blackfoot Indians number 2,000. They own 154 dwellings, 7 barns and stables, and have 186 acres under cultivation, 14 acres of which were newly broken during the year. They own 38 farming implements and 421 heads of live stock. They raised 630 bushels of produce and cut 100 tons of hay.

There is one school on the Blackfoot Reserve.

The Sarcee Indians number 425. They own 50 dwellings, 2 barns and stables and have 75 acres of land under cultivation, 26 acres of which were newly broken during the year. They own 21 farming implements and 57 heads of live stock. They raised 100 bushels of produce and cut 50 tons of hay.

The Stony Indians number 650. They own 103 dwellings, 1 barn and have 200, acres of land under cultivation, 50 acres of which were nearly broken last year. They own 29 farming implements, and 695 heads of live stock. They raised 540 bushels of produce, and cut 10 tons of hay. The value of furs taken by them is estimated at \$5,000, and the value of the other industries in which they engaged is estimated at \$3,200.

There is one school on their Reserve.

In the vicinity of Fort McLeod, the Blood and Piegan Reserves are situated. On both Reserves the Indians have done remarkably well, and the Department was able to effect a large reduction in the ration of flour. The quantity now issued being only one-quarter of a pound per head daily.

The Blood Reserve is unfortunately not very remote from that of the South Piegans on the American side of the line, and the intercourse with the Indians on the latter Reserve is not at all beneficial to the Bloods. Nevertheless, the Indians are reported to have shown an increased disposition to work during the year, and the results have been very satisfactory.

On the Piegan Reserve, which is nearer Fort McLeod than that of the Bloods, the amount of work done was very large; the Indians ploughed with their own teams and implements. The area ploughed is stated to have been 350 acres.

The Pincher Creek Supply Farm, which was similar to the one at Fis Creek, above described, was also closed for the same reasons which led to the closing of the latter, and the implements and horses used upon these farms were distributed among the different Reserves. The grain remaining over from last year's crop on the supply farms was used for seed purposes on the Reserves.

The punishment inflicted upon two Indians of the Blood Band who were found guilty of stealing horses from the American side of the line, by sending them to penitentiary, has apparently had a good effect on the tribe generally; and when visited by the Deputy Superintendent-General this year, the Chief and headmen assured him that they would prevent their young men from stealing horses in the future.

The Blood Indians number 1,550. They own 206 dwellings, and 1 barn, and have 275 acres of land under cultivation, 25 acres of which were newly broken during

the year. They own 233 farming implements and 621 heads of live stock. They raised 3,223 bushels of produce and cut 175 tons of hay.

They have one school on their reserve.

The Piegan Indians number 800. They own 180 dwellings, and 1 barn, and have 350 acres of land under cultivation, 20 acres of which were newly broken during the year. They also own 240 farming implements and 426 heads of live stock. They raised 3,766 bushels of produce, cut 30 tons of hay and took furs to the value of \$500.

One of the proposed Industrial Schools will be established, under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church, within the territory covered by Treaty No. 7. A site for the same has been selected at High River, which is considered a very eligible location, as it is sufficiently far from any Reserve to prevent the Indian parents from resorting too frequently to the school, which would tend to interrupt the children in their studies. The work of construction of the building for the school has already been contracted for, and it is proposed to place the institution under the direction of the Rev. Father Lacombe, who has been long and favorably known in the Territories. It is hoped that the school will be brought into operation in the ensuing year.

The Indian Agency for the westerly part of the territory covered by Treaty No. 4 was removed from Qu'Appelle to Indian Head, which was considered, on account of its being on the line of Railway, a more convenient point for the Agency than Qu'Appelle. The Reserves in this portion of the territory covered by the above Treaty, are situated at Crooked Lakes, Qu'Appelle, File Hills, Touchwood Hills, Indian Head, Nut Lake and Fishing Lake. They number, in all, 20.

On the Reserves at Crooked Lake, which are 4 in number, the ploughing was done by the Indians, and they have 353 acres under cultivation. Many of the Indians on these Reserves also earn fair wages at railway work. On one Reserve, that of Tashkeemays, the Indians refused to accept cattle and agricultural implements from the Government. They are reported to have quite a number of horses, and a quantity of land under cultivation, and are said to have done good work this spring, although they were unassisted by white labor in their operations.

On the Qu'Appelle Lake Reserves, which are 3 in number, the Indians appear to be doing fairly—some of them very well. Many of them, however, only commenced to cultivate land last year. During last winter these Indians cut a great many rails for fencing.

On the File Hills Reserves, which are 4 in number, the progress has not been so marked, excepting on one Reserve, that of Little Black Bear, whose Indians have done remarkably well. The Reserves in this section of the district are so much cut

up with lakes and marshes as to prevent the Indians from making large fields. The Indians also, who own these Reserves, are apparently somewhat still unsettled, and, consequently, it is difficult to impart instruction to them in agriculture.

There are, in the Touchwood Hills, 4 Reserves and on that known as Little Touchwood Hills there is a school house, and a school was until recently conducted under the auspices of the Church Missionary Society, but the teacher has, I regret to say, resigned. The Indians owning this Reserve have consented to the boundaries being changed inasmuch as a good deal of the land is so hilly that it is difficult to reach some points on the Reserve. By the proposed change the Band will get suitable land and the Crown will profit by the change to the extent of 12 square miles of timber, which will revert to it.

The Indians of Day Star's Reserve are further advanced than any other Band within the territory covered by Treaty No. 4, and their Chief, Day Star, was in consequence, presented by His Excellency Lord Lorne, with a silver medal, as the representative of the Band.

The Reserves at Nut Lake and Fishing Lake, two in number, are in close proximity to a country frequented by fur bearing animals. The Indians during the fall and winter spend a great deal of their time in hunting and with the furs they procure necessary articles of clothing and a considerable quantity of provisions. The lakes, also, in this region, abound in fish. Owing to the difficulty of transportation to the Reserves of these Bands it has been found almost impossible to get seed to them in time for use in the spring.

There are three Reserves in the vicinity of Indian Head. Many of these Indians have only lately taken up land and there has consequently been very little done as yet by the Indians on these Reserves.

The Indians of the Western portion of the territory covered by Treaty No. 4 are reported to be erecting a better class of houses, and to be taking more pride in their farms. The male portion of the community are, for the most part, well clothed. Such however, cannot be said of the women. These Indians take great care of their cattle.

It is proposed to have school houses erected upon the several Reserves during this winter.

There is every prospect of these Indians becoming fairly successful as farmers; and it is confidently expected that in a very short time the Government will be relieved altogether of the expense of feeding them, as their Reserves are situated within one of the very best grain producing districts of the North-West. The whole quantity of land under cultivation on the several Reserves above referred to is about 964 acres, which will probably be increased next spring.

There have been fair returns from the wheat sown this year, 20 bushels to the acre having been the average yield on many of the fields. The root crops have also been abundant and the quality excellent. Several of the Bands have bought improved implements, such as mowers, rakes and reapers, with their own money, and they make good use of them.

The Indian Head Agency has a population of 2,586. These Indians own 337 dwellings, 80 barns and stables and have 909 acres of land under cultivation, 408 acres of which were newly broken up during the year. They own 1,035 farming implements and 379 heads of live stock. They raised 7,995 bushels of produce, cut 1,213 tons of hay, took fish to the value of \$1,605 and furs to the value of \$11,395.

It is gratifying to be able to report in regard to the several Bands in the vicinity of Fort Pelly that, although the Farming Instructor was withdrawn from them last year, the Agent states that the Indians have done remarkably well. There are three Reserves in this locality. It is regretted, however, that the same good account cannot be given of the Cree Band on Bird Tail Creek, nor of the Band whose Reserve is situated further west of this Band under the councillor known as the Gambler. These Indians have shown an indisposition to work of late, and became violent in their conduct towards their Agent, which resulted in the ringleader being sent to prison for two months. The members, however, of both Bands can always obtain work, and there is therefore no necessity for feeding them at the expense of the Government.

At the Moose Mountains the two Assiniboine Bands are reported to have done remarkably well. The Reserves, however, it is feared, are but ill-adapted for farming, as that locality is subject to severe frosts. These Indians, appear to have a preference for raising cattle, and they take very good care of them; and it is therefore hoped that they will be able to support themselves by stock raising without tilling the soil.

The other Bands at the east end of Moose Mountain are not making as good progress as the Assiniboines. They are composed of Crees and Saulteaux. They neglect their cattle, and the prospects of their becoming successful agriculturalists are poor. There is, however, a lake in the vicinity of their Reserve which abounds in fish, which will, no doubt, contribute greatly towards their subsistence.

On the Reserve at Riding Mountain the Indians are receiving little or no assistance from the Government. Some of them have done remarkably well as farmers; others are usually engaged in hunting, and the Band generally may be said to be in a prosperous condition. They have a school on the Reserve, and the pupils are stated to be making rapid advancement.

On the Reserves at Bird Tail Creek and Oak River the Sioux are making rapid strides towards becoming entirely self-supporting. They own a large number of

cattle, and many of them purchased their own implements, some of which are of the improved kind, and they have raised large crops.

The country in the vicinity of the Sioux Reserve, at Bird Tail Creek, is considered to be well adapted for sheep raising, and it has been suggested to the Department to give these Indians a few sheep to encourage them in this enterprise.

On the Bird Tail Creek Reserve there is a successfully conducted school.

The Sioux on the Reserve at Oak Lake are not making as rapid progress as the two Bands last referred to. These Indians are, however, good hunters, and they also obtain work from settlers, which enables them to support themselves to a great extent without aid from the Department.

The Cree Band at Turtle Mountain is not a very large one. The Indians, however, are reported to be doing well and to be raising cattle. They support themselves without any assistance from the Government. Mr. Lawrence W. Herchmer, the Indian Agent for the District last referred to, which extends from Fort Pelly to Turtle Mountain, deserves especial commendation for the economical and satisfactory manner in which his agency is managed.

The Indians of the Birtle district number 2,130. They own 209 dwellings, 103 barns and stables and have 677 acres under cultivation, 97 acres of which were newly broken during the year. They own 879 farming implements and 611 heads of live stock. They raised 24,500 bushels of produce, cut 1,375 tons of hay, caught fish to the value of \$4,050 and took furs to the value of \$18,700.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The number of Indian Agencies in this Province was increased during the past year by the appointment of two Agents for the Lillooet District and for the north-west Coast and Skeena River country respectively. The agencies which previously existed consisted of three on Vancouver Island, viz: the Cowichan, West Coast, and Kwah-Kewlth Agencies (the latter also includes a portion of the mainland), and three in the interior of the Province, namely, the Fraser River, Okanagan and Kamloops agencies.

It is thought that an Agent should be appointed for the Kootenay District, which is in the interior, and has for its eastern boundary the Rocky Mountains, and that there should also be an Agent for the northern district of the interior known as the Babine District. When these two last Agencies are established the whole of the Province of British Columbia will be divided into Agencies.

I regret to have to report that there were very serious difficulties at Metlahkahtla, an Indian settlement on the north-west coast of this Province, arising

from dissensions between rival missionaries at that point. So serious a character did these troubles assume that at one period it was considered expedient for an armed vessel to proceed to the place, as the Indians were reported to be in a turbulent state. There was no British vessel available at the time, but with great courtesy, Capt. Hodder, the Commander of the United States Revenue Cutter, the "Oliver Woolcut," placed that vessel at the disposal of the Indian Superintendent and the local authorities. A Justice of the Peace, Mr. A. C. Anderson, who represented the Provincial Government, and Mr. Chas. Todd, the Superintendent of Police, at Victoria, as well as Mr. Indian Superintendant Powell, representing this Department, availed themselves of the kind offer made by the Commander of the "Woolcut" and went by her to Metlahkahtla; and I am glad to be able to report that through the good offices of these officials, the troubles were to a great extent brought to an end without any extreme measures having been necessary; and although some slight difficulties have since arisen between the same rival missionary parties, it is confidently hoped that the appointment of an Indian Agent for the North-West Coast, who has been lately conducted there, and introduced to the Indians by the Indian Superintendent for the Province, as well as such measures as may be taken by the Provincial Government to preserve order in the locality, will have the effect of preventing further serious troubles.

The thanks of the Dominion Government for the courtesy of the Commander of the vessel above referred to, were duly conveyed to the United States Government, in a despatch from Your Excellency's predecessor to the British Minister at Washington.

With a view to suppressing the useless and degrading custom in vogue among the Indians of holding "potlachs" (feasts at which an immense amount of personal property is squandered in gifts by one Band to another, and at which much valuable time is lost), a proclamation was issued by Your Excellency's predecessor, expressing disapproval of these feasts, and requesting, in Her Majesty's name, that Her Indian subjects in British Columbia abandon the custom. Copies of the proclamation were transmitted to the Lieut.-Governor of British Columbia in accordance with the instructions contained in the Order in Council which sanctioned the issue of the proclamation, and His Honor was moved to use his best efforts for the circulation of the proclamation, and for the suppression of the "potlach."

The Hon. J. W. Trutch, the confidential Agent at Victoria of the Dominion Government, and I. W. Powell, Esq., Indian Superintendent at the same place, were also requested to co-operate with His Honor in adopting measures to give effect to His Excellency's wishes in the matter.

I propose, with Your Excellency's sanction, to introduce during the ensuing Session of Parliament, a bill constituting the practice of "potlaching" a misdemeanor.

Besides visiting the North-West Coast, the Indian Superintendent for the Province made, during the past season, an extended tour in the interior. He reports favorably of the progress and contentment existing among the Indians in the localities visited by him.

With reference to the Indians on Vancouver Island, the Agent for the Cowichan section of the Island reports that, owing to the dry season, the produce of their gardens was not large, and that their potato crop was very light; but that although this was the fact, and that owing to the scarcity of salmon, the Indians would not earn as much as usual at the fish-canning posts, he did not think that there would be destitution among them during the winter. He also reports that the Indians are taking an interest in improving their roads and bridges on and in the vicinity of their Reserves, by performing labor on the same on a similar plan to that on which road work is done under statute by white men, and that the road work done by the Indians gave great satisfaction to the path-masters.

The system of appointing constables on the Reserves is found to be very beneficial. It has been extended to a number of the Reserves in the Province, and among others to the Songhees Reserve, near Victoria, which is unfavourably situated for Indians, owing to its proximity to that city. The result has been the prevention of the rioting and debauchery which formerly prevailed on that Reserve.

The Agent reports that the Indians of the Cowichan Agency are, as a rule contented and prosperous.

There are 29 Bands in the Cowichan Agency, having a total population of 2,284. They occupy 443 dwellings, own 151 barns and stables, and have 978 acres of land under cultivation, of which 77 acres were newly broken during the year. They own 104 farming implements and 1,535 heads of live stock. They raised 16,319 bushels of produce and cut 408 tons of hay.

In the West Coast Agency of Vancouver Island the seal fishery has been a partial failure, and the price of furs having been low, the Indians have not made as much money as usual.

The Agent reports that during a heavy gale of wind 36 Indians, who were engaged in killing seals, were drowned at sea. He further states that the death rate has been very high during the year, owing to the great fatality attending the epidemics of whooping cough and measles, which prevailed among these Indians.

The Indians in this Agency have promised to give up gambling, which was practised to a very great extent among them, and the cards used by them in gambling were collected and burnt by the constables.

A gratifying instance of improvement in the moral tone of these Indians was

recently brought to the notice of the Department, and it is the more remarkable in its connection from the fact, that at a time not very remote, the Indians of the west coast of Vancouver Island were notorious wreckers. In October last, an American ship, the "Malleville" was lost with all on board off the west coast. The Indians of Hesquiaht, with tender care, and, no doubt, at considerable personal risk, secured the bodies and buried them decently, the Chief of the band furnishing, at his own expense, fine new linen and a new blanket wherewith to enshroud the body of the wife of the captain of the vessel. His Excellency, the President of the United States in recognition of the humanity displayed by the Indians in the matter, generously remitted the sum of \$200 to be expended for their benefit; and the President has also requested that he may be informed of the name of the Chief of the Band, as he is desirous of forwarding a gold medal for him as a token of His Excellency's appreciation of the Chief's humane conduct in supplying the funeral trappings for the wife of the captain.

There are 18 Bands in the West Coast Agency, with a total population of 3,415. They occupy 233 dwellings, raised 7,548 bushels of potatoes, and took furs to the value of \$11,420. The value of the other industries in which they engaged is estimated at \$10,840.

The other Agency on Vancouver Island, which, as already stated, also embraces several Reserves on the mainland, is that of the Kwah-kewlth Indians. The mortality among these Indians during the year has been large, owing to an epidemic of measles, which is reported by the Agent to have been very prevalent among them since last spring. Many of these Indians would rapidly become possessed of valuable personal property did not the miserable "potlaching" system keep them, from becoming comfortable and prosperous. The prevalence of the liquor traffic among them is also much to be regretted.

These Indians engage in work at the fish-canning establishments; many of them also hire as employés on steamboats; others again work in the hop-fields on Puget Sound. From all these sources of industry they derive remunerative wages.

I am glad to be able to report that there is an improvement in the school conducted for the benefit of these Indians, the attendance having been large until the epidemic above referred to, broke out.

There were a few cases of small-pox among the Indians at one point in the Agency, but by strict enforcement of quarantine arrangements, and by vaccination the spread of the disease was successfully checked.

Interest has been made with a fish-canning company by the Rev. Mr. Hall, a missionary resident among these Indians, to secure them employment, at the com-

pany's establishment, and it is reported that an arrangement has been recently completed by that gentlemen with the company to employ the Indians.

I am glad to be able to report that the heathen dance feast known as the "Tamanawas," in which the Indians who engage lacerate themselves in a most barbarous manner, is reported not to have been revived during the past year among the Kwah-kewlth Bands. It was, until very recently quite in vogue among them.

There are 25 Bands in the Kwah-kewlth Agency, with a total population of 2,160. They occupy 187 dwellings, raised 1,350 bushels of produce, and took furs to the value of \$11,105. The value of the other industries in which they engaged is estimated at \$1,375.

The Fraser River Agency comprehends all the Bands and Reserves on the lower portion of this River. The Agent reports that there is general contentment and prosperity among them and that there has been much progress in making improvements on the different Reserves, especially in the style of buildings erected by them, they having abandoned the old habit of building large houses each of which accomodated 10 or 15 families: each of the cottages they now erect is for occupation by one family.

The overflow of the Fraser River caused much destruction to the crops on some of the Reserves. Consequently, the quantity of land under cultivation is not as large as it would have been had this freshet not occurred. The Indians on these Reserves can earn \$2 per diem by working on the railway, and many of them therefore engage in railway work.

The agent reports that the "Potlach" feast has been almost entirely discontinued by the Indians. Also that the native medicine men are not of so much repute among these Indians as they formerly were. The Agent appears to be zealously suppressing the practices of these medicine men, by compelling them to return the goods obtained from Indians for pretended cures. He also reports that gambling, which was very prevalent at one time among these Indians has been entirely suppressed.

There is no destitution among them. The traffic in liquor is principally carried on by Chinese. These parties have been very unsuccessful of late, as the Indian constables have given information which led to the seizure and destruction of large quantities of liquor brought by the Chinese to the reserves for purposes of traffic.

The visit of Your Excellency's predecessor and Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise to New Westminster, afforded the Indians of this agency an opportunity of showing their fealty to the representative of their Sovereign and his Royal

Consort ; and the gracious manner in which they were treated when presented to their Excellencies was very gratifying to the Indians.

The Agent reports that the moral condition of these Indians compares favorably with that of other classes of the community.

The Fraser River Agency comprises 42 Bands, with a total Indian population of 3,494. They own 856 dwellings and have 1,502 acres of land under cultivation, of which 111 acres were newly broken during the year. They own 232 barns and stables, 1,076 farming implements, and 814 heads of live stock. They raised 14,060 bushels of produce, and cut 941 tons of hay. The value of fish caught by them was \$59,300, and the value of furs taken was \$13,100.

In the Kamloops Agency an epidemic of measles appears to have raged with considerable virulence. There is, consequently, a decrease of population in most of the Bands. The condition of the Indians has been, however, otherwise satisfactory. They had a good harvest, and the Agent describes the run of salmon as having been enormous. These Indians also easily obtain work on the railway, on steamboats and on farms, for all of which industries they receive good wages.

The Agent reports that a large area of land has been brought under cultivation on almost every Reserve during the past year. The want of water for purposes of irrigation is severely felt in the Reserves within this Agency.

The sale of liquor is still prevalent among the Indians. Their behaviour is otherwise, very satisfactory, crime being of infrequent occurrence among them, and they are described as being very amenable to the regulations of the Department.

There are 16 Bands in the Kamloops Agency, with a total population of 2,160. These Indians occupy 460 dwellings, own 186 barns and stables, and have 1,452 acres of land under cultivation, 129 acres of which were newly broken during the past year. They also own 766 farming implements, and 1,144 heads of live stock. They raised 24,750 bushels of produce, cut 771 tons of hay, caught fish to the value of \$8,700, and took furs to the value of \$4,950. The value of the other industries in which they engaged is estimated at \$33,150.

The Indians of the Okanagan Agency are distributed among 13 Bands.

I regret to have to report that small-pox broke out among some of the Indians at Enkemiss, having been brought there from the town of Hope, in some blankets stolen by an Indian woman from a tent in which there had been a small-pox patient. Strict quarantine was established, and consequently the disease was prevented from spreading, 13 altogether having died of the malady. The epidemic of measles however carried off a great many, principally children. The mortality in this Agency has been consequently very large.

Owing to the unusually dry season there was a comparatively small harvest. The Indians at Penticton are specially mentioned by the Agent for having noticeable improvements on their Reserve, and for being the most industrious and self-supporting Indians in the Agency. These Indians keep cows and make very fair butter. Their houses are described as neat and clean, and they live in a civilized manner. The Indians of the Okanagan Agency own a large number of horses, and stock-raising is their principal means of obtaining a livelihood.

The Indian population of the Agency is 1,188. They occupy 220 dwellings, and have 2,346 acres of land under cultivation, of which 138 acres were newly broken during the year. They own 966 farming implements, and 2,086 heads of live stock. They raised 12,375 bushels of produce, cut 276 tons of hay, and the value of the furs taken by them is \$1,599.

The Indian population in the recently created Agencies of Lillooet and the Skeena, or North-West Coast, as well as in the Agencies yet to be created, of Babine, to the extreme north of the Province, and Kootenay, between the eastern boundary of the Okanagan Agency and the Rocky Mountains, is estimated at about 20,000. But little, however, can be reported in respect to these Indians, as the Department has no Agents for the localities referred to.

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, 1883, \$3,150,528.75, being an increase of \$3,257.32 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 \$278,571.08, being \$21,293.11 more than last year's expenditure.

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

Manitoba and North-West	\$1,027,216 93
New Brunswick	4,627 28
Nova Scotia.....	4,017 29
British Columbia.....	43,731 55
Prince Edward Island	1,768 41

Accounts kept and balanced dally—200, being 10 more than those of last year.

Pay cheques issued, 4,448, being 855 in excess of those issued last year. Certificates for credits, 155, being 15 more than last year.

Statements with vouchers forwarded to the Auditor-General, 602, being 58 more than were sent last year.

Statement B, placed herewith, and the subsidiary statements, Nos. 1 to 65, inclusive, which follow it, contain details of revenue and expenditure on account of the respective tribal accounts and statements; and Statement C 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and the seventeen subsidiary statements from A to P following, supply similar information as regards the Parliamentary appropriations for Indian purposes.

LAND SALES BRANCH.

The quantity of land sold during the year for the benefit of the Indians, amounted to 32,412½ acres. The amount for which these lands sold was \$31,557.35.

The approximate quantity of surrendered Indian land remaining unsold is 465,793 acres.

The amount collected on account of old and new sales was \$33,130.92.

Tabular Statement No. 1, which is one of the appendices to this report, furnishes full particulars in respect to the quantity of land sold in each Township during the year, as well as in regard to the quantity remaining unsold.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

The number of new land sales entered.....	510
" payments on leases entered.....	546
Agents' returns examined, &c., " 	167
Assignments of lands examined and registered.....	208
Descriptions for patents examined, &c.....	294
Patents examined and despatched.....	294
Cancellations of sales.....	27

The number of letters received during the year was 12,676, being an increase of 2,296 over the year 1882.

The number of letters written was 13,233, covering 14,386 folios, being an increase of 4,436 letters, and of 2,301 folios over last year.

Memoranda, reports, &c., covering 1,958 folios, being in excess of last year by 579 folios.

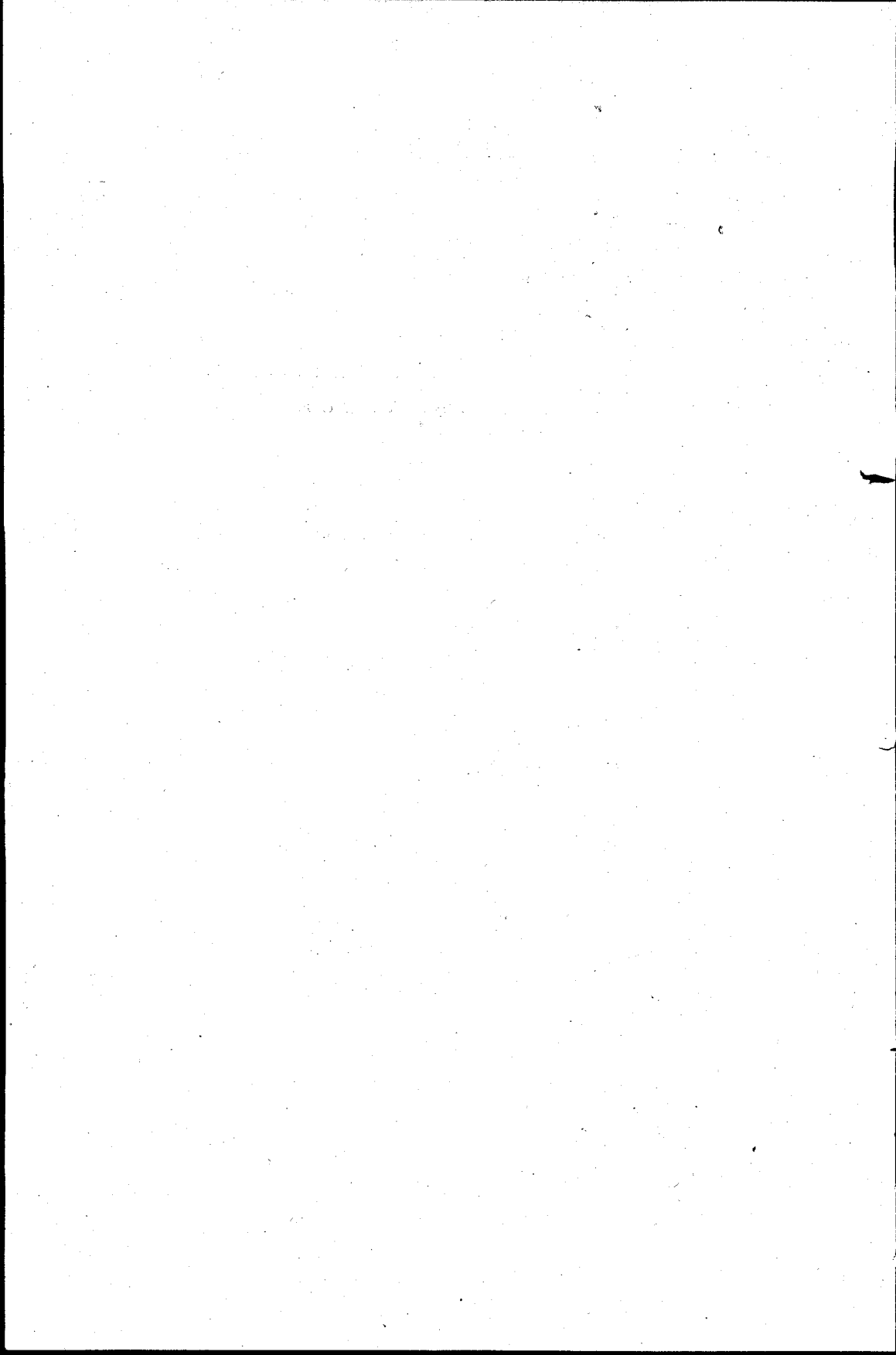
Besides the above there is a large amount of work done in the shape of Memoranda for letters to be written and things to be done, as well as numerous searches for documents and for information in respect to past transactions, of all of which no record is or can be conveniently kept.

The Reports of the various Commissioners, Superintendents and Agents of the Department, as well as the usual Statements respecting the census of the Tribes and Bands, and regarding the status of Indian Schools in operation, also financial Statements of the condition of the various accounts on the 30th June last are placed herewith.

All respectfully submitted,

JOHN A. MACDONALD,

Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.



PART I

OF THE

REPORT OF DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

GRAND RIVER SUPERINTENDENCY,
BRANTFORD, ONTARIO, 25th August, 1883.

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

SIR,—In transmitting my annual Statement of the population, resources, agriculture, education, &c., of the Six Nations, and the Mississagua Indians, under my charge, for the year ended 30th June last, it is gratifying to convey to you the assurance of their improving condition in all respects.

The Six Nations number.....	3,201
Deaths	91
Births	84
Decrease.....	7
The Mississaguas number.....	215
Deaths	11
Births	9
Decrease.....	2

Total population... .. 3,416

The late rule of the Six Nations, which excludes illegitimates (long in practice by the Mississaguas) has caused some disappointment, but, on the whole, little dissatisfaction; and the results cannot fail to be salutary.

The rule has changed the increase of previous years to a decrease, which, however, it is hoped, may gradually be reversed in a wholesome degree.

Further additions to population arise from the intermarriage of Indian of the Six Nations with white women and Indian women belonging to other bands. s

The health of the people has been good though subject to the usual diseases, including malarial fevers, caused in a great measure by the dam across the Grand River at Caledonia.

The general vaccination of the previous year proved to be effectual. The physicians have laborious work as shown in their quarterly reports.

The death rate is not excessive.

The reserve of 52,000 acres belonging to these Indians remains unimpaired and of increasing value from improvement in cultivation, buildings and fencing; while roads, bridges and culverts, receive constant attention, and at some cost from occasional floods of the Grand River.

A spirit of enterprise has arisen through the influence of education, religious instruction, and the Agricultural Society; the erection of the grist and saw mills proving an incentive.

For the means to construct these mills, the Six Nations are indebted to the Government of Ontario, which, out of the Municipal Loan Fund, appropriated for the population of the Reserve of Tuscarora, the sum of \$7,275, and appointed a commission to act with the Council of the Six Nations for its proper expenditure.

In determining upon such works, a great convenience has been provided for the Indians in obtaining flour, &c., and lumber from fallen and decaying trees.

The agricultural buildings, with twelve acres of land enclosed by a high board fence, are now complete and highly creditable; affording ample room for the annual exhibition of produce and stock.

The fine new brick Council House and grounds, of the Mississagua band, were opened with ceremony in September last, in presence of a large gathering of Indians and white friends: and four excellent uniformed Indian brass bands were present. The whole proceedings, including speeches, music, and an excellent dinner, passed off well, to the pleasure of all, and the credit of the Mississaguas.

The Council House of the Six Nations has been painted and papered in good taste by Indian mechanics, and the building is now neat and comfortable.

In agriculture the Indians progress, though slowly; all depend, more or less, upon the soil for their support, and their last crop was very promising; but in consequence of changes in the weather, the corn and potatoes especially proved a comparative failure. The consequence was, some hundreds were deficient in seed for the spring, causing an application through the Indian Councils for a supply, which you were pleased to authorize, and they were furnished to the extent in value of \$3,550.

The agricultural show last fall was not so extensive as it might have been; still, it was exceedingly good, quite equal, and in some respects superior, to the exhibits in neighboring townships. The attendance was large, and several hundred dollars were received at the gate.

At the ploughing match, twenty-six competitors entered to contest for the various prizes, consisting of farming implements, and a plough to the first class winner, presented in the name of the Governor-General. Many Indians and whites viewed the scene with evident interest.

It is cheering to notice the increased attention of both Indian Councils and people in behalf of education; and though the New England Company had, for good cause, to reduce its grant in support of the Day Schools from \$1,500 to \$1,000, the Six Nation Council continued its \$1,500 per annum, besides over \$300 for another school.

The Six Nations School Board has eight schools, which are in the best of order, one of them a building of brick, recently erected; each is furnished with what is required for pupils and teacher.

Teachers of these schools are Indians and graduates from the Mohawk Institute, wherein ninety Indian children are boarders receiving instruction.

In addition to these eight schools are four others, two of them under the Wesleyan Conference.

The Returns from the twelve Day Schools, may be given as follows:—

Registered pupils.....	556
Average daily attendance	306
At examination.....	319
Attendance during quarter.....	427

Mr. Ashton, Superintendent of the Mohawk Institute, and Honorary Secretary of the Six Nations School Board, in a review of the work of the Board during the year, as to the condition and standing of their eight schools, remarks:—

“On the great improvement in the standard of the schools, showing twenty-nine pupils above Class III, as against nine in the previous year; and, the improved attainments of Six Nations children (girls in particular) which led to the admission of a greater number of them into the Mohawk Institution than was admitted from distant Bands: boys are less regular in attendance at school than girls, and where

the schools are convenient, such as are from seven to twelve years of age, should be compelled to go to school.

"Since the formation of the Board in 1877, its efforts cannot fail to be a source of profound gratification, and of incalculable value to the future of the Six Nations Indians."

Indian Temperance Societies, are maintained; yet, in spite of unabated vigilance, liquor is brought to the Reserve, generally in a pocket flask or bottle. Occasionally there are prosecutions, and conviction is followed by fine or imprisonment.

Her Gracious Majesty's Birthday was celebrated by the Six Nations, for the twenty-first time in succession on the 24th May last, to the enjoyment of many hundred Indians, and white visitors.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. T. GILKISON,

Visiting Superintendent and Commissioner.

WESTERN SUPERINTENDENCY, 1ST DIVISION,

SARNIA, ONTARIO, 24th August, 1883.

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 Indian Bands within this Superintendency for the year ended 30th June last.

I have again visited nearly every location on the different reserves, and have taken pains to get the statistics as accurately as possible.

The population, as will be seen from the Census, has slightly decreased. Many of the adults especially males, die of consumption while yet comparatively young, and a great number of children die while mere infants.

The progress of the Indians in agricultural matters is very slow indeed. The portions of land attempted to be cultivated by them are small; and the cultivation, in most cases, very imperfect. Indians generally do not like to expend labor on anything for which they cannot be immediately repaid. Instead of clearing up new fields, and so having fresh lands to cultivate, they put crop after crop on the old patches, till the land becomes exhausted, and yields almost nothing.

There are, however, a few among them who seem to understand this, and are managing their farms in such a way as will ensure success. It is to be hoped that the influence and example of a few such persons will have a beneficial result.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

EBENEZER WATSON,

Indian Superintendent.

WESTERN SUPERINTENDENCY—2nd DIVISION,

STRATHROY, Ontario, 25th August, 1883.

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 several bands of Indians within my Agency for the year ended 30th June last; having had the assistance of the interpreters the statistics have been taken as carefully as possible.

The crops were, upon the whole, up to the average of former years.

The several missionaries resident on or contiguous to the reserves, are very zealous in their good work.

Many of the Indians work for white farmers.

We have three common schools on the Oneida Reserve, two of them taught by native teachers and one by the resident missionary. We also have three schools on the Chippewa portion of the Caradoc Reserve, two of them taught by natives and one by a white teacher, also a school on the Muncey portion of the Caradoc Reserve, taught by a native teacher.

The Mount Elgin Industrial Farm and Institution, which are situated on the Caradoc Reserve, have been during the past year in a very satisfactory condition. Rev. Wm. W. Shepherd, the present Governor, is proving himself to be a most efficient manager and superintendent, both as to his qualifications in the overseeing of the farming department, and in the degree of tact he displays in his government of the institution proper.

The school room has been very much crowded during the year not being large enough for the comfortable accommodation of the pupils attending.

The carpentry and shoe shops connected with the Institute, are under the care and supervision of experienced workmen.

There are marks of progress already to be seen on the portions of the Caradoc Reserve which have been lately leased to whites, and the rents derived therefrom are a great boon to a number of old and infirm Indians.

The various schools on the reserves have been frequently visited by me during the year. The attendance of the pupils is not so great as I should like to see, but when we take into consideration that the average, even among the white population, is only 50 per cent., our Indians are not much behind.

The greater number of their houses are comfortable. There are very few wigwams now in use; these are used by Indians who wander about and only live on the reserves occasionally.

The health of the people during the year was good, there are no casualties to report.

On the western portion of the Caradoc Reserve there are five families of Pottawattamies settled having 150 acres of the reserve allotted to them; they do not participate in any semi-annual distribution.

The usual number of blankets (30) has been received and distributed among the aged and infirm Indians of the Chippewa and Muncey bands.

Although the Indians have still much to learn, they are gradually improving in many respects, and quite a number of them compare very favorably with their white neighbors.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS GORDON,

Indian Agent.

WESTERN SUPERINTENDENCY—3RD DIVISION,
HIGHGATE, ONTARIO, 15th August, 1883.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit herewith my Annual Report, together with tabular statement showing statistics of progress made by the Indians of this Agency the Moravians of the Thames during the year ended the 30th of June last.

This band of Indians numbers 268. In addition to these there are some five or six illegitimate children who are not considered members of the band, and who do not share in the distribution of interest money. There is a decrease

of three since last Report. I am happy to be able to report that the Indians on this reserve have had a most abundant harvest, the crops in almost every instance being good and in many cases first-class. Wheat, corn, and potatoes have turned out well, and of excellent quality. One sample of wheat raised by Joseph Pheasant, a load of which I saw sold in this market, weighed 63 lbs. to the bushel.

There is also a notable increase in nearly all kinds of farm stock, also in the more improved class of farming implements, such as seed drills, mowing, and reaping machines.

Quite an improvement has been made in the number of acres of new land brought under cultivation, but there is still room for a large improvement in this respect.

Last summer I suggested to the Chief and Council of the band that I thought they should make an effort to organize an agricultural society on the reserve, and hold an annual fall fair, as I thought it would be a great inducement to the Indians to become better farmers. Acting on this suggestion, they at once set to work and organized a society, with a strong staff of officers and about eighty paying members, all Indians and members of the band. They held their first fair on the 12th of October, and I must say it was a greater success than I expected. About 200 entries were made with the secretary, nearly all classes of farm produce being well represented.

The grain and roots were first class and a surprise to many of our best white farmers. Grade cattle were good; the horses are mostly small, but quite as good as could be expected. We hope, through time, to improve in this class.

There was about \$200 collected at the gates, and, after paying all expenses, and over \$300 in prizes, the society has about \$40 to its credit in the bank.

I enclose an article taken from the *Bothwell Times*, commenting very favorably on this fair.

School matters have not improved to any great extent since my last Report. During last winter a very peculiar disease broke out among the children on the reserve. It was very much like whooping cough in its first stages, but would finally settle on the lungs. In quite a number of cases it proved fatal. From this cause the school was very poorly attended during the winter and spring, as many thought the disease was caused by a cold school room—the school house being built of logs, and hard to keep warm during severe weather.

I am happy to be able to say that this will be remedied in the future, as the Department has let the contract for the erection of a new school house, and the contractor is now laying down the material for the building.

The Rev. Mr. Hartman has also re-modelled and improved the old mission school house. It now has a very neat and tidy appearance.

In conclusion I might say that the disease mentioned above has entirely disappeared, and the general health of the Indians at the present time is good.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN BEATTIE,
Indian Agent.

MORAVIANTOWN AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

The Indian Agricultural Show held on the Moravian Reserve on Thursday of last week attracted a very large attendance of whites. As this was the first exhibition which these Indians have attempted, there were a few things in connection therewith rather incomplete; but, all things considered, every one present admitted that it was beyond what they expected to see. The Indians took great interest in the matter, and each one did his best to make it the success which it proved. The inside display was very good, although the Ladies' Department was slimly represented, from the fact that it was not decided to have a show till a few weeks previous.

to its taking place, thus allowing no time for the preparation of fancy work, for which the Indian women are noted. Now that the ball has been started, and the affair having been so successful, and likely to be continued, we may safely say that this department, as well as others, will be more largely represented next year. The display of roots and grain was very good, that of roots, to our mind, being ahead of the county show. There was a great abundance of corn, and some excellent samples were among the collection. The cattle and horses were very poor, and our Indians have plenty of room in this direction for improvement. Frank Wampum exhibited a couple of coops of very good Plymouth Rock and Light Brahma fowl. Some cabinet work shown by Wm. R. Snake was much admired.

The next show the Indians give we would advise that they appoint guards for the fences, and keep the gate-keepers at their post till at least five o'clock, if they wish it to be a financial success, as we noticed on this occasion that a great number of dollars were lost through a laxity in this direction.

We will endeavor to publish the prize list next week.

NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY—DIVISION No. 1.
INDIAN OFFICE, MANITOWANING, ONTARIO, 24th Aug., 1883.

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

Sir,—I have the honor to transmit herewith tabular statement and list of property under my care, for the year ended 30th June last.

Since my last Annual Report the same prosperous condition of the Indians therein noted has continued, crops have been good, fish abundant and high in price, furs have brought fair prices, and employment at high wages has been easily obtainable by all who were willing to work.

The health of the Indians has been during the past year fairly satisfactory.

The sum of \$12,087 has been distributed amongst the Indians of this Superintendency during the year.

The number of acres of Indian lands sold within this Superintendency during the year has been 10,050.

The collections made at this office for land sales and timber dues amount to \$3,780.48 for the year.

Schools maintained or aided by the Department have been in operation at Wikwemikong (boys, girls and industrial,) Achetawaganing, Wekmemikongsing, Buzwales, Sheguiandah, West Bay, Sheshegwaning, Serpent River and White Fish Lake, for which grants to the amount of \$3,300 have been made.

The Indians of Sheshegwaning having failed to pay in full for the building at that village purchased for a school house, the debt has been paid off by the Department.

Authority to engage a teacher for a school at White Fish River Indian Reserve has been received, but up to the present time no suitable teacher has been obtained.

The Industrial Schools at Wikwemikong are productive of great benefit to the Indians. A report which will give details of the work being done by the schools in question, has been promised by the Rev. D. Duroquet.

The new school house at Sheguiandah has been occupied since the fall of 1882, and has been found to be more convenient and comfortable than the building formerly used.

The usual supply of blankets has been distributed amongst the sick, aged and infirm Indians, a boon highly appreciated by them, and adding greatly to their comfort.

Two Indian families whose houses and possessions were destroyed by fire last winter, have been relieved by grants of money from the Department.

Instructions have been given to Provincial Land Surveyor G. B. Abrey to survey the reserve occupied by the White Fish Lake Indians, also that of Chief Taligawanini, and to explore for a reserve to be set apart for the Temagaming Indians.

The White Fish River Band being desirous that their Chief should receive an annual payment out of the funds of the band have made a grant of \$50 annually for that purpose.

The Indians occupying the Point Grondine Indian Reserve (No. 3 in the Schedule of Reservations, under the Robinson Treaty), have surrendered the merchantable timber on their reserve to be sold for their benefit.

The road through the Sucker Creek Indian Reserve, has been greatly improved by the Indians occupying that reserve; a new road has been made by the West Bay Indians through their reserve. In both cases assistance has been rendered by the Department, and very creditable roads have been made.

The Sheguiandah Indians have repaired and greatly improved the road through their reserve.

The Indians occupying the Spanish River, West Bay and Sucker Creek Indian Reserves have found profitable employment during the past winter getting out railway ties and telegraph poles; the cedar upon their reserves is much in demand, and is likely to be a source of profitable industry for many years to come.

Wherever practicable the laws for the punishment of Indians convicted of drunkenness, and also of those who supply them with liquor, have been rigidly enforced; twelve Indians have been convicted and fined or imprisoned; in four cases fines have been paid by persons convicted of supplying intoxicating liquor to Indians, and three have been committed to jail in default of payment of fines. In one case of supplying liquor to an Indian, an appeal has been entered, which will be shortly argued before the judge of this district.

The year has been one of considerable progress, the benefits derived from the instruction imparted to the children in the Indian schools are becoming apparent. The Industrial schools also are exercising a beneficial influence, this is especially shown in the increased comforts of their homes, the result of instruction in household duties received in the girls Industrial school, and in habits of industry acquired in the boys Industrial school.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAS. C. PHIPPS,

Visiting Superintendent.

* NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY—DIVISION No. 2,
PARRY SOUND, ONTARIO, 30th August, 1883.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose the tabular statement for the year ended the 30th June, 1883, and my Report upon Indian affairs in general in this Superintendency.

With regard to the tabular statement I would observe that I have found it impossible to get any reliable return of the crops, and therefore what I now say about them is only from my own observation.

There was little grown except Indian corn and potatoes; but of these I saw a fair promise, and the Indians say the return was good.

This year the spring was so backward, that it was late before planting began, and when it did begin the seed was much damaged by rain but about the usual acreage was

planted, and although late there seems a fair promise in some places, but in others both corn and potatoes seem poor. Much will depend upon the frost keeping off. But upon the whole there is not much done in the way of agriculture in this Superintendency.

The Indians do not seem to take to it, preferring to live in the old style by fishing and hunting, and putting in a few days now and then in the timber yards, loading vessels &c., for which they receive good wages. At Lake Nipissing many of them were and still are at work for the Canada Pacific Railway, and as far as I can understand a good many of them worked steadily for the railway.

Upon the whole I cannot say that I see any inclination in the Indians to give up their old habits and take to agriculture.

In order to promote their interest in this, the Indian Department last fall empowered me to offer prizes for competition at an Agricultural Exhibition; but although they had early notice the Exhibition was a failure, as only three or four parties came forward, and these only on a very small scale.

Schools.—Although there are four good school houses on the reserves and the teachers are each paid \$250 a year, I regret to say that several of the schools were closed for a great part of the year for want of teachers. The Indians are very anxious to have their children educated, and pay the teachers as liberally as they can afford, yet I find it impossible to obtain teachers. I have taken every means possible, by advertising and writing to obtain teachers, yet I am disappointed, and one school is now closed, and has been so since the end of June.

When the schools are open the attendance is fair and the progress of the pupils, so far satisfactory; but frequent absences much retard progress, and I find it impossible to get the old Indians to understand the disadvantage to their children of being often absent from school.

I am happy to be able to state that four young Indians have just left this place to go to the Shingwauk Home, Sault Ste. Marie, to be trained there for four years. The Principal, the Rev. Mr. Wilson, has written and spoken about this to me and to the Indians, but it is only now that the latter have come to see the advantage of it. I have great hopes that what is learned there will have good influence on the bands.

I regret to have to say that I am informed that a good deal of intoxication prevails amongst some of the Indians. It is true that I do not see but only hear of it, yet I have no doubt that such is the case; but I find it impossible to get such evidence as will convict the parties selling or giving liquor to the Indians, and it would only make bad worse to proceed against the parties unless I had good reason to look for a conviction.

In conclusion, I have to remark, that I do not see any marked change in the habits of the Indians. The adults are too old to change and the young learn from them. In time the schools may have some effect, but it will take time, and I confess I am not so sanguine in this as I once was.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. SKENE,
Visiting Superintendent.

NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY—DIVISION No. 3.
SAULT STE. MARIE, ONTARIO, 22nd August, 1883.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to forward you my Report of the 3rd division of the Northern Superintendency, as requested by your circular of 2nd April, 1883.

I have very little change to report regarding the Indians under my charge. A portion of another band, viz., the Michipicoton, has been placed under my care. I

visited and paid the Indians as usual up Lake Superior as far as Yariva River. The little band at that river was in very poor circumstances, the fishing and hunting not having been successful; they were, however, in better health than the Indians on the Gardon River Reserve, whom I had to visit with Dr. Reed upon several occasions during the past winter, and several deaths occurred there. The crops and stock are about as usual. The Indians found good employment chopping wood at the various mines and other places. A number of the Indian children were vaccinated but very few adults, the most of them being afraid, having to be out in all sorts of weather.

A council was held on the Garden River Reserve at which the Indians surrendered 276 acres as a mineral location. The parties who purchased the mine abandoned it, it having proved worthless, after an expenditure of between \$600 and \$700.

The attendance at the schools is about the same. The teachers report that some of the children are making fair progress. There will shortly be a vacancy for a teacher at the church of England school.

I regret to say as regards temperance that there is no improvement, which is in a great measure owing to the short distance between the reserve and the American side, where the Indians can get all the whiskey they want.

Land sales on the whole I think are improving.

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

WM. VAN ABBOTT,
Indian Lands Agent.

NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY—4TH DIVISION.
PORT ARTHUR, ONTARIO, 31st August, 1883.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose the Annual Statement of Indian Affairs of this Division for the past year.

Since my appointment in April last, I have, in obedience to your instructions, taken a great interest in the different bands under my care, particularly in the educational and agricultural line.

At the Fort William Reserve I have visited the boys and girls schools several times; the latter is conducted by a lady teacher under the auspices of the Mission Convent. In addition to those living in the village they support and teach many orphan children, and the school is regularly attended.

The boys are taught by a young half-breed, but he experiences some difficulty in getting them to attend regularly.

The crops here are good and in excess of any previous year, owing to the Indians having cleared more land than they have done for the past three years. I attribute this to my being so frequently with them instructing and advising them.

Many of them have good horses and oxen and other cattle of which they take good care. They are also well provided with good farming implements.

About the 15th November every year the different families fish along the Coast of Lake Superior and cure sufficient trout and whitefish for the winter's use.

They all live in frame or log houses and their Council House—referred to in last year's Report—is now completed and is an ornament to their village. The walls were built and finished by the Indians' free labor.

Cases of intemperance are very rare as they are watched over with the greatest care by John Pierre, their chief, the Government constable, and any white man selling liquor to an Indian is punished with the utmost severity of the law.

The Red Rock or Lake Helen Indian Reserve is about 70 miles east of this—
along the coast.

The Indians here live in very comfortable squared log houses mostly white-washed, many of them surrounded with very neatly fenced gardens. They have an excellent school house, and have only lately procured a teacher, but as yet have none of the necessary books, slates, &c.; these articles will be furnished as soon as possible.

In the agricultural line they have as yet been unable to do much as their good ground is only in limited patches, being hemmed in by rocky mountains; they manage, however, to grow enough potatoes for their own use. Two families keep milch cows and other cattle, getting blue point hay from the adjacent marshes and beaver meadows.

They catch sufficient whitefish and red flesh trout to last them through the winter.

These Indians belong to the Nipigon Band, and number about 600—460 of whom are 200 miles inland; hitherto they have always been obliged to travel 250 miles to Red Rock through lakes and rivers, and over numbers of long portages and traverses. Many of the band are too old and feeble to make the trip. I am the first Indian Agent who has ever visited them at Nipigon Lake, and they received me with evident delight, giving me a very pleasant reception.

At the head of Lake Nipigon, near the Hudson Bay Co's. store, there is quite a neat little village, possessing a school house, but as yet no teacher; they expect to have one this fall.

The Indians settled here are Christians. 100 miles further inland are the wild pagon Indians; they number about 250, and subsist principally on fish, rabbits and other animals, and refuse to associate with the Christians.

I shall pay them at Flat Rock, Lake Nipigon, next year, which will be more convenient for them all.

The Pic River and Long Lake Band are 100 miles east of Red Rock on the Lake, Superior Coast; the greater portion of this band are settled at Long Lake, which is five days journey in canoe, inland.

The Pic River Indians have settled and built houses on the river bearing their name, and cleared and fenced fields averaging about five acres each, and now under root crop. The land is a rich, sandy loam and yields abundantly. Their improvements commence at the Hudson Bay Company's post, about a half mile from the mouth of the Pic River, and extend for three miles along that river, being about half a mile in width, bounded on the westerly side by a rocky mountain.

They are desirous of this land as a reserve, as this portion of the band, numbering fifty-one families, have no reserve of their own.

They have a good school house, but as yet have been unable to obtain a teacher, as the allowance for salary is not sufficient.

The Long Lake Indians confine themselves more to trapping and hunting than agriculture, and as I paid them at the Pic, I have not yet visited their Lake and grounds, so cannot give a report.

The Michipicoton Band, 100 miles further on the eastern coast, is composed of two different tribes, the "Ojibbeways" and the "Swampies" or "Big-heads." The Ojibbeway are the smaller portion and are settled on the west side of the Michipicoton River, about half a mile from the mouth and opposite the Hudson Bay Company's store; their arable land is very limited, being, as are all these eastern settlements, closely hemmed in by rocky mountains.

This band has a school house, but no teacher, the salary being too small; they live in good log-houses, surrounded by small potato patches. Their reserve, "Gros Cap," on the coast—is all rock and mountains and utterly unfit to live on. They are anxious that the Department should sell it for them; it is of considerable value, having two red hematite iron veins or lodes of good quality running through it.

The "Swampies" or "Big-heads" are from 100 to 150 miles in the interior at the Brunswick Hudson Bay Company's Post, on the Michipicoton River, and in the Nipissing country. They speak a different language from the "Ojibbeways."

The Indians had read and heard of a large amount of Indian money accrued for many years back, and now in the Government's hands, and they are anxious to know if they will get any benefit next year. I could give them no information on this subject.

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

J. P. DONNELLY,
Indian Agent.

ALGONQUIN BAND, GOLDEN LAKE AGENCY,
NORTH ALGOMA, ONTARIO, 18th August, 1883.

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

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

As will be seen by the statement there has been an increase of two since my last Report. The general state of the reserve has not undergone any material change since the past year, except that the Department has caused the reserve to be surveyed, so that the Indians will be able to receive location tickets for their land, the fires had not left a trace of the old survey. The Indians are eager to be located, and promise to take more interest in farming in future.

I purchased chiefly seed potatoes with the spring grant, as only three of them had land prepared for any other crop. They have taken more interest in farming this year than last, and what crop they have looks well.

The school is doing well, and the parents are sending their children regularly. The maps and grammars supplied are well appreciated. We have a splendid teacher, and the scholars are making good progress.

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

JAMES PAUL,
Indian Agent.

COUNTY OF HASTINGS, TYENDINAGA AGENCY,
SHANNONVILLE, ONTARIO, 30th August, 1883.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to submit for your information the following Report, together with the accompanying tabular statement, for the year ended 30th June last.

This band now numbers 949, being an increase of eleven during the year; there were thirteen births and three deaths, while one Indian joined the reserve.

There are four schools on this reserve; and I am pleased to be able to report that they are fairly attended, and favorable progress is made.

I have much pleasure in reporting that this band is progressing in intelligence and civilization. The Indians are nearly all members of the Church of England, and the majority of them are regular in attending its services. I regret, however, to say that many of them are addicted to strong drink; several of the hotel-keepers were recently complained of for selling liquor to Indians, but as there was no evidence brought against them, they all got clear; but it has had a good effect, as the Indians cannot now purchase liquor.

The farming operations are steadily progressing; the crops were good and provisions were plentiful during the year.

The amount distributed during the year as salaries, pensions, annuities, &c., was about \$7,193.

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

MATTHEW HILL,
Indian Agent.

SIMCOE AGENCY,
GEORGINA, ONTARIO, August 27th. 1883,

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

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my first Annual Report concerning the Chippewa Band on the Islands in Lake Simcoe, with tabular statement, for the year ended 30th June, 1883.

Although my incumbency has been brief, I am intimately acquainted with this band, having had business relations with them, of the most cordial kind, for over twenty years. And on my appointment as Agent I was greeted with a very enthusiastic welcome by the whole band assembled for this purpose on Georgina Island, and presented with a very complimentary address by the chief on behalf of the band, expressive of their satisfaction with my appointment. I have the more pleasure in referring to this on account of the phraseology of the address and the excellent character of the entertainment provided for the evening by the band, as it reflects credit on the progress they are making in culture. The vocal and instrumental music on the occasion was most creditable.

FARMING.

I have pleasure in stating that much progress is being made by a large portion of this band in farming, especially this season, and I consider a much larger area is under crop than in any previous year. I advanced, through two or three farmers near the Island considerable quantities of seed potatoes, oats, peas and wheat which they promised in repay out of their own crops in the fall, and I have urged them to increased attention to the cultivation of their farms, pointing out the necessity for draining which is much required in many places, and the thorough cultivation of that portion already partially cleared before entering on fresh places. I have also urged the raising of potatoes in larger quantities than heretofore, with some success, and have personally assisted those who lacked the knowledge to properly go to work.

Their crops look well, some fields of peas, wheat and oats as fine as I ever saw, equal to any on the mainland. The continued wet weather has made them almost too rank.

I regret that the Snake Island portion gives no attention to farming, nor can I persuade them yet to join the Georgina Island portion. One or two of these, however, have a nice garden with grapes, currants and vegetables.

THE SCHOOL

Is most admirably conducted by Mr. Mayes, a painstaking and kind man, the children are making great progress in reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, &c., &c.; some of the children are remarkably intelligent.

I regret the absence of the Snake Island portion of the band in respect to the school, though there are but few not enjoying the advantage it affords.

INTEMPERANCE.

I have spared no pains to check the use of spirits; only a few are bad in this respect. I have warned the hotels against selling to the band and explained the consequences. I sent one member to gaol for a few days which had a good effect. No excess has since occurred. I failed to trace the source whence the liquor was procured. I hoped to set an example which would deter others from giving or procuring liquor for the Indians.

I consider a great improvement is made in this respect.

I have arranged for the clearing and fencing of about two acres of the church property. We had several gatherings, the band working energetically to get the work done. We propose putting up a board fence along the front, the remainder rails. Mr. Sibbald, a friend of mine, gave me five dollars towards this object, to which I added five more. The posts are already in their places and the lumber ordered.

We expected to have made something out of the pasture in the burnt district, but the frequent rains gave abundance on the mainland to the farmers and there was no demand. In fact the band delayed their decision with regard to letting the pasture till it was almost too late to secure stock for it. Another year, however, we hope to make something out of it.

I have also pointed out the importance of making firewood out of the fallen timber as they clear up their land, and several have already prepared a considerable quantity for the market to be delivered in the winter. This work has a tendency to keep them more at home, and as wood is now scarce here, they can work at it profitably.

The chief tells me since he came into office, that the band generally falls into his notion of things and aids him in whatever is considered for the general benefit. They are all pretty well supplied with tools. Some who have no horses or oxen think they are at a disadvantage, but I explained to them that they did not require such yet, till they get more land cleared and have hay to keep them during the winter.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. R. STEVENSON,

Indian Agent.

CAPE CROKER AGENCY,
CAPE CROKER, ONTARIO, 24th August, 1883.

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 of statistics of Indian Affairs for this Agency for the year ended the 30th of June, 1883.

This band numbers 397, being an increase of three since last year. There have been thirteen deaths, most of them from consumption.

There has not been much grain raised; most of the families had small quantities of corn, peas and potatoes; but they are beginning to raise more cattle, for which the land in this reserve is well suited. Those who have devoted their attention to this branch of agriculture have done very well. Their care of live stock will compare favorably with that given by the white farmers in the adjoining townships. As the prices now paid for cattle are good, the Indians will be encouraged to give more attention to raising them.

There was a large number of railway ties made, but as the snow was very deep last winter, the timber was not all got out.

A considerable quantity of fish has been sold.

The greater number of the Indians of this band are well conducted, some of them of steady, industrious habits, and these are in very comfortable circumstances, but

there are a few who are idle and impróvident. There have been a few cases of drinking, but I hope to be able to check this to some extent.

Besides the Agent's house, which has been built of stone this summer, a stone school house is in course of construction at Sidney Bay. Ex-Chief Peter Jones Kegeponce is preparing material for a stone dwelling house. The mission house has been put into good repair, having been newly shingled, sided and painted, and the walls filled with concrete. Several of the Indians are preparing to get their own houses repaired in the same manner. The old frame houses have become very delapidated, but as the frames are still sound, they will make very comfortable dwellings when thoroughly repaired.

The money voted for road improvements, with the statute labor, will leave the roads in a good state.

The schools at Cape Crocker and Port Elgin have not been in a satisfactory state, but the teachers have been changed, and I trust there will be an improvement.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WM. BULL,

Indian Agent.

SAUGEEN AGENCY,

SAUGEEN, ONTARIO, 11th September, 1883.

The Right Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

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

This band numbers 368, being an increase of nine during the year.

The Indians occupy a reserve of 10,800 acres, part of which is stony, and in some parts the soil is light and sandy, while parts of it contain excellent land.

They do not farm as extensively as they might. The most of them occupy the very worst of their land for farming purposes. The land under cultivation might be made more profitable by proper management, and the Indians are beginning to see the necessity for this.

A number of them were engaged during last winter in making railway ties and paving timber, for which I have obtained for them 10 per cent. more than they formerly received.

A number have also been engaged in fishing, from which they have made a considerable sum to enable them to procure what they require.

There are others who will not work except when compelled to do so from want. There are also a few very much addicted to intemperance, two of whom were sent to Walkertown jail for being drunk and abusing their families.

Several parties have been prosecuted for selling intoxicants to Indians, but although perfectly satisfied that they were the right parties, a conviction could not be secured. I believe, however, that these prosecutions have been the means of preventing the Indians from procuring liquor either at Sonthampton or Port Elgin, as I have neither seen nor heard of any Indians being under the influence of liquor for over three months.

There are now three good schools in operation on the reserve, and the pupils attending them are very apt to learn, but they do not attend school regularly. I have been trying to impress upon the parents the necessity of enforcing more regular attendance.

The village school is progressing more favorably under the present teacher than under the former.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN CREIGHTON,

Indian Agent.

ALNWICK, AGENCY,
ROSENEATH, ONTARIO, 29th August, 1883.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit my Report on the Missisagua Indians under my care and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1883.

The greater part of the cleared land of this reserve is rented to white men, many of whom live off the reserve, consequently draw all the straw therefrom to their own farms, and return little of it in manure. The result is that a large quantity of the land, when such a course has been followed for a number of years, is becoming impoverished. I shall use my earnest endeavors to have this remedied in future. I shall also use my influence to have the land leased to those who will reside on the reserve. The sanitary condition of the band at the present time is good, there being little sickness on the reserve. The band numbers 217, being an increase of one over last year. There were ten deaths during the year, six being children, the remainder adults.

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

JOHN THACKERAY,
Indian Agent.

RICE AND MUD LAKE AGENCY.
GORE'S LANDING, ONTARIO, 30th August, 1883.

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

SIR,—In addition to the tabular statement enclosed, I beg to submit the following Report on Indian matters, in my Agency, for the year ended the 30th June, 1883.

The land occupied by the Mud Lake Indians, comprises 2,000 acres, which is managed by the New England Company, who during the last fifty years have expended a large sum of money for the benefit and improvement of the Indians there, both socially and religiously, with encouraging results. In the year 1830, the Company's Agent collected the Indians who roamed uncared for in the unbroken forest, and organized the Mud Lake Settlement. Suitable houses were built for the accommodation of each family together with a church, a school house, and a teacher's residence, since which time the Company have maintained efficient agents, missionaries and teachers at the station, and the Indians have made slow but steady progress in every department of civilized life.

In consequence of the severity and length of the past winter, little could be earned by the Indians, either by hunting or fishing; and though many of the young men obtained employment in cutting cord wood, yet scarcity of clothing and provisions was experienced by some of the aged and infirm members of the band; and there was much sickness in the community towards the close of the winter, yet, by unremitting attention and assistance on the part of the Company's Agent, no family suffered want, and only one death occurred (above the age of infancy.)

The teacher is an Indian of the Mud Lake Band, where he was first educated, and afterwards at the Mount Elgin School, and at the Mohawk Institution at Brantford.

The school has been well attended during the past year; the children are docile in disposition, good in behavior, and have made commendable progress in all the branches of education usually taught in public schools. But it is much to be regretted that Indians generally do not appreciate educational advantages, and, with some few exceptions, those who are most advanced fail to make much, if any, good

use of their training and knowledge for the improvement of their character or position, but rather verify the proverb that "a little knowledge is a dangerous thing."

The land occupied by the Rice Lake Indians comprises some 1,750 acres, about 600 of which are cleared and principally worked by white men, many of the Indians not being capable of working it for themselves.

The Hiawatha school is taught by an efficient (white) teacher, but I am sorry to have to say that it is almost impossible to get the children to attend regularly. On the whole, the Rice and Mud Lake Indians have continued to progress during the past year, in material and intellectual improvement, and their advancement towards a higher social position is likely to proceed at an ever increasing ratio.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

EDWIN HARRIS.

Indian Agent.

RAMA AGENCY,
UPPERGROVE, ONTARIO, 30th August, 1883.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit the tabular statement for the year ended 30th June last, and the following Report. My charge over this band has been but since last April, and I do not reside on the reserve, which makes it more difficult to make out as full and satisfactory a report as I should otherwise make. I am laboring under great disadvantages now, residing as I do seven miles from the reserve, and as much as thirteen miles from some parts of it, and the roads this spring have been very bad, still I am pleased to be able to report so favorably of this band. They are very intelligent, kind and well civilized, many of them good Christians. They are in general sober, there are a few, I am sorry to say, inclined to drink; but I am in hopes this great evil will be got over in time. Their chief is a man of fair education, and of very good understanding, well qualified for the position he holds; he is also a good Christian man. This band is industrious, their crops look very good, and they have a fair average in all as shown by tabular statement, which gives full particulars of all industries. They are inclined to till the ground; their great drawback being the want of teams, they have to hire the most of their ploughing, and those who have no means have but little crop; they are not able to buy teams. In consequence of living so far from the reserve I have not been of as much service to the band as I would were I living among them. I called for tenders (as directed by the Department) for the erection of an agent's house, and forwarded the same to your Department. There has been nothing done as yet toward the building. I am sorry to add there has been a decrease of eleven by death in this band, consumption being the most prevalent cause of death; at present there are a few suffering from this disease.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM MCPHEE,

Indian Agent.

MOUNT ELGIN INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTION,
MUNCEYTOWN, ONTARIO, 30th June, 1883.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to report upon the condition and prospects of Mount Elgin Industrial Institution, for the year ended 30th June, 1883.

The average attendance of pupils for the year shows a slight excess over the number authorized by the Department. Judging from the applications constantly coming in from the various bands, it would seem that the advantages afforded by the Institution are becoming better understood by the Indians, and I have no doubt that the number of pupils could be easily doubled if we had buildings to afford the necessary accommodation. The conduct of the pupils has been, on the whole, most exemplary.

The work on the farm has been steadily prosecuted and shows encouraging results. The yield for the year just closed was the largest yet obtained. Those boys who are instructed in farm work are making commendable progress. One evidence of their efficiency is, that they are in great demand as farm laborers, and can command the highest wages. This, however, increases the difficulty of retaining them the full term in the Institution. The industrious habits acquired here, the method of doing everything at the proper time and season, together with the best appliances for doing so, must have a beneficial influence on their future.

The shoe and carpenter shops are managed by experienced foremen, and the five boys in the former and four in the latter are doing well. But in consequence of having no suitable market for our wares, the net profits are small, and the variety of work not sufficient to give them the fullest knowledge of the business.

The day school, under the able management of an under-graduate of junior standing, of Victoria University, is in a most flourishing condition. The thirst for knowledge awakened in many of the pupils is manifested daily by the eagerness with which they pursue their studies, even in leisure hours. In this connection I beg to remark that the want of a play-house is much felt, especially in stormy weather. Such a building would conduce greatly to the health and cheerfulness of the pupils, and would also enable those who desire to study in leisure hours, to use the school room without interruption. A moderate expenditure in refitting the school room is also an urgent necessity.

Of the six boys who completed their term in the Institution during the year, four are farming, one is out of health, and the other is now filling the position of teacher on Walpole Island at a salary of \$250, and for interpreting for one of the churches, \$50. He is also Government interpreter. We have several boys at present who, if we retain, will be capable of teaching, some in one, others in two years. But the difficulty is just at this point. They are competent farmers and are offered quite as much or more to go as farm labourers, at present, as they can get as teachers after years of additional schooling. If the salary for teaching could be advanced to at least \$350, it would be an incentive to additional study.

Of the seven girls who completed their term during the year, three went to service among the whites, one married, one has learned millinery and dress-making, and the other two are with their friends.

I am persuaded that it would be of great advantage to this Institution, and to the pupils themselves, if all who are admitted were required to pass an entrance examination. It would incite them to study before coming, and would enable us to show better results.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. W. SHEPHERD,
Principal.

PENETANGUISHENE, ONTARIO,
SEPTEMBER 26th, 1883.

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

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

I have pleasure in reporting a considerable number of acres on Christian Island under crop, with good promises of an abundant yield. I particularly notice the excellence of the potato crop which was superior to anything I had seen on the mainland under the cultivation of our own race. In several cases I believe the harvest will be sufficient for the maintenance of the families for the winter.

The Christian Islands are very well adapted for cattle raising, and several of the cattle that I saw were in excellent condition for the market. I might mention that last year I was informed by one of our leading butchers, that the finest beef that had appeared in the market, was from two steers purchased from the Indians on Christian Island; whilst I was on the Island, a sale was effected of one of the beasts, and I found that the Indian received a very fair price for it.

I visited the dwellings of the Indians on the Island, and found them generally clean and comfortable, the people in excellent health and very little call for medical services. I also visited the school which is a good one and with plenty of accommodation for all the children of school age on the Island, but I regret to say, that it is not so well attended as it should be. I have urged the Indians to compel their children to attend regularly, I believe the school to be very well conducted by the present teacher.

The Indians are improving very much in sobriety, and have a good example in their chief, who does all in his power to induce them to abstain from drink.

The chief desired me on behalf of the tribe to bring under the notice of the Department, the desire of the tribe that the tract of water hereafter mentioned, may be licensed to them as a fishing ground.

The Indians assert that neither the crops raised by them at present, nor the remuneration they obtain for the odd jobs got by them during the summer, such as loading lumber at Muskoka Mills, are sufficient to keep them in food during the winter, and that for some years a large portion of their subsistence must come from fishing. They say that the fishing ground adjoining Christian Island, is an excellent one and if set apart for their sole use would afford them a fair living, but at present they have little or no chance there, white men come better supplied with large nets, pound nets and other appliances, and fish the ground out. The piece of water that they ask to have set apart for them, lies inside the following limits. Lighthouse Point, Thunder Bay Point, Beckwith and Hope Islands. As a further argument that they used to me in support of their application, they assert that this small tract of water is a good breeding ground for the fish, and that inasmuch as their means of fishing are not so deadly and destructive as those the whites are able to employ, the ground would become a better stocking ground for the rest of the lake. They also expressed a strong desire to have the rest of the tribe encouraged to remove from Manitoulin and Parry Island, and concentrate on Christian Island which is large enough for all of them.

I consider the outlook very hopeful, I trust by visiting the Island often, and by giving the Indians instruction in agriculture, that I will be able to turn their attention in a much larger degree to that pursuit, more particularly do I look for this amongst the young men of the tribe, who show a disposition to relinquish the habits of their forefathers and to adopt those of their white neighbors.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. H. THOMPSON,

Indian Agent.

RICHMOND ROAD,
OTTAWA, ONT., 2nd October, 1883.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to state that according to the desire of the Department, I have recently visited the Indian reserve in the Township of Gibson, Muskoka District, Ont. Although by this time I could not have prepared a complete and extended Report, it is deemed advisable that I should now make a brief and general statement in respect to the character of the reserve and the present condition and prospects of the Indians who removed there from Oka about two years ago.

I may state that an examination of the reserve must necessarily be made on foot, there being no roads for carriages of any kind at present. However inconvenient this might appear, it is nevertheless very advantageous, inasmuch as there is thus an opportunity given for the inspection of soils and timbers along the paths through which the walker has to pass. In this way I proceeded from one end of the reserve to the other, and on either side from lot to lot, taking observations in the various directions.

I found the land of the very best quality, and far more free from rock and stone than I had anticipated, because of some strong statements against the country which, for some cause or other, had been put into circulation. Every Indian in possession of a hundred acre lot expressed himself perfectly satisfied in that respect. Some lots are almost entirely free from unfruitful surface rocks, while others have three-fourths or four-fifths of the very best quality of soil. I passed through several fine fields of oats, of turnips, and of potatoes. The excellence of these products was sufficient evidence of the good quality of the land. Of the 25,582 acres which comprise the reserve, I do not think there are 5,000 which are not cultivable. On those lots where there is a large proportion of rocky surface, there is on many a sufficiency of good soil to make a comfortable homestead. Respecting portions of the reserve, not yet occupied, which I could not visit on this occasion, I had the most reliable evidence that a great deal of it is superior in quality to any which I had the opportunity to examine.

I went from house to house on the settled lots and freely conversed with men and women as to their circumstances and prospects. I desired the Indians, without reserve and truthfully, to state their feelings. There was not a solitary complaint as to their present circumstances. They had suffered a good deal at the beginning, and through the first winter, from exposure and deficiency of proper food, but at the present time they were well off, and looked into the face of the coming winter without any evil forebodings or apprehensions of want. The general statement was,—We are quite satisfied with Gibson—nothing could induce us to go back to Oka; we have peace; we are without fear when we go into the woods to cut timber. One said: "I am as happy as if I was born here."

The Indians have ample opportunities of employment at good wages, apart from their own farm work. There are fine chances for fishing and hunting, but they said: "We have no time for that sort of thing. Our own farms take up our time, and when not engaged at home, we have profitable employment at the mills or in the lumber shanties." I was assured that if all the Oka Indians would come to the reserve, they could find plenty of work apart from the demands of their own farms.

There is abundance of timber of various kinds noticeable on all parts of the reserve. Pine, hemlock, beech; birch, abundant; ash, of both kinds; elm, large and plentiful; maple—almost every lot has a good sugar bush. White oak is not abundant except on one lot. I noticed quite a number of ironwood trees, and a large quantity of the very best cedar. The time is not distant when a great deal of these various timbers will become exceedingly valuable and useful.

Every homestead has a good supply of water for culinary and other purposes. It is obtained by digging wells varying from three to six feet deep—not surface water, but good spring water of excellent quality, as I know from experience.

As already intimated, the Indians find plenty of work, summer and winter, at good wages. They have also a ready market for all surplus produce at the neighboring lumber shanties; in fact, what they can spare is bought and paid for at their own door, without any trouble or expense to themselves. The Indians are highly spoken of as good and reliable workmen, and they speak well of the English-speaking white people, who invariably treat them with consideration and kindness.

Regret was expressed by the Gibson Indians that their brethren at Oka should be so foolish as to remain where they are, under so many restrictions, and endure so many privations, when they could have freedom and plenty on farms of their own. Many of them said to me: "Here we have freedom, plenty and happiness, and all our people might have the same blessings and comforts."

I shall as soon as practicable prepare a full report of my visit to Gibson, accompanied with various interesting personal details. Meanwhile,

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM SCOTT.

CAUGHNAWAGA AGENCY,
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, 29th August, 1883.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following Report with regard to the Iroquois Indians of this place for the year ended 30th June, 1883.

The population of the village has sensibly increased during the past year, not alone owing to the increase in the number of births, but the death rate has never been so low. During three months last there was only one death a month.

I cannot furnish very complete statistical details, owing to the absence of most of the men who have been away from the village since the spring, and a great number are still absent. Nearly three hundred have left for the shanties. Some have gone North to work for the Engineers of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Twelve of the young men spent three months in England playing lacrosse. They had the honor of playing before His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and his family. Some follow the not very honorable, but fairly remunerative calling of dancers in the American circus, where they act as a kind of advertisement for certain American quacks peddling medicines.

It is to be regretted that a greater number do not follow agriculture.

The competition in farming, which took place this spring, has had good results, and the prizes given to the steady workers have given them much encouragement. Many of the residents of the neighboring parishes who witnessed it, declared that a number of the Indians would compare favourably with the best amongst themselves, and they were surprised to see that the competition led to no act of excess. It appears that the directors propose holding an exhibition this fall, and that the exhibitors will be charged an entrance fee, the proceeds of which will assist in furnishing prizes.

There is a good deal of improvement going on in the village. Elegant and comfortable houses are being built every year. The love of dress is carried to too great an extent by the well-to-do, and sometimes even by the poor.

Most of the women are engaged at bead work, either for the merchants of the village, or for those who sell the work in the United States. It pays fairly. The merchants generally pay them in provisions, and it is seldom that they suffer for want of food, even in the winter.

Progress is being made in education. There are now sixty-five pupils attending the school pretty regularly, in place of the thirty who formerly attended. The exami-

nation proved them to be advancing. The present school is too small. There are three or four boys in the Provincial Colleges, five or six girls in the Nunneries, and nine small boys at the Brantford Industrial School.

I am happy to state that the merchants of the village have discovered that it is not the correct thing to sell on Sundays, and must say that Mr. McLea Walbank has greatly assisted me by the advice he gave the merchants, explaining to them what they were laying themselves open to in not closing their shops on Sunday. This gentleman is actively employed on the survey of the reserve, and his presence among the tribe is productive of much good.

The quarries have not been as productive as formerly, as the demand for stone is seldom made.

The presence of Constable Lefort contributes greatly to the preservation of order in the village, and the general conduct of the village is good.

These are the chief points which I deem worthy of calling your attention to.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

GEO. E. CHERRIER,
Indian Agent.

ST. RÉGIS AGENCY,

DUNDEE, QUEBEC, 31st July, 1883:

The Right Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

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

The population of the Indians is still on the increase being twenty-four for the past year.

The general health is very good, and no casualties to report except the poisoning of one of the band at Hogansburgh, N.Y., inadvertently, by a white man, whom a party of Indians induced to purchase liquor for them, and in order to play a "trick" upon the Indians he procured some *tartar emetic* and mixed it with the liquor. Three Indians drank thereof, and one of them died shortly after from the effects, but the other two recovered. The white man left for parts unknown.

Liquor selling in the village of St. Régis has met with a reverse; actions having been taken against two white men, one of whom absconded over the line into the United States before his conviction, and the other managed to do the same after conviction without payment of fines, &c. A. Dingman, Esq., Inspector of Indian Reserves, seized a quantity of liquor as it was being landed at St. Régis village for white men:

I am not aware of any liquor being kept or sold in the village of St. Régis at present, unless it is brought there by the Indians themselves, and I have no doubt that is being done, and until the village is put under strict surveillance of some kind, more or less liquor will be brought in, and intoxication will abound.

The Catholic school on Cornwall Island has been closed since the first of January last, on account of not being able to procure a teacher, although advertising and sending letters to different sections have been resorted to, but I have failed to find one who would be acceptable, as none but a Roman Catholic would be. It is not a desirable place for a white teacher to reside in as there is no accommodation such as any teacher would like to put up with, and an Indian Roman Catholic teacher cannot be found, at least so far. The Protestant school on the same Island is presided over by a protestant Indian teacher, and has been in constant operation for some time, but as it is looked after by the Methodist Church I have not so much to do with it as with the others, therefore I am unable to say anything particular in regard to it. The St. Régis school has improved some in the attendance since the present teacher

has taken charge. Although it has been in operation for many years, and a very large amount of money has been expended, there is very little to show for it, for as soon as the children become of such an age that they could learn something, they leave the school. The Chenail school has been doing as good work as is possible so far as the teacher is concerned (and I may say that is the case with them all), and the great drawback is the irregular attendance. Mr. James McGregor, Inspector of Schools in this district has inspected the Indian schools at the Chenail and St. Régis this summer.

The Reverend F. Marcoux, Missionary to the Indians here, and who has looked after their spiritual welfare for the past fifty-four years, and is well advanced in years, is at the point of death. The Rev. Mr. Mainville has taken his place, and as he is a younger man, will be able to do his duty more fully than his predecessor has been able to do of late years on account of age and infirmities.

A greater number of Indians remained in St. Régis this past winter than formerly, at least for some years, and as baskets were in good demand, and of rather higher price than usual, they seemed to get through the winter more comfortably than has previously been the case. The timber to make baskets of is getting scarce in this locality, and it has to be drawn considerable distances; and in most cases purchased; taking the price paid, hauling, pounding of the logs, weaving, &c., and selling the baskets (market size) at from 75 cents to \$1 per dozen, it does not seem that a family could live very luxuriously on the proceeds, but I did not hear of any cases of want during the winter.

The greater number of the Indians are very anxious to relinquish their annuity money for the purpose of repairing or rather finishing the church at St. Régis. I cannot see how they manage to worship in such a building during the winter season, it looks so uncomfortable with its bare walls and timbers.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN DAVIDSON,

Indian Agent.

ABENAKIS VILLAGE,

PIERREVILLE, QUEBEC, 29th August, 1883.

To the Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward my Annual Report and tabular statement, shewing the census and the general condition of the Abenakis Indians residing in this locality. The statement shews that no marked progress is made by the Indians in agriculture. The disinclination of the Indians for farming counts for something, but I think that the principal cause is the want of natural fertility in the soil of their reserve. The soil being sandy, does not yield as well as if it was properly manured; as the Indians are not well enough off to keep many cattle, it follows that they have not the fertilizers which their farms require. Finding that for this reason they derive very little advantage from farming, they give more attention to other kinds of work which they think pays them better.

I know of nothing which has happened during the year worthy of notice in this Report, but I think it my duty to mention that since last May there is a good deal of drinking going on in the village which is due to the fact that there is a number of licensed liquor sellers in the French village, adjoining the Indian village. It is very difficult to prevent the Indians from obtaining liquor as they generally do not buy it themselves but get it from whites, who give it to them secretly, rendering it

impossible to bring an action against the seller. Suits would be the only means of putting a stop to this repeated drunkenness amongst certain members of the tribe.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. VASSAL,

Indian Agent.

VIGER AGENCY,

RIVIERE DU LOUP, QUE., 19th Sept., 1883.

The Right Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

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

This year, as in preceding years, there has been no progress in agriculture, the reserve at St. Francis was given up, it having been considered unsuited for farming, and too distant for purposes of trade.

There have been six births and eight deaths during the year; the cause of mortality was consumption, which appears to be an hereditary disease amongst this band.

I have distributed the money which has been sent to me "according to the instructions of the Department" amongst the sick, widows and aged, as shown by the accounts, which you will receive by the next mail.

The collection of the proceeds of the sale of the Viger Reserve could not be continued, on account of the destruction of the books of the Agency by the burning of the office last March. The people seem quite willing to pay; as soon as the books reach me, I shall collect from them without delay.

During last autumn I was obliged to enforce the law respecting the sale of liquor to Indians, and for that purpose I had to take three summonses against merchants who supplied it to them. I obtained two judgments against the delinquents, and the third was discharged for want of satisfactory proof. In June last I was again obliged to enforce the law: this time it was against irresponsible persons; and in both cases they were obliged to pay the penalty in prison, one of them for two months, and the other for three. Since that time I have not been aware of any case of drunkenness, and there is an improvement in this respect. If I can manage to prevent the merchants from selling liquor to the Indians, I am convinced that no one else will care to endanger himself by selling it to them in future.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. P. LEBEL,

Indian Agent.

LAKE ST. JOHN, QUE., 13th August 1883.

The Right Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to send you my Report for the year 1883.

I note with pleasure that since my last Report there has been a marked increase in the population. During the present year the number of births has been twenty-

seven with five deaths, showing an increase of twenty-two. I am persuaded that we owe the prosperous state of affairs to the hospital, where the sick receive the necessary care under the able direction of Dr. Matte, as well as to certain changes in their mode of life.

The number of patients admitted to the hospital since last July was thirty-nine, of this number three died. The requisite improvements made to the building last fall have made it much more comfortable.

An epidemic broke out here without carrying off a single victim. I was informed that the Indians of the north shore were attacked with the same disease, and that many of them died, which proves that the money spent by the Department last year for the hospital has not been useless; compared with past years we should be satisfied.

The Indians are all preparing to start for the hunt. The Hudson Bay Company bought all their furs. The hunt was fairly good; trading is carried on quietly; we have not seen a trader on the reserve.

Last year's harvest was good, many saved enough wheat and potatoes to support their families all the year. There was a great deal more sown this spring, and there is a good prospect of an abundant harvest.

A number of the Indians show an aptitude for farming and make new clearings each year. Unfortunately there are many of them, who have not the courage to put their hands to the plough. It seems to be a task beyond their strength, they prefer their nomadic life in the woods to the laborious life of a farmer.

I hope that the road built by the Government on their reserve will give a fresh impulse to the settlement of the good land along its route.

The school has also been better attended than formerly. The parents show more regard for the instruction of their children. Two Montagnais children have spent the year with the Ursuline nuns at Roberval, and have made astonishing progress judging from their looks and the cleanliness of their dress. The teachers of the school are satisfied with their progress.

The Indians obtain liquor occasionally. One of the liquor sellers was tried before Mr. Hudon, the Magistrate of the district, and fined fifty-dollars. I trust that his punishment will serve as an example for the future.

Some timber was cut in trespass on Indian lands, the trespassers were punished by the seizure and sale of the timber.

The money received from the Department has been economically expended in the purchase of supplies for the destitute and for seed grain.

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

L. E. OTIS.
Indian Agent.

AGENCY OF THE MIC MACS OF MARIA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
COUNTY OF BONAVENTURE, 27th August, 1883.

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

SIR,— I have the honor to transmit my Report on the Mic Mac Agency of Maria, for the year ended 30th June last.

You will readily see from the accompanying tabular statement that the Mic Macs have not increased since last year. The numbers have slightly decreased, owing to a family having left the band to settle at Restigouche, and also on account of the many deaths which have taken place.

The Indians of my Agency had a very bad harvest last year, owing to the continuous rains and the frost which destroyed nearly everything, so that had it not

been for the assistance granted by your Department last spring, to the old and infirm, there would have been a great deal of distress.

The great mistake the Indians make is in not following agriculture sufficiently to be benefited by it. Last spring I promised that I would give three prizes to those who could show the three best cleared and worked fields during the summer. For this purpose, with the consent of the band, I set aside \$15 out of the money sent for the purchase of seed. This amount will be divided as follows: \$6 for the first prize, \$5 for the second prize, and \$4 for the third prize. By means of this offer I have been able to create great rivalry amongst them, and good results in the way of clearings will be obtained.

To succeed in making these Indians a thrifty and hardworking people is a difficult task. Still, with advice and encouragement I am persuaded that I shall succeed; but in order to arrive at this happy result, it is absolutely necessary that they should become a sober people. All my endeavors are exerted to that end, and I shall not rest satisfied until they become strictly temperate.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. GAGNÉ, Ptre.

Indian Agent.

COUNTY OF BONAVENTURE,
AGENCY OF STE. ANNE OF RISTIGOUCHE,
STE. ANNE, QUE., 14th July, 1883.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to submit for your information the tabular statement showing the population, industries, and business generally of the Micmac Indians of the Reserve of Ste. Anne of Ristigouche, for the year ended 30th June last.

The Indians have made marked progress in agriculture, and a proof of this is that the land on the reserve suited for agriculture is now sold for a high price by those who have cleared it. Families coming from other places and young house-keepers here find much difficulty in procuring a small field. A family which came from Cacouna last spring paid \$20 for a small field, hardly an acre. Many other small fields have been sold at the same figure. Many families have informed me of their intention to begin clearing on the part of the reserve back of the mountains. I have not only to encourage them in the undertaking, but have also promised to endeavor to procure them a road to get there, as soon as there shall be sufficient clearance made.

The grain harvest was good, and the potato crop was large.

Eight marriages took place during the year, and six families from a distance have settled here, three coming from New Brunswick, one from the Maria Reserve, one from Matane, and one from Cacouna.

Five houses have been built and three are now in course of construction.

There has been no epidemic, 25 deaths and 32 births have taken place since the 1st of July, 1882.

Most of the men have spent the winter in the shanties, so that they are pretty well off, with the exception of a few old people and widows.

Since seed time most of the men are employed as guides to strangers, who come for the salmon fishing in the Ristigouche and Metapedia Rivers; those who do not care for this occupation work at the mills.

The school has been kept open regularly during the scholastic year, and although the attendance has been more regular and larger than formerly, I cannot avoid

remarking that notwithstanding my efforts a greater number of children should attend. The school house will soon undergo repairs which will make it very comfortable and prevent it going to ruin.

The disorders which have taken place from time to time have resulted from drink.

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

OCT. DRAPEAU, Ptre,
Indian Agent.

DESERT AGENCY,
MANIWAKI, Que., 25th August, 1898.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to submit, for your information, my report and tabular statement of the affairs of the Indians of my Agency during the year ended the 30th June last.

The health of the Indians during that period has been exceptionally good.

There has been a slight decrease in the population.

The year on the whole has been one of the most prosperous which they have enjoyed for a long time. This pleasant state of things is attributable to three causes: Firstly, they had a bountiful crop which was secured in good order. Secondly, the high rate of wages which has been paid to desirable Indians by the lumber merchants, has kept a steady stream of money circulating among them. Thirdly, the increase in the price of raw furs, which has in a great measure compensated the hunters for the scarcity of the same. Beaver skins, which were quoted in past seasons at from \$3 to \$4 each, readily bought from \$5 to \$6. Otter skins, which usually ranged from \$6 to \$8 each, sold during the past season from \$9 to \$12.

Few Indians from the reserve engage in the chase, but those who did were fairly rewarded for their time and trouble. Taking into consideration the influences which had a tendency to attract the Indians from the reserve during the spring—particularly the high wages, as \$1.25 per day with board was the ruling figure for good saw log drivers—I am happy to state that their advancement in agriculture has been very satisfactory.

Several of those holding location tickets have considerably extended their clearings during the past year, and have made other necessary improvements; and a few who have hitherto followed the chase almost exclusively as a means of obtaining a livelihood, have settled on the reserve lands and are erecting habitations and clearing land. I have made application to the Department for location tickets for the lots which these Indians respectively occupy. They are anxious to get them, in fact they look upon the location ticket as not only securing their individual rights, but as giving them also many special privileges. To guard against any misconception on this point, I have carefully explained to the applicants the nature of the document and the advantages it secures them.

Some of the most prominent members of the band, among whom are Chief Tettesse, Chief Peznadasate, and Pierre Decantier, have very good farms with neat houses, barns and other outbuildings, and have each a span of horses, with many of the necessary requisites to carry on farming operations successfully. They have acquired a taste for farming, and I have no doubt but that their good example will have a beneficial effect on the other members of the band.

Both the chiefs mentioned above are men of very exemplary habits. I find it very difficult to get many of the Tête de Boule Indians, who form part of the River Desert band, to settle on the reserve and devote their attention to agricultural pursuits. They live principally by the chase, although during the past few winters many of

them have worked for the lumber merchants in their saw log shanties. Their hunting grounds are chiefly on the borders of the Baskatong and Silver Lakes, also along the Jean de Terre River and its tributaries. They visit the reserve periodically, and are a very quiet and inoffensive people; strict honesty is one of their characteristics. It is something exceedingly rare to hear of a Tête de Boule Indian appropriating anything to his own use which does not belong to him. I have spared no efforts to get as many of them as possible to settle on the reserve. I have explained to them that the rapid decrease of the fur-bearing animals will compel them at no distant period to adopt some other means of obtaining a livelihood. They always promise to settle on the reserve very soon, but, so far, I have only succeeded in getting a few families to do so, and I hope that their example will soon be followed by others of their kinsmen.

The Indians on the Maniwaki Reserve live very happily together, disputes among themselves being very uncommon. They fully appreciate the efforts made by the Department to ameliorate their condition, and are very grateful for the blankets and seeds distributed among them.

It is, of course, a difficult matter to satisfy all of them, in the distribution of blankets and seeds particularly. It is satisfactory, however, to find that the grumblers are so few.

The spring crop was put in the ground in very fair order, and from present indications a bountiful harvest is expected.

A new cemetery has been laid out by the Rev. Oblate Fathers on their own lands in Maniwaki. This was a necessity long felt by the entire community, as the old grave yard was in a most wretched and disgraceful state. The ground, being of a springy nature was always wet; besides being situate on the bank of the Gatineau River, the high water every spring makes inroads into it, and it was nothing uncommon to see coffins exposed, caused by the action of the water, and several times coffins have been found afloat. Notwithstanding this state of things, a few Indians—prominent among them was John Bull—were opposed to having a new cemetery. I pointed out to them the evident necessity that existed for having it. At the same time I informed them that the old grave yard would not be interfered with, and that any persons who desired to use it for interring purposes might do so. Nearly all the whites and the greater number of the Indians have removed the remains of their friends to the new cemetery. The Indians have also removed the remains of their late Chief Piknawatik, so that I expect there will be no further unpleasantness in connection with this matter.

In accordance with the terms of surrender made by the Indians of a portion of lots Nos. 1, 2 and 3, fronting Desert River, which had been subdivided into village lots, I rented several building lots. When the persons who had rented them began to make improvements, John Bull claimed that the land laid out into village lots was originally cleared by the Makatanine family, of whom he is the recognized head, and stated that he would not permit any whites to build on the lots referred to. In fact, he threatened to resort to violence if they did not move off. I explained to him that the land had been surrendered to the Crown for the benefit of the band, and that the rents accruing therefrom would largely augment their funds, and that any illegal interference with the persons building or improving on the lots which they had rented would not be allowed, and if the necessity arose I would take prompt measures to prevent any violation of the law; at the same time I informed him that if he had any grievance to complain of, he might state it to me, and if I found that any really existed I would submit the matter to the Department with the view of obtaining redress.

• After a careful and searching inquiry, I found that the Makatanine family never had any claim to the land in question; consequently there was no grievance.

I regret to state that the liquor traffic among the Indians of my Agency has not decreased. Owing to the number of places where they can obtain it, and the difficulty of procuring reliable information—as under no circumstances will the Indians

divulge the names of the persons who furnish them liquor—I see no likelihood of an abatement of the evil in the near future.

The average attendance at school is about the same as the preceding year. The teacher, Sister M. du Sauveur, is very attentive and assiduous in the discharge of her duties. She speaks the Indian language very fluently. The children who have attended school with any degree of regularity have made very fair progress.

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

CHAS. LOGUE,
Indian Agent.

HURON VILLAGE OF LORETTE, Que., 20th August, 1883.

The Right Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to send you the following Report, together with a tabular statement, showing the census and the industries of the Lorette Indians for the year ended the 30th of June last :

The most important event which occurred last year was the death of Grand Chief Paul Tahourenche, which took place in the month of April last, after a few days illness. He was for many years the life of the council of the tribe, who lose in him one of the oldest of their members, and one who contributed to its prosperity by the large trade he established. He was known to all strangers by his cordial hospitality. The funeral of the Grand Chief was a magnificent sight, the *élite* of Quebec society attended it.

The Grand Council of the tribe chose Maurice Bastien Ahgniouleu as his successor, and the Department confirmed his election on my recommendation.

The trade in moccasins and snow-shoes has made great advances, and has contributed to the prosperity of the village.

The chase is only followed by a few persons, who are obliged to go a long way off for the purpose, and make very little by it.

The attendance at the school is larger than usual ; the teacher is very attentive, and the progress of the pupils is satisfactory.

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

GUIL. GIROUX, *Ptre.*
Missionary.

NOTRE DAME DE BETSIAMITS,
COUNTY AND DISTRICT OF SAGUENAY,
QUEBEC, 11th September, 1883.

The Right Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

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

Scarlet fever accompanied by a bad sore throat broke out on the lower coast at Romaine and Natashquan, and carried off some of our Indians. A number of hunters succumbed to the disease through want of care and precautionary measures. I do not know how this disease appeared in this out-of-the-way place. The Indians had all returned from their hunting grounds in good health, and were only there a short time when the disease broke out and spread rapidly, some member of every family was attacked. The Missionary, by way of checking the

disease advised them not to remain camped together, but to disperse in order to avoid contagion. When Dr. Laterrière arrived, he was only able to visit some few families, and considered that it was an unsuitable occasion to vaccinate them. I believe that the disease is traceable to the vessels of the traders who came from all parts to trade for furs and fish. Convalescents and sick persons are often on board these vessels, bringing with them the germs of disease, and I think that I am not deceived in saying that in this way, the fever has been introduced which has been such a trial to them.

All the Indians at Mingan are in good health, and I learned with pleasure that they were well conducted and sober. The hunt was not very productive of furs.

The Indians of Seven Islands and Moisie have made marked improvement in temperance. The example made last year produced good results. The liquor sellers keep away, yet the law is sometimes broken. No disorders have taken place.

An Indian named Antoine died at Seven Islands last year. This man had always borne a good reputation and exercised a marked influence over all the Indians; although he was not a chief, he had full authority over them. This was due to irreproachable conduct, and to his generosity towards all; his house was open to every one who asked for his hospitality. He died leaving only his widow, and she was taken ill sometime after the death of her husband; and finding herself without help and destitute, she obtained all the assistance she required from the Hudson's Bay Company, and gave her house in security for the payment of the advances. She died last spring, and the agent took possession of the house; but at the time of my visit, all the Indians who were in the habit of living under this hospitable roof during the life of her husband, came to see me, saying that they were dissatisfied, in losing Antoine we have also lost his house, and a Canadian is going to live in it, and we hope you will get it back for us. I thought that under the circumstances, I should be carrying out your wishes, and making a favorable acquisition for our Indians by paying the debt of \$40 contracted by the widow and obtaining the house in the name of the Department, to be used later on as a school house, and in the meantime by those who had no shelter when they came to Seven Islands for trading or to attend the Mission.

I have nothing but praise for the Indians of Godbout.

I am also well satisfied with the Indians of Escoumains; they find it hard to live.

With regard to the provisions given every year by the Department to our Indians, I regret to say that they all wish to receive more than I am able to give them. Up to the present time it is only widows and infirm and destitute persons who have had any share, but all the Indians, urged on by some discontented traders, claim with entreaty, and sometimes even with threats, liberal supplies of provisions, for say they the Queen ought to support us, since they have taken from us the rivers, the woods, &c.

Besides the provisions absolutely required to assist the widows and infirm, I would suggest that ammunition for hunting should be sent to each post, for they use up the provisions given by the Government in indolence; in this way they would be helped, the lazy would be thrown out of their reckoning, for in order to get food, they would be forced to hunt and work.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

L. F. BOUCHER,

Superintendent of the Montagnais Indians.

CHATHAM HEAD,
NEW BRUNSWICK, 1st September, 1883.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose herewith a tabular statement of the affairs of this Agency for the year ended the 30th June, 1883.

The tabular statement shows the population to be 938, giving a decrease of six during the year.

There has been very little change since my last Report, therefore I have no new information that can be of any great service to your Department, to transmit at present.

The school at Bel ground is doing well. Both teacher and children manifest great interest in it. That at Burnt Church has not been doing so well, the chief drawback being irregular attendance. I hope to have another school established before long.

Many of the Indians are using their best endeavors to settle down to farming, and are making much progress.

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

CHAS. SARGEANT,
Visiting Superintendent.

WESTERN SUPERINTENDENCY,
FREDERICTON, N.B., 11th September, 1883.

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 2nd April last, I herewith transmit a Report upon Indian Affairs, connected with my Superintendency, for the year ended the 30th June, 1883.

A few days since I forwarded to your Department a tabular statement up to that period, prepared with great care, and made up as correctly as possible, considering the great difficulty in obtaining from many of the Indians the required information.

You will find, upon reference to the tabular statement, that there has been a small increase in the population during the past year, but the Indian character being so migratory, it is next to impossible to give exact numbers.

Since my last Annual Report, school houses have been erected on the reserves at Kingsclear and St. Mary's, in the County of York, and I hope ere long to be enabled to inform you that they are finished and in operation. The Indians are much pleased indeed, that at last there is so bright a prospect of having their children educated, and I sincerely trust and believe, that before another year rolls round the schools established in the places mentioned will be fairly occupied by the Indians, not only from those belonging to the reserves, but from encampments in the same and adjoining counties.

Agriculture has been carried on during the past year at St. George, in the County of Charlotte, and at Woodstock, in the County of Carleton, but not profitably. At Kingsclear and St. Mary's, in the County of York, it has been carried on much more extensively and profitably. I did not deem it prudent to expend money for seed in the spring of the past year in some of the other localities, in consequence of the small amount of produce raised by the Indians. During this spring I had made up my mind to withhold seed from several places where the Indians had no reserves, in the hope that those Indians living outside of the reserves of the Counties of Carleton and York might be induced to remove and live upon the same.

and herein I was borne out by A. Dingman, Esq, Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves. I also withheld seed from Charlotte and St. John Counties, believing from past experience that the money might not be judiciously expended, and the former product in those places not justifying the expenditure. I intended this spring to give the Indians of Carleton County seed, and I visited that County for the purpose, but they were absent, and I ascertained that they did not care to farm this year; and upon investigation I concluded that the crops raised heretofore would not justify an expenditure for that purpose unless they farmed in a different manner. Consequently I expended nothing for seed this year upon their reserve in Woodstock.

Hunting is carried on to a small extent, but in consequence of the hunting grounds being far away, and also occupied by others, the Indians do not pursue this industry to the same extent as formerly in the woods, but confine their operations chiefly to the catching of musk-rats, &c., &c., in the streams, lakes and rivers.

Fishing is not much attended to, except for local use.

In conclusion, I cannot see much change in the habits of the Indians regarding the use of intoxicants and in their general mode of living; but I hope that as their children become educated they will improve in all those qualities which are requisite to make them a better and happier people.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM FISHER,

Indian Superintendent.

PERTH, COUNTY OF VICTORIA, N. B.,

30th August, 1893.

The Right Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following Report on Indian matters in this Agency for the year ended the 30th June last.

I find that the Indians are increasing in population: last year there were 184 in this Agency, now I have to report an increase of thirteen, there being 197 at present in the two bands.

I am not able to report as much progress in agriculture as I should like, in fact I find, by reference to the tabular statement, that there is a falling off from previous years in agricultural products. This, I think, arises from two causes, first the high wages which the lumbermen have been paying for stream driving and running rafts during the spring which attracted a good many of them from the reserve to the neglect of their farms; and, second, their land never having been laid off and allotted to them, they do not take that interest in farming which they otherwise would.

I cannot report much progress in farming; but in the erection of houses and other buildings and in the manufacture of baskets, moccasins and snowshoes, there is considerable improvement.

During the summer months most of the men are employed by tourists in taking them to the head waters and lakes of the St. John and Tobique rivers in their canoes, for which they get good wages.

The school, which is taught by Miss Hartt, is doing well, and the progress made by the Indian children attending school has been very satisfactory, although the average attendance was not as large as it should be.

The arrangements made last spring with the white settlers, with regard to paying for their lands, were highly satisfactory, although a number have failed to make the payments as agreed upon.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

MOSES CRAIG,

Indian Agent.

DISTRICT OF ANNAPOLIS AND SHELBURNE COUNTIES
ANNAPOLIS ROYAL, N.S., 30th June, 1883.

The Right Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor herewith to enclose, for the information of the Department, my accounts of moneys expended, and also tabular statement, for the year ended 30th June, 1883.

From the former it will be seen that I received from the Department—

For relief of indigent Indians.....	\$62 72
Expended for relief of do, including Doctor's bill.....	64 38
	<hr/>
Balance due me by [Department].....	\$ 1 66
	<hr/>
Received from Seed Grant.....	\$52 00
Paid for Seed and expenses.....	27 60
	<hr/>
Balance on hand.....	\$24 40
	<hr/>

I have visited every encampment and settlement in my district during the past year, and find a slight improvement in the condition of the Indians. Many of the young men are beginning to seek employment among our farmers and lumbermen, and as laborers in our towns. I also find a desire among the young women to make themselves acquainted with house-work. There is a decrease of seven from the last census, but whether this is owing to death or removal, I am unable to say.

Under reservations and improvements thereof I have nothing to report, there being no Indian reserves in Annapolis County. There are 800 acres on the Liverpool Road known as Indian land, but these, as far as I have been able to learn, were granted to individual Indians in the same way that surrounding land was granted to the white population. I have not been able to learn if there are any reserved lands in Shelburne or not.

On account of the wandering habits of our Indians, it is impossible to obtain a correct estimate of the value of fish and furs taken, but I have given an approximate value drawn chiefly from personal knowledge. The same remark holds true of the coopering industry.

In the matter of education I have nothing to report further than that there are no schools solely for the use of Indians in this district, but the common schools of the country are open to them. A few, and only a very few, avail themselves of the advantages thus afforded them, and only for part of the year. One thing can be said that in school the young Micmac proves himself equal to the average scholar.

After diligent enquiry, I find that there is neither agricultural stock nor tools owned by Indians of this district, hence, in some cases, I had to pay for the labor necessary to break up the soil and spreading manure, the owners of cattle and implements being unwilling to trust them in the hands of inexperienced Indians. At present there is very little hope of inducing Indians to turn their attention to farming,

they sharing with our own young men a great reluctance to take up and bring in the very rough land now remaining ungranted, or to settle on the lands which they or any one of them may own.

I remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

GEO. WELLS,
Indian Agent.

The Rev. E. J. McCarthy having resigned the Agency at Lunenburg, (District No. 4) in consequence of his removal to Yarmouth, his Agency has been added to that of Rev. Thomas Butler (District No. 3.)

PROSPECT, HALIFAX COUNTY, N.S.,
2nd June, 1883.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to send herewith, the tabular statement usually sent to the Department each year.

The figures in it are but approximately correct, and founded on the information I could glean from the Indians. The population has slightly increased, owing to immigration from other counties.

I have nothing much to add to what has been reported in previous years. Some other families have evinced a desire to settle on Cole Harbor Reserve. Those families there are as comfortable as any Indians throughout the Province, and far more so than many. Their general health is good. An Indian woman—but from some other county—died from the effects of liquor in Halifax this spring. There are many Indians much attached to liquor around Halifax and Dartmouth, but not so many as in former years.

All over the Agency there is a desire to avail themselves of the seed grant. A man whose name has been sent to the Department, persists in cutting and carrying off timber from the Cole Harbor Reserve. I have recommended the Department to prosecute him, as remonstrances are useless in his case.

One man has applied for special aid to build a new house at Cole Harbor, which aid I trust he will receive.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. C. O'CONNOR,
Indian Agent.

SHUBENACADIE, N.S., 19th September, 1883.

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

SIR,—I hand you herewith tabular statement.

I have no report to make further than that the Indians are in about the same state as usual. The crops, which look fairly, are not harvested yet, and therefore I can only state approximately in my tabular statement the amount raised.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES GASS,
Indian Agent.

TRURO, COLCHESTER Co., N.S.,
16th September, 1883.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit tabular statement, with Report of Indian Affairs within this Agency for the year ended 30th June, 1883.

There is very little to note during the past year. From the want of reserve or possession of any land whatsoever, I have no advance in farming to speak of.

We have had some sickness and deaths, but no epidemics.

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

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

PARRSBORO', N.S., 30th August, 1883.

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

SIR,—I have the honor, in compliance with instructions, to submit the following Report on Indian affairs, together with tabular statement, for year ended 30th June, 1883:

The condition of the Indians in this Agency has not materially changed since my last Report. The small bands throughout the centre of the county still inhabit wigwams, and lead a useless vagrant life; though unwilling to attempt anything in the way of farming, they are compelled, by the increasing scarcity of fish and game, to devote more time than formerly to the making of baskets, coopering, &c. Those at Half way Lake continue to do well. They all occupy and own frame houses, and are making considerable progress in agriculture. Their children attend the district school the greater part of the year. The reserve is unoccupied, the Indians being unwilling to live so far from a market for their goods. The moral status of the Indians in this Agency is good, drunkenness being comparatively unknown among them.

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

A. T. CLARK,
Indian Agent,

PICTOU, N.S., 27th August, 1883.

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

SIR,—With the tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, I have the honor to transmit to you my Report upon Indian affairs in district No. 8.

It is difficult to add anything new to the many reports that have already been transmitted to your Department. A glance at the tabular statement will show that the death list has exceeded that of births. Consumption is the prevailing disease among the Indians; owing to the fact of its being hereditary in some families; to frequent exposure to wet and cold; to insufficiency of clothing during the cold weather, and to want of proper attendance and nourishing diet in the incipency of the disease.

A slight departure from primitive habits is noticeable, for not a few may be seen employed at the coal wharves, at the local tanneries, at the steel works, and

other employments. This may be a circumstance of necessity, for the Indian has no relish for hard work. The other remunerative employments in which they engage are fishing in the summer season; coopering and making pick handles for the coal mines in the winter. Notwithstanding the difficulties in this way they are gradually imbibing a taste for cultivating the soil. Were it not for the encouragement given by the Government by way of money grants very few would sow or plant. The two hundred acres, with the exception of thirty given to the Indians for the purpose of farming, are stony and covered with woods. They lack courage and perseverance to clear such land, and render it fit for cropping. This is the reason why no more than a few patches are taken in each year. Another difficulty also standing in the way, is the want of fertilizers. Kelp is the only available fertilizer, and as it does not drift ashore in sufficient quantities the seeds must largely be entrusted to the native producing qualities of the soil, which of necessity will soon be exhausted. It is almost impossible to enforce the Act of Parliament forbidding the sale of liquor to Indians. The sellers are always on their guard, and the Indian, under the influence of liquor, will never act as an informer. With the co-operation of the chief and the captains, I administered the total abstinence pledge to them all, both men and women. With the majority sobriety is a prevailing virtue.

The school taught by Miss Jollymore at Indian Cove is somewhat insufficient for want of proper attendance by the pupils. This is owing in a great measure to indifference on the part of the parents and to their wandering habits during the summer season.

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

RODERICK McDONALD,
Indian Agent.

INDIAN RESERVE AGENCY,
RICHMOND COUNTY, N.S., 22nd September, 1883.

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

SIR,—To the information contained in the accompanying tabular statement, I have but little to add. The Indians of my Agency continue to be honest, temperate, and, with few exceptions, industrious. In agricultural pursuits they make slow but evident advancement; they, in general have given up their migratory habits, and work on the reserve. They feel very grateful towards the officers of the Indian Department for promptness in relieving their wants in many respects.

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

J. McDOUGALL,
Indian Agent.

BEAR RIVER, N.S.,
27th August, 1883.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my first Report, with tabular statement, for the year ended the 30th June, 1883, in connection with Indian Affairs of this Agency. I have experienced considerable difficulty in acquiring information sufficient to enable me to make an accurate report, owing to the nomadic habits of the Indians,

they leaving their homes on the reserve and elsewhere in early spring and summer to engage in various occupations wherever they can find a market for their baskets, axehandles, mast hoops, coopering, &c, having overstocked the market for miles around the reserve; while a number resort to the Bay of Fundy in pursuit of the porpoise, occasionally visiting their homes during the summer.

I have labored, therefore, to obtain information of their status and condition, as accurate as possible under these circumstances. The last winter was unusually severe in this part of the Dominion, consequently the Indians on this reserve and also at Pubnico, Yarmouth County, suffered many privations and hardships, although they have quite comfortable houses; yet, as they live at a distance from wood, and have no teams of their own, it is exceedingly difficult when the storm rages and the snow is deep, to obtain fuel sufficient to keep them warm, especially the sick and aged, the latter generally making this reserve their home through the winter. I have to report a greater prevalence of sickness than usual, there having occurred nineteen deaths, most of these took place on the reserve.

The annual grant for the relief of sick and aged Indians has been expended as judiciously as possible, considering the disproportion between the amount and the number requiring assistance. Many of the Indians have planted a small piece of land with potatoes peas, beans, while a few have sown wheat and oats. In farming on this reserve the Indians labor under a great many discouragements; they have no teams, no manure, no fences and no farming implements, and they seem wanting in that indefatigable energy and industry which alone can overcome the natural difficulties of the situation. Some of the land is good, but a large portion of it is rocky. Yet it affords excellent pasturage, of which their white neighbors are not slow to take advantage for a very small remuneration.

I regret to state that notwithstanding the operation of the Scott Act and the influence of temperance people generally, there are base and unprincipled persons, who, for the sake of greed, will supply them with the fire water which truly is the bane and curse of the red man. The reserve has suffered much from bush fires the last year, and last autumn a fire destroyed a large portion of standing timber on the eastern side of the reserve. Last week the fire ran over a large part of the western side, destroying a great quantity of second growth, on which they largely depended for their firewood.

I have also to report a small increase in the average attendance at the school on the reserve, under the management of teacher T. C. Kerr, who possesses the entire esteem and confidence of the band generally, and under whose tuition the pupils are making good progress, considering the irregularity of their attendance.

I have made repairs on the school house, amounting to \$22.68, which renders it more comfortable in cold weather. I have purchased wood for the school during the winter and spring, to the amount of \$5.75. I received from the Department, the books sent for the use of the school; together with a large map of the Dominion.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

FREEMAN McDORMAND,
Indian Agent.

CORNWALLIS, N.S.,
12th August, 1883.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose, for your information, my Annual Report on the condition of the Indians in this county (Kings), together with tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1883.

This statement shows a decrease during the year, caused chiefly by the removal of some who were not natives [of this county, but also from natural causes operating against them, notwithstanding the vast change, apparently beneficial, made in their mode of living.

Fifty years since the wigwam, the Indian dress and squaw cap were universal among them; to-day, the framed house, English dress, cooking stoves and cooked food are just as universal, and yet the Indians are fading away.

If we take wild flowers from the woods and plant them in our gardens they will generally wilt and die, and cultivation but seems to hasten the decay. So the Indian, lured from his native forests, although assisted, to a limited extent, by a paternal Government, yet but hastens to meet his final enemy, consumption, aggravated, I am certain, by admixture with a certain class of whites; but to return to the subject in hand more particularly, there is but one reserve of ten acres at Cambridge, in this county, which affords a home for four families settled thereon. All these families are temperate, quiet, peaceable and industrious, yet sickness is making its ravages amongst them.

There are three families owning private property. Foremost among them stands Stephen Knockwood, the first Indian here about to own a fine horse and riding wagon and good harness, also a fair farm wagon and other agricultural implements.

Another of these, Isaiah Pictou, is a good cooper, making barrels for sale.

The third, Joe Brooks, a quiet peaceable man, farms on a small scale. These three families are comparatively comfortable, yet death has been making inroads on two of them.

There are three families squatted on private property who may be considered permanent; they plant and raise a few potatoes.

The remainder, although living in framed shanties, generally in the same place, yet make no attempt at improvement.

I have thought it my duty and in unison with the wishes of Government, by way of encouragement, to supply these three first named parties with seed potatoes this spring, since it will add vastly to their comfort; and for those who will require it, diminish their need of assistance until well into the winter.

We feel thankful to the Government for the supplies sent yearly, enabling us to free the townships in this county from the direct maintenance of the Indians for the past seven years.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. E. BECKWITH,

Indian Agent.

CALEDONIA, N.S., 23th August, 1883.

The Right Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to forward my Annual Report with accompanying tabular statement.

I find very little to say for the past year regarding the Indians of Queen's County, beyond what has already been stated in previous reports.

As a general rule they are sober, industrious, and moral in character. They have been fairly successful in salmon fishing during the past summer, getting 40 to 50 cents per pound for their fish. But at the end of the year they are all alike as far as worldly goods are concerned. The poor Indian never dreams of laying up something for the "rainy day." He is happy to-day and the-morrow is unthought of. Labouring among them in a spiritual or ecclesiastical capacity, I see all their traits of character. Their good thoughts and actions have been acquired from the example

of their own people, whilst their evil habits have been acquired through intercourse with their more civilized neighbor—the white man—or “palaface” as he is styled in Indian parlance. The great mistake of their life is, in my opinion, their refusal to live on the reserve lands and cultivate the soil. The majority certainly do plant to a more or less extent, near Milton, where they reside in comfortable houses, but the land is not theirs and their little crops last not much longer than till Christmas. A few have had the courage to live on and work their reserve lands, and now with the help received from your Department, are far ahead of many of their white neighbors in prosperity. The soil of the reserve lands in Queen's County is exceptionally good, so that a few years hard toil would make every Indian in the county independent.

Several of the children attend the public schools. I have great hopes of these young people, as I think in due time they will readily settle down to work like their white neighbors.

The Rev. Father McCarthy having resigned the Agency of Lunenburg (District No. 4) on his removal to Yarmouth, it has been added to mine. Following the instructions received from your Department in June last, I visited the Indians of New Germany and Bridgewater, to consult with them on the school question. They are anxious, but unable, at New Germany, to build a school house. They requested me to ascertain if help would be given them for this purpose from your Government. I consider them deserving of aid. They paid a teacher for the past term, using a room in a private house for instructing their children.

The Indians of Bridgewater have made no exertions as yet towards educating their children, beyond sending a few of them to the public school. I find that many others would attend were they not in a manner ostracised by the white children. Seemingly the white people do not care to have their children associate or come in contact with the red man's child, as if they (the white children) were made of better clay. The teachers seem to act fairly enough towards the Indian children. However as neither teacher nor people can lawfully debar Indian children from the school house, my advice to them is to attend the school.

Gold has recently been discovered in the vicinity of Bridgewater. A few of the Indians have fared very well by the stroke of good luck, two especially, John and Lewis Labrador, the original discoverers. Their proprietary rights have been acknowledged and recorded. And now the old time blanket is contemptuously discarded to be succeeded by high colored dry-goods.

The Indians at Gold River do not wish to have their reserve lands sold. Some two or three families now reside there.

As several Indians are at present absent from Bridgewater, New Ross, and several other parts of Lunenburg County, I am unable at present to get all the necessary information asked for in your letter of June the 19th. I hope to be able to do so at an early date. I am not aware of any office furniture or property belonging to the Government in my Agency.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS J. BUTLER,

Indian Agent.

RIVER INHABITANTS,

INVERNESS Co., N.S., September, 1883.

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

SIR,—I have the honor, herewith, in compliance with the request of the Indian Department, to submit the following Report, with the tabular statement for the year ended 30th June last.

To the detailed information contained therein, I have but little to add.

I am happy to state that the condition of the Indians throughout my Agency has very materially improved during the last few years. There is a marked improvement in the cleanliness and improvement of their dwellings. By slow degrees they are becoming more thrifty and provident. A few of them, indeed, seem at times to favor a return to the wild and nomadic life of their fathers; but I believe that judicious management (which means chiefly generous treatment), will bring them into the line with the more enlightened and progressive of their race.

The school on the Whycocomagh Reserve is doing good work, and is still in charge of Mr. MacEachen, a duly licensed teacher, who for many years taught very successfully in the public schools of this county.

As a rule, the Indians of this band are very industrious. In winter and summer the majority of the men are generally employed coopering, making barrels, butter tubs, firkins, &c., and the women in making baskets and beaded moccasins. These wares they dispose of in trade in the village of Whycocomagh and throughout the county for the necessaries of life. When not in real destitution, they seem always happy and contented (not caring much for to-morrow), much more so than other people could be under similar circumstances. I may state that potatoes are the principal article of food, which the soil on the Whycocomagh Reserve is well adapted for raising abundantly; wheat, corn, peas, beans, &c., are also grown. Owing to the prevalence of measles, nearly two years ago, at Whycocomagh, several families residing there left for other parts of this county. Some of them have not yet returned, but they are likely soon to return.

The Indians of my Agency are a law abiding people, and afford an example it would be well for some of their more civilized white neighbors to imitate.

Some of the whites continue to trespass on the Indian Reserve at Whycocomagh by cutting and taking away hay, &c., notwithstanding that one Donald McLean, blacksmith, and his son were arrested last year by the Sheriff of this county, and brought before the Stipendiary Magistrate of the shire town, found guilty, convicted, fined and lastly imprisoned, because it was found they had no property whereon to levy. Yet I am informed the same parties took the hay off a portion of the reserve this year, and conveyed it to their premises.

In conclusion, I beg leave to express the belief that the greater the liberality judiciously dispensed to the Mic-Macs, the sooner will they become self-supporting useful citizens.

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

D. McISAAC,
Indian Agent.

REV. R. GRANT.—No Report.

CHRISTMAS ISLAND, N.S., 31st August, 1883.

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

SIR,—I beg to send you herewith tabular statement of Indian matters up to 30th June last. There is not much change to note, from year to year, in the condition of the Indians of this Agency. It may be perceived, however, the last few years, that their circumstances have somewhat improved. The constant demand for their work, and the fair prices offered for it, largely helped this improvement. There is also a

manifest desire becoming general among them to get as much seed into the ground every spring as they can. From past experience they begin to realize the disastrous consequences of attempting to live through the long and severe Cape Breton winter without a thought of laying by, in the fall, a sufficient supply of the necessaries of life. And to be thus provided, they must put a large quantity of seed into the ground every year. To live now by the forest is impossible. The wood required for the Indian work—coopering—is becoming every year more and more difficult to procure, so much so that in a few years it will be entirely exhausted; and the game, such as the moose and cariboo, which in former years almost exclusively constituted their daily food, are now nowhere to be found. As a matter of necessity then, if not of choice, they must henceforth depend for their living on the productions of the soil.

The potato crop at Eskasoni this year is fully up to the average. The hay is also fairly good, but late secured.

Diphtheria, the disease, complained of in last report, has entirely disappeared from their village.

A survey of the reserve at Eskasoni has been made during the year, a report and plan of which are forwarded to the Department.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

M. MCKENZIE,

Indian Agent.

[POMQUET CHAPEL, ANTIGONISH CO. N.S.,
25th September 1883.]

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

SIR—I have little to add by way of supplement to the tabular statement which I have the honor to transmit to you. Time which brings with it so many signs of material progress among their white brethren, works but little change in the habits of the Micmac Indian. In almost every respect those of to-day, show the same natural proclivities and predilections as their fathers did. The same love for roving about in bands from place to place, the same aversion to a settled life and the cultivation of the soil, which characterized the Indians of former days, still continues in a greater or less degree to actuate their descendants. The woods and rivers now no longer afford them the game and fish from which formerly they derived their principal means of subsistence. They have, on this account, become more dependent upon the whites, and have their business so continuously with them that they gradually and imperceptibly are induced to adopt at least some of their habits, not so much indeed from choice or inclination as from the force of circumstances.

They have, indeed, a few houses among them, and, as can be seen by the tabular statement, they clear yearly small patches of woodland and increase their cultivated land by one or two acres. They plant in the same spot each succeeding year till it runs out and can no longer yield. The idea of a rotation of crops has not found its way into their system of farming. They occupy their houses only during a few months of the year; they for the most part prefer the smoky wigwam and bed of spruce boughs to the comforts and refinements, so prized by their white brethren.

Christopher Prosper who had been chief of the Indians of this district for more than twelve years, died last June after a long illness. He died of consumption, a disease which, more than any other, is fatal to the Indians of these places, and which they themselves say was hardly known to their grandfathers. When it became known that Chief Prosper's end was near, deputations were sent to the neighbouring chiefs of Cape Breton and Pictou; these came to Afton, the late chief's residence, with a large retinue of captains and other dignitaries, where they

stayed for several weeks, till after the demise and funeral of the late chief. The best house of the village was set apart for their use and they were treated in a becoming princely manner during their stay by voluntary contributions from the richest among the late chief's subjects. It is only on an occasion of this kind that one can observe the honor and respect which the Micmac accords to his chief.

On the 26th July, the national festival of the tribe, the Indians of the district, assembled at the Chapel Reserve, formally elected as their new chief Peter Ben, a young man, supposed to be possessed of more than ordinary administrative abilities, and who is nearly related to the late Chief Prosper.

I have now only to say that while I am not able to report any substantial improvement in the material condition of our Indians here, it is a matter of congratulation to be in a position to affirm that in regard to morality they at least show no change for the worse. It would be hard to find any where a people among whom the precepts of nature and religion are more faithfully observed.

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

WM. CHISHOLM,
Indian Agent.

LENNOX ISLAND,
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, 10th August, 1883.

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

Sir,—I have the honor to send you my Annual Report and tabular statement in connection with the Indians of Prince Edward Island, for the year ended 30th June, 1883.

There has been, as you will perceive by the tabular statement, a decrease in the population this year. This decrease is partly caused by the emigration of some families to Cape Breton and New Brunswick, last spring.

During the year there were twenty deaths, fifteen births and three marriages.

There are eighty-two families, with a total population of 296, shewing the average per family to be less than four.

The Indians of Lennox Island and the Morell Reserve have made fair progress in agriculture. This spring I distributed 279 bushels of potatoes, fourteen bushels of wheat, and sixty-seven bushels of oats for seed. Their crops look well; the crop of potatoes last year was very good; some of the Indians had saved enough for seed, and I purchased sixty bushels from one of them for seed, and distributed it to others who had none.

They keep their temperance pledge well; very few of them drink, and they are very rarely intoxicated. It is not easy to discover who sells them liquor.

I am still teaching school on Lennox Island. The children are making good progress, seeing the disadvantage that they labor under in having to learn in a language, one word of which they did not understand when they began to attend school. The number of children on Lennox Island of school age is only fourteen, and only half of this number take advantage of the opportunity afforded them of receiving free instruction. Some of the parents are careless and do not appreciate the importance of education, and do not try to send their children regularly to school.

I forgot to state that a very sad accident occurred last autumn, which has thrown a cloud over some Indian families. Two young men set out for Malpeque, to cross Richmond Bay, intending to return the same day. As they did not return, the Indians some days afterwards went to look for them, but could learn no tidings of either of them, and could not even find the canoe in which they had embarked. It was only

in the month of May last that the body of Thaddy Labobe, whose name is known to the Department, was found on the shore near New London. The body of the other Indian, Michel Paul, has not been found yet, and probably will never be discovered. He leaves a wife and two young children, and the former leaves a wife and seven young children. These two widows have been assisted by your Department. The one with seven children to support is very poor. I have been obliged to give her a good part of the money sent by your Department for the poor, aged and infirm Indians.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN O. ARSENAULT,

Indian Superintendent.

COWICHAN AGENCY,

MAPLE BAY, B.C., 9th August, 1883.

The Right Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose herewith tabular statement containing statistics as to Indians of this Agency, and also a list of all Government property in my charge, with the approximate value of each article.

I have not yet been able to establish a reliable system of recording the births and deaths in the different bands, and therefore the census given is very nearly the same as that of last year, which was a reliable one.

The whooping-cough epidemic, which seems to have visited the whole coast, has nearly died out in this Agency, and I am happy to say the general health of the Indians is at present good; but during the winter months a great deal of sickness is always met with, and a large percentage of children die, nearly always through neglect or improper treatment at the earlier stages of sickness.

Early last spring I distributed garden seeds to the Indians of the different bands. They were thankfully received, and in most cases carefully planted, but I fear the yield will not be so good as last year, owing to the unusual dryness of the season, scarcely a drop of rain having fallen for the last three months; owing to the same cause the grain crop will be below the average and the crop of potatoes, so important to Indians, will be very light, and in some places, scarcely worth digging.

The wages earned at the Fraser River Canneries will be very small compared with last year, owing to the scarcity of salmon; but as the demand for labor is plentiful, I do not anticipate any great distress, though many who have usually assisted the destitute and aged may be unable to do so much during the coming winter.

Very marked improvements have been made on many of the reserves during the year; the possession of horses and carts has proved to the Indians the necessity for roads; much time has therefore been devoted to making them.

A very fair road has been cleared off from the Quamichan Bridge to the Koksilah village, a distance of two and a-half miles, and another from the same bridge leading to the Clem-clem-alat village; the latter band have got out timber and propose erecting a bridge at their village.

The Comeakin Band, following the example of the Quamichans, have erected a bridge across a branch of the Cowichan River, the lumber covering for which was purchased for them out of the fines received under the liquor clauses of the Indian Act.

At Kuper Island a good trail has been completed, connecting the Penelabut and Llmalche villages, a distance of nearly three miles, and in the spring much new fencing was built.

The Sic-ca-meen and Kullet Bands have commenced roads from both villages, to connect with the Victoria-Nanaimo Trunk Road, both of which are formidable undertakings, as the distance is several miles, and the country rough and heavily wooded.

In addition to this, these Indians are about clearing out the boundaries of their reserve, which in many places have such a mass of fallen timber as to be nearly impassable.

Members of some of the bands who are engaged in agriculture, were called upon this year for the first time, to perform two days' statute labor on the public roads through or abutting on their reserves. The work was performed at the same time as that of the white settlers, and to the satisfaction of the pathmasters, particularly was this the case in the Hellelt, Tsussie and part of the Quamichan Bands; the others, on the Cowichan River, are to perform their labor as soon as the harvest is over. The Somenos Indians having to cut a road two and a-half miles long, through the new reserve given them by the Commissioner, which extends up the Somenos River, I spent considerable time last spring in running lines through this portion of the reserve, and a number of men propose moving on to their allotments as soon as the road is cut out.

The waste of lands on the Cowichan Reserves is still going on, but a small sum is just about to be spent in straightening the channel of the river, which it is hoped will obviate this difficulty in future.

Since my last Report a constable has been appointed to reside on the Songhees Reserve, in Victoria, which has to a great extent prevented the scenes of riot and drunkenness which were common in that village; but until these Indians are removed from the vicinity of the town, no permanent improvement can be looked for.

As a whole the Indians in the Agency are contented and prosperous; but in all bands there are some discontented ones who receive with suspicion any advice, and are always trying to stir up discord amongst their more contented brethren. This is very much the case in Cowichan, where some years ago any resistance on the part of the Indians to the officers of the law was overlooked by the authorities to save expense, and where land owned by white men has been squatted on by Indians, who have always refused to move.

It is expected that the commencement of the proposed Island Railway will give employment to all Indians willing to work, nearer to their homes than the canneries or the hopfields, and thus obviate the necessity of their being so far away at the time when their crops are ready to harvest; but it will be some time before the wandering habits of the native races will die out entirely.

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

W. H. LOMAS,
Indian Agent.

WEST COAST AGENCY,
DODGER'S COVE, B.C., 22nd August, 1883.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1883.

The death rate for the past year is unusually high. In a heavy gale of wind during the sealing season 36 men were drowned at sea. Kyukaht 7, Noochahtlaht 5, Ehattisaht 4, Mooáchaht 1, Matchitlaht 7, Heshqueaht 7, Ah-housaht 2, and Claoquaht 3. Whooping-cough and measles carried off over twenty adults and fifty children at Kyukaht, while whooping-cough was prevalent in all the tribes, and proved fatal to many young children, especially to those whose parents called in the Indian doctor.

At Heshqueah, where the Rev. Father Brabant has, in a great measure, stopped this superstition, no child died. At Kyukaht, the Rev. Father Nicolaye, the resident missionary, did all in his power to relieve the distressed, visiting the sick and supplying medicine and food when necessary, finding some without help or fuel. He was unable to communicate with me, though he offered \$60 for a canoe to come to Barclay Sound. Stories were circulated by the more superstitious of the Indians that the white man had given them the sickness, and it was proposed to kill the priest and trader before they all died. The young chief, however, made a speech in favor of the priest, telling them that Dr. Powell and the Rev. Father had both told them not to travel to the American side, but to go to Victoria or New Westminster if they wanted work. They had disobeyed, and all knew that the sickness had been brought from there by a Kyukaht canoe which arrived with sick on board, who died after reaching home; that the priest came to do them good, and was then doing what he could to relieve them. On my visit three weeks ago I lectured them freely on their foolishness and ignorance, speaking particularly against the Indian doctors and the inventors of lying stories against the white man. The trouble is over now, and I found a good attendance at church and school.

I have visited the other tribes in my Agency, settling disputes and confirming the Indian police in their duties; but if I cannot get coats or some allowance from the Department for remuneration, I shall not be able to keep up the force. Four tribes have promised to give up gambling, and the cards have been collected and burnt by the policeman.

I have been speaking everywhere against the Indian doctors and advising the Indians to take proper care of their children in case of sickness; but there is a great want of simple medical attendance in most of the tribes, as my Agency is so scattered that I cannot look after them properly in this respect. I shall not be able to complete the vaccination of the children at present; unfortunately it happened that the greatest mortality was in the tribes I vaccinated last season, and there is a good deal of talk amongst them about it, and they are afraid. I have met with a few cases of sick destitute Indians whom I have relieved. One, a man with a wife and two young children, injured his spine by falling from the roof of his house; another old man is bed-ridden, with nobody to look after him but a boy and girl. To these and some others I have given orders for food and what was really necessary.

I propose to go to Claoquaht in November, and spend two months in that Sound.

The sealing season having been a partial failure, and the price of skins low, the Indians on this coast have not made so much money as usual this year.

The Heshqueah tribe behaved very well with regard to the wrecked American bark *Melville*, giving up the jewelry found on the remains of the captain's wife, and affording decent burial to the bodies washed ashore, as far as lay in their power. I trust that they will receive some acknowledgment from the Government.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

HARRY GUILLOD,

Indian Agent.

LOWER FRASER AGENCY,
NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C., 15th, August 1883.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following Report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1883.

I am happy to be able to state that there is general contentment and prosperity among the several bands of Indians in this Agency, and that there has been con

siderable progress made by them in improvements on their reserves, particularly in the building of neat and comfortable cottages, costing from \$200 to \$500 each. They have abandoned the old custom of building the old fashioned large houses where ten or fifteen families would live together. The cottages they build now are intended only for one family. You will observe that the statistics of the agricultural products are small at some places. That fact was caused by the destruction of their crops last summer, by the high water overflowing their lands all along the Fraser River. This present season the area of land under cultivation is not as large as it otherwise would be had not the freshet of last year occurred. Many of the Indians who had lost all their crops and fences last season were discouraged, and consequently went to work on the railroad, where they receive \$2 a day. Their boys and youths receive from \$1 to \$1.50 per day. In my opinion there are many Indians in several of the villages who are saving money. Others would save none if they had an income of \$10 a day. I have often tried to prevail on them to do so. When they have money they wish to keep it where they can see it every two or three days. I am glad that the system of potlatching is almost entirely done away with. Thanks to the efforts of the missionaries. Also the medicine men are few and far between. Any of them that have practiced their doctrine by superstition lately, and received compensation for it, I compelled them to refund all goods and money received by them for such services. Last month I compelled a medicine man to return two horses he got from a poor Indian at Popkirm. Indian gambling, which was ruinous to them, is entirely done away with. The missionaries have succeeded in that also. Occasionally some Indians from Washington Territory, who are professional gamblers, visit the fisheries in the fishing season. When they had come this season, with the assistance of several good Indians, I compelled them to quit the place, with a caution not to return. White men's gambling is not one half as wicked for them as Indian gambling is for the Indians, and after they once commence they never give up until they gamble everything they possess, even to every particle of their clothing. Although there is considerable sickness among the Indians, the number of deaths is not half as many this year as it has been in either of the two years past. The disease most prevalent among them is consumption. Seldom, if ever any of them recover. I often visit them and supply them with medicines. It relieves them for a time. There is no destitution of any kind among the Indians. Occasionally I meet with a poor old person who needs a little assistance. In the commencement of the salmon fishing this season, the fisheries agent at New Westminster sent a man to seize all the Indian fishing nets to be found in the Fraser River. The man did so, and took several nets belonging to the Indians down to New Westminster. The action of the Fisheries Agent in seizing their nets, caused much angry feeling among all the Indians from Burrard Inlet to Yale. They protested loudly and angrily against the agent for seizing their nets, or any attempt of his or any other person to interfere with their right to catch fish for their own consumption. I was glad to be at New Westminster at the time. I communicated at once the case to Col. Powell, Superintendent at Victoria, who promptly got an order from Mr. Inspector Anderson, of the Fisheries Department, to have the nets returned. The Indians received them with the greatest satisfaction. It is hoped that such a mistake will not occur again, as there is nothing that would excite in the Indian's mind a more bitter feeling than to interfere with that cherished right of theirs to fish when and where they choose for their own consumption. The chiefs, when they came to see me about the matter, said they would much prefer to go to gaol in a body with their families than be deprived of the right to fish in their usual and accustomed way.

Considering the number of Chinamen and others who try all means in their power to sell intoxicants to Indians, it is surprising that there is not more drunkenness among them. All along the railroad line Chinamen are prowling about trying to sell Chinese brandy; it is not the poor labouring Chinese who are engaged in this illicit traffic, it is the Chinese merchant, who have always some of their slaves to take the liquor from the merchant stores and take it to where they can dispose of it. It is a difficult matter to convict a Chinaman, they all look so much alike that the

Indians cannot identify the offender when once he is in company with other Chinamen. On several occasions lately the Indians have arrested persons attempting to sell them liquor; the Indians cannot always do so where Chinamen are too numerous, they would not allow the Indians to arrest any of their friends. The Indian constables are, with few exceptions, very good constables, the other Indians are afraid of them, and very seldom take any liquor on to the reserves. The constables inform me when anything is wrong which they do not wish to interfere with themselves. In July last the constables informed me of thirty-seven cases of Chinese brandy hid away on the Harrison River Reserve, and nineteen cases on the Squah Reserve. I seized and destroyed the whole of it to the great joy of the Indians, but unfortunately I could not find an owner to either lot. In my annual report of last year, I referred to two bands of Indians whose condition was not at all satisfactory. I have paid since then a good deal of attention to them. When I received the printed annual report from the Department, I read and explained to them what I wrote to their great chief at Ottawa about them. One of the bands, the Musqueems, said they regretted very much that I wrote so about them and promised to do better in the future. They at once organized a Council for the suppression of the whiskey traffic and for other general improvements, and as an earnest of their pledges they requested me to buy for them two yolk of oxen, one this fall and one in the spring, and deposited with me part of the money for that object. Although the Coquitlams made all kinds of good promises there is not a great deal of improvement with them yet. Some of them say they would be better if their old chief could be removed and another appointed. I promised I would try and have it done if a good man to take his place could be found.

On the occasion of the visit of His Excellency the Governor General and Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise to this city, the Indians to the number of 3,500 had come from all parts of this Agency to take part in the reception of the Royal party. They were most agreeably pleased with the kind reception accorded them by His Excellency and the Princess. His Excellency was pleased at the time to promise the chiefs who had taken part in the reception some presents; they were overjoyed at the prospect of receiving any kind of presents from such distinguished persons as Her Royal Highness and her husband. The Indians considered it so much better as they did not expect anything until it was promised. As the presents have not arrived up to this time, they are anxiously enquiring to know what is the cause of the delay. It is hoped that the matter has not been overlooked, and that His Excellency's wish in the case will be attended to.

There is at present a great grievance which the Indians there have to submit to. When the first run of salmon is over on the Fraser River, the Indians are told by the managers or owners of the fisheries, that they have no more work for them until the second run commences, which often is a delay of two weeks; they retain the Indians' money as security that they may not go home or engage in any other occupation until they want them again, therefore, the Indians are obliged to remain idle about New Westminster for that length of time or forfeit their wages. Some Indians come hundreds of miles to labor at the fisheries, and to have them subjected to such unfair treatment is certainly a great grievance and one they bitterly complain of. The County Court is no remedy for the recovery of Indian wages, to sue in that Court would involve a delay of several weeks, consequently it would be better for the Indian to forfeit his wages than waste that length of time. I have consulted with the Local Magistrates on the matter, and they say they are doubtful of their power to deal with wage cases.

I am happy to say that the morals of the Indians can compare favorably with any class of people in this country. At present there are only ten Indians in New Westminster gaol, and none of them in for a more serious offence than having liquor in their possession.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

P. McTIERNAN,

Indian Agent.

KAMLOOPS AGENCY,
BRITISH COLUMBIA, 27th August, 1883.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my third Annual Report in connection with Indian affairs in this Agency, together with a tabular statement, shewing the numbers, industries and condition of the Indians under my superintendence.

As appears from the census, I regret to say that a decrease of numbers is noticeable in most of the bands.

This is to be accounted for by the prevalence of measles throughout almost the entire agency during the autumn or winter months.

Being myself on sick leave, I was absent from my post during the winter, but did all I could by letter to impress on those affected the necessity of avoiding exposure, which was in nearly all cases the cause of death.

I am able, in other respects, to report the condition of the Indians as satisfactory. During the year just ended, their labor on the land was well repaid by a good harvest, and the run of salmon was enormous, so that their principal wants were well supplied, in addition to which, work on the railway now in progress, on farms and steamboats was easily obtained by them at high rates.

A larger area of land in almost every case has been brought under cultivation this season. The short supply of water for irrigation purposes in many cases alone causing a limit as to quantity. Many Indians have been duly and successfully vaccinated according to instructions received, and there have been no cases of small-pox in the Agency.

I am glad to be able to state that crime is of unfrequent occurrence amongst the Indians, and that their relations with and behavior to the white population are both satisfactory.

Although much has been done to check it, I regret to say that the sale of bad spirits to the Indians still continues, more especially on the railway works; and unless more constables are appointed I do not see how the evil can be stopped.

The fact that the use of intoxicants is prohibited by law seems, unfortunately, to act as an inducement to many young natives to obtain it. I find a decided wish to improve their condition, and to acquire knowledge amongst the Indians of the Agency, and they are most amenable to authority. The seeds sent were distributed by me, and thankfully received.

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

HENRY P. CORNWALL,
Indian Agent.

KWAUKEWLTH AGENCY,
ALERT BAY, B.C., 30th June, 1883.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to forward herewith, the Annual Report, in duplicate, and tabular statement, for the year ended 30th June, 1883, with a list of Government property on hand at that date.

The Census, now taken, shows a decrease of 104 in the population, during the past twelve months, most of whom fell victims to the measles, which has been raging severely since March, and is yet prevalent in some of the camps.

Sixty-eight children, of an age to attend school, were carried off, which will prove an almost irreparable loss to these tribes.

The number of births, during the year, has been thirty-two only; some of the bands, even the largest, showing a blank list in this respect.

The demand for labor last summer on the Fraser and elsewhere, at the various canneries, and on Puget Sound in the hop fields, induced the majority of the natives to avail themselves of this demand; consequently there has been a great falling off in the returns of furs and oil, and as the former now command such low prices in the market, they will continue to go South where a much better harvest awaits their labor.

On their return to their respective villages last winter, I had an opportunity of ascertaining their gains during the past working season, and it was astonishing to witness the vast amount of property they had collected.

Receiving information, in February last, that several notorious whiskey sellers were about to return home with a quantity of spirituous liquors, I stationed myself at Alert Bay to await their arrival.

Their property was landed from the steamer "Grace," and subjected to the most searching investigation, but no intoxicants were discovered. They opened their trunks without hesitation, and in these trunks, belonging principally to the women, were articles of clothing of the best descriptions, both for themselves and their families.

Eight of these passengers had upwards of \$1,500 worth of property. One man, alone, owned a fifth of this amount, and his purchases were made evidently with a view of having a comfortable residence in future, as windows, doors and nails, also a clock and a mirror were very conspicuous, and he had as well a large stock of provisions. In fact, most of those who returned to their homes earlier in the season had also large quantities of flour, rice, biscuit and molasses.

The energy they display in collecting property is certainly remarkable, and worthy of commendation; but, unfortunately, so much is squandered at feasts and otherwise, that they have not, as they ought to have, continuous comfort, or continuous wholesome food.

Although, in the instance alluded to, there was no importation of spirituous liquors, I regret to say that many of the old offenders in this particular business could not keep their hands from mischief.

One in particular, in July last, sold at the Tsaheraltic fishery two cases of gin at a large profit, and immediately returned to Puget Sound for a second cargo, which he also disposed of, and caused much trouble.

This man I eventually secured, and fined him heavily for the two offences. Being a daring, desperate offender, I was obliged to call in the assistance of some white men, to act as constables to effect his arrest.

Several others who had also transgressed in the same respect, both in the Nimkeesh and Mahmalilikullah camps, were arrested, and fined at the same time; and the Nimkeesh Chief, who, from his boyhood up, had been a most persistent enemy of the whites, particularly of late years, was bound over in a large sum to be of good behavior for twelve months.

These steps have borne good fruit, and I look forward to bring others who have offended in the same manner, by fining them, to consider the liquor trade as one that in future will bring them no profit.

An inspection of the Nahkeockto country, Queen Charlotte Sound, was recently made, for the purpose of examining the fishing stations of the tribe living in that locality.

They had, evidently, reconsidered their refusal to show the Reserve Commissioner these stations last year, and in March last became extremely anxious to have the work carried out, as two parties of explorers for canning stations were then in their neighborhood.

This tribe has, up to the present moment, retained most of their primitive habits, and have also excelled as hunters; but they are now preparing to follow in the footsteps of others, and say they prefer the certain remunerative work at the canneries to that of the chase, which brings, at present, so little profit.

Their country is overrun with game of all descriptions; and on their numerous inlets and sounds are to be found the famous silver salmon in the greatest abundance and of the finest quality. In respect to furs, game and fish, they possess a territory scarcely to be equalled by any in this part of the Dominion.

Like the Koxkemoos, they are very orderly, and like them too, unfortunately, in another respect; there has not been a single birth in their camp during the year, although the adults, men and women, number 125 souls.

The natives, generally, in this Agency, have now almost entirely abandoned the chase as a means of obtaining a livelihood, with the exception of the Laich-kevil-tachs, in the vicinity of Cape Mudge, who are as energetic as ever in this respect.

During the month of March an examination was made of several localities in the neighborhood of Beaver Harbor for garden patches for the natives of this harbor, and seed was offered them to sow; but they were too dependant, on account of their losses by measles, to undertake any work of this kind.

The school, under the Rev. A. J. Hall and his wife, has shown some signs of improvement since the last Annual Report.

Previously to the outbreak of the measles the attendance some days was high as thirty-seven. Many, however, out of that number, it is to be regretted, succumbed to this disease, which is a sad loss in every respect.

In this tribe, the Nimkeesh, the mortality has been greater than in any other, although the attentions of Mr. Hall and myself were unceasingly given to render these unfortunates all the assistance in our power.

I have heard only of one instance of a child dying who had been vaccinated, although numbers who were vaccinated caught the disease.

The majority of the mothers objected to the operation being performed last year, but during the past fortnight, I have made it compulsory, on account of two cases of small-pox appearing in this camp. These patients, however, being speedily isolated and well attended to, prevented the spread of the disease, and they are now convalescent.

The different bands are now dispersing in all directions—some for their work at the south, and others for their fishing stations to prepare salmon weirs for the autumn catch of fish.

I have cautioned those leaving for the Fraser River and Puget Sound, that the provisions of the Indian Act against liquor selling will be enforced in all their vigor, should any infraction of those provisions be made on their return.

The check given last spring to this traffic has considerably altered their behavior, and should further punishment in this respect be found necessary, it will be given them with an unsparing hand.

An arrangement has just been fortunately made, principally through the exertion of the Rev. A. J. Hall, with the canning company, which will secure remunerative employment for a number of young men and women of this tribe (Nimkeesh) and consequently keep them at home; and it is in contemplation by the company to instruct them, hereafter, in the various branches of the work now performed by Chinamen, which will still further tend to bring about an improvement, both in their morals and habits of living.

No attempt has been made to revive the performance of the "Tamanawas," and it is to be hoped that, ere long, other old customs opposed to their progress will also disappear.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

GEO. BLENKINSOP,

Indian Agent.

OKANAGAN AGENCY, INDIAN OFFICE,
NICOLA, B.C., 30th July, 1883.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1883, with accompanying Report upon the condition and progress of Indians in the Okanagan Agency, embracing the same period.

Since furnishing you with my last Annual Report for the Agency, I have made several visits to the various bands of Indians under my charge. To those in Nicola (being over one-third of the entire population of my Agency), I have made very frequent visits.

Subsequent to forwarding my Report for the year 1882, I received a telegraphic dispatch from Lieutenant-Colonel Powell, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Victoria, informing me that small pox had broken out at Sooyoos Lake, or among the Indians of En-kee-mip, and requesting me to proceed at once to that place, and take speedy action to isolate the disease, and thus prevent spread of infection.

I at once made preparation to start, and in four and a-half days from receipt of message I arrived at En-kee-mip with saddle and pack horses, having travelled 150 miles under a scorching sun in less than four days.

I found upon investigation that the report regarding the small-pox was too true; but I was not convinced until I carefully examined those who were sick.

At first I was inclined to believe it only the measles, as I had attended a great many who were sick with the measles, which was prevalent in nearly every band throughout the Agency.

During the day, whilst arranging for the necessary quarantine, I was taken very ill, and as the report was circulated among the whites that the small-pox was in Nicola (my place of residence) I found no one would for a moment entertain the idea of caring for me, fearing I had small-pox.

I saw at once I had to make an effort to reach home.

Having secured the services of Mr. James McConnell, and furnished him with written instructions what to do, I turned towards Nicola, which I reached after several days of suffering, more dead than alive.

It was some time before I could convince the people of Nicola that it was only the measles that caused my illness. I was confined to the house for some time.

How the small-pox reached En-kee-mip, I found, upon making enquiries, that a packer who was living with an Indian woman belonging to En-kee-mip, had stolen some blankets and a tent from Hope, which had been used by a man sick with this terrible disease.

The woman came back from Hope with the man, and they used both tent and blankets.

Arriving at Sooyoos Lake, about five miles from En-kee-mip, the woman was taken seriously ill and shortly after died.

Those of her friends from En-kee-mip who waited upon her were soon taken sick, and it was not until they died that the real cause of their sickness was known.

In fact the disease had not time to break out, as they were camped on the lake shore, and they drank water in the fever and soon died.

I had all those who had been exposed placed in the quarantine, leaving strict orders for no one else to go near the limits, which were marked with flags, under pain of severe punishment.

By speedy action and strict orders I prevented the spread of the infection.

Having recovered sufficiently from my illness to travel, I proceeded to Sooyoos Lake in November, taking a supply of blankets and clothing for those in quarantine. Reaching Sooyoos Lake, I sent for Indian women from En-kee-mip to come and make dresses and other clothing necessary for the women in quarantine, which they cheerfully did.

After divesting them of everything and making each one wash, I gave them their new suits and sent them to a new camp which I had provided for them.

I burned the camp after the last one left. There was about three inches of snow on the ground at the time, and they complained I had not clothed them sufficiently. This was too true, but as I had no definite instruction what to get, and a large amount had already been expended in various ways, I felt that I could take no more responsibility upon myself than I had.

I therefore left them to the mercy of their friends, who, I learned this spring, had left them to shift the most part for themselves, and that they had suffered much during the winter for food and clothing. There is one very aged Indian here named Manuel, who attended all that were sick in the quarantine. He has neither wife, nor son, nor daughter left, and to him I propose to take some clothing this winter, in recognition of the good service rendered in quarantine.

Thirteen died at Sooyoos Lake. They all belonged to En-kee-mip.

The mortality throughout the whole Agency has been greater in the past year than previous years; of course the number of deaths has been considerably augmented by the small-pox and measles. The last winter was unusually severe, and several deaths were caused from sheer want of proper food and clothing.

I have endeavored to alleviate the sufferings of those most in need, as far as I could.

The blind and aged are too numerous for me to help all, unless I am made aware how much the Department will allow me to supply.

I have so far given them a little clothing and flour.

I have been obliged to refuse many who were deserving.

There are more destitute Indians in Nicola than any other part of the Agency.

One reason, as far as I can ascertain, is that it appears to be the headquarters of the Okanagan Indians—those who speak the Okanagan tongue.

Formerly the head chief of these Indians, the great Ne-qual-la, as he is called by them, resided at En-quo-mo-po-lick, or Head of Okanagan Lake.

At his death Chillihutza, of Nicola, was appointed successor; hence many of those who followed Ne-qual-la came to Nicola with Chillihutza, in many instances the children remaining at En-quo-mo-po-lick, or other places many miles distant.

Thus it is that many have no one to care for them in Nicola, and with age and infirmity are helpless and alone.

Take Nicola as a whole, I think there will always be more destitution among Indians of this locality than elsewhere, owing to the fact that they can catch no salmon and game is not nearly so plentiful as formerly; and, further, the necessity of irrigation requires more work, and this also forms a barrier of considerable magnitude towards successful cultivation by aged and infirm Indians.

It is not creditable to the Indians of Nicola that, though they probably earn as much money as other bands, they are thoughtless regarding those who are helpless and do not provide as they could, but foolishly spend their money, regardless of my efforts to prevent it.

I have devoted much more time, therefore, to these Indians than others in the Agency. When not engaged in travelling in distant parts of the Agency, I have placed all my time at their disposal.

Visiting them frequently and with conferences, dispensing medicines, settling disputes, and instructing them in everything useful, my time is fully occupied.

The excellent supply of medicines provided me by Lieut.-Col. Powell, has been a great boon to the Indians of this Agency.

They send for medicines from all parts of my district, and I always make it convenient to take a supply when making a trip.

In this way, with the assistance of a medical guide furnished me by Lieut.-Col. Powell, I have been able to relieve much suffering.

Throughout the Agency much kindness is shown the Indians by whites who provide medicines for many who are sick.

This has a tendency to show how peaceably the two races live in this Province.

By reference to the tabular statement you will see a general falling off in the quantity of grain, but this is owing to the unusually dry season.

Improvements of a general character are noticeable on all reserves, and I may mention particularly those Indians residing at Penticton.

I have much pleasure in assuring the Right Honorable Superintendent that these Indians are the most industrious and self-supporting of any I have met.

They keep cows and make a very fair sample of butter.

Their houses are neat and clean, and what I have seldom seen on other reserves, I find common here, *i. e.*, a table with clean delf, polished knives and forks, table spread, &c.

The lesson taught these Indians by Thomas Ellis, Esq. J.P., and his excellent wife, has brought excellent results, and I feel deeply indebted to them for the medicines given so liberally to these Indians, when it is impossible for me to be there.

The Penticton Indians are very anxious for a school, but find it impossible to get any one to take charge at the small allowance of \$300 a year.

Wages are so high here that any man with health can earn more in other ways.

The quantity of fur taken in this Agency is very small.

Stock is the principal means of making money. The Indians have a large number of horses, but cattle are too great a temptation in winter, and are slaughtered, which prevents any rapid increase.

As the work in this Agency is increasing I have found it necessary to erect an office at my own expense, which is nearly completed.

To the Rev. Father LeJune, of Lytton, and the Rev. Fathers Richards and Chepiena of the Okanagan Mission, I beg to offer my sincere thanks for their assistance to Indians throughout this Agency during the past year.

With a more favorable harvest, I trust my next Annual Report will be more encouraging.

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

A. E. HOWSE,
Indian Agent,

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AGENCY; TREATY No. 1.
MANITOBA, 1st September, 1883.

The Right Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit, for your information, the following Report in duplicate, together with tabular statement, showing the state of the Indians under my charge for the year ended the 30th of June, 1883.

The Long Plain Band

Had but two oxen, one of which was blind, and the other very old and breachy. The blind one I disposed of for beef, for the sum of \$55; the other was so old and breachy no one would purchase him, and during the winter he died—I presume, as much from abuse when committing damage on the settlers' crops as from anything else as he was in pretty good condition, and the skin, when taken off, appeared to have been all perforated with shot; consequently, I was under the necessity of getting six acres ploughed before they could put in any crop.

This band planted 42 bushels of potatoes, 3 lbs. of turnip seed, 1 lb. of onion seed, and 1 lb. of carrot seed, all of which promise to give good returns. I succeeded this year in getting eight acres broken on this reserve at \$4 per acre, amounting to \$32. I am at a loss to know whether it would not be more advantageous to the Government to hire all the ploughing and other work requiring a team, or to purchase oxen for them, as out of all the oxen supplied them from the first time the Treaty was made, there

is only one left. The Indians do not take care of them, and many times, unknown to me, they have driven them to the lake, a distance of twenty miles or more, notwithstanding that I have invariably forbidden them to do so. Oxen are very dear here, and I promised the Indians that if they would prepare and provide a sufficient quantity of hay, and promise to take good care of them, I would try and induce the Government to give them another yoke of oxen this fall, when oxen could be more easily purchased.

The Swan Lake Band

is still unsettled. Four or five families came to me in the early part of the summer and enquired if they would be paid their annuities provided they settled on the reserve. I informed them that every Indian I found on the reserve on the date of payment would be paid his Treaty money. So they went on the reserve and remained there until near the time of payment, and a few days previous to the date of payment several others, among whom was one of their leading councillors, came to me and stated that they were all going to the reserve this year to receive their annuities, providing I would pay them their last year's annuity which I could not do at the time, as I had received no instructions to pay them for last year—but I promised them I would do all in my power towards paying them if they would go, which they all agreed to do at the time. On my return home, after paying the Roseau River bands, I was very much surprised to hear that Yellow Quill's band would not go to the reserve on account of Mr. J. J. Setter, Sheriff of the County, having received a letter from the Land Commissioner, Mr. Walsh, of Winnipeg, stating that the Department was desirous to give to Yellow Quill's band, Section 11, Township 9, Range 9, west of the first principal meridian.

After paying Short Bear's band on the 12th, I proceeded on the evening of Friday, the 13th of July, to Swan Lake, and when passing the gardens where Yellow Quill's people were camped, I called upon them to notify them to go to their reserve to be paid, but found only the chief and one or two others present; and the chief positively refused to go, stating that they had all made up their minds to go until they were informed by Mr. Setter that the Department had decided to give them Section 11, where their gardens are, and they claimed that they should be paid there. I informed them that my instructions were to pay on the reserve, and as I had received no notice of the Department having given them these gardens as a reserve, that unless they went to Swan Lake I could not pay them. I then left them and went on my way to Swan Lake. On the following morning, Yellow Quill and several of his men met T. A. Newman, Esq., a merchant of this place, who intended going out to Swan Lake with goods to trade. Mr. Newman advised them very strongly to go and take their money, and supplied them and their families with provisions to a considerable amount for which he received no remuneration. I would recommend that Mr. Newman be recouped for whatever loss he may have incurred, as I certainly have Mr. Newman to thank for getting them to go to the reserve. They reached the reserve on Sunday evening, none but the men going there.

I paid them on Monday, the 16th of July. I paid them the arrears for last year also; as soon as they were paid they all returned to the gardens, and on my way home I paid several old persons and some women who had no way of going to the reserve. The ten acres that were broken on the reserve last year were backset and cropped this year, it being too late to sow wheat when I got word to crop it. I gave Mr. Kane, the farm instructor, instructions to sow oats and plant potatoes. There being no team on the reserve, he gave a job of ploughing and sowing eight acres with oats and two acres with potatoes. I noticed at the time I was making the payments that the cultivation of the field was very indifferently done, the backsetting merely turning back the sod without turning up much loose earth, not enough to cover the grain, and on that account the crop looked too thin and appeared very late; however, the late refreshing rains may have a good effect in maturing the crops.

Although they were not supplied with any seed in the spring, they have some very fine wheat, oats and potatoes and corn in their gardens on section 11.

The Sandy Bay Band

Put in 42 bushels of potatoes, 3 lbs. of turnip seed, 1 lb. of onion seed, and 1 lb. of carrot seed supplied by the Government, besides nearly an acre of potatoes, corn and other seeds belonging to Baptiste Spence, sen., which looked remarkably well on the 24th of July, when I was paying them.

This reserve is in much better condition this year for farming. The Indians are in better spirits, and think that if the seasons come in as dry as usual they will be able to carry on farming profitably.

The water is some three or four feet lower than for several years past: where I travelled in a canoe in 1880 and 1881, we drove a double team this year. They will be in a better position to secure hay for their stock of which they have quite a number and they were in exceedingly good condition when I saw them. They asked me to represent to the Government that they had received no cattle since they were set apart by themselves as a band under their own chief, and that they were now prepared to receive all the cattle and other things promised them by the Government at the time of the division in the year 1876. The chief councillor and I believe a majority of the band are Roman Catholics, and they wish a school established with a teacher who speaks the French language. They ask the Government to assist them in furnishing a school house.

The Roseau River Bands

consist of one hundred and forty-nine heads of families. They have three chiefs and twelve councillors. Their reserve, consisting of 13,554 acres, is situated at the mouth of the Roseau River where it enters the Red River; a great portion of the land is low and considerably broken with marsh. The soil is very good. There was at one time a fine forest of oak timber on the north side of the reserve, but it was all taken away years ago as the stumps are now quite decayed. The portion between the two rivers is much broken with large marshes, the remainder having been timbered with poplar and elm, the best of which has been carried off to supply the steamboats and the settlers on the west side of the Red River. It appears that Chief Nanawananan and his followers remain at a place called the Rapids some eighteen miles up the Roseau River where they had large gardens under cultivation previous to any Treaty having been made with them. Chief Nanawananan died last year and his son Nashwashwope was this year unanimously chosen chief in my presence before I commenced to pay them. There was also a man by the name of Kansapatinekoot chosen councillor in place of Anewaywetuney who died two years ago.

These bands were supplied with one hundred bushels of seed potatoes, and a quantity of garden seeds last spring, seventy of which were planted on the reserve, and thirty given to the Rapids Indians. Under instructions from the Department I also purchased a yoke of oxen for the sum of \$200, which was loaned to them to enable them to break more land. The crops in July, at the time I was paying the annuities, looked promising, and Chief Shagwagash's garden was looking remarkably well.

Both Chief Shagwayash and Areome speak very highly of a French half breed who resides on the reserve and who does considerable work for them. He understands farming very well and is a good and careful man to work oxen. He assisted the chief in making his garden, and it certainly is a credit to him; everything in it looked well. Nashwashwope and his followers cling very strongly to their gardens; they say they were settled there previous to any Treaty having been made with them, and claim that the land is much better for farming than the reserve. They would willingly give up their portion of the reserve if they were allowed to remain at the Rapids. In accordance with instructions received from the Superintendent, I appointed two detectives to watch and prevent, if possible, the introduction of any intoxicants on the reserves while I was making the

payments, and I must say it had a very good effect, as there was not a drop of liquor to be found on any of the reserves with the exception of the Roseau River Reserve, and from the situation of this reserve it will be very difficult to prevent parties from supplying liquor to the Indians, as the place where they receive their payments is surrounded by bush on every side.

On Sunday morning, while going through the encampment, I saw several parties running from the tents into the woods; when I called to them they would not stop, and having no one to assist me I was obliged to let the matter drop as I had sent the detectives the evening before into Dominion City to watch parties there whom I believed to be supplying liquor.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

FRANCIS OGLETREE,

Indian Agent.

ST. PETER'S, BROKEN HEAD RIVER,
AND FORT ALEXANDER AGENCY.
CLANDEBOYE, TREATY NO. 1, MANITOBA, 1st SEPTEMBER, 1883.

The Right Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my Annual Report for the year ended 30th June, 1883, together with tabular statement shewing the census, industries and condition of the several bands of Indians under my supervision.

I am pleased to report that the condition of the Indians within my Agency is on the whole satisfactory and progressive, their improvement is marked, though gradual; any one travelling through the different reserves cannot fail to notice the evidence of comfort, in their homes, in which are found good stoves, chairs, tables, beds, &c., where ten years ago, nothing but a mud chimney, a box and some blankets rolled up in the corner of the house could be seen, and in many cases they had nothing but the birch bark wigwam. This is particularly conspicuous in St. Peter's, and amongst the Christians of the Broken Head and Fort Alexander bands.

A great number of new houses are being put up of a larger and more substantial kind than heretofore, with shingle roofs, &c.

St. Peter's.

The crops this year are good although backward owing to the cold spring and summer; the soil on this reserve is a heavy black loam with a strong clay sub-soil, it requires a warm spring and summer to hasten the growth.

The hay crop is immense in the low lands to the north of the reserve. These low lands have been under water for the last few years, but are now dry, as Lake Winnipeg has fallen several feet this summer. On the prairie, the hay is poor, a great quantity has been put up in good order.

Gardens average well although grubs did great damage in the spring. About twenty-five acres of new land have been broken this summer, and more would have been done if it had not been for jealousy amongst the Indians in regard to the Government oxen.

I am sorry to report that the chief and two of his councillors, John Flett and Thomas Smith, would not assist me in this matter.

I had given a Government ox to an Indian to break land with, when the Indian who kept it for the last two or three years came and took it out of the plough. I went to the chief and told him to send the ox back, which he said he would do, but never did. This created so much talk and trouble, that the people actually stopped ploughing altogether.

The new chief and his councillors do very well as oppositionists, but lack the great gift of ruling men's minds, and have not twenty friends on the reserve. Councillor John Prince has rendered me every assistance in regard to the affairs of the band.

The catch of white fish last fall was large although the men of this band are gradually giving up the "fall fishing" as it is called, which is actually going out to catch the fish while they are spawning.

Angling for jack fish (pike) at the mouth of the Red River is quite a business in the winter, as men and teams from Winnipeg and the surrounding prairie country come down and buy from two hundred to three thousand a week; the Indians receiving goods or cash, from \$1 to \$2 per 100, according to size; it is quite a common thing for a man or woman to catch from 50 to 250 a day; they make a very good living by it. As the Jack do not spawn until the water gets warm in the spring, this is legitimate fishing.

The sturgeon fisheries have been very successful, more so than for many years; from the intestines they manufacture oil, and what is not required for home consumption they ship to Selkirk or Winnipeg, where they find a ready sale at good prices, but I am sorry to say that the largest catch was while the fish were going up the river to spawn.

Statute labor and the cutting of thistles has been carried on in a half hearted kind of way, and as the non-treaty persons who live on the reserve, with the exception of three or four, neither do statute labor nor cut thistles, it is very hard to get the treaty men to do much with such a bad example before them.

These non-treaty men claim that the municipality of St. Andrews, in which this reservation is, has no jurisdiction over them, and therefore they do not pay taxes, do statute labor, cut thistles, support schools or ministers, nor do they go by any law of the band.

The excitement about the land question is intense, as the Indians hear of the continued issue of patents to non-treaty people.

This year there are five schools three of which are Protestant, and two Roman Catholic; two are Government schools presided over by Mr. Cochrane and Miss McKenzie; two assisted by the Government, viz.: Père Allard and W. H. Prince, and one Roman Catholic mission school at Netley Creek. The progress of the children is very pleasing, a number of them being remarkably clever.

I am happy to state that, at the annual payments of annuities, acting on Mr. Inspector McDoll's report of last year, Mr. Levéque, the paymaster and acting agent, brought down two constables from Winnipeg; this had a most beneficial effect in stopping the liquor traffic, as only one Indian was arrested while under the influence of liquor. Three parties were arrested and fined for having liquor in their possession. Thirty-five gallons of beer were spilled, and the whiskey sellers decamped.

It was the universal testimony of the legitimate traders that they never saw so much money so carefully and wisely expended at the treaty payments before, altogether owing to the absence of liquor.

The traffic in liquor has been greatly curtailed during this year, as the corporations of East and West Selkirk see that it does not add to the respectability of their respective cities, to allow a lot of low tent grogeries to furnish liquor to Indians and others within their limits; while the men who keep respectable hotels do not sell it to Indians at all.

A great number of the young men in this band get work at good wages on the steamboats, loading barges and cars with lumber and cord wood, and as they get a more ready and larger return for their work than by farming, I fear it will be hard to induce them to settle, although most of them have some animals of which they are proud.

Broken Head Band.

The crops here are not quite so good as they were last year, owing to the very dry season, with the exception of wheat, which is 25 per cent. better.

The Christian band last winter had all their potatoes frozen and had to be assisted by the Government with seed potatoes. I also bought some wheat from Indians belonging to the Heathen band, who live where the land is higher, and where their cellars are good and dry. These men were very much pleased and encouraged by their sale, and about a week ago two of them came on a visit to the Agency, and reported having sowed a larger quantity this year so that they could sell to the Government next year.

This band ought to be self-supporting after this year, with the exception of some little assistance for the old and destitute.

I see that the great drawback to farming operations on Lake Winnipeg is that there is no market, and there is really not much use for the people to grow more produce than they require for home consumption and seed.

One of the best Government oxen belonging to the Christian band was gored to death this summer and the meat and hide spoiled before the carcass was found.

As heretofore there are only eight families of the heathen band settled on the reserve. Six other families have notified me that they are going to settle, but so far they have not acted up to their promise.

Mr. Leveque, whom I assisted in the payments, hearing that the whiskey peddlers after their disappointment at St. Peter's were going to make a dash for Broken Head and Fort Alexander, thought it better to take one of the Winnipeg constables to those places.

One of the whiskey men put in an appearance and tried to buy some provisions from the traders he and his party being evidently starving. Mr. Leveque and I hearing this gave chase, but the man ran into the swamp at the mouth of the river, where he had left his boat, and so escaped us; however, it was a good riddance as there was not one case of intoxication while we were on the reserve.

Nasekopenais the chief has given me every assistance in reference to fraudulent payments to persons who belong, or profess to belong to his band, but as he said this year at the payments: "I live on my reserve, few of my people do so, they will not listen to me when I want them to settle. I cannot tell all the money my men are entitled to, as I do not know the number of their families, if I know of anything wrong, I will tell you. This is all I have to say."

His councillors who never live on the reserve are bad men, only one of them I find has his medal, two of them when questioned about their medals, this summer, stated (quite unconcernedly) that they had lost them long ago, and the other said that his son had pawned his to a Mr. McMicken at Winnipeg.

Last winter some of the Indians of this band hauled wheat to the mill near the Stone Fort, and were very much pleased with the returns that they got.

The men had plenty of work all winter and most of the summer at good wages, taking out railway ties up the Broken Head river, some miles above the reserve.

The fishermen have been very successful this year, and on the whole the people are happy and contented, having plenty to eat and drink, and warm clothing.

They have put up plenty of hay for their cattle this year. Mr. Dennett has not been successful in regard to keeping the school open as the parents are so indifferent about sending their children, and in fact the heathens will not do so at all as they are opposed to Christianity and are afraid their children would be converted.

The thistles have been cut on this reservation.

Fort Alexander.

Since this band has been placed under my charge, I have only visited them twice—once last March and at the annual payments.

I was glad to find that by far the greatest number of this band had settled down, and were living in houses in comparative comfort, the chief and councillors showing a good example to their band in this respect.

Their farming operations are mostly confined to potatoes, corn and garden stuffs, of the first of which they raise a large quantity, several of the band last year having

over 300 bushels, and they had potatoes to sell at the time of the annual payments. One of the councillors at that time was actually feeding his cow half a bushel a day, as the pasture was bad.

This man, I was astonished to find, had purchased seed potatoes in Windsor, Ontario, having got six varieties at \$1 a pound each, viz.: white star, elephant, beauty of Hebron, early Vermont, early Ohio and snowflake, and after a trial of each, he decided that the white star, beauty of Hebron and early Vermont were the best for his country, as the others took too long to grow.

This man is a full blooded Indian, most intelligent, can read and write, and subscribes for a weekly newspaper.

This band received no assistance from the Department in the way of seed potatoes, grain, &c., this spring. They tilled all their cultivable ground, however, having planted over 600 bushels of potatoes, and sowed fifteen bushels of wheat, and eight of barley, besides corn and garden seeds all of which would be improved by a good rain.

They only have one Government ox which I intend to trade off this fall for a younger one, as he is very old and nearly died last winter. They have requested me to ask the Department for a yoke of oxen, and say if they get them, that they will make good use of them.

The hay lands in this neighborhood are poor, producing only swamp hay of an inferior quality, and not much of that.

Timothy and clover could be cultivated here, as all along the banks of the river timothy and red and white clover are growing wild from seed planted years ago by the Hudson Bay Company. Hay was very scarce last winter; some of the people had to buy hay and draw it on dog sleighs over twenty-five miles.

The white-fish catch last fall was very large, the people of this band having caught over 50,000. During the winter and summer they were also very successful, catching large quantities of sturgeon, jack, pickerel, goldeye, &c.

There are three schools on this reserve—two Protestant and one Roman Catholic. Samuel Henderson, one of the Councillors, is teaching one of the Protestant schools at the mouth of the river, on the east side. There were twenty-four children attending when I was out in March, and they were doing well.

At the annual payments the Rev. Mr. Bruce informed me that he was teaching the children at his Mission, and that there was an attendance of seventeen, but he has never sent any returns in regard to the same.

The Roman Catholics have a fine school with thirty children, presided over by Pères Madore and Dupont. Their church, school and manse are on the west side of the river, and about midway between the two Protestant schools.

The great trouble about a Protestant school here is that the people are scattered from one end of the reserve to the other. I myself am in favor of one at the mouth of the river, as I know there would be a larger attendance than at any other point; at the same time the English Church Mission wish the school to be at their place, and this makes it a delicate question to touch upon.

During the payments Mr. Levêque and I found out that the whiskey men were at work helped by one of the Indians of the band. Two men were sent out by us the night after the payment, and meeting with the Indian, took him in a canoe to where four men were, from whom they bought a pint bottle of whiskey and brought it to us.

The constable, Mr. Joyal, immediately started to find these men, but they had fled during the night; we heard they were at the saw mill at the mouth of the river. At daylight I started with the constable and our boat's crew and surrounded the building when we came upon ten men, four of whom turned out to be men working at the mill. The men who bought the whiskey the night before could not recognize any of these men and there being no evidence against them they were let go.

I found a boat and canoe with bottles, corks, &c., on board, there was still some whiskey in some of the bottles, and as no one claimed the boat I confiscated it, and it

is now in charge of Councillor Henderson. The same day Thos. Flett, the Indian, who assisted the whiskey men, was captured, but they had left and could not be found. I determined to bring Thomas into the settlement so that he could answer as a witness in case the men were caught, as the said Thomas gave us the names of three of the men, for whom warrants have been issued. He also had to answer serious charges respecting the sale of liquor himself.

This man escaped on the way home while we were delayed by a storm and has not been heard of since.

It appears that there were two parties engaged in this business: one party was wrecked on the way to Fort Alexander and was for four days without provisions; we discovered where they were wrecked and found fifty bottles and one-half pint measure and filler, two revolvers, and fifteen gallons of whiskey, and their camping outfit. We took possession of the whiskey, revolvers, and a few of the other things to use as evidence against the owners.

When we reached the mouth of the Broken Head River on our way home, John Ravin, an Indian of the band came down and handed over to us a ten gallon cask of whiskey which one of the Indians had found in the marsh, most likely belonging to the man whom we chased while there at the payments.

A few days ago I heard that the whiskey men had worked their way up the Winnipeg River and from thence out of the country.

In connection with the annual payments, I consider that I as a J. P. am almost entitled to a pair of white gloves, for instead of the deplorable scenes of drunkenness which have been reported to you in previous years, only one Indian was found under the influence of liquor within my Agency. It is indeed wonderful that with a population of about 2,500 there is almost an entire absence of crime.

A large number of the men work at taking out ties, and at the lumber shanties belonging to the different saw mills and receive good wages.

In connection with the saw mills, I would state that a number of them throw the sawdust into the rivers and lakes and thus destroy numbers of fish.

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

A. M. MUCKLE,
Indian Agent and Farm Instructor.

MANITOBA HOUSE AGENCY,
TREATY No. 2,
22nd August, 1883.

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

SIR,—In compliance with instructions contained in the circular dated Ottawa June 18th, 1883, I have the honor to transmit my Report on the Indians of Treaty No. 2 and part of Treaty No. 4, and also my Tabular Statement.

Lake Manitoba Band.

With reference to the division alluded to in last year's report as existing in the band, I found upon enquiry that the Indians settled at Swan Creek were desirous that Dog Creek should be surveyed and form part of the reserve.

The chief and some followers being strongly opposed to this, I decided to test the opinion of the band as to the matter, and a vote having been taken, a large majority favored a re-survey of the reserve and the exchange of Dog Creek for the south-east portion of the reserve as it is at present.

The chief's principal objection to this change is due to the fact of his having built a school house on the very portion of the reserve objected to by the majority

of the band. And after a personal inspection I must say that the spot chosen is a very bad one, situated in close proximity to the lakes, and surrounded by a low marsh which was covered with water when the lake lately overflowed. On the other hand, the site chosen by the majority of the band at Dog Creek, and where another school-house is in course of erection, seems in every way a proper choice.

It is situated some distance from the lake upon high land and in the midst of their village. Since last winter school has been held in a vacant house here, under the mastership of Mr. Sanderson, to the general satisfaction of the band.

I found it closed during my visit holidays having been granted during the annuity payment. Four houses were erected this year, new land has been broken, the cattle which I found in very good condition have materially increased, and their crop of potatoes was unusually large.

They gathered much less hay however on account of high water.

There is also a satisfactory increase both in hunting and fishing.

On the whole, I must say that I am satisfied with the progress made since last year, and apart from the division of the chief and his band, alluded to already, the Indians of this band seem happy and contented.

Ebb and Flow Lake.

I am happy to state that, the lake having receded, the greater part of the ground under water last year is now fast drying.

The large increase in the potatoe crop is due to this fact. The new school house completed last year and opened under the able direction of James Asham, has been well appreciated judging from the regular attendance of the pupils. The value of fish taken this year is somewhat large as compared with that of last year, a fact which is explained by the very rough weather experienced last season during fishing time.

The new chief, Baptiste Hoole, appears very devoted to the welfare of the band, and anxious to fill his position in a manner satisfactory to the Government. Under his direction a large and comfortable stable has been erected, with the expectation that the Government will give the band a yoke of oxen, as he states that the ox now on the reserve is old and infirm.

He also, in the name of the band, asked for by-laws to be framed to facilitate the government of his band; upon his request I drafted by-laws, according to Section 74 of the Indian Act, which I have forwarded for the approval of the Governor in Council.

Fairford.

Acting upon the decision of the band last year, as to the place of payment this year, I landed at the Mission upon my arrival here, but found that the chief and some members of his band were camped at the lower end of the reserve. I was at once presented with two petitions, one from the upper reserve, requesting me to pay at the Mission as previously agreed upon, and one from the lower reserve, asking me to go there. As the majority demanded the payment to be made at the upper reserve, I decided to pay there. I sent word to the chief to come up, but not till the next day could he be made to come.

However, upon his arrival the next morning, he accepted the provisions, and I paid the annuity money without further delay.

Upon enquiry, I found that this misunderstanding was due to the growing influence of the half-breed element belonging to this band, but during the meeting I gave them sound advice which, I believe, resulted in a reconciliation for the present. The chief, in the name of the band, asked for by-laws, which being already prepared, he signed, together with his councillors, and which I have forwarded for the sanction of the Governor in Council. He also referred to his house which had been used as a school house for the lower reserve, and offered to sell it to the Government. The details of this offer are contained in an official letter to the Department.

Referring to school matters, I beg to call your attention to the school house upon the upper reserve. Upon the retirement of the last teacher Miss Julia Murray, the

Rev. George Bruce Church of England missionary here, unwilling to see the school closed for want of a teacher, generously undertook to teach personally, and I am proud to state that he has made this school the most important of my district, as regards the progress of the pupils, their regular attendance, and the praiseworthy manner in which they are taught.

As will be seen by the tabular statement, the potato crop was comparatively small last season. This was due to high water.

However, I expect a more favorable return for next season, as this year's crop has a better appearance.

Lake St. Martin.

The Indians of this band seem well satisfied; their last year's crop was favorable in view of the land under cultivation; they also broke more land as they are beginning to realize the advantage of agriculture.

Their fishing and hunting were also more satisfactory than they were the previous year.

They have not as yet erected a new school house as they are desirous of buying the house of one David Marsden, situated in the centre of the reserve.

I inspected this house, and although it might be made useful with many repairs, I must say the location is a poor one, being partly surrounded by a low marsh containing putrid water, occasioned by the late overflow of the Lake.

The school has, however, been kept open under the care of Francis Storr, and is progressing very satisfactorily.

The cow which was killed in 1881, and to which reference is made in last year's Report, was paid for this year by David Marsden, as he was proved guilty of having instigated some members of the band to kill it under false pretences.

Having collected the payment for this cow, and the chief proposing with the assent of the band, that another cow might be bought at once for the reserve, as they had been deprived of the benefit of one too long already, I thought it wise to assent, and settle the matter at once. I therefore purchased another cow, with the approval of the chief and councillors, who promised that in future proper care should be taken of Government property.

Little Saskatchewan.

The crop of potatoes here, although very nearly as large as last year, was considered poor by the Indians, as they had more land under cultivation, and naturally expected a larger yield.

One cow had to be killed last winter as she was found suffering from a bad wound in the leg; some malicious party having struck her with an axe. I could not discover the guilty party, but I was glad to hear that the chief had already collected from the band funds sufficient to buy another cow.

One ox died of old age this year.

You will no doubt be surprised to find in the tabular statement the value of fish to be the very large sum of \$3,000.

This, however, is explained naturally enough, as I myself, in my capacity of Inspector of Fisheries, seized fish to the value of nearly \$1,000, which had been unlawfully caught in a prohibited stream. The remainder was caught by this band during the fishing season.

The chief was anxious that I should inspect the new school house which they are putting up, and I found it nearly completed.

School was kept during the year in the same house which they had used for that purpose last year, but although the band seemed satisfied with the progress made by their children, they complained of its being closed too often from various causes. I reprimanded Benjamin Thorn, the teacher, and he promised to do better this year.

Crane River.

As predicted last year, the crop of potatoes was the largest ever gathered, and in fact the largest of any in my district.

The fishing this year has diminished considerably, if compared with that of last year, as they spent nearly the whole of fishing time at home, putting away their potatoes and working on their new school house, which I expect will be completed this fall.

They had to stop operations for want of tools, but one of the traders advanced them sufficient to secure the necessary tools, windows, locks, hinges, &c., so that there is hardly any doubt of the school house being ready for occupation before winter sets in.

Their cattle are increasing, but a complaint was made that one of the oxen purchased for them last year was not giving proper satisfaction. I investigated this matter and wrote to the party from whom the ox was purchased demanding an explanation.

School was opened this year by William Sabistone, jun., in a temporary building, and as evidenced by the school returns, is giving the greatest satisfaction.

Waterhen River.

The Indians of this band have reason to be satisfied with everything,—good crops, good fishing, hunting returns satisfactory.

The school house is now complete, and I must state that it is the finest of any in my district. They are eager for the advent of a teacher, and, in sympathy with their eagerness, I have almost secured the services of a competent man, who, I expect, will take possession before the end of the year.

Their cattle are also in good condition and are increasing.

Large portions of the reserve which were under water last year, are now uncovered and drying fast.

They have erected several new houses and stables, and expect to gather up more hay to meet the increase in their cattle.

Duck Bay.

The Indians here are making steady progress, and from the quantity of land under cultivation, their crops cannot but increase if they have favorable weather.

They have nearly doubled their potatoe crop of last year, and are sanguine of a still larger crop this season.

The Government cattle are, however, decreasing, as all that remains of them is a heifer. The bull they had last year had to be killed, having become so savage as to endanger the lives of the Indians, and one cow, which was taken out of the reserve by Baptiste Quewezane, died accidentally before she was brought back. However, the cow will be replaced by Quewezane, and in regard to the bull, they are awaiting the decision of the Department.

The new school house, while in course of erection, had to be abandoned, as the Indians ran short of provisions, but they promised to resume work at once.

They are desirous that school should be started here this coming winter, and they have a house ready awaiting the arrival of the teacher. They ask that the Government should supply them with a yoke of oxen, because their chief, Kisiconse, never delivered to them the yoke which the Government had given him for that purpose. Michel Chartrand, sen., asks for the grant of a plough and harrows.

The land broken by him is sufficient to warrant his request, as some parts of his broken lands have to remain uncultivated, owing to the use of grub-hoes being insufficient to prepare the land in time for sowing.

Six families of this band could not be paid this year, as the amount given to me for payment in my district was insufficient.

GENERAL REMARKS.

In concluding my report, I am happy so state that general satisfaction seemed to prevail in my district.

The Indians were thankful for the chest of medicine supplied them last year by the Government, and none but ordinary ailments were complained of.

The average of crops is better than in past years, the fishing and hunting also surpassing the results of past seasons.

I notified the different bands that they were not to expect any more seed potatoes, as they were supposed to keep enough for their future wants. They understand this very well; but on a couple of reserves, where bands are showing more enterprise, they complained of the uselessness of growing wheat, barley and oats, without having sickles, and especially a grist mill, asking me at the same time to call the attention of the Government to the fact.

The provisions were delivered without delay when the payments were made and they appeared to be satisfactory, as no complaints were uttered.

During the meeting at Duck Bay, a deputation of Indians formerly from the Swan River Reserve, Treaty No. 4, were introduced, and asked if any answer had been received to their request as stated in my last Report, to have a reserve in the vicinity of Shoal River, so as to include the settlement held by them before the transfer.

In closing my Report, I feel justified in referring to the very efficient assistant which the Department sent out with me this year. His thorough knowledge of both languages, and competency as an accountant were of great assistance to me.

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

H. MARTINEAU,
Indian Agent.

INDIAN OFFICE,
BIRTLE AGENCY, TREATY NO. 2,
MANITOBA, 30th June, 1883.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to report that during the season of 1882 and 1883, most of the bands in my district have made great advancement.

Cotés Band at Fort Pelly have sown more seed than usual, and have done all their work without any white supervision, and with very little assistance from the Government. Their cattle have wintered well and are increasing very rapidly; the band are in possession of a number of private cattle.

Kee-see-kons's Band have also made a great advance, and have put in a large crop for themselves without assistance and received very little provision when working. All their cattle are in good order and their houses are well built and very clean.

Only twelve families have yet joined the Key at their proposed new reserve. These have done fairly well, have neat houses and small fields, but being totally ignorant of farming and unable to plough, advance slowly. I have engaged a competent half-breed to instruct them in ploughing for two months, and expect good results. This band are receiving considerable assistance which I hope to greatly reduce after harvest. I have lent this band cattle. They appear very anxious to improve.

All these bands have done remarkably well without an Instructor, and the immense expense at the Government Farm has been done away with, and the bands have certainly not retrograded.

A school is working well at Coté's and one is about to be started at Kee-see-Kons's.

Neither Way-way-se-cappo's nor the Gambler's band have done well, as although the former have sown a considerable quantity of seed, they have received a large share of assistance, and it was only by great trouble and after a great deal of annoyance that I succeeded in getting them to plant at all.

Since seeding time they have been particularly independent, and have undertaken to compel me to give them what they required. The ring-leader in this outbreak is now undergoing two months' imprisonment, and I have recommended that the chief be broken. Gambler's band were also very independent, and did not sow much as I refused to give seed wheat to those who received it last year and kept none for seed; consequently most of the others refused to take seed. However, both these bands can get work if they want it, and a little starvation will do them good. Seeing that there was no possible chance of Way-way-se-cappo's band getting in the crop on the land formerly occupied as Farm No. 1, I gave it to the late Instructor on shares, but the Indians would not even put up the fence they had burned contrary to orders during last winter, and they will have to pay for the fence out of their share of the crop.

The two Assiniboine bands at Moose Mountain have done remarkably well under the care of Mr. McArthur, Assistant Farm Instructor. Last year owing to the high water and the generally bad condition of the roads it was impossible to get seed to them in time. They however reploughed their land and fenced all their fields cheerfully, and this year they have a large area under crop. I fear these reserves are not adapted for grain, as already a severe hailstorm followed by a frost has badly cut the growing crops. The Assiniboines are very fond of their cattle, and have built better stables than the settlers, and all their animals are very fat. I think with a few more cattle they will be able, in spite of the climate, to sustain themselves very soon.

The small band of mixed Cree and Salteaux at the east end of the Mountain are advancing very slowly indeed, and last winter allowed a cow to starve, and all their cattle would have shared the same fate if I had not arrived in time and removed them to the Farm; since then we only let them have the oxen when the grass is good. I do not expect to make these Indians farmers, a little corn and potatoes will be about the extent of their harvest. There are one or two good men, but the influence of the rest is too strong for them. They have a good fishing lake and they will have to look to that for subsistence, as they can sell their surplus fish.

The Riding Mountain Band are receiving very little assistance from the Government; some of them are doing exceedingly well and have large fields, but the majority are generally occupied in hunting with good results, and the band are all well clothed and contented. Their school is very well conducted by Mr. McVicar, an Indian student of Manitoba college, and those who attend are advancing rapidly.

The Salteaux band at Rolling River refused to take their new reserve, after it had been acquired for them at great trouble and expense; many of them are now anxious to take it, but I fear the part proposed to be purchased cannot now be had. However, they cost the Government little or nothing, and I have warned them that until they do settle down they will get no assistance.

The Sioux at Bird Tail Creek are advancing rapidly, and have now over 100 cattle; many of them are buying their own ploughs, reapers, mowers, &c, and some of them have large crops.

A great deal of sickness has visited them lately, caused by the want of fresh meat as they seldom hunt now; in fact, there is little to hunt in their country. I have asked the Department for sheep, which will be well taken care of, and will supply the place of deer. These Indians have a neat school house which they use as a church and Divine Service with a large attendance and a full choir, is held every Sunday by a native missionary.

The Sioux at Oak River are supporting themselves and their cattle are increasing; they take excellent care of their stock but pass too much of their time at Brandon where they support themselves easily but acquire bad habits; and it is difficult to keep liquor from them.

An English missionary is here, and having acquired the language he succeeds very well. There are still some scattered Sioux along the Assiniboine River, but I hope to induce all of them to sell their improvements and move on to the reserves. The Oak Lake Sioux are getting along slowly, raising principally corn, potatoes and turnips. They support themselves, and receive only an occasional present.

They are all good hunters, and some of them are excellent workers.

The small band at Turtle Mountain, under Ka-da-mo-ree, now that they have a reserve and are getting cattle, will do well. Already they have gardens and entirely support themselves.

The storehouse at Birtle, in charge of Mr. Markle, is very well managed, and his books are very satisfactorily kept.

The only farm employes in my district, viz.: Mr. A. McArthur, at Moose Mountain, and A. Genaille—temporarily employed—at the Key's reserve at Fort Pelly, are active and intelligent, and manage the Indians well. Very little provisions are now used in my district, and the quantity required is constantly decreasing.

The chief expenditure is for ploughs, harrows, hoes, saws and other tools, all of which the Indians are eager to get, and their issue greatly tend to reduce the future expenditure and to place the Indians on a thoroughly independent footing at an early date.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

L. W. HERCHMER,

Indian Agent.

COUTCHEECHING AGENCY, TREATY No. 3,
RAINY LAKE, KEEWATIN, 13th August, 1883.

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

SIR—I have the honor to transmit the following Report on Indians, under my charge and also tabular statement:—

I left Rat Portage with the tug on 9th July as I had been instructed that the supplies were to be landed on the several reserves. I notified the Rainy River and Lake bands that they were to be paid on their reserves; some of the bands consented, but others wished to be paid at the Agency. I told them they would have to abide by the instructions from the Department.

I should have paid them on their reserves in former years, but all the supplies of twine, ammunition and provisions were landed at the Agency and I had no instructions to freight the supplies back to the reserve, consequently I paid at the Agency. I arrived at Hungry Hall on the 10th, where I paid two bands. The gardens have a good appearance. The chief of one of these bands died last winter, and one of his brothers was elected; there have been eight deaths and one birth in these two bands.

On the 11th I reached Long Sault where I paid Mawintooleness' and Reshotae's bands. I met Mr. Inspector McCaul here on his tour of inspection. Both these bands have fine gardens of corn and potatoes. The constable who accompanied me from Rat Portage seized a keg of liquor on the barge which was in tow of the tug. The liquor was claimed by a woman named Gaherty and was destroyed. The case was brought before Mr. Crowe, J. P., at Fort Francis, and a fine of \$200 was imposed. The fine was to be paid at Rat Portage where she resides. Ten deaths and one birth have occurred in the two bands camped on the reserve.

On 12th the two bands at Manito Rapids were paid and received their supplies. I visited their gardens which looked well. These Indians have the largest gardens on the reserve.

I arrived in the evening at Black River where we camped. These Indians have left their reserve at Little Forks for this summer, but intend to return as soon as they have taken up the potatoes which they planted. Eleven members of this band died of small-pox on the Reserve last winter which is their reason for abandoning it for the summer. I paid part of the band in the evening and the remainder in the morning and gave out the supplies.

On the 16th the Rainy Lake bands, were paid on their reserve, and I gave out the supplies. Their gardens have a better appearance than they had last year, and some have planted on the large reserve where the land is better than at the village.

On the 17th I started with a tug for north-east bay of Rainy Lake, Red Gut's reserve, where I paid his band in the evening and gave out the supplies. I visited their gardens, which have a good appearance and are enlarged.

On the 20th I started by canoe for Mattawan and Lac Seul and paid the Rainy Lake North-West Bay Band. This band have commenced to plant on their reserve, but still have gardens on the Islands. Their gardens look well. This band have still two cows and one ox to receive but they are not prepared to receive them.

I Arrived at Mattawan on 26th. En route we passed through the lake where they have taken their reserve. The land is good and there is excellent fishing summer and winter. I paid these Indians and started for Lac Seul that evening. I arrived at Lac Seul on 28th and as all the Indians were assembled I paid them and settled the final question of the reserve, as Mr. Vaughan, the surveyor, was on the spot.

I remained at Lac Seul on Sunday, gave out the supplies on Monday morning, and as my route to Wabagon took me past most of the gardens I visited them in passing. They have carrots, turnips, potatoes and corn, and all the gardens look well.

I arrived at Wabagon Reserve on the 31st, and as the Indians of Eagle Lake were also here, I paid them. I saw the gardens of the Eagle Lake Indians on the 23rd on my route to Mattawan. These Indians are more industrious than the Wabagon band although the latter have made marked improvements since last payment.

There have been several deaths in these bands, mostly caused by diphtheria and fevers. The small-pox was brought to Little Forks Reserve from the American side by an Indian who had been hunting. Mr. Armit was sent down with medicine and a nurse, and a special messenger was sent on to Winnipeg for a doctor on the 9th March. Dr. Kerr arrived here on the 18th; there were eleven deaths; a strict quarantine was kept, and the scourge was confined to this reserve.

On the 9th January, two Indians came in from Eagle Lake, to notify me that men were cutting timber on the reserve. I immediately made preparations and accompanied them to Eagle Lake. On my arrival I notified the foreman that they were trespassing and they at once stopped work. I seized the timber cut; a quantity had already been hauled four miles to the railroad track; this I also seized and left a man in charge. I put up a notice, and reported to the Superintendent in Winnipeg. I received a letter of advice from the Superintendent that the timber had been released from seizure.

The Indians are quite indignant that men have been allowed to trespass on their reserve, and they demand pay for the timber cut. Mr. Forest Ranger Hourigan has since been through the reserve and has no doubt made his report.

No serious sickness has appeared among the Indians during the summer, and they have not been allowed to congregate on the Portage at Fort Frances, as usual. There is every appearance of an abundant crop of wild rice, and their gardens of corn and potatoes look well.

The supplies were landed at the several reserves at the specified time and were of good quality and correct in quantity.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. J. N. PITHER,

Indian Agent.

ASSABASKASING AGENCY, LAKE OF THE WOODS—TREATY No. 3,
KEEWATIN, 13th August, 1883.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit the following Report and tabular statement connected with the Indians of this Agency, for the year ended 30th June, 1883. I also enclose herewith an account of agricultural implements, seeds and provisions on hand, and an account of office furniture of this Agency.

An epidemic of measles appeared in the Lake of the Woods district during the last summer, which carried off a number of children; the small-pox also made its appearance during the last winter in two places: first, near Rat Portage, where it only broke out among the white people and, second, at Rainy River, between Manito Rapids and Fort Frances, where it carried off some Indians belonging to the Fort Frances Agency, but did not reach any of the Indians belonging to this Agency, otherwise, excepting those affected with the secondary venereal disease, the Indians of this Agency have been healthy; during the year there have been thirty-eight births and forty deaths, of which twenty-five were of children.

The crops of last fall at the Lake of the Woods, Rat Portage and Islington, were not so good as might have been expected. The failure was caused by the dryness of the season, and in many places at the Lake of the Woods the potato bug ate up all the potato crop. The Indian corn was quite a failure, and what grew did not come to maturity. The Indians secured in pits last fall as much of their small crop of potatoes as they thought would be enough for seed purposes for this year's planting; but the severe cold of last winter destroyed more or less of the seed, which was only found out when the pits were opened after the ground was thawed in the spring; in consequence of this the Indians did not plant so much as they did last year, and for the want of Indian corn seed a great deal of the broken land is lying idle and I fear that this year the crops will be a general failure.

The two bands of Shoal Lake Indians had a good crop of potatoes, but the Indian corn was quite a failure. These two bands had plenty of potatoes for seed for this year's planting, but had very little Indian corn for planting purposes.

The hay crop was good throughout this Agency. The Indians secured enough for the use of their cattle during the winter.

The fisheries of last fall were not so good as in years before.

The wild rice crop was a failure in the Lake of the Woods and the Indians felt the want of it during winter. In Shoal Lake, and in the lakes to the north of that lake, the rice crop was good and the Shoal Lake Indians laid up a good store for their winter's use.

All the bands of Indians within this Agency complain of the want of good strong grubbing hoes, the only tool that is fit for breaking new wooded land for the plough, and they have desired me to ask the Department to supply them, as a favor, with some hoes. They say that they understood that each family cultivating land was to receive two hoes; that new rising families were to be included, and the new rising families are those that are most in need of hoes.

The annuity supplies for the Indians of this Agency this year were delivered in good time at each place of payment, in good condition, and, as far as my judgment goes, appeared to be of the best quality.

I am sorry to have to report again that the sale of intoxicating liquor does not diminish.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. McPHERSON,

Indian Agent.

SAVANNE AGENCY, TREATY No. 3, KEEWATIN, 22nd August, 1883.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to submit, with the accompanying tabular statement, my Annual Report on Indian Affairs for the four bands in my Agency.

Lac des Mille Lacs—Chief Big Pierre.

I visited this band on the 27th May, and supplied them with seed grain and potatoes. They have cleared more land and planted more potatoes than last year, and in future will reserve sufficient for seed.

When the small pox broke out in Thunder Bay, I advised all the Indians to go to their hunting grounds; they did not return to Savanne or the railroad till the opening of navigation. There were three deaths and ten births in this band since my last Report. I paid this band on July 11th, on their reserve at Poplar Point. They at first collected with Kaybaigon's band, at Savanne, and refused to go to their reserve to be paid. I took possession of the provisions and started for the reserve; they soon followed.

Kabagabowe has taken a second wife from the Lac Seul Band, a daughter of Kabiasika. I refused to pay the second wife and child before ascertaining from Mr. Agent Pither if she had received her annuity at Lac Seul.

There are sixteen families of Lac Seul Indians who have been paid with this band who have given notice that they will not come for their annuity next year, as they wish to have a reserve for themselves. A copy of their petition is annexed to this Report. This band was satisfied with the quality of the provisions, twine and ammunition, but complain that the quantity was smaller than last year. The Colorado bug is doing great damage to their potatoes. I vaccinated twenty-three Indians on their reserve.

Kawawagamot's Band—Chief Kaybaigon.

I arrived at this reserve on June 5th, and furnished the band with seed grain and potatoes. I found only the chief and his son-in-law on the reserve, the remainder of the band were working at the "Huronian" gold mine, Jack Fish Lake. The chief is growing very feeble, and wished his son to be appointed chief when he dies. I paid this band their annuity on the 26th July. I found that Wasakouse and Wasanawagitok, sisters of the chief, married to American Indians living in the United States, have been drawing their annuity for the past ten years from the United States Government while the chief has been drawing it for them here. I have taken their tickets from the chief.

Wasagabowe was absent last year. I wrote to the United States Indian Agent at La Point about him, and received an answer on my return, saying that he and a family of four had been paid at Grand Portage last year. It is very difficult to get any reliable information from the Indians about themselves.

There are two houses on the reserve partly built. None of the band live on the reserve during winter; their gardens are looking well. Wasagabowe has planted an acre of new land this year. The chief would not allow this band to be vaccinated.

Lac La Croix—Chief Blackstone.

I visited this reserve on June 7th. The chief and two of his councillors arrived two days before me. I furnished them with seed grain and left ten bags of potatoes for them at Savanne. As most of these Indians had saved seed potatoes, the chief only sent for enough for himself and sons.

They were very much excited about their ox having been killed by some American lumbermen. I told Blackstone that if he would not interfere I would do all in my power to have the ox replaced. However, before my return, he had crossed over and

demanded payment for the ox. They gave him \$50, and a promise of more. I advised him to keep the money to buy another ox with, but I have learned since that he has spent the \$50 with a trader.

This band wish to be furnished with the remainder of their cattle, their stabling is ready and they have a quantity of hay.

The chief was very much disappointed that I would not pay his son-in-law Matasogonet, an American Indian, who had a certificate from the United States Indian Agent that he had received no annuity for the years 1882 and 1883.

Some whiskey traders had camped a mile and a-half from this reserve, and were selling liquor to the Indians on credit before I arrived to pay the annuities. I told them if they crossed the line they would be made prisoners. I vaccinated eighteen members of this band. I examined their gardens in company with the chief, and found four and a half acres under crop all looking well, though they are somewhat troubled with the Colorado bug.

The provisions, &c., arrived in good condition; they were satisfied with the quality, but the quantity was less than last year.

The members of this band do not seem to get on amicably with the chief, only two families remain on the reserve. There were two births and three deaths during the year in this band, two of the latter from small-pox on the American side.

River La Seine—Chief Rat McKay.

I arrived at this reserve on June 11th, and furnished them with seed grain and garden seeds; at this date only a few of the band had returned from their hunting grounds. I was pleased to see that they had received their cattle. They complain that two of the cows were in poor condition when received, one lived five days only, and the other died in the spring, the remainder look well. They have not been furnished with a plough, harrow or harness, and consequently cannot use the oxen; they have a surplus of hay. At the request of the chief I wrote to Mr. Agent Pither to exchange the large bull left at Fort Frances last fall for two young animals about eighteen months old; the Indians are afraid of the large bull.

There was no sickness in this band during the winter; only one death, and that from old age; there were two births. I received the provisions, &c., from the Hudson Bay Company's officer in good condition; the Indians were quite satisfied. I paid them their annuity on the 20th July, and vaccinated thirty-eight members of the band.

Their crops do not look as well as last year, the Colorado bug is doing great damage to their potatoes.

This band is very anxious to build houses and wish to be furnished with two kegs of 3½ and 4 inch nails and some window sashes and hinges, which, if furnished, I am certain will be put to proper use. A number of them have begun to clear land at the mouth of the La Seine River. The chief is still anxious to have part of his reserve changed as mentioned in my last report, viz: Reserve B 1 exchanged for a like quantity of land on the west side of the La Seine River, added to B 2.

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

JOHN McINTYRE.
Indian Agent.

FORT QU'APPELLE AGENCY, TREATY No. 4, N. W. T., 6th July, 1883.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my Annual Report for the year ended 30th June, 1883, together with a tabular statement showing the census, industries and condition of the Indians under my supervision in Treaty No. 4.

I commenced the payment of annuities on the 15th of September last, and finished on the 17th October. I am glad to report that most of the bands were paid at the Agency farms, the rest were paid on their reserves, thus doing away with the usual annual meetings of nearly all the Indians at one point, and thereby saving a large annual expenditure during the two weeks it generally took to pay them off.

Another great advantage to the Indians last year, was, that the payments were made later in the season than usual, thus causing them to spend their money in the purchase of blankets and warm clothing.

Dr. Edwards, medical officer of Treaty No. 4, accompanied me throughout the payments, examining the Indians as to their general health, and vaccinating those who required it.

The Doctor's Report was forwarded with my reports on the payments.

By instructions from the Honorable the Indian Commissioner, I left Fort Qu'Appelle on the 28th October for Fort Walsh, *via* the Canada Pacific Railroad, to conduct the payment of annuities at that place also, arriving there on the 1st November.

I cannot write in too flattering terms of the manner in which I was pushed through by the Superintendent of the Division, and the contractors of the road.

I commenced the payments on the 8th of November finishing on the 14th with a part of Big Bear's Band. After great persuasion I finally succeeded in getting this chief to sign his adhesion to Treaty No. 6.

I am pleased to be able to report favorably on the conduct of the Indians here assembled, although they have heretofore been considered rather troublesome. I called upon the chiefs to detail their head men to keep order in the pay-rooms, and to report any irregularities. They discharged their duties very creditably, I was ably assisted in the payments by Inspector Norman, an officer who, I consider, understands the manner in which Indians should be treated.

I may here state that during these payments, the rations which were being issued previous to my arrival at Fort Walsh were not increased. The only presents given were two boxes of fixed ammunition, which were distributed to the several bands assembled, and a suit of clothes were given to Big Bear.

After settling matters connected with these payments, I left Fort Walsh on the 16th December, reaching Fort Qu'Appelle on the 20th.

Owing to an exceptionally long and cold winter, and to the fact that a large portion of the potato crop on the reserves was frozen by the early setting in of the winter, the expenditure in provisions (as will be seen by Mr. Inspector Wadsworth's Report) appears large, but taking into consideration that 2,249 Indians had to be provided for during the twelve months (not including the Assiniboines and Pie-a-pot's band while here) the quantity consumed was not excessive.

The reserves are distributed throughout my district in groups; with the exception of two, they are as follows:—

	Reserves.
Crooked Lakes.....	4
Qu'Appelle.....	3
File Hills.....	4
Touchwood Hills.....	4
Indian Head.....	3
Nut Lake.....	1
Fishing Lake.....	1
Total.....	20

The Crooked Lake Reserves are under the supervision of Mr. Instructor Setter, the Chiefs being Little Child, Kah-kee-she-way and Kah-kee-wis-to-haw. The other band has no chief. It has been named Sah-ka-ma's from the Indian who first formed the band; he and the others objected to having a chief. They have a spokesman, Yellow Calf, with whom band matters are arranged in my office.

A few families in each of these bands went on their respective reserves in September, 1880. The following spring a small area was ploughed and seed put in the ground for them. This spring the ploughing has been done by themselves, and very nearly all the sowing. They have 353 acres under cultivation. Little Child went on his reserve, with the intention of remaining permanently this spring, and the short time he has been at work shows that he intends sticking to it, and he has already shown a good example to Indians who have lately gone on the reserve. This band takes the first place in the district.

There are two Indians in this band whose names I consider it but just to bring to your notice they being the first in this district who have declared themselves independent of further Government aid, viz: Me-pah-pu-ness and Osoup. During the last month, the former sent ninety and the other seventy bushels of wheat, last year's crop, to the Bird Tail Creek Mill (eighty miles distant) to be ground into flour. They have put in about thirty acres each year, supplying their own seed. Several families in this band will be as well off as these two after this harvest.

Kah-kee-she-way's Reserve forms the eastern boundary of this group, having Round Lake as its northern boundary. It is surprising how these poor Indians have gone into the work; they have a fair area under cultivation. The ploughing this year has been done by their own hands. The chief's son, who I never expected would settle down, has gone to work in earnest and is doing well. This chief is very old and blind, and has not much authority now over his band. What a change! Three years ago his word was law amongst the Indians in whatever camp he might happen to be.

The next is Kah-kee-wis-ta-haw. This band at present is few in number; as soon as Frontman and his followers come East they will join this chief, for they took the Treaty as members of his band.

The females of these two bands are greatly in want of clothing. Most of the young men have discarded the blanket, and now dress like the half-breeds of the country. These Indians gain a good deal of money by working at the railway station, which is but a short distance from their reserves.

The last of this group is Sah-kee-may's or Yellow Calf's Reserve. It forms part of the western boundary of the Crooked Lake Reserves. It has the lake as part of its northern boundary. About half of these Indians refuse aid in the way of cattle and agricultural implements; they are settled on the north side of Crooked Lake, and are the brothers and children of the late Sah-kee-may with their families. They have quite a number of huts and some land under cultivation. They asked to have the land on their side of the lake, but on account of poor soil and want of wood for building and other purposes I objected. I, however, promised that their homesteads would be reserved (which would cover from one to two square miles.) I am not aware if this has been done.

Yellow Calf's portion of the band has done good work this spring; the ploughing, seeding, &c., have been done by themselves. I hope to see these Indians independent of further aid next year.

Qu'Appelle Lake Reserves are under the charge of Mr. Inspector Hockley. The chiefs being Pasquah, Muscowepetung and Standing Buffalo (Sioux).

There are quite a number of families in Pasquah's band doing very well. The chief is a drawback to them; he is constantly asking for help, and his Indians have become ashamed of him. If he does not do better soon, the band will no doubt apply to have him removed. Three families have each purchased a yoke of oxen, and by direction of the Honorable the Indian Commissioner, they have been presented with ploughs and ox harness, as an encouragement to others. There are 134 acres under cultivation on this reserve.

Muscowepetung's band commenced last year by cultivating ten acres; the area has been considerably enlarged this spring, and, judging from the desire some of its members have to extend their fields, I am confident the majority will improve. They possess one of the best reserves in the Treaty for agricultural purposes, but I regret to say there is but a limited supply of wood.

The Sioux Band, until this spring, have had their patches of land ploughed by contract. Six yoke of oxen were handed over to them last fall. They have ploughed and put in the seed this spring. They were liberally supplied with seed. I was through their reserve yesterday. The Indian corn and potatoes could not be better; wheat and barley are very poor on account of the continued dry weather. The fences on this reserve were very indifferent last year. During the winter a great many rails were cut, and, with the extra waggon loaned to them since seeding, they have improved the fences; but even yet they are not as permanent as I would wish to see them.

File Hill Reserves are under the supervision of Mr. Instructor Nicol, with the following chiefs, viz.: Little Black Bear, Star Blanket, Okaness and Peepee-ke-sis. The last named commenced farming this spring, and I am glad to be able to report that he has made good progress. The others went on their reserves in September, 1880. Little Black Bear and the few families he has with him have made very good progress. I am unable to say so of the other two. Their reserves are very much cut with lakes and marshes which prevent them from making large fields.

I hope to be able to persuade some of them to settle on the east side of the hill, where there is good prairie land. The majority of the Indians in this group do not appear to be settled down. It is up-hill work and very discouraging to the instructor.

Touchwood Hill Reserves are under the supervision of Mr. Instructor McConnell. The chiefs being Gordon, Ka-wa-ka-toose, Day Star and Muscovequan. The first-mentioned band is partly composed of half-breeds, who, I am glad to say, have this spring awakened to the fact that unless they do for themselves they will live from hand to mouth.

The Indian portion are cultivating small patches throughout the Little Touchwood Hills, many places being hardly accessible on horseback. Whenever opportunities offered, I have advised this band to have the boundaries of the reserve changed, which they have at last consented to. I am now awaiting the arrival of the surveyor appointed to do this work. By this change the band will get land suitable for farming, and twelve square miles of heavily-timbered land will revert to the Crown.

A mission under the auspices of the "Church Mission Society" has been kept up for the last twenty years, also a school; but owing to the small pay allowed the teacher was unable to support himself and family, and therefore resigned. On my visit to this reserve, the Lord Bishop of Rupert's Land was there, and held a confirmation service five candidates having presented themselves.

Day-Star's Reserve is situated on the south-east side of the Big Touchwood Hills, adjoining the large and thriving settlement of Round Plain.

On the Governor General's visit to these Territories, His Excellency presented this chief with a silver medal, on the representation of his being the most advanced Cree chief, in farming, within this Treaty. I am glad to be able to report that he has continued to make such progress as to retain the first place amongst the chiefs of this district. His Indians have followed his example, and as a band they are the best in this group.

In Muscovequan's band are many French half-breeds. Several of these have intimated that they would like to withdraw from the Treaty. The chief is a Roman Catholic; he and twelve other families stick to their reserve, and have this year put thirty acres under cultivation. The boundaries have not yet been established, and I fear settlers have encroached on what the chief and band consider a part of their property.

Poor-Man's Reserve is situated on the south end of the Big Touchwood Hills. The public road to Battleford runs through it. It is the best in the group for farming purposes. Thirty souls, who have since the Treaty kept in the plains, joined the band last fall.

This is the only band in my district in which was committed a wrong during the past year; they killed an ox which they say was lame. I had the supposed

guilty party arrested, but no proof having been brought against him, he was discharged. Several of the young men are good workers; they assist each other in building and any work that requires immediate attention.

The present chief is a son of Poor-Man, or Pa-wa-ka-toox, and was elected on his father's resignation in the winter of 1881-82. The young chief has energy, and is showing a good example to the rest of the band. I think he would do much better if he was not ill-advised by his father and uncle; the last named is suspected of killing the ox.

In addition to the last four reserves, Mr. McConnell has Yellow Quill's band to look after, numbering 360 souls, exclusive of three non-Treaty families.

Two reserves have been allotted to them, one at Nut Lake, about ninety miles north of the Instructor's headquarters, and where the chief lives. The other is situated midway between the two last mentioned places.

These reserves border on an extensive fur bearing country. The fall and winter are spent in the forest, securing beaver, mink and other fine furs, which they exchange for blankets and clothing. During the last winter they purchased a considerable quantity of flour. The moose is also to be shot in that district, but are not so numerous as they formerly were. The lakes are stocked with jack fish, and at certain seasons supply these Indians with food.

On account of the very bad roads to these reserves during the spring, and the swollen state of the streams, we have been unable to send them sufficient seed potatoes to make a fair start; by the time the seed reaches Nut Lake the season is advanced and it is nearly too late to plant. They cannot be shipped early on account of frost. I am in hopes of saving sufficient potatoes this fall at these two reserves for seed next spring, so as to give each family a fair start. The band has been provided with cattle promised by Treaty. In addition to these, they have private cattle, and some excellent brood mares.

The Assiniboines are located at the Indian head reserve, under the charge of Mr. Instructor Provost. They went on their reserve last summer, but owing to the lateness of the season, only a few bushels of potatoes were planted. Long Lodge and his followers set out immediately after receiving their annuities for the Wood Mountains, and from there went south of the line, where, I believe, they now are.

"The-man-who-took-the-coat" left shortly after; he went to Fort Walsh at which place he wintered. He and eighty of his followers, and Little Mountain, one of Long-Lodge's head men, came east this spring, and are now on the reserve. We have managed to put thirty-seven acres under crop for them.

When I was at Fort McLeod last fall, I made arrangements with Little Child to collect all the Indians he could, belonging to this Treaty, into one camp. Previous to my coming east, this chief had 246 souls collected. Before any arrangement could be made for their transport to the end of the track, the cold weather had set in, and work on the Canada Pacific Railroad, west of Swift Current Creek, stopped.

Little Child came during the month of May with 112 souls *via* the Canada Pacific Railway.

A little later on the Assiniboines (a second time) went on their reserve, eighty-six in all. These two parties are now attending to their patches of potatoes and turnips, which I hope to see enlarged next spring, and the year after large enough to support their families by their own labor.

I have to report that Littlebone of Leech Lake has applied for a reserve at that point, he and his father have always lived there. They raise every year from 400 to 600 bushels of potatoes. They number thirty-seven souls. The reserve has been approved of, and the boundaries will be established as soon as possible.

I omitted to mention in my last year's annual report, the resignation of Chief Chi-ca-chas; he and the few members of the band amalgamated with Kah-kee-she-way. The new comers objected to this, and claim that they are entitled to a separate reserve and chief. If that be granted they will take the west side of the present reserve where Cha-ca-chas has commenced to farm.

During the last month four boys, between the ages of twelve and fourteen, were arrested for committing burglaries in and about Qu'Appelle, also a young man named Gopher Tom of Pie-a-pots' Band for breaking into a settler's house and stealing his effects; they were brought before Dixie Watson, Esq., J.P., (who has been performing the duties heretofore performed by the North-West Mounted Police), and were committed for trial. The Indian who is suspected of killing the ox on Poor-man's reserve was also brought before the same Magistrate but was discharged for want of sufficient proof.

The health and general appearance of the Indians throughout this portion of Treaty No. 4, have improved considerably during the last year; as a rule the houses lately put up are more comfortable and the grounds about the buildings kept cleaner. I have noticed that as warm weather approaches sickness becomes more general throughout the several bands.

The men are generally well clothed. During the winter the majority of the women must have suffered from the excessive and continuous cold which was felt even by the white settlers. The bands which suffered most were Kah-kee-she-ways and Kah-ku-was-ta-haw's of the Crooked Lakes.

The cattle in the possession of the Indians have been well attended to; many in the spring were fit for beef. True when bands were dilatory in making sufficient hay, their oxen did not turn out in good condition for the spring work. These chiefs have seen the evil consequence of such dilatariness and are determined to make a surplus of hay this year.

Standing Buffalo and his band lost thirty tons of hay by fire last fall which forced me to take their cattle and have them looked after at farm No. 4. Authority was given for the purchase of the quantity lost, which, with what we could spare was used, and these cattle got through the winter although rather thin in flesh. The young stock throughout my district is rapidly increasing. It will soon be difficult to trace them up if the proposed system of branding is not carried out. Taking the stock as a whole it is very good, the cows are gentle and large and most of the bulls well bred.

During the months of May and June I accompanied Mr. Inspector Wadsworth through this part of Treaty No. 4, during his inspection of the reserves and Agency farms under my supervision, with the exception of the Nut and Fishing Lakes reserves. This is the first time this Agency has been thoroughly inspected. It was, however, too early to see the fields to advantage.

During the year Mr. Hugh A. J. Macdougall resigned his position as Agency clerk in this office, and Mr. H. Keith was transferred from the Commissioner's office to this. He has performed his work diligently, and is getting along very well with the Indians. The only other employé in this office is the interpreter, Sam. Geddes, a good and faithful servant.

I consider that after this harvest several bands will be prepared for schools. During the coming winter I propose having a school house erected on each reserve.

During the spring's work a man was kept on each reserve; his duty was to see that the working Indians were up early and doing something, at the same time instructing those who required it. During the last month all the employés, with the exception of those absolutely required, have been discharged.

In conclusion, I can only say that the majority of my Indians now see that they can have comfortable homes and that they are reconciled to the change.

The majority of these Indians went on their reserves about two or three years ago. The change from the life of a buffalo hunter;—his home wherever the night happened to find him;—to that of a farmer with a permanent and comfortable home, has been sudden, but they have taken to it kindly, and in place of their being a burden to the country, they will become producers and add materially to the revenue of the Dominion.

The Indians in this part of Treaty No. 4, have good reserves, the best of soil situated within the wheat producing district of the North-West.

963½ acres have been ploughed, and nearly all the seed sown by Indian labor, and I hope to see a much larger area under crop next spring, as breaking up new land has been kept up since seeding.

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

A. McDONALD,
Indian Agent.

INDIAN HEAD, TREATY No. 4, N.W.T., 31st August, 1883.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to forward the following as a supplement to my Annual Report.

On the 6th instant, the Indian office for this district was moved from Qu'Appelle to this point. The building is very comfortable, it being plastered inside, painted and finished in a workmanlike manner.

A warehouse for the storage of Indian supplies has also been erected at this place.

The change from Fort Qu'Appelle to a point on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway will be of great advantage in the working of the office, and will be a great saving, as Indians who kept about the valley, relying on the office for relief, will be obliged to go to their reserves, at least during the winter.

The crops during this month have improved wonderfully, and I am glad to be able to report that where I thought the wheat would be a total failure, there will be fair returns. Many fields throughout the reserve will, I think, show returns of twenty bushels to the acre.

During the week a few of Little Child's Indians sold to a firm at Broadview, 400 bushels of potatoes, at \$1 a bushel; they were shipped to Regina. One Indian supplied 100 bushels of potatoes and turnips; on all the reserves, the crop will be abundant and of good quality.

It is most gratifying to be able to report that the following agricultural implements have been purchased by my Indians, who have made good use of them. Not only have they cut their own hay, but they have made and sold sufficient to pay for them. They are as follows:—

	Mowers.	Rakes.	Reapers.
On Little Child's reserve.....	2	2	
On Sakemay's "	1	1	1
On Pasquah's "	1	1	
Total.....	4	4	1

Since spring, Indians have been coming from the vicinity of Cypress Hills and going on their reserves.

Pie-a-pot with 436 followers, arrived at Fort Qu'Appelle during the month.

The chiefs throughout the district (excepting those of the Crooked Lake) with some 600 followers were there to meet him; he asked to be allowed to remain six days on the flat and be supplied with provisions, as he wished his Indians to rest and exchange visits with the other Indians; this request was granted. On the seventh day I told him all supplies were stopped, and that no more would be issued until he and his band reported themselves at the office at Indian Head, where they would get sufficient to take them to their reserve.

On the 25th, I visited the camp at Fort Qu'Appelle, where I met all the Indians there assembled, and read to them the instructions received that morning from the Honorable the Indian Commissioner, in reference to the action that would be taken against Pie-a-pot if he attempted to cause dissatisfaction among the Indians and did not go on his reserve.

The next day he and his followers left the flat, and camped about six miles on the road to Indian Head. No move was made the next day; the File Hill Camps and Pasquah spent most of the day there. On the 28th the camp was struck, Pie-a-pot did not halt until he reached the Indian office, when they were supplied with flour and bacon, which by the appearance of the woman and children they were greatly in want of.

The 29th was spent at Indian Head, but the next day camp was again struck, the chief (Pie-a-pot) and his band moved on to their reserve where they now are, under the charge of acting-Instructor Macdonald.

The other chiefs and followers went to their respective reserves as soon as Pie-a-pot left Fort Qu'Appelle, and are now engaged at their harvesting.

I leave immediately to conduct payment of annuities throughout the district at the several reserves and Agency farms.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. MACDONALD,

Indian Agent.

CARLTON, TREATY No. 6, 30th May, 1883.

The Right Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that during the past year the Indians under my charge have done fairly well.

The seed grain was put in this spring in good time, and a very large acreage is under crop. Most of the Indians had, until spring, flour ground from wheat of their own raising; and Okemasis and Beardy have received no rations of flour since last fall, while they still have enough of their own to carry them through another month.

Only 132 sacks of flour and 8400 lbs. of bacon were expended between 1st January and date (this includes provisions to farmers). The total amount of provisions expended between June 1882 and date, is 562 sacks of flour and 24,400 lbs. of bacon (this includes Treaty and farmers' rations).

A great deal of fencing has been done and the fields present a good appearance, and I find that the Indians have been very careful in putting in their crops this spring. They will commence at once to break new land on the reserves.

For further information I beg to refer you to the enclosed tabular statement.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. M. RAE,

Indian Agent.

BATTLEFORD, N.W.T., TREATY No. 6, 15th June, 1883.

The Right Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I herewith enclose tabular statement and Annual Report for the Battleford district for the year ended 30th June, 1883. I am glad to be able to state that the land under crop this year exceeds that of last year by some 200 acres; the seed was sown in good time, and the Instructors inform me that the Indians under their charge have worked better this spring than heretofore. Several first rate houses have been put

up on the various reserves, and the fields generally are well fenced. A very large acreage of root crops has been put in, and they have begun breaking up new land on most of the reserves.

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

J. M. RAE,
Indian Agent.

EDMONTON, TREATY No. 6, N.W.T., 20th July, 1883.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to report that since my last Report, as a general thing the Indians of this district have been quiet and orderly, although I perceived a feeling of discontent at different times. I attributed it to the bad advice received from other than Indians. The first time I felt convinced that they had been ill-advised was at Bear's Hills, at the annual treaty payments, when they raised an objection to being paid on the reserves, in accordance with your instructions, "that all Indians should be paid on their reserves." They gave only one reason: That it was their impression the payments were always to be made at Peace Hills, and that they feared if a large collection of animals were near their crops, they were liable to break in and destroy them.

I found some inconvenience from the inclemency of the weather at the payments, and came to the conclusion that the 20th September was too late in the year for this district. On this subject I wrote to you in a previous Report.

I have thrown the freighting of supplies, as much as possible, into the hands of the Indians and find they are, as a general rule, reliable freighters. This gave them means to purchase clothing, of which they stood in great need.

The Indians, I am happy to state, have taken kindly to agriculture, and by referring to my tabulated statement, you will find an increase in the acreage and the amount of produce.

I find every promise of a good crop for the year 1883, with the exception of that of Alexis' band at Lac St. Anne, which was destroyed by a hail storm.

I am sorry to state that on account of my being short of supplies, and not having authority to purchase more, the bands did not receive enough assistance to enable them to live on the reserves and cultivate the soil. On this account many had to leave and hunt for a living. This, I am sorry to state, has caused much dissatisfaction in some of the bands, which, aided by bad advice received by them, will, I fear, lead to complications.

Instructors Lucas and O'Donnell have pushed on the different bands of Indians very well with their work. Mr. Lucas has had the most difficult task, having more Indians under his supervision; and they are men not easily managed.

He reports that he finds much difficulty from their being short of stock to work with.

They have very few horses, and those too small to do efficient work. If they had more work oxen it would enable them better to gain their own living.

The tabular statement which accompanied this has been made as carefully and correctly as possible. In many cases the Indians were loath to give information, and in some cases refused it altogether.

I beg to enclose a Report made to me by Mr. McRae on Tommy lo Potack's band. They have done remarkably well for the short time they have been on their reserve. I send this special report, as it contains much information regarding this band.

In conclusion, I beg to state that the general health of the Indians during the past year has been good, although there have been a good many on the sick list

who have been attended by Dr. Munroe. A large quantity of medicine has been dispensed, and I have given assistance to such as required it.

The majority of deaths during the year have been from consumption, which appears prevalent amongst them. This is owing, in a great extent, to their want of clothing, which is really lamentable, many of the children going naked and some adults being barefooted in the dead of winter. All this is caused by the disappearance of the buffalo and other game from which they formerly obtained their covering and lodges. The latter are now made of very thin cotton, and are utterly inadequate to protect them from this severe winter climate.

The Hudson Bay Company formerly supplied them with coffins; they now look to the Government to do the same, which, in the absence of authority, I have been unable to do. This has caused much bitter feeling and complaints against me, as they cannot understand that I have no power to procure such things for them.

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

W. ANDERSON,
Indian Agent.

FORT MACLEOD, N.W.T., TREATY No. 7, 10th July, 1883.

The Right Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward herewith my Annual Report dating from the 1st January up to June 30th.

It will not be necessary for me to report on the progress of this Treaty, and other matters connected therewith previous to this date, as my Report of last year fully takes in all these matters. I therefore go back only to the beginning of the present year. The last winter passed off very quietly among the Indians on the different reserves in this Treaty, with very few exceptions. They remained quietly on their reserves, and our Farm Instructors had little difficulty in keeping them quiet, and getting them to do what work was required, such as cutting fence rails for their fields for the coming spring. It has been a habit among these Indians to burn their fencing every winter and although the chiefs and head men do their best to prevent this, still the women steal the fencing and burn it, I therefore recommend that wire fencing should be used, and I have received word that a quantity of this will be sent to us, but as many miles of wire will be required it must be some time before we can get the required quantity. I have therefore instructed the several farm Agents in future, to haul in all the fence rails from the different fields in the fall, and stack them in piles, so that they will be forthcoming in the spring.

The Indians, particularly on the Blood and Peigan reserves, worked well during the winter cutting and hauling rails. We also had Bloods employed in the mountains under pay, assisting white men to cut timber to be used for a new Agency on that reserve the following summer, as the old buildings were in a most tumble-down condition, and new buildings were absolutely required. During the winter and spring the rations of flour on the Blood and Peigan reserves were much reduced, as the potatoes raised last summer by these Indians, and stored in our Government houses were issued as rations, making a corresponding reduction in flour, which I found at the end of the year to amount to about 1,100 sacks which gives us a large surplus to start on this year. The potatoes kept well in our Government root houses and we had no loss. At the Blackfoot Crossing, a small saving was made in the same way. Some cases of horse stealing took place, but I am glad to say not many. The Bloods were the principal Indians going across the line accompanied by the South Peigans in their raids. In the spring a few head of cattle were killed, but from all information I could gain, they were but isolated cases, and much more was made of them, than there was any necessity for, as since this spring's round up it has been

found that in nearly every case the losses from all causes were small. The close vicinity of the South Peigans' reserve to that of the Blood's causes some trouble, as these Indians being all of the same tribe join each other in horse stealing, and as the South Peigans are, and have been in an almost starving condition, war parties have been frequent during the spring and summer. Taking them on the whole, our Indians have behaved remarkably well, showing a greater disposition to work than in any previous year.

The Blackfeet, Peigans, Stonies and Sarcees, with but few exceptions, have done no harm to any one, but have remained quietly on their reserves and worked. Two Stonies in the spring were arrested for killing cattle; they came down from their reserve to hunt along the mountains and were caught in a heavy snow storm and almost starved. Not being able to reach this Agency, some of the young men killed these cattle and were arrested and punished for the crime. I sent the rest of the band back to their reserves, giving them rations to go with.

We made a fairly early start at farming in the spring on all the reserves. The Indians worked well in many cases, ploughing with their own teams and ploughs on the Peigan Reserve. Ten ploughs were going at one time, worked by Indians and Indian horses, and the result was that a large acreage was turned over in this Agency, over 1,100 acres in all being ploughed. I am glad to say that no contract work was done at all in the Agency, all the work being done by our own men, Indians and teams, while last year many hundred dollars were expended on contract ploughing. I was instructed in good time to close the two supply farms at Fish Creek and Pincher Creek, and when the tools, men and horses from these farms were distributed, it gave us a great help and a large saving of expense. The closing of these farms was a most judicious move, as heretofore, what was raised had to be hauled to the reserves at some expense, and they were too far removed to benefit the Indians as schools of instruction. Seed grain was also sent to the different reserves from these farms, and used as seed and feed. I sent seed wheat to most of the reserves, and at the Crossing and Blood Reserve, it has so far done well.

Some barley, more than we required, was sold at Fort Calgary, bringing 6 cents per lb., I sent seed potatoes from the Peigan Reserve to the Blackfoot Crossing; as they had not enough left for seed; I also sent potatoes from the same place to the Sarcee and Stoney Reserves for seed, and still had a large surplus on hand at that place, which was, after using what was required for seed, issued as rations. The crop of potatoes on the Peigan Reserve last summer was a very large one, and the number of acres this year is much greater. The potatoes up to this time look remarkably well and altogether the Peigans have in a fine crop and have made much progress. They are well behaved and are now building new and better houses. Mr. Begg, the Instructor, manages them well, and deserves credit for the improvement in the tribe since he has had charge.

At the Blood reservation the crops are looking very well indeed, and a large number of acres are under cultivation—about 265 acres are under crop. The Indians on this reserve have shown a greater disposition to work this year than last, and I think that their habit of going across the line is almost broken. Two Bloods have recently been arrested for stealing a band of horses in Montana. The horses were taken, and one of the Indians, Star Child, who was arrested for the murder of Grayburn at Cypress Hills, has been sent to the Penitentiary for four years; we are well rid of him, as he has been a disturbing element in the camp. The other received a lighter sentence, as he was led on by Star Child. I was recently in the camp when a large band of stolen horses came in, and I, without trouble, took the whole band; and as the owners came in a few days afterwards, from Red Deer River, they recovered all their horses.

I am glad to say we have not been troubled with the Croes on this reserve this season as in the early spring. I prevailed on the Bloods to make peace with these Indians.

Taking the Bloods as a tribe, a marked improvement has taken place the last year, and I have every hope that they will continue to improve. We shall this fall

erect new Agency buildings which are badly needed on this reserve, and as I have the sanction of the Government for this purpose, I hope to put up a good Agency building.

Mr. McCord has worked hard and well as Instructor of this reserve. The limits of this reserve are now clearly defined, and I shall look sharply after the interest of these Indians in keeping off settlers and preventing the cutting of hay and timber, although I have considered it advisable, when the Indians are willing, to allow hay to be cut on the reserve if a fair price is paid to them for the same.

We have also made a reduction in the number of Indians receiving rations on the Blood reserve, as I found, after much work in taking a correct census, that the number was greatly over estimated. I would strongly recommend that some power be given to magistrates by which cases of horse theft could be settled at once. I mean by this, cases where horses are stolen or found by an Indian and sold to a white man, and *vice versa*. As it now is, many cases come before me of Indians who see their horses in the possession of white men who claim to have bought and paid for them, and the owners must then get out a writ of replevin to recover their property, if the case cannot be settled at once, and in doing this must deposit or give bonds for double the value of the animals and the costs. Now it is impossible to make an Indian understand what a writ of replevin is, and even if he did, not many of them can give the required security. A case came before me this winter in which the chief came and told me his horse had been stolen a few days previously by a young Indian; he did not know the thief but saw his horse a few days afterwards in the possession of a white man, who stated that he had purchased it from a young Indian, and would not give the horse up unless forced to do so. As there was no court here during the winter having power to try this case, and as the Indian could not give the sum required for a security, the white man retained the horse. This makes much dissatisfaction, and if no law can be passed giving magistrates power to deal with these matters, all white men should be prohibited from buying any property whatever from an Indian, as a case of this kind only encourages the young men to steal from one another. I was sorry to see at one time during the last summer a disposition on the part of some of the stock men in this vicinity, to regard the Indians as culpable in cases where cattle were not to be found. The matter was I understand brought up at a meeting of some of the stock men, and opinions derogatory to the different tribes found vent. This may have been mere thoughtlessness or ignorance; and it might have been known that these opinions would find their way to the ears of the Indians, and would not tend to make them look upon the stockmen as their friends.

Now, I wish to point out, that in no country in the world, where so many different tribes of Indians, recently brought under civilization, are living is there so little cattle-killing and molestation of settlers.

I shall now proceed to the progress made by the Indians on the northern reserves. I visited the Stoney Indians early in the spring, and it was not then my intention to allow them to farm this year, as every year so far has been a failure with them on account of frosts. They requested me earnestly to give them one more trial, which I finally decided to do, sending seed barley from the Fish Creek Farm, and potatoes and turnip seeds from MacLeod. They put in over a hundred acres, but I am not sanguine of a good crop, as they have already had frost in that section. They may raise a fair crop of potatoes, but it is not to be depended on, and I should recommend that farming be abandoned by these Indians.

They have means of earning their living which other Indians in this Treaty have not. They were allowed to cut timber this summer, a large quantity of which was bought by the Department for use at Blackfoot Crossing and other reserves, at a fair price. They also have their cattle, and they have earned many hundred dollars this summer as guides to parties of engineers and tourists going into and through the mountains. The working parties of the Canadian Pacific Railway are now grading through a portion of their reserve, and the Stonies are satisfied that the road is going so near them, as they see the advantages they will gain through it.

Their cattle are doing as well as can be expected, a few having mixed with the large herds of the Cochrane Rancho Company, but as that Company's cattle are moving south, there will be no further trouble on that point. I have made a contract to have all the lumber bought from the Stonies taken in rafts down the Bow River to the Crossing, to be used for flooring and roofing our buildings on that reserve.

The Stonies have a good quantity of timber on their reserve, which will last them for years if carefully used, and they might be allowed to sell small quantities now and then, in the shape of lumber; a few more waggons are required on the reserve, which it would be well to give them with a few sets of harness. They do well by hunting and trapping, and I think that before long they will be able to support and look after themselves. The Sarcees have about 175 acres under cultivation and I have great hopes of a good crop on the reserve. They have not been as quiet as I should have wished, and a few of the worst characters among them have caused trouble during the summer, but have been arrested and punished. The head chief, Bull's Head, is an obstinate man, and it would be better for his tribe if some other held that position. The tribe is a small one and on the decrease; many among them are good workers, and they all have good houses, and are anxious to work, but on account of the close proximity of Fort Calgary to their reserve, there is great inducement for them to go there. The Farm Instructor has instructions to stop the rations of those who leave, and I hope this will help to keep them more permanently on their reserve. I think it will not be many years before this tribe will scatter through the country, getting work where they can find it, as all the country around them is now becoming thickly settled.

We have to be continually on the watch to prevent people encroaching on this reserve, cutting timber, &c., as timber in other sections is scarce. Now the railroad is passing so close to the northern reserves, and the country getting so thickly settled, the interests of the Indians must be closely watched, and they must be encouraged and kindly dealt with, as the change has come upon them so suddenly that they scarcely understand it. I must say that so far, the settlers who have come in contact with the Indians have treated them well and kindly, but as they get more used to them this will likely change, and unless the interests of the Indians are well looked after, they will go to the wall altogether and many petty depredations will take place. It is also all important that the men in charge of reserves should be well acquainted with the Indians under their charge.

At the Blackfoot Crossing all has been going on quietly, with a few exceptions. None of the Blackfeet have been off horse stealing, but have remained quietly on their reserves. They have increased the number of houses in all their villages, and fenced good large fields as well. In the early spring I spoke to them in council, on the approach of the railroad, and pointed out the advantages which would accrue to them. They expressed their willingness that the road should pass through their reserve, and since that time no change has come over them in this respect. Grading parties have been working close to their village, and the Indians have mixed with the men and have always been well treated. The road is now running past the Crossing, and they are all satisfied so far. Instances have occurred where some trouble was caused by men from working parties cutting firewood on the reserve, but as it could not be prevented the Indians allowed dried wood to be cut on receiving a small remuneration for the same. Many people passed through the reserve, while the road was being built, but I think that this will now cease. Some of the chiefs are anxious to go down to Regina, and even to Ottawa, by rail, and it might be well for some of them to go, as they would see and learn much of the white men, that now they only hear of. Next summer, much of the freighting, if not all, for the South, will come from the railroad, *via* the Crossing. I have a ferry boat already built, and I am waiting instructions as to how it is to be run. It would be well to keep it in the hands of the Department, letting it on shares, the rent to go to the Indians. The Instructor now at the crossing has long experience with the Blackfeet, and under his management they are progressing.

Mr. Pocklington, sub-Agent, has spent a great portion of his time on the reserve, and by his good judgment has kept things in order, and prevented much trouble while the road was being built.

The crops at the Crossing look well, and there are over 200 acres under cultivation in different fields on the Reserve.

I sowed wheat on some portion of the land, and so far it has turned out well. I think there is little doubt that the land at the Crossing is well adapted for wheat, and should this crop turn out well, I should recommend that some kind of mill be sent, so that the wheat can be ground. A small portable steel mill would be best, so that the Indians could get flour made from their own grain. Some new buildings have to be erected on this reserve, both at the lower and upper camp. This will be done this summer. The lumber purchased from the Stonies will be used.

There is a prospect of a good crop, particularly of potatoes, and I have instructed Mr. Wheatley to take in all the potatoes he can get from Indians and keep them for seed. We shall build new root houses, and be able to store a large quantity. I should not advise the sowing of barley in the Agency; although it is a sure crop no use can be made of it, there being no means of grinding it for flour, and it does not sell well, as oats can now be brought in much cheaper.

Mr. Wheatley has instructions to keep the Indians away from the railroad as much as possible, particularly on account of accidents, one of which happened a few days ago, an Indian having his foot nearly cut off by a passing train. Much sickness has occurred amongst the Blackfeet this summer, many dying of a dangerous fever which has prevailed amongst them. Dr. Gerard, has visited this reserve twice, and gives his best attention to the sick. His presence in this Treaty is a great help, and although his work is very hard and not agreeable, he takes the greatest interest in the welfare of the Indians. The passage of the railroad through the Blackfeet reserve, in such close proximity to their villages, can have but one result, which will be the final extinction or scattering of the tribe. I have shown the Indians fully that their future prosperity depends on their own exertions; that if they follow the advice of those in charge of them, and steadily work on their reserves, with the intention of living by their farms, and if they send their children to the schools the Government opens for them, they will do well and prosper, but if their habit of wandering over the country and troubling themselves little about the future, and doing as little work as possible, goes on, they will in the end be lost.

The Indians along the line of railroad are in more danger of this than the tribes in the south, as the Bloods, for many years yet, will enjoy what, to Indians, is freedom. The advancement of the Blackfeet altogether depends on their management and the help they may receive from the Government during the next two years. The young people growing up among these Indians, and in all the other tribes, are bright and intelligent, and have not had the teaching of their fathers in stealing and going to war. If earnest missionaries go among them now, with means at their disposal not only to teach, but to make it interesting for the young, and if schools are erected where the children can be taught trades, and be kindly and indulgently dealt with, their future will be a prosperous one, as they are inclined to learn, but great kindness will be required at first. At present, with few exceptions, they are totally ignorant. A teacher missionary, Father La Combe, has worked among them during the last year, and could his ideas be adopted, what I have stated would result. Other missionaries are also working on the Indian reserves, in many cases with good results; but the field requires not only teachers, but the expenditure of money.

The late visit of the Lieutenant-Governor was looked forward to by the Indians, as an opportunity for them to state their wants and grievances; and on nearly every reserve they asked for tools and help to farm, which shows their wish to work, and that they see the necessity for it.

When it is remembered that, not many years ago, the Blackfeet tribe were considered the wildest and most untameable Indians on the continent, it is thus shewn that they are possessed of great intelligence, which could be turned into useful chan-

nels. My reason for writing so fully on this subject is, that I can see that it is not by the receipt of rations or annuities they will be made self-supporting, but by the encouragement they get in farming and being taught useful trades. The older Indians will die out without ever learning or doing much, as their old habits and prejudices are too deeply rooted; but there are several thousand children growing up, who can and will learn easily, and these are the material to work on.

The Blackfeet will doubtless raise good crops this year, which will, I hope, settle and encourage them, but they will still visit the Bloods and Peigans with whom they are related.

I understood that this Treaty was to be divided in which case the Blackfeet, Bloods, and Peigans should be in one division, and the Sarcees and Stonies in the other. Mr. Nelson, D.L.S., is this summer definitely fixing the limits of the reserves, and also laying out the timber limits for the Indians. Mr. Nelson has taken great pains to take the chiefs with him, and has pointed out to them where the lines of the reserves run.

It would be advisable if maps of the reserves were sent to this office as soon as possible, as many questions arise as to the exact position of the different lines which I cannot answer unless I am made acquainted with the surveys, which heretofore I have not been.

The Indian Department's herd of cattle did not do so well as might have been expected, and the sale of that herd not long ago at a good price, takes away another source of expense and anxiety. Fifteen cows from this herd were sent by me, under instructions received, to Mr. Lucas, in charge of a Government farm in the Edmonton District. I also sent cows to some of the reserves, for the use of the men employed. This herd of cattle has been kept up for the use of the Indians when they should require them, but as they could not keep them, and did not want them, it was thought best to get rid of the herd and the expense. As it is the Indians have received many things from the Government not promised in the Treaty, and I do not think that they are entitled to anything in lieu of these cattle.

The most central point for the head quarters of this Treaty is certainly Fort MacLeod, being close to more than half the Indians in the Treaty (the Bloods and Peigans), and the next largest tribe, the Blackfeet, are within only a day and a half's drive. As a new site is chosen for the town of Fort MacLeod, good buildings should be erected for the Agency storehouses, Indian waiting room and stables, also room for men who come in from the reserves, on duty, which will save much expense in the way of horse feed and board for the men. I am having a good supply of hay put in for the Agency, so I hope that next winter livery bills will cease. A room will be put up for the medicines, and a room in which the doctor can see and attend to sick Indians. I am keeping down the blacksmithing expense as much as possible, and since I have been allowed to have our work done by outside blacksmiths, and the salaried blacksmith has been dismissed, I think the work will be done cheaper than formerly.

I am now receiving my supplies for this year, and am glad to see that we are getting in a good supply of what is needed; and, indeed, I must say that I have no cause to complain as to the manner in which my suggestions and recommendations for what was needed in this Treaty have been met by the Department.

I have made many visits to the reserves in the Treaty during the summer, and my time has been fully occupied in keeping matters running smoothly and in travelling among the Indians. The Commissioner's late visit to all the reserves, was a most satisfactory one, and in all the reserves the Indians were very glad to see him, and many matters that needed arranging were settled.

I received instructions during the summer to have a trail cut through the Crow's Nest Pass, to join the trail being cut from the Kootenai. We were supposed to cut a good trail for cattle and horses, as many parties were waiting for the completion of the road to come over with stock. I sent a party of five men up in charge of Mr. McCord, Instructor of the Blood Reserve, and in two months the trail was finished at an expense not exceeding \$1,500; the road cut is a 12 foot trail, and a good one for a

mountain road; bridges were built, and a few miles on the other side of the summit were also finished. Many parties have come through since, and all say the road is a good one. Some work will have to be done every year, as the timber, which falls across the track, must be cut out. This I understand has already occurred on the west end of the trail, as heavy timber fires have been raging for some time past. Our party did their work well, and Mr. McCord, as manager, deserves credit. It is a good thing for the Kootenai country to have a good trail cut through this Pass, as stock can be driven over and goods packed in from this side. My report of last year is up to so recent a date, that it is not necessary to go back many months. I have, however, endeavored to touch on all matters of importance and interest in this Treaty, and to show what has been done, and what improvements the Indians have made and are making.

I have the honor, Sir, also to attach herewith the Report of W. Pocklington, sub Agent, the same being for the Northern Division.

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

C. E. DENNY,
Indian Agent.

BLACKFOOT CROSSING, N.W. T., TREATY No. 7,
20th July, 1883.

The Right Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward my first Annual Report. Mr. Agent Denny reported so fully on this Treaty up to the end of December, 1882, that it will not be necessary for me to go over the same ground, I will therefore commence at the 1st January, 1883.

On my return from visiting the Sarcee Indians, I found a great deal of excitement on the reserve caused by presents of tobacco having been sent by "Big Bear" the Cree chief, to "Crowfoot," asking him to visit the Crees in the vicinity of the Cypress Hills. "Crowfoot" was anxious to go, and gave as his reason, that he had recently lost several horses, presumably stolen by the Crees, and was desirous of getting them back. I had much trouble in persuading him to remain on his reserve, and partly owing to the inclemency of the weather and sickness I succeeded in detaining him. Later on some half breeds passed through the reserve, and spread most ridiculous reports as to the manner of building the Canadian Pacific Railway, and as it had been settled that the road would run through part of the reserve, this renewed the excitement I had had such difficulty in quelling; however, by taking every opportunity of talking about the railway, and explaining the benefit likely to be derived from its approach, I was quite satisfied that the Blackfeet would not raise the slightest objection to its being built.

During the early part of the winter, we had such severe cold weather with violent storms, that little or no work was done here; but early in February I sent the Indians out to cut fence rails, as the squaws had used nearly all those got out last year for firewood. Many of the Indians turned out and worked capitably, even though the weather continued cold.

On the North Blackfoot reserve (Old Suits), the Indians did much better. Mr. Wheatly the acting Instructor had his Indians out most of the winter. By the time we began here, they had finished above, getting out more rails than they required, besides building during the year some fifty more log houses. Some of these houses are really well built, the logs well sided. When it is taken into consideration that this work was done with chopping axes, the result is highly creditable to the Indians.

I am glad to be able to report that none of the young men left their reserve on horse stealing expeditions, for on several occasions strange horses have been brought to me by the chief asking to whom they belonged.

I have more than once been able to return horses to the settlers through this; the settler always paying the Indian for his trouble. Once or twice reports were made to me that the Blackfeet had been killing cattle, but, upon making full enquiries, nothing tangible came to light. Some few carcasses were found not far from the north-western limits of the reserve, but whether they were killed or died from the inclemency of the weather, I was unable to find out. The contractor's men complained that the Indians had killed some of their beef cattle, but although I went into the matter fully, nothing came of it. I scarcely think they would be so foolish as to kill their own supplies.

This year spring was exceedingly late, and we could not start ploughing until late in April, fortunately we got four good horses from the Fish Creek Farm, and with those on the reserve, and the oxen, we were enabled to do all our own ploughing with Departmental teams. The Indians did all their fencing and harrowing in their crops with their own horses.

The Blackfeet are not very rich in horses, and there was considerable mortality among them caused by an infectious disease (scale or mange) which was very prevalent. The Department horses were also badly affected, and as we did not have the proper medicines, little or nothing could be done for them.

Taking everything into consideration, the Blackfeet have done fairly well, having some twenty or thirty acres more under crop this year than last. The weather still continuing cold with early frosts, in May and June vegetation was slow; fortunately, of late we have had some very fine rain, which has helped the crops immensely. I do not think that any section of the country can compare its crops with ours. We have sown a few acres with wheat, and up to date the trial is more than satisfactory. If it should eventually prove a success, I purpose putting in as much as I can in the fall, sufficiently late to prevent germinating, which will give it a month or six weeks start in the spring. Potatoes, turnips, carrots and onions are doing splendidly; barley and oats not as well as I could wish, as owing to being cut with June frosts, they are somewhat stunted in growth. I trust they are not permanently damaged. In the early spring, a good deal of sickness was prevalent among the young children, taking the form of cholera; several deaths occurred; this was attributed to the Indians building their root houses near other dwelling houses, and in some instances the door communicating with the root house opened into the dwelling, I prevailed upon the Indians to take to their lodges for a time and have a thorough clean up; this was done. During the month just past a more serious disease broke out, taking the form of a fever, but whether the mountain fever of the country or something worse I cannot tell, doubtless Dr. Girard will report on it.

I was glad to find that a doctor had been appointed to this Treaty, as I fear sickness is much on the increase, and now that the Indians have a medical practitioner especially to look after them, I am in hopes their health will be better. About the end of May a party of graders arrived and began operations at Crowfoot Creek. Later on more followed, until at length graders were working the whole length of the reserve. I made a point of visiting the camps daily, and from questions put often to the contractors as to the conduct of the Indians, in every case the reply was, "They are no trouble at all, and are really well-behaved." I requested the contractors not to feed them, as knowing only too well, if they did so, their camp would never be clear; and in the event of trouble to send for me, when I would go immediately. I am happy to say I was not sent for once. I think this speaks highly for the Blackfeet. The Instructor, Mr. Wheatley, and the Interpreter, Mons. L'Heureux, deserve both thanks and praise for a good deal of this.

The Blackfeet have a very fine reserve, and even though timber is fast becoming scarce, there will be no danger of the Indians suffering for the want of fuel, as there is plenty of first-rate coal on the reserve. The only trouble is the lack of stones; but I am in hopes this may be overcome, as the Indians will increase their agricultu-

ral operations. I omitted to say that, from the number of turnips and potatoes grown, we were enabled to save some 250 bags of flour.

With respect to the Sarcee Indians, I cannot give so good an account. Nearly all last winter they gave me constant trouble by interfering with white men, and more than once wounding cattle and horses. There is no doubt the Sarcees did the mutilation, but we could not bring it home to them. Two of them were arrested;—one, Red Pheasant, for larceny committed at Sheep Creek; the other Cut Lip, for stabbing a man at Fish Creek. I constantly talked to the chief, Bull's Head, and for a time he kept his Indians quiet, but shortly after, they broke out again. On the opening of spring I was pleased to see a decided change for the better, the Indians turning out and working well, fencing their fields and doing any work the Instructor, Mr. Scott, told them. In some instances they asked to have a field of their own, and when any Indian fenced a plot, he either ploughed it himself or it was done for him.

Several Indians even did some breaking with the oxen, "Bull's Head" himself taking a turn at the plough. The Indians are doing so well that I left the reserve.

Shortly after leaving the Sarcees in May I had occasion to go to Calgary to see after some beef ordered for the Blackfeet as our supply had run out; on my arrival I found that Bull's Head and his Indians were again in trouble, this time on the reserve. I reported fully on this at the time, it will therefore be unnecessary to mention it here again. I may say that I remained with them till the excitement had cooled down, and had several talks with Bull's Head. He expressed himself as sorry and appeared to be heartily ashamed of himself. I left the reserve after seeing the Indians quietly at work, believing they would behave better; this they have done.

We succeeded in putting in twenty-five acres more crop this year than last, and it was in early, and most of the land second year. I am in hopes we shall have a better return at harvest, unless summer frosts visit this place, which is more than likely; so far, where there has been no frost, oats, barley, peas, potatoes, turnips, carrots and onions are doing very well.

The great trouble with these Indians is, that they are too close to Calgary, and take every possible opportunity of going there, more particularly the women, who, I am sorry to say, go on the worst possible errands. There is, and will continue to be, a great amount of disease among them, as they are, without doubt, the dirtiest Indians in the territory.

I have asked His Honor the Commissioner to let me make my headquarters at Calgary for the future, as the Sarcee Indians are the most troublesome in my district, and when formerly residing in their neighborhood, they conducted themselves better; besides, it is the most central point for me, and will, in the course of a year, save me a good many hundred miles driving.

It was reported to me that a man named Parker was cutting firewood on the reserve. I was on the point of starting to the place to see for myself, when Parker came in and reported it, and thought he was off the reserve. I ordered him to stop at once. I took some means to confiscate his wood, some seventy-five or eighty cords, and reported the matter to the head office.

The Stoney Indians are probably the best behaved and most industrious Indians in this Treaty; they work hard both in their gardens and while hunting.

During last winter there was a great deal of distress among them for want of clothing, many of them not having a blanket to cover their nakedness. The snow was so deep in their usual hunting grounds that it was impossible for them to hunt, which of course cut off a large portion of their earnings. However, we put them to sawing wood for the Department, many of them making quite a nice little sum.

When spring opened up, they ploughed up nearly two hundred acres of land themselves, working steadily and willingly all the time; expressing themselves as thankful for the assistance rendered them by the Government in the way of seeds. Several of these Indians were employed by the Syndicate to pack provisions into the mountains, receiving pay at the rate of \$1.75 per diem, for man and horse. I understand one party received upwards of \$2,000.

Unfortunately, this partly led them to neglect their gardens, which are full of weeds.. I feel sorry these Indians have not a reserve better adapted to agriculture, as they are really hard workers, and if their crops were not annually cut down with the frosts, they would soon become self-sustaining. I hope that they will earn considerable sums as packers and guides in the mountains. I am leaving here in a few days for their reserve, as I hear the graders are at work there, and shall endeavor to get some weeding done.

Fish Creek Farm, so far as the Department is concerned, is a thing of the past, for which I am thankful. It was a source of great expense to the Government with very little return, and of much annoyance to the Agent. It is now abandoned to a care taker, and I shall be pleased when the purchaser takes it over, as it will relieve the Departmental man in charge.

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

W. POCKLINGTON,
Indian Sub-Agent.

COUTCHERCHING, KEEWATIN (TREATY No. 3),
6th July, 1883.

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

SIR,—In accordance with the instructions contained in your letter of the 19th May last, No. 28,614, requesting me to inspect and report separately so far as the Fort William Band is concerned, on the Agency of Mr. J. P. Donnelly, I have the honor to inform you that I inspected the office at the agency, situated on Water street, Prince Arthur's Landing, in an apartment of his dwelling house. It is 9 x 12 feet in size and contains the following articles of furniture, viz.: 1 black walnut desk, having five sections in it for filing letters away; six large sections for office books, and six large drawers for stationery, and it is worth about \$40; and three arm-chairs worth 75 cents each. In the post office the Agent showed me a large safe worth \$200 belonging to him, in which he intends to keep any valuable documents or money belonging to the Department in his possession.

On the 15th ultimo I drove, accompanied by the Agent, to the Indian reserve at Fort William, and was very much pleased with the marked progress made by the band in building, farming and learning, as will be noticed on reference to the "Tabular Statement." One of the councillors had returned by steamboat from some point a couple of hundred miles eastward, with a span of horses for which he paid \$175. About ten acres of land was cleared and put under cultivation this year. All able-bodied Indians of this band readily obtain employment as *voyageurs*, lumbermen or laborers on the Canadian Pacific Railway, and therefore the majority of them avail themselves of the opportunity of earning considerable money after putting down their crops, leaving the cultivation of their gardens to their families.

The ex-chief, John Penaisse, complains that three years ago the principal Indians of the band agreed that he should receive payment from the funds of the band for hay and other feed supplied by him for the yoke of oxen received from the Department, and also for services rendered by him in drawing wood, &c., with these oxen for the use of members of the band, and that now the parties referred to are opposed to his receiving any compensation for the feed of cattle or for his own labor. I told him that in my opinion that was a matter with which the Department had nothing whatever to do, and that he must look to those parties for payment who promised to pay him. I herewith enclose his letter to the Superintendent-General, relative to the matter in question. John Penaisse also complained that the late Agent, Mr.

Wright, and the Stipendiary Magistrate, Mr. Laird, purchased land from him outside the reserve for a trifling consideration, and he wished to know if he could get his land back by refunding the amount received. I told him that if he had the right or power to sell those lands, that I considered that the Department could not interfere in the matter, but that if any fraud was perpetrated on him in the transaction that he had his remedy by entering an action against them. Messrs. Laird and Wright maintain that the whole transaction was perfectly regular and legitimate, and that if the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway is not located on the Kaministiquia River that they paid more for the land than they can get for it.

The Roman Catholic Mission established on the reserve manifests a commendable enterprise. They have sixty-three acres under cultivation. They have planted about nine acres of potatoes, sowed about nine acres of oats, and have twenty acres of meadow. In the rest of their farm they have put down a large quantity of turnips, carrots and peas. They intended to sow some buckwheat. They have a threshing machine. They have ordered a mowing machine, and intend to purchase a horse rake. They are erecting an immense barn with stone foundation, which will cost \$2,000. They have a span of horses, a yoke of oxen, and six other head of cattle. They have about sixty hens, but they intend to winter 200. They have a good scow to cross the river. They have two schools, a boys' and a girls' school. The girls school is under the direction of the Daughters of Mercy. The number of pupils in attendance reaches thirty. The branches taught, are reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, and catechism. They are also taught knitting, sewing, &c. They learn to perform the various domestic employments. They are taught sacred music, both vocal and instrumental. Their natural timidity often retards their progress in learning, but generally they are very quick in learning manual work, such as that in the laundry, sewing, knitting, &c. Their intellectual faculties do not appear to be capable of a great amount of exertion. They, however, are generally fond of their studies, and evince an anxiety to improve. Two have been employed as teachers. In the boys' school the number in attendance is about twenty, averaging about ten. The branches they study are reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, translating, sacred history and catechism. The above remarks regarding the intellectual powers of the girls apply equally to the boys, only one has attained yet to the position of teacher. The reason given for so few boys attending school is because there are so many deaths amongst the children. Two years ago twenty-five died in the space of twelve months. There are more girls than boys attending because a number came from other Indian reserves.

As Mr. Indian Agent Donnelly has not been called upon to perform much official work since his appointment, there is nothing relative to the manner of discharging his duties to report upon.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. McCOLL,

Inspector of Indian Agencies in Manitoba and Keewatin.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF INDIAN AGENCIES,
(MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY.)

WINNIPEG, 31st July, 1883.

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

SIR,—In accordance with instructions received in your circular letter of the 2nd of April last, requesting me to forward to the Department, before the 31st of August next, my tabular statement and Annual Report, in duplicate, for the official year ended the 30th June last, on matters in general connected with the different bands of

Indians under my supervision, I reported, on the 6th instant, the condition of the Agency of Mr. Donnelly, so far as his office at Prince Arthur's Landing, and the band of Indians at Fort William are concerned; and shall now submit the result of my inspection of the Agency of Mr. McIntyre, the only other one visited up to the 30th ultimo.

Owing to a severe attack of illness, I was compelled to lie over at Prince Arthur's Landing from the 10th to the 20th ultimo, when I went to Fort William and inspected the books and other official documents at the Agency, and found everything attended to correctly and systematically. On the 21st I went by train to Savanne, accompanied by the Indian Agent, Mr. McIntyre, who went there to distribute the seed potatoes intended for the other bands, to the Lac des Mille Lacs Band, owing to the others having refused or neglected to come for them. The storehouse is divided into two compartments, wherein the following tools and implements were safely stored, viz.: twenty-two axes, nine hay rakes, nineteen scythes, fourteen snaths, two scythe stones, one buck-saw, sixteen spades and five pitch-forks.

On the following day, I started, accompanied by four voyageurs who had been waiting for me at Savanne during my illness, and upon my arrival at the Lac des Mille Lacs Reserve, I had an interview with the Chief Kitche Pierre, and his councillors, from whom I elicited that they planted thirty-five bushels of potatoes this year, being considerably in excess of what they had planted last season. This band of Indians have made greater progress in farming within the past year than in any two years previously. They have about ten acres at Poplar Point clear, and but little labor is required to enlarge their clearings to the extent of twenty-five acres, as fires ran over this portion of the reserve and nearly burnt all the timber on it, except a scattering of standing and fallen timber which is partially decayed, and if gathered in heaps could easily be burnt. From the appearance of their well cultivated gardens, more potatoes will be produced this season than they will require, and they complain of the regulations forbidding them to dispose of any of the products of their farms, as most discouraging in its tendency, and they desire these restrictions to be removed, as their young men refuse to cultivate the soil unless they are allowed to sell the surplus raised. The Agent visited the reserve last spring and remained there for a couple of days giving instructions in agriculture.

The Sturgeon Lake Band of Indians have scarcely planted anything this year, owing to their obtaining constant employment at the Jack Fish Gold Mine. Last winter the squaws alone chopped 250 cords of wood for the Gold Mining Company, so that at present their minds are diverted from raising any crops on the reserves; although word was sent them by the Agent to come to Savanne after their seed potatoes, they failed to do so. Chief Kahaquin has been an invalid for upwards of a year from an attack of rheumatism.

Upon my arrival at Lac la Croix, the Indians were busily engaged in building a stable. They planted about two acres of corn which the Agent gave them when visiting their reserve last spring, but no potatoes, owing to their negligence in not going after their supply to Savanne, they claiming that everything promised by Treaty should be delivered on their reserve. They have only two houses finished, and a stable in course of erection. The chief put up the walls of a house for himself two years ago, but did nothing further towards its completion. He was very glad that the payments of annuities were to be received on the reserve. He complained that a party of Americans engaged in lumbering across the boundary killed and ate the only ox he had for working, and he is anxious to receive another in its stead immediately. He wants one of the cows due to him to be exchanged for another ox, and that the others, a bull and a cow, to which he would still be entitled be given him also, as he was making preparations for them by building a stable and securing hay. I have written the Indian Agent, Mr. McIntyre, to purchase an ox for him, if a suitable one can be procured in the vicinity, as directed in your letter of the 19th May last, No. 6813, but I am doubtful if a suitable animal can be obtained even at Fort Francis from enquiries made during my visit to that district. Mr. Indian Agent Pither informed me that the party referred to, who killed the ox, were

working for a lumbering company of Duluth, and being several days without any food they were obliged to kill the ox to save themselves from starvation, and that they told him they were willing to pay all damages, but when and how I could not learn.

This band have about twenty acres clear, and might if properly directed and encouraged by giving them their cattle, &c., produce enough food to meet their requirements, but the majority of them wander about from place to place, dwelling in tents, and living principally by fishing and hunting. The chief asked for locks, hinges, windows, doors, &c., for their houses, but I informed him that none of those articles were promised him by Treaty, and that they must purchase them like their white brothers, themselves. The Agent visited this band also, and delivered seed corn and garden seeds to them, and showed them how to plant them, but so far as corn and potatoes are concerned, not a single band of Indians I ever visited but what understood as thoroughly as white men do, how to cultivate them, but wheat, barley and other cereals, as well as garden seeds, they almost invariably sow too thick. They labor to great disadvantage in clearing and preparing the soil for the seed. The most effective factor for removing the timber being fire, which they set out in a dry season for that purpose, and afterwards select the clearest spots and take out the smallest stumps, roots and standing trees with the grub hoe, leaving the large ones untouched, so that the difficulties encountered in preparing a few acres for crops are immense, and no wonder that they are so averse to farming, and shrug their shoulders in disgust and despair in many instances upon being urged to cultivate the soil in this rude-primitive manner. I consider that instructions in agriculture to be of any permanent benefit to them, should embrace not only the cultivation of the soil, but also the removal of timber therefrom, on a more modern and improved system than that invariably adopted by them.

The Seine River band of Indians are making marked progress in farming. They planted forty-two bushels of potatoes this year. The chief, Rat McKay, says they don't know what to do with the surplus of potatoes raised on the reserve, unless they are allowed to dispose of them to lumbering companies and others who may require them. They had on the 30th ultimo, twenty-five bushels of potatoes on hand in their cellars, in pits in their field or scattered on the ground. He says they would raise a greater quantity, but unless they get liberty to sell they would only rot after all their labor. They lost two of the cows received from the Department; one of them died five days after they received her, and the other last spring from disease. The bull has not been delivered yet having been left at Couchiching on account, I am informed by Mr. Pither, of lameness, but will be delivered, he says, this summer. The oxen he says are very gentle, but he wants a logging chain as he cannot work them without one. They have two stables, three houses finished and three partially so. He is very glad that payments of annuities are to be made in future on their reserve. He says he is not responsible for the death of the cattle, because they were delivered in a wretched starving condition in winter, when they should have been delivered in summer by tug, but Mr. Pither says the cattle were in good condition when they left his place. The chief wants others in their place for the reasons above mentioned. He wants that portion of his reserve on Lac des Mille Lacs exchanged for another on the Seine River, a long distance below his present reserve on that river, where there is an excellent small patch of red pine which is wanted, he says, for building purposes on the reserve, on account of the ravages by fire which destroyed nearly all his timber when the Canadian Pacific Railway surveyors were running lines to Sturgeon Falls. He says the portion of the reserve he desires to surrender is worthless, being principally composed of rocks and muskegs, and that he only asked for it at Treaty time, because some of his people had then been living there, but that as they have all abandoned it now he wished it exchanged. This is decidedly the most progressive band within Mr. Intyre's Agency, and should be encouraged within reasonable bounds.

The payment of annuities, as well as the general management of this Agency, is very satisfactory, and the Department is to be congratulated that sixty bands of

Indians under my supervision are all self-supporting, either from the products of the soil, the pursuits of the chase, or from the earnings received from being employed on steamboats, railway construction, in gold mining, surveying, lumbering and in working with farmers; and that notwithstanding an occasional complaint, real or imaginary, they are becoming every year more contented, and beginning to appreciate the generosity of the Government in providing for their necessities during the prevalence of epidemics, in establishing educational institutions among them, and in supplying them with all the cattle and implements stipulated by Treaty to encourage them in agriculture, as well as in faithfully paying them every dollar of annuity to which they are entitled.

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

E. McCOLL,
Inspector of Indian Agencies in Manitoba and Keewetin.

To the School Board of the Six Nations.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to submit my Report for the year ended 30th June, 1883.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Receipts.

1882-3. Balance brought forward, July, 1882.....	\$1,106 01
Annual grants to 30th June, 1883:—	
New England Company.....	\$1 250 00
Six Nations' Council.....	1,500 00
Indian Department.....	400 00
	\$3,150 00
	\$4,256 01

Expenditure.

1882-3. Teachers Salaries.....	\$1,996 45
Buildings and Grounds.....	1,082 83
School Furniture.....	112 20
Fuel.....	119 60
Printing and Office expenses.....	23 30
School Books and Apparatus.....	89 05
Sundries:	
Prizes.....	\$46 25
Insurance.....	31 00
Fees for Indian children attending white schools....	41 50
Travelling Expenses.....	3 56
Box, Sheets, &c., for Magic Lantern.....	5 60
	\$3,551 34
Balance in Bank of Montreal.....	704 67
	\$4,256 01

During the year a new school house has been erected for section No. 10, at a cost of \$1078.75, exclusive of furniture, &c. The building is of red brick with stone foundation, having a double porch, with separate entries for boys and girls, a neat bell tower, and in the front is placed a marble slab inscribed "Six Nations S.S. No. 10, 1883." The school is furnished with double desks, a raised platform, with teacher's

desk and cupboards, and a large slate, 7 feet by 3 feet, with chalk troughs, &c., is framed into the wall; there are also two water closets. Altogether it is a substantial and handsome schoolhouse, that would be a credit to any country school section.

By a resolution of the Board a special committee has been appointed to expend the balance now deposited in the bank in repairing and painting school houses Nos. 2 and 8, and improving all the school yards, &c.

Educational condition of the Schools.

The educational condition of each school is shown in the usual table appended. The number of pupils names upon the rolls, 427, is fifty less than during the previous year, but the average attendance (153.9) is only one less, whilst the rate per cent. of attendance (36) shows an increase of 3.5. The number of pupils promoted to higher classes in the seven schools examined is exactly the same as last year, 116.

No. 6 school was not examined on the day appointed, owing to unavoidable circumstances, but the examination will take place immediately after the vacation.

The decrease in the number of children on the rolls has been chiefly caused by the removal of twenty names from the roll of School Section No. 6, where the people, being mostly pagans, are much opposed to the education of their children. The latter have been so much in the habit of coming to school for a day or two, merely from curiosity, and then remaining away, that I instructed the teacher not to enter their names unless they made over three attendances. A further reduction was made through putting an entire stop to pupils moving from school to school at pleasure. To effect this, I prepared an alphabetical list of all the pupils and have prohibited their transfer from the roll of one section to that of another without my sanction. It is satisfactory to observe that the exercise of some measure of discipline has not materially reduced the average attendance, whilst it cannot fail to be productive of better results to the children in the future.

There are also 17 Indian children attending "white" schools, whose fees are paid, and books, &c., supplied by this Board, because there is no Indian Board School within a convenient distance from their place of residence.

School No. 2.—Miss F. Maracle.

This school exhibited a high standard of discipline and order and obtained the highest position for accuracy of work, obtaining no less than 90.8 per cent. of passes. All the pupils having advanced one standard during the year, thereby reflecting the highest credit upon the teacher's ability and zeal.

School No. 3.—Miss L. Lewis.

Although obtaining the second position with 83.5 per cent. of passes, it occupies the first position in consequence of the higher standard of its pupils. In all the Board Schools there were but twenty-nine pupils presented above Class III, ten of whom were in this school. One pupil was presented in Class V, and passed in every subject—the arithmetic included addition and subtraction of vulgar fractions. Nine were presented in Class IV, seven passed in reading, nine in arithmetic and grammar, but only four in dictation, and this was the cause of the school taking second rank in the number of passes. No pupil had been over one year in the classes in which they were presented.

The discipline, order and cleanliness of the pupils were excellent, proving that the teacher has fully appreciated and most faithfully and creditably performed her duties during the past three years.

As Miss Lewis is shortly to be married she has requested to be transferred to School No. 7, in which section she will reside; and, subject to your approval, I have directed the transfer to take place on the re-opening of the schools.

School No. 5.—Teacher, Mr. C. Russell.

This school though attaining the highest percentage of attendance (42.2) passed, but 55 per cent. or 22 per cent. less than at the previous examinations. Most of the

children in this section belong to the Delaware tribe and very generally understand and speak English, so there is little excuse for the school not taking a higher rank. I recommend that the teacher be notified that the school will be specially examined in the month of March next.

School No. 6.—Teacher, Miss B. Latham.

The present teacher has only been in charge of the school for three months. The school was not examined as I was unable to reach it on the day appointed and could not arrange another day before the vacation. I propose to hold an examination shortly.

The attendance is so low and irregular as scarcely to justify keeping the school open. I therefore recommend the Board to consider the advisability of removing the school (if a building can be obtained for a time) farther north, as a large number of families reside near the river, and possibly an improvement may be effected.

School No. 7.—Teacher, Mr. N. Monture, (pro tem.)

This school has been under the care of Miss A. Jones for three years and a-half, and generally did remarkably well, being in fact one of the best schools on the reserve. Miss Jones having married, resigned her position in April last, and Mr. N. Monture took temporary charge for the remaining two months of the term. I have no doubt that the change was the sole cause of the poor results exhibited at the examination.

In losing the services of Miss Jones, (now Mrs Foster), the Board lost their best qualified, and a most painstaking, successful and popular teacher.

School No. 8.—Teacher, Miss M. Davis,

Miss S. Davis, (sister of the above), had charge of this school for two years and a-half, but in April last was transferred to School Section No. 9. During her term she made a great improvement in the school. At the recent examination it took the third place for efficiency, and but for the change of teacher, just before the examination would probably have ranked still higher. I am satisfied that the present teacher fully maintains the character of the school.

School No. 9.—Teacher, Miss S. Davis.

Mr. N. Monture resigned the charge of this school in April last, and was then succeeded by Miss S. Davis, transferred from No. 8. The ability and zeal of this teacher will soon place this school in the foremost rank again. It should hold the first place, as the children all speak English, and are exceptionally bright and intelligent.

School Section No. 10.—Teacher, Mr. P. Martin.

Since the opening of the new school house, the average attendance has nearly doubled. The pupils passed a very creditable examination, and from the energy and popularity of the teacher, the best results may be anticipated.

The great improvement in the standard of the schools is shown in the fact, that twenty-nine pupils were presented above Class III, as against nine only in the previous year, whilst an additional standard (V), has been added in schools Nos. 3, 7 and 9.

The improved standard of attainments of the children of the Six Nations, particularly of girls, has led to the admission of more of them into the Mohawk Institution.

Comparing the year 1877, the date of the formation of the School Board, with 1882, shows the following results:

Admitted to the Institution from other than Board Schools.

1877.....	26	} All Boys.
1882.....	10	
4—7½		

At the same periods the pupils from "other Reservations" than the Grand River in attendance at the Mohawk Institution were.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1877.....	21	18	39
1882.....	22	5	27

The boys are less regular in their attendance at the day schools than the girls, and consequently fewer obtain admission to the Institution on examination; they also leave school at an earlier age, in order to assist their parents at farm work.

The attendance at school of Indian boys, between the ages of seven and twelve, should now be made compulsory, where as in the case of the Six Nations they have good schools within easy access.

In conclusion, I desire to express my personal thanks to the members of the Board for the confidence they have reposed in my efforts to improve the condition of the schools; and especially to the Rev. C. D. Martin and Chief Moses Martin for their regular attendance and assistance at the examinations.

Your hearty co-operation and valuable assistance have, I am happy to say, resulted in such a measure of success that cannot fail to be a source of profound gratification to yourselves, and of incalculable value to future generations of the Six Nations.

I am, yours obediently,

R. ASHTON,

Honorary Secretary and Inspector.

P.S.—At a meeting of the Board held September 3rd, 1883, it was moved by Chief John Hill, seconded by Chief Moses Martin, and resolved that the Report now read be received and adopted.

REPORT for the year ended 30th June, 1883. Comparative condition of Schools.

No. of School.	Name of Teacher and date of taking charge of School.	No. of pupils on reg. for 12 mos. to 30th June, 1883.	Average attendance for year ended 30th June, 1883.	Rate per ct. of average upon reg. Nos.	Number present at examination.	Number promoted.	Standard of attainments.	No. of pupils presented in each standard.	Result of Exam., June 30th 1883. No passed 50 per cent. of marks					Percentage of passes upon the number presented, 1883	Ditto—previous year.
									Reading.	Dictation.	Notation, &c.	Arithmetic	Grammar.		
2	Miss F. Maracle, (Indian), 1st April, 1881.	89	32.4	36.4	43	32	V. 0 IV. 1 III. 6 II. 7 I. 24	0 1 5 7 17	1 1 6 7 7	1 6 6 7 7	1 6 6 7 7	90.8	67		
3	Miss L. Lewis, (Indian), 1st April, 1880.	52	20.4	39.2	35	24	V. 1 IV. 9 III. 0 II. 7 I. 13	1 7 0 7 11	1 4 5 6 11	1 8 6 6 6	1 9 6 6 6	83.5	76		
5	Mr. C. Russell, (Indian), 17th August, 1881.	32	13.5	42.2	15	4	V. 0 IV. 4 III. 0 II. 4 I. 4	0 4 0 4 4	4 4 2 1	4 4 3 0	3 1 0 0	1 4 4 0	55	76.6	
6	Miss J. Latham, (Indian), Pro tem.	33	8	24.5	Not	exa	min	ed.	Not	exa	min	ed.	.....	74
7	Mr. N. Monture, (Indian), Pro tem.	65	22.8	35	25	11	V. 1 IV. 3 III. 1 II. 7 I. 9	1 0 1 6 15	1 2 1 6 15	0 2 1 6 15	0 1 1 4 4	1 1 0 0 0	54.83	66	
8	Miss M. Davis, (Indiau), 1st April, 1883.	45	15.3	34	35	13	V. 0 IV. 2 III. 6 II. 2 I. 8	0 2 6 0 6	2 5 6 0 6	2 6 6 0 6	2 4 4 2 4	80.3	70.5		
9	Miss S. Davis, (Indian), 1st April, 1883.	48	18.8	39	30	18	V. 2 IV. 4 III. 3 II. 8 I. 11	2 1 3 8 11	2 1 3 8 6	2 1 3 7 6	1 3 3 6 4	0 1 3 3 4	2 4 3 3 3	71.6	82
10	Mr. P. Martin, (Indian), 17th August, 1881	63	22.7	36	33	14	V. 0 IV. 2 III. 2 II. 4 I. 14	0 2 2 4 14	2 2 3 3 7	1 2 3 3 7	1 2 3 3 7	2 2 3 3 7	2 2 3 3 7	72	61
	Year ended 30th June, 1883	427	153.9	36	216	116	V. 4 IV. 25 III. 18 II. 39 I. 83	4 17 15 32 83	4 15 18 31 53	2 21 18 23 23	1 18 17 25 25	4 23 13	71		
	Year ended 30th June, 1882	477	154.9	32.5	197	116									

Attendance at Board Schools 427
do White do fees paid by the Board..... 17
Mohawk Institution. 90

R. ASHTON,
Inspector.

WIKWEMIKONG, ONTARIO, 6th October, 1883.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to report that the number of children maintained in our two institutions during the past year is about the same as in the previous one namely, a little more than thirty in each institution.

Some disease had the effect of removing four boys who have not yet fully recovered since last winter. One died of diphtheria, and one from congestion of the brain.

The morals of our children have been very satisfactory, and there is in general no difficulty in enforcing upon them the necessity of obedience. It is true that a strict watchfulness is kept over them at all times by some member of the Institution. Besides their studies and working hours, they have a person constantly in attendance to know what they are doing.

Intellectual progress and neatness have kept pace with moral development. As death and disease did not spare several of the most advanced pupils, these were missed very much by both teachers and trade instructors.

The following is a list of those who are learning some useful trade or attainment:—

- One baker.
- Two weavers.
- Two blacksmiths.
- Two carpenters.
- Four shoemakers.

One who had completed his apprenticeship as a shoemaker, after working for some time at his trade with success, found out that he could save more money in the employment of the Institution, there being no occasion for him to squander his earnings.

In general our children are attached to the Institution, and I have witnessed the unfeigned sorrow of more than one of the girls whose parents have compelled them to leave us. More than once I have read with emotion their letters, in which they expressed their regrets at being taken away, and their hopes of coming again. What we may reasonably expect from the generality of children, is certainly not to make great scholars of them. Good and moral as they may be, they lack great mental capacity.

We might desire them to be equal in every respect to their white brethren, which is an excellent wish, but to be grounded upon nature, hopes of the kind ought not to be too sanguine. Indian children may read and spell very correctly, but it would be difficult to make great mathematicians of them. *Re sutar ultra crepidam* said the Latin moralist.

What they may succeed at decidedly, is in becoming good artists and mechanics. They can imitate and re-produce in a wonderful manner the work of others.

Large improvements have been made in the farm, more than twelve acres having been cleared this season. A stone stable 50 by 40 feet, built against the north hill, is now under construction. A barn will be erected next spring.

In the female institution a large and commodious wash house was built this summer, and more tools have been purchased for the different trades.

Although we have not been going abroad soliciting aid from any person, yet we have evidently been blessed by Him who feeds the birds of the air, for whose timely help we should be very thankful.

Our object in devoting all our capacities to the work we have undertaken, is to promote exclusively the moral, intellectual and even material progress of the Indian race, and we shall be happy if this much is accomplished.

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

R. BAUDIN, S. J.,

Director.

GRAND RAPIDS AGENCY,
TREATY NO. 5, MANITOBA, 10th October, 1883.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to submit with the accompanying tabular statement my Annual Report on Indian Affairs in Treaty No. 5 for the year ended 30th June, 1883.

In my Report last year I gave an account of matters in connection with this Treaty up to the 30th September, 1882. In this Report I shall therefore confine my remarks to facts which have occurred and come under notice from that date until the 30th of June last.

After finishing the work in connection with the payments of 1882, I went to Grand Rapids, but on my arrival there I found that I could not rent a house suitable to live in through the winter, and I was therefore obliged to return to Berens River where I rented the Methodist Mission House which was vacant at the time, and I staid there until the 14th of June, when I proceeded to Winnipeg on the 20th June, and my time was then fully occupied from that date to the last of the month in making preparations for the annuity payments and answering letters which had accumulated there. It was very fortunate for the Indians that the fisheries almost without exception, turned out good last fall, they secured more than enough for winter use on almost every reserve where they exerted themselves at all.

On several reserves the potatoe crop did not turn out so well as was expected; the catch of furs was as good if not better than usual, considering that fur-bearing animals are on the decrease in this part of the country.

A number of the Cumberland Indians have left their reserve and taken up land in the vicinity of Fort-a-la-Corne expecting thereby to better their condition as the land is good for cultivation. A number of Nelson River Indians came up to Norway House to consult with the band located there; they represent that they are desirous of making a treaty with the Government, but they do not want to see any more surveyors, explorers or white men going into their country before a Treaty is first made with them. I was informed by the Island Band Indians that no seed potatoes had been supplied them from the Department, and at Norway House they stated that they had not received any seed for two years.

For want of proper care the Indians of Grand Rapids lost the last two remaining animals of the seven supplied by the Department, and only one cow is now living out of the seven animals supplied to the Moose Lake band. There is not one alive of those given to the Island bands, while very good care seems to be taken of the animals furnished to the Fisher River, Norway House and Pas bands.

Sickness was prevalent among the Fisher River, Berens River, Norway House and Pas bands last winter and spring.

No supplies of any kind, nor means to procure any, for the destitute, sick and aged Indians have been provided for this Treaty since 1880.

During the month of June last, Rev. Mr. Ross, of Fisher River had the school house at that place roofed with boards and shingles, those repairs were very much needed and they make the building much more comfortable than it was before. I am sorry to state that the teacher (Miss Lyness) has now given up the school at that place, and the teachers at the Pas, Grand Rapids, Norway House and Berens River have ceased to teach. At Fisher River, Norway House and the Pas the Indians are very anxious and urgent to have teachers sent to them immediately.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. MACKAY,

Indian Agent.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
REGINA, 2nd October, 1883.

The Right Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—My Report on Indian matters in the North-West Territories, forwarded to you at the commencement of the present year, left a large number of Indians still on the Plains, although a slight accession had been made to the different reserves during the previous summer.

The large sum expended last year in assisting Indians to remove to their reserves was, to a great extent, thrown away, the greater number of them having returned to Fort Walsh, where they had been accustomed to be fed without work, and where they had been bribed by the traders to remain and receive their payments.

These Indians until lately made the Cypress Hills their point of rendezvous, and were a source of more or less anxiety, as, owing to their proximity to the International boundary line, they were constantly tempted to make incursions across the border into the camps of the United States Indians on horse-thieving expeditions; these, of course, being followed up by reprisals, which in the end, if not stopped, might have led to more serious complications of an international nature.

I consequently decided to make another effort to disperse these bands and endeavor to get them to move to those sections of the Territories which they had formerly claimed as their own and had ceded under treaty to the Dominion.

On being approached in this direction it was discovered that they were desirous of procuring fixed ammunition, of making one final horse-stealing expedition across the line in all the force at their command, return with as many scalps as possible, then after a certain delay acquiesce with our wishes. Their requests were refused, and on being told that every effort would be made on our behalf, as well as by the United States troops, to frustrate any such attempt, and to catch and punish the offenders, the idea, in the main, was abandoned. Repeated promises were then made on the part of the Indians, and as often broken by them, to leave Cypress Hills, until after two months constant talking and urging, the 2nd of July saw all but some 125 lodges of recalcitrants with their backs towards the hills on the trails leading to their respective reserves.

Some few of the Indians under Lucky Man who went north, returned to Maple Creek, their excuse when leaving the north being that the promises made to them were not carried out; but on being met at Maple Creek by Mr. Reed, my Assistant Commissioner, Lucky Man stated that he had come to fetch some of his Indians left behind. Mr. Reed had instructions from me to compel these Indians to return north and if necessary to call on the police for assistance. This he did, and I feel sure this prompt and determined action will have a good effect on those who, I believe, were only waiting to hear what success their friends had met with in the south to again congregate at Maple Creek, if they saw they would be fed there. In fact, I am aware that runners were sent all over the Territories to try and bring this about. Not only were the last mentioned Indians forced to retrace their steps much more hurriedly than was their wont, but also, I am happy to have to relate, all the Saskatchewan Indians south of the railway track, under Little Pine and other minor chiefs, were compelled to start for the north. These were escorted across the South Saskatchewan by a detachment of North-West Mounted Police, and were, by last reports, wending their way northward.

It is a matter of no wonder that such a strong stand should have been made against our repeated efforts to cause them to leave their old haunts, places associated with thoughts of freedom and plenty, whilst the buffalo roamed the Plains in countless numbers. Leaving these hills behind them dashed to the ground the last hope to which they had so strenuously and fondly clung, of once more being able to live by the chase.

At the time of writing all the Indians who went to Qu'Appelle are located, or about locating on reserves, and those who first went north are seeking suitable places on which to settle.

Although the steps met with not a little opposition on being advanced, I have for a long time past been convinced that if Fort Walsh were abandoned both by the Indian Department and the Mounted Police, the inclination for the Indians to congregate in the neighborhood would be reduced to a minimum; the result has shewn that these conjectures were right, for so soon as the proposition was acted upon most of these Indians were shortly afterwards prevailed upon to leave the locality, and those who remained followed the Police to Maple Creek. If Maple Creek were in turn abandoned, or but a small force of men were left there, the Indians would probably disperse, because there would then be little likelihood of their receiving help during the coming winter.

I look upon the removal of some 3,000 Indians from Cypress and scattering them through the country as a solution of one of our main difficulties, as it was found impossible at times to have such control as was desirable over such a large number of worthless and lazy Indians, the concourse of malcontents and reckless Indians from all the bands in the Territories. Indians already on their reserves will now be more settled, as no place of rendezvous will be found where food can be had without a return of work being exacted, a fact which tended materially to create much discontent among those who were willing to remain on their reserves, as well as to increase the laborious duty of our agents.

I am happy to say that the expenditure in connection with the transport of these Indians is markedly lower than that of last year, although a much greater number were moved. I have little doubt but that next year I shall have it to report that every band in the Territories is settled on a reserve.

The Assiniboines who have for the second time been placed on their reserve at Indian Head are now quite contented and doing well.

Pi-a-pot, after much delay and after failing in an attempt to disorganize the different bands of Indians in Treaty No. 4, gave an assurance in writing to the Agent that he would go to his reserve and remain there; he moved to it, and has consequently been paid his annuity money, and I do not anticipate any further trouble from him.

I am glad to be able to report that those Indians who have settled on their reserves have shown, during this season, a better disposition to work than heretofore, and this has been the case all over the Territories. I find among the old settled reserves, that the cry for rations is not so persistent as it was, but tools, implements, and power to work with, are incessantly asked for.

The closing of Farms 1 and 2, Treaty 4, and engaging one or two men to superintend the spring work, has had a beneficial effect; and these Indians now see that they will eventually be thrown on their own resources.

Mr. Herchmer reports that most of the bands in his Agency have made considerable advancement. Côté (who has remained constantly on his reserve since the Treaty) has sown a greater breadth than usual, and has done all the work without white supervision. This band possesses a large number of private cattle.

Kee-see-coo's band has done well, both in sowing and looking after cattle; their houses are well built and clean. The "Key's" band have only been settled a year, but are doing very well. These three bands had been under the supervision of Mr. Farming Instructor Johnson until this year, when his services were dispensed with, and they have worked this season without any instructor. Way-way-see-cappo's band is not making much progress. He is a bad chief, and has had better opportunities of improving than most Indians; his reserve is one of the best in the Territories, and as they have no difficulty in making a living by hunting, working for the settlers and cultivating their own lands, a large area of which is broken, I propose to give them very little assistance in future. The "Gamblers'" Reserve is also a very good one, and in the heart of the settlement, where the young men can make a good living by their labor, should they prefer that to cultivating their own ground.

This band has a number of carts and harness, and do considerable freighting; they will require very little assistance in future. At Moose Mountain the Assiniboines are making fair progress, but the Sauteaux and Crees are lazy, and I fear will never do much. The Riding Mountain Indians are self-supporting; they are good hunters and good workers and raise fine crops every year.

The eastern section of Treaty 4, under Col. Macdonald, has made great strides during the past season, although the new arrivals from the south somewhat demoralized them for a time. The Crooked Lakes Reserve, upon which "O'Soup," "Little Child," "Mosquito" and "Kah-kee-wis-ta-how" are settled, has raised very fine crops of wheat, barley, Indian corn and vegetables. Most of the Indians have abandoned their blankets, and many earn money working along the line of railway, which passes close to the reserve. A few more cattle and implements given these Indians will, our Agent thinks, render them self-sustaining. "Pasquah," "Musco-weepeatung" and "Standing Buffalo," near Fort Qu'Appelle, have raised fair crops and have broken a good deal of land this fall.

The File Hills Indians under Little Black Bear, Star Blanket, Okaness and Pee-pee-kee-sis are doing fairly well.

The Touchwood Indians, under Kah-wah-kah-toos, Gordon, Day Star and Muscow-e-quan, are also improving, but not as much as they should considering the assistance they have received and the fine reserve they occupy. The Indians of both the File and Touchwood Hills have opportunities to hunt; a few take advantage of it but the majority are too lazy. Our Agents place no obstacles in the way of their hunting, and are only too glad to see them making a little money by the hunt, with which to purchase clothing.

The Indian Head Reserves are again settled upon under "The man that took the coat," and "Long Lodge," and the Crees under Pi-a-pot. The former have come to the conclusion that no living is to be made on the plains, and have gone to work with a will. Pi-a-pot has only just settled, and it is difficult to say how his band will prosper; they are a miserable lot, largely composed of old women and children, with very few able bodied men. Had it not been for the arrival of these Indians from the south, bringing with them Indians belonging to almost every chief in the territory, and who have been compelled to join them, I should have been able to report most favorably of Indian matters in this District, and that the Indians were almost self-sustaining, but the number of destitute Indians will now be largely increased. Those who have joined their old chiefs will require assistance to make a start for themselves, and the Indians on the Indian Head Reserve, must be fed more or less for another year or two. In accordance with my recommendation, the Agency of this Treaty has been moved from Fort Qu'Appelle to Indian Head, at which point a neat office and warehouse has been erected. The Agent informs me that he finds it a most convenient point from which to work his Agency.

Treaty No. 6.

As to Treaty No. 6, I have received on the whole gratifying reports. Owing to the marked and totally unlooked for progress made by the Indians of the eastern portion of this Treaty last year, I confidentially ventured to hope that it might be my pleasing duty to report even greater efforts on the part of all the Indians; but from various causes, I have been in a measure disappointed as to the degree of advancement made as compared with that of last year, still it must not be understood that improvement has not been made, for it has, and in one or two instances nothing more could have been expected.

Although little was expected from the present generation in the way of fully providing for themselves by agricultural pursuits, in order to show how much is being done to make the Indian self supporting, I might state that in the Eastern district two bands (and these up to two years ago, were classed among the most worthless) have, under the careful management and hard work of the Agent and Instructor, been able to dispense with any aid in the way of flour from a time shortly after harvest of last year to the end of June of the current year, and although

this cannot be said of other bands as a whole, still the exceptions are few where Indians were not able to take their own grist to the mill and return with it ground into flour.

Notwithstanding the fact that the number of Indians has gradually been on the increase, owing to accessions from the South, it will be found on a perusal of the Returns showing the quantities of supplies sent into the Carlton district, that it has been greatly on the decrease, thus showing a healthy advancement.

I have been enabled, owing to the progress made, to partially do away with the Duck Lake home farm, and have reduced the staff of employés down to the Instructor on this and on Farm 10.

The Agent of the Battleford District reports that his Indians, who until some year or two ago were the hardest to manage, are now docile and more or less amenable to reason, owing to the firm but just hand held over them. This District, no doubt, could have made a better showing in the way of reducing the aid rendered it, had there been a mill to which the Indians could have taken their produce. A marked change, and one of sufficient importance to be specially reported on by Agents, but which to those unacquainted with the habits of Indians might appear most trivial, though to officials of the Department it is a most gratifying evidence of a striking improvement, is that in most instances where reserves have been established, the Indians have been taught to protect their own crops from destruction by cattle and to turn them out of the field when committing damage—a matter possibly the most difficult to teach, as owing to their improvident nature, coupled with a modicum of laziness, they cannot be impressed at first with the importance of this simple branch of their duties. Some of our very best crops have been destroyed in this manner, while the Indian complacently folded his arms and smoked his pipe. Owing to the fact of so many Indians having, up to the present time, made the Cypress Hills their rendezvous, many reserves in this District, although numerically strong, have been extremely short of work hands, as the young and able preferred the romantic life of the South, leaving the old and infirm on the reserves, where the Department would be forced to attend to their wants. The Indians of Bear's Head and Lean Man's bands (Assiniboines), in the Eagle Hills, who although but in their first year on their reserves, have, as will be found on reference to the statement of Returns accompanying this, done well indeed, when one but remembers the efforts of those Indians who first began to till the soil. This, of course, is due in the main to the fact of having trained employés to take the new comers in charge, as well as the forcible example given by witnessing the successful results attending the efforts of their more advanced friends.

From the Western or Edmonton portion of Treaty 6, up to the end of the fiscal year favorable reports have been received. Here also an increased area of land under cultivation is recorded, which might have been augmented were the Indians in possession of more cattle. The Indians were orderly in their demeanor and obedient (as Indians are) to officials over them. But I regret to have to record the fact that during the latter part of the summer these Indians in large numbers and armed visited the Agent and made demands upon him such as he was unable to comply with. In their language the arguments of the white man were readily distinguished, and from reports made to me I am forced to the conclusion that the gathering and the demands were instigated by people, who in their position should have aided the authorities rather than have been abettors to a course which might have resulted in a manner more serious than it is pleasing to anticipate. Philanthropy, I fear, was not the main-spring which prompted these ill-disposed ones in advising the Indians.

A reference to the returns of produce will show the large increase in the yield. Some 1,500 to 2,000 Indians have during the past season been forced from the South to settle principally in the Battleford and Pitt districts of this Treaty. Owing to this fact I consider it advisable to place an official with the powers of a sub agent at Pitt in order to relieve the hands of the Agent, who up to this time had really more than he could well attend to. The question might naturally rise in the minds of

some, if such improvement exists and such crops are harvested, how comes it that the expenses for food supplies do not diminish? The answer is readily given as the causes are numerous. Among the number might be advanced the great difficulty experienced in causing the Indian to husband and not waste his crops after being harvested—the inability to prevent those who work from giving freely of their produce to non-workers and others off the reserve—the gradual disappearance of game, which formerly aided in maintaining the Indians, and consequently a proportionate increase in the numbers to be fed and quantity of rations to be issued—the lack of mills in some quarters to grind the grain raised, and it is found a matter of impossibility on the parts of the Agents to force Indians to live entirely on their own produce (although possessed in sufficient quantities) where it cannot be ground, as work would be stopped and possibly much be lost thereby, besides the discontent that would exist on witnessing new-comers provided with flour while the old residents on the reserves were forced to feed on grain, the constantly occurring increase to the numbers on the reserve being of those who prior to the time of settling on the reservation were not in the habit of receiving regular aid.

To make a successful farmer the most of an Indian's time must necessarily be spent on the reserve, for so long as his nomadic habits are encouraged, so long will the authorities have to provide for him without any adequate return being had from the land.

An Indian cannot take to labor as a white man, and must necessarily be assisted for two years at least before any visible decrease in the quantity of supplies furnished him takes place.

Treaty No. 7.

During the winter continual reports reached me of the unsettled feeling that existed among the Blackfeet on account of the railway passing so close to them, and the fear that their reserve would be interfered with. They were aware that settlers had encroached in the neighborhood of Medicine Hat, on the land that was given them at the time of the Treaty, and they had no assurance that the portions they most valued would not be interfered with in the same manner. In accordance with instructions issued by the Department, Colonel Macleod and myself held a council with the Blackfeet at Blackfoot Crossing, in June last, for the purpose of obtaining a surrender from them of all that portion of the reserve known as the Blackfoot Reserve, which would have belonged to the Blood and Sarcee Indians, had they not asked and been allowed to remove to another locality. The Indians, on being informed that the Government had sent Commissioners to consult with them in regard to their reserve, and to obtain a surrender from them of those portions which should have belonged to the Bloods and Sarcees had they remained on the reserve, and to confirm them in the area of land to which they were entitled under Treaty, expressed satisfaction that this course had been taken; and after the position of their reserve had been explained to them they were asked to consider among themselves what they had heard, and to meet again on the following day.

After holding a council among themselves, Crowfoot met and informed me what they had determined to ask for, and as this was considered by Colonel Macleod and myself advantageous both to the Indians and the Government, we agreed to their proposal, and the surrender was signed by the chiefs and principal head men on behalf of the Indians, and by Colonel Macleod and myself on behalf of the Government. During the negotiations Crowfoot, on the part of his Indians, thanked the Government for what was being done for them, and it is the first time in my experience among the Indians of the North-West, and I believe in the experience of my Co. Commissioner, that Indians in council have admitted that the Government was doing more for them than what was called for in the Treaty.

After completing the negotiations with the Blackfeet, I visited the Stonies for the purpose of enquiring how they felt, in regard to the railway construction.

This reserve is so situated that the railway line had to pass through it from one end to the other. I found them quite reasonable, and in hopes that the young men

would be able to get work. They told me that already some of them had earned as much as \$100, packing in the mountains with their ponies for the surveying parties; their only fear appeared to be, that their land would become so valuable that the white men would take it from them. I assured them that the Government would protect them, and that without their consent not an acre would be touched.

Already the news of the negotiations with the Blackfeet had reached the Stonies, and these Indians informed me (as subsequently did the Sarcees, Peigans and Bloods), that they all were of the same mind as Crowfoot, and "what he said, they all said." Although the Stonies and Peigans had no interest in the fresh negotiations with the Blackfeet, still they looked up to Crowfoot as their chief, whose judgment they had confidence in, and whose advice they are always ready to take. After leaving the Stonies, Col. Macleod and myself held council with the Sarcees, who were allowed a year or two ago to take a reserve at Fish Creek, as it was found they were continually quarrelling with the Blackfeet, with whom they had jointly taken the reserve, when the Treaty was made in 1877. They signed a surrender of their interest in the Blackfoot reserve and were confirmed in their present holding at Fish Creek.

I also visited the Peigans and found them improving. Their fields were in good order and extensive; some are making themselves very comfortable, and, in a short time, I am satisfied they will be nearly, if not quite, self-sustaining.

The Bloods were only too glad to give a surrender of their interest in the Blackfoot reserve, and expressed the same views as their chief did, when he appealed to the Government to give them a reserve at Fort Kipp some three years ago, and said they were content with the reserve they now had.

I had now seen all the Indians in Treaty 7, and instead of finding, as I had anticipated from the reports that reached me during last winter and spring, that there would be great difficulty in inducing the Indians to come to terms, it was quite the reverse, and from one end of Treaty 7 to the other, there appeared to be unusual contentment and gratitude to the Government for their treatment of them; and when they were assured that these negotiations were final and the boundaries agreed upon would be surveyed at once by Mr. Nelson (who attended all the meetings), and could not be interfered with by anyone without their consent, they were greatly pleased. I am glad to be able to report in regard to this Treaty that great progress has been made and a large area put under cultivation, about 1,150 acres, and this all on the reserves. Their potatoe fields were extensive and kept in excellent order, and the Indians took great pride in showing them. On the Stoney reservations the crops were again destroyed by frost. Our Agent reported in the spring that these Indians begged to be assisted to put in a crop this year, and agreed that should it be again destroyed by frost to ask for no further assistance in that direction in the future.

I think it is now clearly demonstrated that, except in a few favored localities which can only be selected after trial, this reserve is not suited for cultivation on a large scale. I have no doubt the old women will continue to put in small patches of potatoes in sheltered corners and to raise them successfully, but it is not advisable that the same staff of employees be continued on this reserve. The Stonies have exceptional opportunities for making a living without cultivating the soil, they are good hunters and live in the mountains a great part of the year; they can get all the work they want either on the railway, taking tourists into the mountains, herding stock for the cattle ranches or raising cattle of their own.

Schools.

I have little to add to my report of last year relative to the schools throughout the Territories. There are difficulties to be overcome before their success on the several reserves can be assured, and a fair return had for the expenditure incurred. It is found as a general rule (the exceptions being but few) that where we have teachers who are not Missionaries working more from a philanthropic desire to benefit the Indians than for personal gain, little interest is displayed in procuring a large and

regular attendance—in some instances it is found that as long as the average to secure the allowance granted by Government can be obtained, little effort apparently is made for more.

I have it therefore in contemplation to suggest certain changes in the school system, which if adopted I am in hopes may meet with good results, for as it now stands but little power rests either in the hands of the Agent or the school teacher to compel attendance of any description. In the winter months lack of clothing being the plea advanced for the non-attendance of children.

Industrial Schools.

Experience has taught that little can be done which will have a permanent effect with the adult Indian, consequently, to create a lasting impression and elevate him above his brethren, we must take charge of the youth and keep him constantly within the circle of civilization. I am confident that the Industrial School now about to be established will be a principal feature in the civilization of the Indian mind. The utility of Industrial Schools has long been acknowledged by our neighbours across the line, who have had much to do with the Indian.

In that country, as in this, it is found difficult to make day schools or reserves a success, because the influence of home associations is stronger than that of the school, and so long as such a state of things exists I fear that the inherited aversion to labour can never be successfully met. By the children being separated from their parents and properly and regularly instructed not only in the rudiments of the English language, but also in trades and agriculture, so that what is taught may not be readily forgotten, I can but assure myself that a great end will be attained for the permanent and lasting benefit of the Indian.

Authority having been granted to start three industrial schools throughout the Territories Battleford was selected as one point, owing to the fact of its being favorably located and having Government buildings already erected, which could readily be turned to advantage. This school will be commenced as soon as the supplies intended for it can reach their destination. It has been placed under the charge of the Rev. Thomas Clarke, of the Church of England, and will receive boys from the whole of the Saskatchewan district, proportionately to the number of Indians in each Agency.

Work is about to be begun on a building to be used for a similar purpose and to be erected on a most favorable site selected at the mouth of the High River. This school will be under the direction of the Rev. Père Lacombe, a missionary of the Roman Catholic Church, long and favorably known throughout the Territories. Owing, however, to the lateness of the season, I fear it cannot come into operation before the coming spring.

The third is to be situated in the Qu'Appelle District (the exact location not as yet having been decided upon) and is to be under the superintendence of the Roman Catholic Church, as you are already aware.

During the first two years of these schools the expenses must naturally be somewhat high, but I can see no reason why after that time they cannot be self-supporting, or nearly so, in everything except the salaries of the principals and assistants, by the profits to result from the farming, stock-raising and trades taught.

I herewith append a list of the schools in operation throughout the Territories, from some fourteen of which returns are regularly received, the remainder are merely open at seasons when teachers can be obtained. Those from whom no returns are received obtain no aid.

Manitoba Superintendency.

Matters in this Superintendency are of a generally satisfactory nature, and for a detailed statement of its condition I would beg leave to refer you to the report of Mr. Inspector McCall, who has just returned from an extended tour of inspection.

Before the close of the current year I hope to be able to forward a complete statement of all crops harvested throughout the Territories, as well as a return showing the whereabouts of our Indians up to the latest date, which I trust will show nearly all on their respective reserves, and hope the same may reach you in time to be printed as part of my Report.

I enclose the usual tabular statement of the year ending 30th June last.

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

E. DEWDNEY,
Indian Commissioner.

460 K.

INDIAN OFFICE,
VICTORIA, B.C., 31st October, 1883.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following Report upon Indian Affairs in the Province of British Columbia, for the year 1882-83.

Official visitations have been made to the north-west coast as far as Metlakahtla, and I have just returned to Victoria from an extensive tour throughout the interior, including the Cariboo District, the Chilcotin country, Okanagan, Spallumcheen, Nicola, &c.

With the exception of the tribes inhabiting the first named locality, where bitter and unfortunate religious dissensions still prevail among the Missionaries and their native followers; and some discontented tribes in the vicinity of Soda Creek, Alkali Lake, Canoe Creek, &c., on account of the poor quality and scarce acreage of the reserves recently set aside for the bands named in that part of the country, I am glad to be able to report favorably upon the general progress and loyal contentment manifested by the various nationalities in the Province.

The unhappy differences existing between the Bishop of Caledonia, representing the Church Mission Society of London, and Mr. Duncan, whose connection with the society had lately been severed, culminated in December last in riotous proceedings on the part of many Indian followers, which necessitated immediate interference by the proper authorities.

There being no available means of transport at the time in Victoria, I availed myself of the kind offer of Captain Stodder, of the United States Revenue Service, to place his ship at the disposal of the Government, and accompanied by A. C. Anderson, Esq., J. P., representing the Provincial Magistracy, and Mr. Tod, Superintendent of Police, proceeded to Metlakahtla on the 12th of January last.

I have already had the honor of reporting to you fully upon the origin of the Metlakahtla troubles, and will now only, very generally, refer to the immediate breaking of the peace, which caused at the time considerable excitement and anxiety for fear of more serious consequences.

With brief reference to the immediate cause of the trouble at that time, I may state that Mr. Duncan had an extensive trading store built upon the land set apart by the Government for mission purposes, and carried on by him for the last twenty years under the auspices of the society while acting as their Agent.

Sometime after leaving the society's employment, Mr. Duncan's sympathizers turned out *en masse*, and not only removed the large stock of goods, but tore down the buildings, and with the material re-erected another store a few yards from the old site, on ground set apart for general reserve purposes.

This spirit was carried still further by a determination to remove the school house in the same manner (on the plea that it was about to be used for church purposes) from the reserve as the following notice posted in the village at that time will show.

"NOTICE.

"To the Agents of the Church Missionary Society now residing on a piece of land at Metlakahtla granted by the Government. From nine-tenths of the inhabitants of Metlakahtla.

"1st. We announce to you that we have our church at Metlakahtla, which we have named the Christian Church of Metlakahtla, and we will have no other church on our reserve.

"2nd. You have declared it to be your intention to turn the school house belonging to the Church Missionary Society now on our reserve into a church, to be conducted on the principles of the Church of England.

"3rd. We will not allow two churches on our reserve, and therefore, hereby notify you to remove the school house belonging to the Church Missionary Society, to the ground already granted to the society at Metlakahtla by the Government.

"4th. We also hereby declare our intention to remove at once all the buildings belonging to and for the use of our village, from the ground belonging to the Church Missionary Society.

"5th. We also hereby notify you, that unless you promise at once to remove your school house from our reserve, we shall undertake to take it down and remove the material thereof ourselves and place the same on the society's ground."

After explaining, however, to the Indians, that the erection of the school house had been materially aided by Government funds, and that the execution of their threat would doubtless expose them to severe punishment, better counsels prevailed and no further outbreak occurred.

I am exceedingly sorry, notwithstanding, to state that serious troubles and the most unhappy religious rancour still exists at Metlakahtla, dividing the Indians and causing infinite damage to the cause of Christianity in adjacent localities where sides are taken with one or other of the contending parties. The retirement of either or both, would seem the only true solution of the difficulties, and if the latter alternative is not desirable, and as fully nine-tenths of the people are unanimous and determined in their support of Mr. Duncan, the withdrawal of the Agents of the society to more congenial headquarters, would, I think, be greatly in the interest of all concerned.

The proper application of the Indian Act as to who should be permitted to reside upon the reserve would then put a stop to the present untoward condition of affairs.

Since the schism has occurred, the larger following of Mr. Duncan have resolved themselves into an independent society with that gentleman as their guide and leader. The forms of the Anglican Church have been discarded, and they have designated themselves "the Christian Church of Metlakahtla" each member of which has subscribed to the following declaration:

METLAKAHTLA MISSION.

Declaration of Resident.

"I solemnly declare that as long as I live at Metlakahtla I do adopt the Evangelical Christianity which is based exclusively upon the teaching of the Bible as my rule of faith.

"I also adopt the residents of Metlakahtla as my brethren; I choose to be governed by the laws of the Queen of England, and I will dutifully submit to the by-laws imposed by the Native Council of the settlement.

"I also declare that I will neither do myself, nor allow to be done by those under my control, anything within my power to restrain whereby the Christian Church at Metlakahtla would be divided, the peace disturbed, or that is contrary to the welfare and morals of the village, but I vow that I will do my best to promote the spiritual and temporal prosperity of my home."

This association includes all the young and active residents of the village, hence they are all enthusiastic and determined in their desire for success.

In addition to the large store, which I was told belonged exclusively to the Indians and was a co-operative arrangement, Mr. Duncan is devoting his spare energies to the establishment of a salmon cannery which he informed me was to be placed upon the same footing. This has afforded employment for the great majority of the inhabitants, and as kept them so busy for the last few months that happily they have had no time to give to contention. Mr. Duncan, with Indian labour alone and without even a white foreman, has put up, during the sixty or ninety days run of fish, 6,500 cases of canned salmon.

The fish put up last year turned out to be of such excellent quality that no doubt is at present anticipated that good prices will be obtained for this season's catch.

The secret of Mr. Duncan's great popularity with the Indians at Metlakahla is his desire and fondness for inaugurating industries, which, after all, is the strongest bond which can be made to unite these people.

The present difficulties, however, at Metlakahla cannot continue much longer without culminating in serious consequences, means to avert which, of whatever nature they may be, should be promptly and effectually enforced.

The emergency which necessitated my hasty visit in January was settled for the time, but the recommendations made on that occasion require to be carried out in order to insure the preservation of peace and good government in that hitherto interesting locality.

INDIAN AGENCIES.

I have already had the honor of transmitting Reports with tabular statements from the different officers under my direction from which may be observed the general condition of the tribes composing the different Agencies.

FRASER AGENCIES.

Mr. McTiernan reports that general contentment and prosperity prevail among the various bands in his charge, and considerable progress has been made in improving their reserves, especially in the construction of neat and comfortable cottages to take the place of the unhealthy and infested rancherias and "keekwilly houses" which are now very wisely abandoned by most of the Fraser River tribes.

These cottages cost from \$200 to \$500 each, very comfortable for the accommodation of a family, and, as seen from the river, present a neat, cleanly and picturesque appearance.

Owing to the unusual freshets last year, the area of cultivated land was not so large as it otherwise would have been; still considerable has been done by many of the bands, and there can be no doubt that these Indians will ere long make and excellent showing as to their agricultural industries.

The construction of the railway along Fraser River has afforded these Indians abundant employment, which they have not been slow to take advantage of; while, as deck hands on the river and coast craft, they are preferred to white men, and command from \$50 to \$60 per month, with board, for their labour.

They are also preferred as mill hands, being paid as high as \$2.50 per diem, and as they are greatly sought after by cannery proprietors, the fish season affords them generally a bountiful harvest.

These various industrial pursuits tend also no doubt to prevent them from paying the attention they otherwise would to the tilling of lands, and intelligently account for the little destitution seen among them, and the many comforts with which one cannot fail to observe them to be surrounded.

The Department has not been called upon in the Fraser Agency to furnish many supplies to the poor, and eleemosynary aid has been altogether confined to a few sick and helpless old people.

Mr. McTiernan reports the custom of potlaching to have almost ceased and a novel method he introduced, of compelling the native medicine men to return the goods extorted from those upon whom they practised fetish customs, has materially checked another of the evils incident to their whilom savage life.

Gambling has been suppressed among many of the bands, and the death rate has declined considerably in the past year.

The Agent states that a number of the cannery companies caused much ill feeling among their Indian employes by retaining their wages earned during the first run of salmon, until after the beginning of the second run, an interval of two or three weeks, but necessitating their loss of time for that period. It appears to me, however, that this temporary evil will work its own cure, and that canners will have difficulty in obtaining Indian labour without some more agreeable plan another year.

The work in the salmon canneries is peculiarly adapted to them, and during the active season affords employment to men, women and children, and in the winter the "Clootchmen" make good wages by manufacturing nets.

Reciprocal rules for settlement on the part of both employers and the Indians will be mutually advantageous and necessary, and, no doubt, inaugurated in the future.

KWAWKEWLTH AGENCY.

The Indians of this locality have always been and are inferior to any others in the Province in respect of morals and habits generally.

They imitate with avidity the vices of the whites, having little or no appreciation for their virtues, and appear to desire to resist, inch by inch, so to speak, the inroads of civilization upon old savage customs.

In consequence of their manner of living, abhorrence of ordinary hygienic rules and faith in their own medicine men, the death rate—usually large among them has been exceptionally so during the past year. A fatal epidemic of measles—general along the whole coast—carried off a great many children, while the births were comparatively few.

Owing to the facility with which they can obtain liquor at various points along an extensive coast line; a considerable traffic has been secretly carried on notwithstanding the efforts of the Agent to prevent it.

Mr. Bienkiesop, however, succeeded in capturing and fining several of the most notorious smugglers, a circumstance which has had the effect of putting a decided check upon the trade.

The school carried on under the auspices of the Church Mission Society, by the Rev. Mr. Hall, has been moved from Fort Rupert to Alert Bay, where commodious buildings have been erected, and where Mrs. Hall is also endeavouring to establish a "Girl's Home."

Owing to the character of the Indians and their great attachment to old camp life, all efforts to civilize them have been found to be "up hill" work, and a number of Mr. Hall's predecessors of various persuasions abandoned the work from time to time as altogether hopeless.

The majority of Kwawkewlth Indians availed themselves of the high rate of wages to proceed to the canneries on Fraser River and the Puget Sound hop gardens, hence there was a considerable falling off in the quantity of oil and furs as compared with previous years.

These Indians do very little in the way of agriculture. They have limited land that is cultivable, but the immense sea farm with which they are surrounded affords them a much more profitable industry.

WEST COAST AGENCY.

The past year has been a trying one to the tribes of the west coast.

Though a much more industrious and thriving people than the Kwawkewlths they still inhabit the large and almost shelterless rancherias, so that the occurrence of any serious epidemic soon creates sad havoc among them.

In one village alone, Kyukut, an outbreak of measles and whooping cough caused the death of twenty adults and fifty children.

Being exceedingly superstitious, they at one period of the winter suspected the Roman Catholic Father, who is labouring amongst them, to be the cause of so much

fatality, and his safety was for a time imperilled. This gentleman was, however, most persevering in his endeavours to aid them, notwithstanding the ominous threats with which he was daily assailed, and he subsequently had his reward in the change which took place in regard to their feelings towards him.

Accounts forwarded to me for supplies, with which the father furnished them, were paid from the funds at my disposal, an act which I was glad met with your approval.

The headquarters of the Agent at Alberni, much out of the way, prevented communication with him during this time of distress among the Kyakuts, a circumstance which cannot occur when a residence is prepared for him in the much more central location at Uclulet, as now approved by the Department.

The wreck of a large ship with the destruction of all on board, near Hesquiaht, brought out an exhibition of most creditable conduct on the part of the band living at that point. Nothing could be saved from the ship, but the bodies of the unfortunates cast up by the sea were humanely interred by the natives, and valuable jewelry found upon them was carefully preserved, and subsequently sent through the Rev. Mr. Brabant, the missionary at Hesquiaht, to distant relatives of the deceased.

The reverend father proposed a reward to the Indians who were conspicuous in their efforts to save both life and property, and in view of the marine disasters which happen every year on this exposed coast, I consider it important that some Department of the Government should carry out the suggestion.

The low price of sea otters this season has made a great difference in the earnings of the West Coast Indians, while the incessant storms which prevailed during the period for taking seals made the catch a meagre one comparatively.

A few Indians were carried out to sea, some of whom were picked up by passing ships hundreds of miles from their starting point, and a number of men (36) were drowned during a gale whilst hunting seal.

Generally speaking, however, the Indians of the Agency are thriving fairly well and they have so many sources of sea food that there is little danger of any widespread distress.

COWICHAN AGENCY

Mr. Lomas reports that the Indians of this Agency are contented and prosperous, although the dry season has proved injurious to and lessened their crops.

The scarcity of salmon in the Fraser River has materially reduced the amount of their earnings as compared with other years.

The excellent demand for labour generally, however, affords all who desire to work, abundant means of support, so that no great distress is anticipated during the winter.

Considerable progress has been made on some of the reserves, and many of the Indians now own much farming stock, horses, carts, &c., purchased by themselves.

Some of the bands have expended considerable labor in making good roads connected with trunk lines.

KAMLOOPS AGENCY.

The Indians of the Kamloops Agency are in a satisfactory condition and progressing, although there had been many deaths (chiefly among children) from the general prevalence of measles.

The grain harvest was good and the salmon run excellent, so that they are well supplied with food for winter consumption.

More new land has been brought under cultivation than usual, although the limited supply of water for irrigation purposes is a great drawback to nearly all interior tribes.

The progress of railway work has been beneficial in furnishing the Indians with plenty of labour, but, at the same time, has necessitated an influx of unprincipled whites and Chinese who do their utmost to demoralize them.

It has been found difficult to stop the illicit whiskey traffic along the road, and Mr. Cornwall thinks a larger number of constables should be appointed.

Garden seeds were generally distributed throughout the Agency and gratefully received by the natives.

All the Indians of the Agency have been vaccinated by Mr. Cornwall.

OKANAGAN AGENCY:

Mr. Howse reports a general falling off in agricultural products owing to the unusually dry season.

Small pox had broken out along the line of railway at Hope, and carried thence to Osooyos, where I was obliged to have a quarantine established.

Prompt measures were thus taken to prevent the spread of this virulent disease. Of those taken ill with the epidemic thirteen died.

A number of complaints were made to me upon various matters during my visit which will be made the subject of a special report.

Indians in other parts of the Province not included in any of the Agencies are doing well, and, with some exceptions, are loyal and contented.

Great necessity exists for setting aside lands for reserve purposes in the Chilcotin country, Kootenay, Similkameen, and in some parts of the coast not yet visited by the Commissioner.

The attention of settlers has been directed to these localities and urgent inquiries are constantly being made for land.

Indian requirements should precede white settlements, and the fear of not having them attended to involving the possible loss of favourite places and resorts claimed by natives, has produced considerable anxiety and earnest protest against delay.

Among the tribes for whom allotments have been made by the Reserve Commissioner, I have specially to refer to the Soda Creek, Alkali Lake, Canoe and Dog Creek Indians, who are greatly dissatisfied with the quality and extent of their reserves.

I am of opinion, from personal observation and enquiry into the condition of their affairs, that they have good grounds of complaint, and that some arrangement should be made for obtaining additional cultivable lands for them.

As all lands in the vicinity of their reserves have been alienated and sold by the Crown, there would appear no other way of supplying their wants than by purchase of suitable plots from some of the settlers.

The country referred to being some distance from railway developments, this could be effected at comparatively moderate rates, and if their necessities are to be considered, and the policy of making these Indians self-supporting is to be carried out, the suggestion should have the prompt consideration of Government.

At present their reserves are wholly inadequate to their wants.

The Williams Lake Indians, for whom the Sugar Cane Rancho and some locations other than their reserves were specially purchased, continue to give practical proof of the wisdom of providing them in this respect.

No applications for relief as formerly, have been made by them, and their showing of hay and grain, notwithstanding the drouth complained of by farmers generally in the upper country, is quite equal to the creditable product of last year.

There is some little discontent as to the manner in which the land has been divided among the individuals of the tribe. The appointment of an agent for the district will remedy this complaint, as their land can be satisfactorily sub-divided and the wants of all provided for.

The chief "William" is a good man, earnestly desiring, I think the progress of his people, and were it not for the proximity of a licensed house to the Reserve, they certainly would have no drawbacks to their happiness and prosperity.

Most of the illicit whiskey bottle vending in the upper country is done through half-breeds, to whom the vendor considers himself allowed to sell, although no doubt could be morally entertained as to the uses for which the commodity was purchased.

This, I am told, is especially the case at William's Lake, but the traffic should be pretty thoroughly checked when the matter comes under the supervision of an active resident agent.

As a rule the Indians of Lillooet district are a superior class, noted for their regular and industrious habits. One of these bands, the Fountain tribe, might be specially mentioned as a most prosperous and contented people, their excellent character being in a great measure due to their chief Chilcosultz, who is one of the best Indians I ever saw. His authority is not only supreme in his band, but he is respected and admired by all.

The Commissioner was unable to provide sufficient land for the requirements of his tribe, but through their great energy and the chief's good counsel, a farm was purchased by themselves—from their own savings, and this year Chilcosultz has forwarded to me, for payment to the late owner, the last instalment of \$400 due upon the place.

Chilcosultz may be truly characterized as one of "nature's noblemen"—modest and unassuming in his behaviour, greatly beloved by his people, and who withal has been of great service to the Government in "the early days" of the colony when his loyalty and assistance were of signal value in promoting respect and obedience to the Queen's law.

PRESENTS.

Few presents have been given to Indians during the past year, and supplies have been entirely limited to the sick, destitute and blind.

Garden seeds have been furnished to Indians in various parts of the Province where Reserves have been allotted.

MEDICINES.

Medicines have been supplied to agents, to those in charge of distant missions and to others who were desirous and qualified to dispense them in other isolated localities.

SURVEYS.

Surveys have been continued in the interior by Mrssrs. Jemmett and Gastineau.

Mr. Jemmett informed me on my visit to his camp that he had made good progress during the season, and having started for the field in good time, and favored by fortunate weather the extent of his work would be greater than last year. He is now in the vicinity of Dog Creek, having surveyed all the reserves from Quesnelle down.

Mr. Gastineau has been surveying the reserves about Ashcroft and is now at Shuswhap Lake.

Mr. Green, Surveyor to the Reserve Commission, having finished the duty assigned him by Mr. O'Reilly early in June, I assumed the responsibility of sending him to Barclay Sound to survey the reserves made there by the Commissioner last year.

Mr. Green informed me that he could complete this work during the three remaining months of the season, and as there were many complaints constantly coming to me from the Indians, as to the proposed boundaries of their reserves, the necessity of properly defining them appeared to me urgent and desirable.

Mr. Green will have completed this work—quite separate by isolation from the fields occupied by Messrs. Jemmett and Gastineau—in time to rejoin Mr. O'Reilly when required.

I trust to receive and transmit the Surveyor's Reports in time to appear in the annual statement.

SCHOOLS.

The following schools have during the past year received aid from the Government in accordance with the Order in Council regulating the same:—

Lakalsap (Nass River), W.
Port Simpson. W

St. Mary's, R. C.

Alert Bay, A.

Hesquiaht, R. C.

On account of the unhappy difficulties existing at Metlakahtla, and the application of both the Church Mission Society and Mr. Duncan for the same allowance, the grant for \$500 provided for by Order in Council for that place has been temporarily withheld.

Applications have also been received from Cowichan, R. C., Kyukut, R. C., Kilwau-gahk, A., Kincoleth, A., and Bellabella, W., the reports of which have been forwarded to the Department for approval.

M. on board I much regret my inability to report in very favorable terms of the general results afforded by missionary day schools as at present conducted, the frequent changes of teachers and the want of experience and qualification in many of them for such a position, are the chief drawbacks to success.

The migratory habits of the Indians and the questionable utility of endeavoring to educate in this way children who attend most irregularly, and who spend much greater intervals amid the opposing but more attractive scenes of camp life, tend to frustrate the object in view.

In the absence, however, of industrial boarding schools in the Province, and the desirableness of extending some aid to various religious bodies, to maintain mission posts, which are attended with much expense, the withdrawal of these grants would, perhaps, be unwise.

FISH, FURS AND OIL.

The Indians take such a prominent part in the catch and canning of salmon that it may not be out of place to include a statement of the total product of the Province in this Report.

I regret to add that the export of furs is much less than in preceding years. The great falling off, however, in the price of furs and the more profitable employment in the mean time afforded Indians in many other industries and developments will fully account for the circumstance.

The product of fish oil is nearly, if not quite all, the result of Indian labor.

Salmon, canned.....	\$1,153,097
Salmon, salted.....	15,758
Other fish.....	5,037
Furs.....	123,805
Oil.....	23,146

\$1,320,843

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

I. W. POWELL,
Indian Superintendent.

INDIAN OFFICE,
VICTORIA, B.C., 7th Nov., 1883.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to report my return to Victoria, after having made an extensive official visit throughout the interior, inspecting, *en route*, the Fraser, Kamloops and Okanagan Agencies and a large portion of the Lillooet District.

I left Victoria on the 24th of August, and having visited New Westminster, the headquarters of Mr. McTiernan, that officer accompanied me as far as the upper limits of his district at Yale.

Mr. McTiernan appears to be doing some satisfactory work in his Agency, and is one of the most active Agents in the Province; no complaints were made to me, and the Indians under his care are improving and satisfied.

At Yale I procured horses from the Express Company and continued my journey as far as Cariboo, some 250 miles beyond the headquarters of Mr. Cornwall at Ashcroft, inspecting the principal reserves along the route, and returning to Soda Creek where I crossed Fraser River and proceeded on horseback through the Chilcotin country.

SODA CREEK INDIANS.

I have had the honor of calling your attention, on previous occasions, to the urgent protests of the Soda Creek band of Indians who have no reserve of any consequence, and whose position, as compared with other Indians, gives them just grounds for complaint:

The small reserve now occupied by them is of little use or value, and from its situation near the village, where there are two licensed houses and consequently a frequent supply of whiskey, their condition is wretched.

If these Indians are to be lifted from the "slough of despond," in which they are now unfortunately placed, I earnestly trust that as there are no Crown lands any where in the vicinity from which a reserve may be selected, that some arrangements may be made whereby one of the farms alluded to in my Reports and that of the Reserve Commissioners, may be purchased for them.

QUESNELLE INDIANS.

The Quesnelle Reserve is a good one, though the Indians appear to be poor and unable to develop and improve it for the want of tools and farming implements.

There were some cases of sickness and distress in the camp, which I relieved during my visit, and I beg to recommend that they may be supplied with

1 good plough.....	\$10
1 set harness	} 16
do harrow teeth.....	
1 dozen hoes.....	18
$\frac{1}{2}$ do mattocks, at \$24.....	12
$\frac{1}{4}$ do spades, at \$24.....	6
$\frac{1}{4}$ do rakes, at \$12.....	3
1 grindstone.....	2

At Alexandria there are two licensed places which must depend greatly upon traffic with the Indians for support, as travelling is limited and there are not one-half dozen settlers in the neighborhood.

The chief is reported to be a confirmed drunkard and many of his tribe follow his example.

I asked Mr. Meason to pay them particular attention with a view to improving their condition, and if possible to stop the license of one or both houses.

CARIBOO MINES.

The number of Indians stopping at the mines is now very limited.

Formerly representatives from both interior and coast tribes made regular pilgrimages there with injury to their morals in consequence.

Those possessing camps at the present time at Cariboo are chiefly engaged in packing and expressed themselves as satisfied and contented.

CHILCOTIN.

On my return to Soda Creek I met two of the Chilcotin Chiefs, Amahim and Toosey, who had come thither to meet and escort me through their country. I crossed Fraser River on the 5th September and rode thirty-six miles, camping at

Deer Park, where forty or fifty of Toosey's Indians had assembled to meet me before going to their camp, twelve or fifteen miles farther on.

In reply to my introductory words to them, Toosey addressed me as follows:—
"Chief: I know that my people have a bad name, but you are the first Queen's officer who has visited us, except for arresting some of our number.

"We have been afraid of white people because those we have generally met have imposed upon and deceived us. We have heard your words and we are glad that the Queen has sent you to us as our friend.

"You do not come among us to arrest us and punish us, but to counsel and advise us. You must remember that our people are as yet wild. They are like the deer which sleeps and starts suddenly at the first sound of alarm.

"Some of my people are hid in the mountains and have been afraid to come in. They will come in to see you, and when they hear your kind words they will not be afraid, and will do what you say.

"We will all meet you to-morrow."

Fortunately, I had received at Soda Cree's, from Mr. Moffatt, Capt. Meason's appointment, and having sent a messenger for him, that gentleman accompanied me throughout the remainder of his Agency, a circumstance that greatly facilitated the proper understanding of his instructions, and enabled me to introduce him personally to the various tribes, as their future resident agent.

Captain Meason is a retired army officer, a resident of the country for the last twenty-four years, and therefore well acquainted with native tribes of the interior. He appears to be an active man (riding from fifty to sixty miles a day with me during my visit in his district) and, so far as I was able to judge, was well received by, and possesses the confidence of the Indians.

I had not previously met Capt Meason, but I think his selection was a good one. The Indians, without exception, seemed exceedingly pleased that they could now have his services as their counsellor.

The Chilcotins who have lately given the authorities considerable trouble, felt themselves, from their isolation, almost outside the surveillance of the law.

Separated by the Fraser from the populated parts of the interior, with only four or five settlers among them, and with no officer of the law in their country, they imagined that the power of might was on their side, and hence some of their lawless acts.

The recent hanging of two of their number for murder, and the imprisonment of others for robbery and cattle stealing, succeeded immediately by my visit and the introduction of an agent to them, will, I feel assured, inaugurate a change in the future conduct of these Indians.

With regard to their offences, I might remark that there are only six settlers in the Chilcotin country, distant from each other from seven to twenty miles. These farmers all own cattle which, during the summer are allowed to stray in every direction, and are collected only once or twice in the season for the purpose of branding the increase. They are thus allowed to stray until winter, when they are collected, and, if the winter be severe, looked after during the most inclement months. Besides these there are over 500 head of cattle roaming and not herded in any way, belonging to persons who have no farms in the vicinity. No herders are employed to look after any of the cattle in the summer, and the temptation to kill one, now and then, for food to appease hunger, proves often too much for these wild and untutored savages to resist.

I cannot help concluding that much blame rests upon settlers themselves, for not employing herders to look after their cattle during the whole year, and thus removing any temptation of the kind. It may, I think, be said, not without some truth, that with equal certainty of being undetected, and with equal poverty and hunger, very many white men would commit the same acts.

The chiefs have hitherto had little influence with their people from the want of some recognition by the authorities.

My visit, and the introduction of an Agent at the same time, has caused a change in the feelings of the chiefs, who evinced their satisfaction by accompanying me throughout my journey in their country, and frequently informed me that they desired to exert their authority under the advice of the Agent.

One great blessing enjoyed by these Indians is the absence of licensed houses in their country for selling liquor; and if it is possible, to prevent their introduction, it should be done.

In their speeches, the chiefs earnestly requested land to be set aside, and expressed their great fears that the Reserve Commissioner would not deal justly by them, because he had failed to do so in the case of the Soda Creek Indians. I informed them that this was not his fault, as there was no lands to give them, and the proposal to purchase some was under the consideration of the Government.

Anahim complained that the amounts due his people for apprehending the two murderers (about \$800) had not been paid, and I assured him that I would attend immediately to this matter on my arrival at Victoria—a promise that has since been successfully fulfilled.

So far as Anahim himself, who was chiefly instrumental in effecting the capture, is concurred, I may mention as illustrative of his character, that when asked by the presiding judge if he would accept a money reward, he replied "that he did not wish to receive pay for the blood of his children."

The Chilcotin Indians are much in want of implements with which to cultivate their lands.

They are too poor to buy them and I think a present of these articles now would not only prove useful, but do much towards satisfying them, and ensuring their attachment.

There are three tribes which are known as the Toosey tribe, Anahim tribe and the Stone tribe.

The Toosey tribe require,

- 2 ploughs.
- 2 sets harness (plough).
- 2 " harrow teeth,
- 4 Scythes (complete).
- 2 cradles (grain).
- 1 grindstone.
- 4 hay forks.
- 6 shovels.
- 3 picks.
- 2 mattocks. } for making ditches.

The Anahim tribe require the same, with the addition of a fanning mill which, I think, should be presented to the chief personally. And the Stone tribe—

- 1 plough.
- 1 set harness (plough).
- 1 " harrowteeth.
- 4 scythes (complete).
- 1 grindstone.
- 4 hay forks.
- 4 shovels.
- 4 picks.
- 3 mattocks.
- 2 grain cradles.

The Agent would give them full instruction as to the use and care of the above articles if you could kindly approve of the purchase.

On the 14th I re-crossed the Fraser and arrived at Alkali Lake the same evening, visiting Canoe and Dog Creeks and arrived at Clinton by the river trail on the 18th.

The Alkali Lake, Dog Creek and Canoe Creek tribes are poorly off, as compared with other Indians in the Province. Their lands are unsatisfactory, and many of them appeared discouraged; unfortunately, they can obtain liquor easily from

licensed houses in the vicinity, a fact which brings home to them additional troubles. They complain in all their speeches of their neglected condition, and their inability to obtain sufficient from their lands to support themselves.

The Canoe Creek Indians brought water a distance of twenty miles during the present year, and I think will have all they want for irrigation purposes, and would make good use of land if more were given them.

As an instance of the hardship they have suffered, I was informed that a man named Richie pre-empted land which they cultivated and on which they had their burial grounds and houses. After obtaining a Crown Grant he sold it, and it is now occupied by the third owner.

That Indians submit to such a mode of dealing with them speaks well for their peaceful proclivities, but the circumstance gives them increased claims for justice and future protection.

Clinton Indians.

The Clinton Indians are located on the outskirts of the village and are more or less demoralized in consequence. I have advised them to remove to the reserve a few miles distant, and I am in hopes that the Agent will be able, finally, to act upon the suggestion.

They have never been visited by the Agent, Mr. Cornwall, and in their present condition require considerable attention. Now that an Agent has been appointed for the Lillooet District, it will be more convenient for Captain Meason to see them, and should you not think otherwise, I have instructed that gentleman to regard Clinton as a portion of his Agency.

The local Government Agent at that place, Mr. Soues, has bestowed much watchful care over these Indians, and has done much to demolish the whiskey traffic among them, which would otherwise have been carried on even more extensively than it has been.

I remained at Clinton three days, during which time several chiefs came from the surrounding country to interview me upon various matters, and I left on the 20th September for Kamloops, arriving there on the 22nd.

I had requested Mr. Cornwall to accompany me through his Agency, but at Cache Creek I received a note from that gentleman informing me that his health would not then permit him to do so.

Owing to railway work the Indians at the Kamloops Agency have been kept pretty actively employed, hence there were few complaints notwithstanding the inability of the Agent to do much in the way of visiting the bands in his Agency.

I left Nicola on the 4th of October, arriving at Victoria on the 10th, my visit having occupied a period of nearly eight weeks, during which I traversed more than 1,600 miles on horseback and driving.

I will leave again for the north-west coast as soon as I can dispose of correspondence accumulated during my absence.

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

J. W. POWELL,
Indian Superintendent.

EDMONTON, SASKATCHEWAN, N.-W. T.,
9th October, 1883.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to report that in accordance with instructions received from the Honorable the Indian Commissioner, I commenced my annual inspection of the Indian Agencies, farms and reserves in the North-West Territories on the 19th of April, beginning with the Qu'Appelle District, under Mr. Agent Macdonald.

My first action was to inspect the books of the Agency. During the latter part of 1882 they had not been kept in such regular form as was desirable, but on January 1st Mr. Keith, the lately appointed clerk for this district, opened a new set of books, and since that date they have been regularly kept and posted daily. I found the stores on hand were being taken care of in a creditable manner. The shortage showed on the books, of both flour and bacon, was accounted for by the Agent as the result of receiving in large and issuing in smaller quantities, the bacon having also wasted from the heat of last summer.

Indian Head Storehouse.

I took an inventory of the goods stored here. Most of them were sent in last year, especially for Pie-a-pot's band and the Assiniboines, but as they did not remain upon their reserves the supplies were not then issued. The building is a new one lately erected by the Department as a storehouse for the district, it is of good dimensions and well adapted for the purpose intended.

On May the 2nd I left Qu'Appelle, in company with the Indian Agent, for farm No. 3, at the Crooked Lakes *via* Troy and Broadview. At the former place we found a railway train switched off containing Indians from Cypress *en route* for their reserves. Three lodges left the train here, as they belonged to bands in the vicinity of Fort Qu'Appelle, the remainder we accompanied to Broadview, arriving there the following day. Teams from the farm met them here, which together with the outfits belonging to the Indians moved the whole camp to the reserves. On May 5th we visited Ka-kawis-ta-how's Reserve, distant from the farm about eight miles. They are farming in a magnificent valley between "Round" and Crooked lakes. The Indians were not at work on account of the arrival of their friends, and a snow storm which prevailed all the forenoon. In an interview with the chief and his headman they asked for a schoolmaster, a resident farming instructor, and that a doctor should visit them oftener, they also asked for more work oxen. The band only came from the plains last year, and already have sixteen dwellings erected, and twelve acres of wheat sown, all the work having been performed by the Indians and being well done.

We next proceeded to "Loud Voices" reserve. There was a half-breed there named Belanger, engaged by the Agent to show them how to put in their crops. The chief, who is about seventy years of age, has been blind for three or four years, which is a great drawback to the work; at the same time he does all he can to encourage his young men to labor. He is quite an orator, and said, "All the promises that were made me, I see them coming in gradually; but I would like to see them coming in quicker." He asked for more oxen and harrows, and that the doctor should visit them oftener. This band first started farming in 1882, and have broken a quantity of new land this year.

We next visited the farms of the Indians of Cowess' band. Nepapaness has thirty acres broken, and already had ten acres of wheat sown. He intended sowing another ten bushels of wheat, ten of barley, two of peas and twenty of potatoes, all of which seed he saved for himself from last year's crop. Oosoup had been away at the Cypress Hills and only just returned. He had but two acres of wheat sown, but promised to apply himself to his work and put in a large crop. Jacob Bear has commenced work in Yellow Calf's old place, and has broken up more land. All the land under cultivation in this valley is fenced in an unusually excellent manner. Garde has built a superior house and stables, and a stack of hay remaining in his corral was evidence that he had plenty and to spare of this. He was ploughing with his own horses three abreast, and setting the other Indians an excellent example of self reliance.

Mosquito's Band.

This band has neither chief nor headmen, and have always lived near here, having originally settled on the north side of the lake. They were put into Way-way-see Cappo's band by Mr. Christie at the treaty at Fort Ellice (so I

was informed by the Agent), but it was understood they were to be allowed to remain here. A portion of the band has never accepted aid from the Government (such as oxen, implements, &c.) to farm, and will not. There are about one hundred souls in this farming community, under Yellow Calf. They had fifty bushels of wheat sown and twenty-five acres more of land broken which they intended to plant this year. They have eleven houses, four stables, and by the waggon road are sixteen miles from the farm house. The Indians would not be satisfied without holding a council with the Agent and myself. They assembled at the farm house on May the 7th. Little Child (Cowsees) asked for good treatment and a larger issue of food for the Indians just in from Cypress. The other chiefs said very little, and they all, upon being advised so to do, returned home with the intention of going to work.

I cannot speak too highly of the land in these reserves, and I was pleased to see that many of the Indians have commenced farming upon the high land, which is equally as good as the valley, and it will have a tendency to break up the band system. It is striking out for themselves; when they grow a crop they will feel like keeping it for their own and family's benefit, and this will encourage emulation and self-reliance, which I think are points we are aiming at.

On May the 11th, accompanied by the Agent I visited the File Hills reserves. The Indians were generally busy seeding. The land being more broken and woody, they have not the same opportunities of making large square fields as at the Crooked Lakes, therefore suffer in comparison. However, the greater richness of the soil makes up for what is lost by appearance. Little Black Bear and his people had already a quantity of seed in the ground. They have been farming two years. The chief asked for more oxen, shoes, another set of harrows, and another waggon. Star Blanket was not at home, but his Indians were at work. They are not very far advanced in agriculture, and their land was but poorly fenced.

Okaneese Band.

This chief and his men were waiting at the chief's house to hold a council, instead of being in the fields at work. We sent word to them to go to work, and that we would talk to them at night. They had not made much progress in seeding.

Peepeekeesees Band.

This chief was the last of those settled here to come upon his reserve, having only arrived from the plains with Pie-a-pot last summer, but unlike him did not again return. A small portion of his band had settled the year before. They were all hard at work, and "mean business." I think it will be found, that this band will surpass any others in this section before very long. The chief has a large comfortable house, and it was very clean. There are thirteen houses and three stables. The chief asked for more oxen and shoes for himself and people.

Farm No. 5.

Mr. Nichol, acting farm instructor, is in charge. I took an inventory of all the Departmental property and examined the books, which I found correct and well kept.

On May the 21st, I visited Farm No. 4, Mr. Hockley, acting Farm Instructor, and the bands under his supervision. He has built for himself a new house on the west side of Pasquah's reserve. This is a good thing for Pasquah and his Indians, but it is fully fifteen miles from where Muscowpetung and band are farming.

Muscowpetung Band.

I drove over their reserve, and considering that they only settled in the autumn of 1881, their progress has been most satisfactory. They had already over twenty acres in crop, and all their root crops and potatoes yet to put in, which will increase their acreage to over forty acres. It could scarcely be expected that these Indians would keep very much of their first year's crop for seed, and they, in common with all other bands, when short of flour and bacon, ate what they intended to keep,

eight bushels of barley and fifteen bushels of potatoes. They were supplied without our purchasing from the home farm and Touchwood Hills. The chief asked for more ploughs, harrows and oxen.

Pasquah Band.

These Indians should, I think, be in a much more advanced state than they are. Two years ago they grew larger quantities of wheat (2,000 bushels); and not being able to thrash it without labor (with the flail), nor to get it ground when it was thrashed, they became, in a measure, disheartened. The muskrats coming in plentifully has caused some of them to go back to this primitive mode of gaining a livelihood. There are thirty-six families upon this reserve, every one of which will have some crop, say from two to ten acres to each family. They have about 160 acres fenced, and twenty-six dwellings, eleven stables and 105 acres of old land. They will probably break forty-five acres more this spring in time to sow with turnips.

Sioux.

The Sioux, under Standing Buffalo, outnumbered any of the other bands in this section, running up to 295 souls last August and September. I was informed that the chief had been inviting additions to his band, both from White Cap's band and Birtle, while upon the other hand it is denied that any but his own Indians have joined him. Being unable to get a Sioux interpreter, I was prevented from talking to the Chief as I would like to have done. These Indians being well supplied with oxen and implements, should soon become self-supporting. I took an inventory of the Departmental property in charge of Mr. Hockley, and went carefully through his books. I found them correct.

Before passing from the Qu'Appelle district, I beg leave to draw the attention of the Department to the necessity for the establishment of a flour mill in the neighborhood of Fort Qu'Appelle. It is impossible that our Indians can fully realize the value of farming until this is done.

Touchwood Hills.—Farm No. 6.

Farming Instructor McConnell is in charge. Accompanied by the Agent and Instructor, I first visited Muscowaquahnos' Reserve. These Indians only settled here two years ago, and are rather a difficult lot to get along with, as they do not care to receive instruction; however, they had a fair crop in and it looked very well. It was indifferently fenced, but they promised to improve in that respect.

Gordon Indians.

This band has been farming in Indian fashion a great many years and have had the example set by the Church of England missionary—the mission having been established many years ago—but they have profited little. Their greatest drawback now is the fact of their having commenced in the hills and their fields are limited to knolls and small openings in the timber. The Agent was endeavoring to have them remove to the prairie to the south-east and will probably induce some of the younger men to do so, but the old hands will go on as they have done.

Poor Man Reserve.

New life appears to have been infused into this band, there being quite a boom among them in farming this year, and the instructor had taken advantage of it to have a large crop put in. Unfortunately some of their wheat was sown too early and was cut off by a frost about May 1st, but their root crops looked well and were well fenced. They have ploughed sixty acres this spring and sown fifty acres.

Day Star Band.

I observed great improvement here also. There were 45 acres in crop and it was well fenced, the chief's own garden being a model of neatness and everything

growing luxuriantly. This chief is not yet satisfied with his reserve and wishes to give up timber land and take prairie instead. He asked for his treaty pigs, more work oxen, another tool chest and moccasins, also some milk pans.

Farm No. 6.

Before orders were received to close this farm Mr. McConnell had planted a quantity of roots and sown some oats which were looking well and promised to be an excellent crop. I carefully examined the farm books and took an inventory of the goods and stock on hand.

At this point I parted company with Mr. Agent McDonald and proceeded to Treaty No. 6. By appointment I met Mr. Agent Rae at Farm No. 8, near Duck Lake, upon the 28th June. This farm has been closed upon Government account, I examined the books of Instructor Tompkins and found the entries regularly made of the receipts and issues of supplies, tools, implements &c.

In company with the Agent and Instructor I first visited Beardy's reserve, who was at home. He is quite a changed man to what he was four years ago, taking great interest in farm work himself and keeping his men at work. He also lectures other chiefs who do not pay as much personal attention to work as he does himself. Passing along the Carlton trail, which passes through the reserve, large fields of grain of twenty and thirty acres are to be observed on either side. These are well fenced and promised an excellent crop as they had been put in and finished up in a workmanlike manner. Further back and to the east of the trail they have broken up a large quantity of new land. All the work had been done by Indians and the ploughing could be equalled by few white men. One field of this new breaking contained thirty acres.

Okemasis, a head man of the Cutnose Band, with his followers, numbering seventy five souls, have been farming now three years on the eastern side of this same reserve, his own chief never having taken one. As the band has scattered it is hardly likely now that he ever will. Okemasis still continues to be most energetic, combining his forces, and all working together, with one common mess. When a member goes off occasionally to work for any settler his wages are turned into the common purse which is carried by Okemasis. They have increased their acreage over that of last year, and by their extensive new breaking show that it is still their intention to advance. They were engaged in building a new granary having found the one built last autumn much too small.

One Arrow's Band.

This reserve is south of the south branch of the Saskatchewan. They make very slow progress, the chief being old and past work. A headman, Crow Hide, proved to be a good worker, and it was thought at one time that he would come to the front and bring the band along, but, unfortunately, he has fallen sick, and their case is as bad as ever. There are about one hundred and five souls settled on the reserve.

John Smith Band.

At the time of my visit to this reserve the chief and most of the band were away, having taken a contract from the Hudson's Bay Company to cut 3,000 cords of wood for the steamboats, down along the river towards Fort a la Corne. Most of the Indians of this band are comparatively well off, and since my last visit many have left the old worn out lands along the river and broken out farms on the next bench. The large and well attended vegetable gardens were a remarkable feature here, which together with their poultry, pigs and cattle gave their homesteads and farmyards quite a thrifty appearance.

Chakastay-pay-sen Band.

This reserve is on the south side of the river, although still very backward in farming they have made considerable progress since my last visit, having about twenty-five acres under crop. Big Head, a headman with three married sons and two

sons-in-law have built houses and broken land at intervals along the river front. The chief lives five miles back from the river, and has ten acres in wheat, barley and potatoes.

Pettyquaty Reserve.

This is under the instructions of Mr. Chaffey, who informed me there were only twenty-four Indians on the reserve at the time of my visit. They are very backward in farming, being generally employed during the summer as voyageurs and steam-boat hands. The crop consisted of thirty-six acres of grain and potatoes, but it did not promise a large yield.

Farm No. 10—George Chafféy, Instructor.

Everything upon this farm was in good shape, good fences, excellent buildings and the crops looked well. There are fifty-two acres of land under cultivation and over 300 acres fenced in to make a park to pasture a large herd of cattle we have here. I examined the farm books and issues of supplies, and took an inventory of stock on hand.

Ahtahkakoop Band.

This band has been somewhat disheartened in their farming operations, the first cause being that before their grain was threshed the machine broke down and any threshing they did was with a flail on the ice. The long distance they have to go to the mill is another cause for their not being very enthusiastic over their farming. When I was there an Indian had been away ten days with a load of wheat to grist at Prince Albert, the Duck Lake Mill having shut down for the summer. Could some arrangements be arrived at whereby these Indians could have milling facilities, I feel justified in stating that 1884-85 would find all those north of Carlton self-supporting. A few Indians of this band with their private oxen broke fifty acres of new land last fall for two settlers named Driver and Johnston, for which they received \$5 per acre, while others got out rails and fenced several hundred acres for the same parties.

School.

The school on this reserve has been established several years and is in connection with Assiseipi mission under the direction of Rev. Mr. Hinds, C.E. Mr. Hinds was assisted in teaching his school by a young Indian girl, a former pupil. There were twenty names on the register and eighteen present. The children had made creditable progress in reading, spelling and multiplication and other tables, and also were familiar with the map of the world. I next visited the school on Mistawasis reserve. This is under the Rev. J. McKay, Presbyterian Missionary. Miss McKay is the teacher, and there were thirty children present. I heard them read and spell and examined their sums and copy books, and found many of the children quite proficient in addition and subtraction. They require slates and copy books, and I would recommend that all the schools be furnished with a map of Canada. Desks are required in all the schools, and in some there are no benches.

Mistowasis Band.

Much that I have said regarding Ahtahkakoop's reserve might be repeated here, as this band labors under the same disadvantages regarding threshing and gristing as they do. The Indians were busily engaged in breaking new land, having 123 acres under crop, as against 105 last year, the increase being more particularly in potatoes and turnips. The band numbers 120 souls living on the reserve. Their loaned oxen, treaty oxen, cows and young cattle number forty-eight, and of private animals consisting of horses, oxen, cows, bulls, heifers, steers, &c., they have forty-five head. I beg leave to recommend that this band and Ahtahkakoops be supplied with their treaty pigs.

Returning to Carlton, I at once proceeded to take stock of the Indian stores, and examine the books. Mr. Gardner is in charge and receives and issues all supplies.

Battleford District.

I arrived here on July 19th, and proceeded first to Farm 11, at the Eagle Hills. Mr. Payn is the farming instructor. His charge consists of the Red Pheasant Band of Crees, and Mosquito, Grizzly Bear and Lean Man's Bands of Stonies. With the exception of five acres of oats and a good vegetable garden, the land at this home farm has been placed in crop on account of the new Stonies. One field of thirteen acres of potatoes is alike creditable to the instructor and the Indians, being free from weeds and well hilled up. I took an inventory of stock, provisions, implements, &c., on the farm, and found Mr. Payn's books accurately kept, although they did not agree with the Indian office books.

Red Pheasant's Band.

These Indians have been settled on their reserve six years, and on account of their proximity to Battleford, which, in earlier times, was the headquarters of the Indian Department in the North-West Territories, they have had much attention paid to their wants; but I find them little further advanced than they were two years ago, having grown apathetic, and, more than any Indians within my knowledge, show they only work because they are obliged to. I think the establishment of a flour mill in the district would cure this, as they will attach more value to farming as soon as they can have the products of their labor turned into a substantial article of food, and a market is opened for their surplus grain, giving them an opportunity to purchase clothing.

School.

The school near Red Pheasant's reserve has been established six years, and is in charge of Robert Jefferson, who receives £70 sterling a year in addition to the Government grant. I was not fortunate enough to find the school in session, therefore cannot report upon the progress of the pupils.

Mosquito Band.

This band has been farming three years and has made very good progress. Their crops look remarkably well, and, judging from the new land broken, they show that they are preparing for a larger crop next year.

Grizzly Bear's Band and that of Lean Man.

This is the first year's farming for these two bands of Stonies, and with the exception of seven acres of barley, their crop has been put in on the old home farm. The barley was put in on new breaking, late, and I am afraid it will not amount to much. They have made good progress in erecting houses and huts, and with continued liberal support, I have great hopes of their future. The principal chief, Grizzly Bear, is a young and energetic man. There has been much sickness and many deaths in these bands during the past year, the change of food from beef—which they received in the south—to bacon, doubtless being the cause of much of it. The Rev. Thomas Clarke, C.E., incumbent at Battleford, who has general supervision of the schools, on behalf of the Church Missionary Society in the district, purposes establishing a school on the reserve as soon as he can find a suitable teacher.

Farm No. 12.

The instructor here, Samuel Ballentine, has proved himself to be an excellent man for the position, his management of Indian and farm work, first with Pound-maker's band and this year with Strike-him-on-the-back's band, being very successful. On this latter reserve a large area of new land has been broken, which, together with

the old land, is now well fenced. He returns 189 souls on the reserve, but only twenty-six working Indians, there being a great many old people and children who are unable to work, and the chief was very infirm. The land in the reserve is light and sandy, and will not bear continuous cropping.

Poundmaker's Band.

This band has not done very well this year, as the chief did not remain on the reserve, which unsettled his people. Instructor Ballentine does not speak highly of him, reporting him as hard to manage and always discontented. They are well provided with the means of working, having been supplied with a large number of oxen, implements and tools, by the Department.

Farm No. 13.

Moosomin Reserve, D. L. Klink, Farming Instructor. He reports seventy souls on the reserve, twelve only of whom are returned as working Indians, there being many old people. The crop, which is estimated at ninety acres, looks remarkably well. Thunder Child, with his followers, has worked here along with Moosomin during the past year, and now wishes to go on the reserve laid out for him. The instructor says he is a good worker.

Indian Office, Battleford.

I examined the books and accounts and compared them carefully with the bills of lading on file. The following books were in use in the office, and I take pleasure in testifying to the carefulness with which they are now being kept by the clerk, Mr. Lash: Voucher book, register of letters, implement book, ledger of shipments to other districts, detail issue of provisions to straggling destitute Indians and Indians at the office on business, blotter which shows the particulars of detail issue, letter book containing copies of all letters and statements, index of letter book with subject, vouchers numbered, entered and quadruplicate filed, school returns, all triplicates filed, also receipts for teachers salaries, and an order book which contains orders for all goods going out of store, also receipts for all goods going in and which is checked with the storeman's book once each month; all telegrams are copied in the letter book. I took an inventory of the goods in store and found the storehouse in excellent order, Mr. Carney, the storekeeper, having a thorough knowledge of his business.

I left Battleford for the Fort Pitt district, on the 12th September. Acting sub-agent Quinn is in charge there. As this has only recently been opened as an Agency there was little work to do at the Indian Office, beyond taking an inventory of the goods on hand. Mr. Quinn had very carefully opened out a new set of books, and was using as his office a room in a building in the Hudson Bay Co.'s fort. As soon as it is settled where Big Bear is to take his reserve, I would recommend that the office and storehouses be removed to a more convenient point, that the Agent may live as near to the group of reserves as practicable. He will thus be better able to attend to the wants of the Indians than he can possibly do at a distance. As this point will be somewhere in the neighborhood of Frog Lake, the dwelling, storehouse and stables of farm No. 15 might with advantage be utilized. I took an inventory of the goods and supplies on hand at Fort Pitt storehouse. The flour was what was left of 300 sacks received there by Indian Agent Rae in July, I believe. Of the quantity in my inventory I weighed fifty-five sacks, making a nett weight of 5,154 lbs., instead of 5,390 lbs. As this gave an average of nearly 93½ lbs. to each sack the total shortage on the 300 sacks would have been equal to 1,300 lbs. The flour had been received in thin sacks. The mowers and ploughs were not from the makers required in the contracts.

Sekaskoots Reserve.

The easterly line of this reserve comes within five miles of Fort Pitt, but the Indians generally are farming nearer the western side of the reserve. We have

Farm No. 14 established on this reserve, acting farming instructor Mann being in charge. The Indians have harvested a large crop this year. I took an inventory of stores and goods, and carefully examined into the receipts and issues of the past year. The farm storehouse had been used as a depot of supplies for this district, but neither at Battleford nor Fort Pitt could I procure accounts of what supplies had been sent in by contractors or the Department. My return therefore, only covers the receipts of supplies at the farm storehouse as the farmer from time to time sent in for them to Fort Pitt by either the farm teams or freighters. I have no reason to think that he neglected to enter receipts in the books as received, but it would have been more satisfactory if the usual checks could have been made. Forty acres were harvested on the home farm, most of which promised a good yield when threshed. Upon the reserve 174 acres were harvested, 147 of which were barley, and eighteen acres of potatoes. The instructor states that out of 175 souls on the reserve he can only return twenty-four as working Indians, that is sufficiently strong for manual labor.

From this farm until I arrived at Edmonton I travelled in company with the Deputy Superintendent-General. We arrived at Farm No. 15, Frog Lake, at about ten o'clock on the night of the 24th September. The next forenoon I took an inventory of the stores and stock and examined the books. There were some discrepancies between the quantities here shown as received from the storehouse at Farm No. 14 and the quantities there charged. As the scales at both places are counter scales, and are not suited for receiving and shipping large quantities of supplies, it would be difficult to know which set of books is correct. Thirty-eight sacks of flour only averaged 93 pounds per sack, and as it was sent in from Fort Pitt was, no doubt, a portion of the 300 sacks already mentioned. The Indians about Frog Lake show very little return in the shape of farm improvements and crops, for the large amount of help given them by the Department during the past four years. It appears to be a case of feed them without producing upon the Indians minds the necessity of exerting themselves. One chief, Nepowhahow, has been away from his reserve all summer. Puskahahgowin and Keeheewin are old, and themselves past work. Jackfish, the chief of the Chippewayans, died this summer. His band appears to think it is the Department's duty to feed them. They live in a fish country, and as there is a good deal of fur, I cannot see the necessity of their being fed as much as they are, as they devote very little time to farming. The men are big stalwart fellows, well able to work. They are rich in stock, having besides the treaty cattle and their offspring (which number twenty-one head) sixteen horses, sixteen oxen, ten cows, six bulls, nine heifers, two steers and ten calves. As the home farm 15 joins Nepowhahow's reserve, in giving up the cultivation of it on Government account, I would recommend that it be included and attached to the reserve, a like quantity of land being given in lieu from the west side; and the buildings, as I before stated, would make excellent and convenient headquarters for the Pitt district.

Farm No. 16—Saddle Lake.

Charles Carson, Farming Instructor.

The Agent did not receive the instructions regarding the closing of this farm, so far as working it on Departmental account was concerned, until it was too late to turn it over to the Indians to put in a crop. Crops were all injured in this vicinity by June frosts, and although the grain recovered somewhat from the effects, the potatoes are almost a total failure, so much so, that we may have to supply seed from other farms. Blue Quill, a headman of this band, who has settled with twelve or fifteen families upon the south side of the Saskatchewan nearly opposite Victoria, has agreed—I was informed by the Agent—to remove to Saddle Lake in the spring, and if he does so, the land broken up and worked as an Instructor's farm, will be divided amongst his followers. These Indians have not made the advancement I expected of them the past year, as losing crops by frost sadly discourages an Indian.

Victoria.

Mr. John A. Mitchell has been in charge of the stores and supplies of this portion of the Edmonton district for more than a year. I audited his books and accounts, took an inventory of the goods in store, and examined into their condition and quality. Mr. Mitchell has been conducting his work with much regularity, but it is my opinion that if in future the supplies are landed from the steamers at Snake Hills, this storehouse and office may be done away with.

Wabsatanow Indians.

These Indians are settled on a creek of the same name sixty miles west of Saddle Lake and twenty-two miles from Victoria. Mus-keg-a-wa-tick is the headman and they are a portion of the Little Hunter Band. I was much pleased upon my arrival at their location to find that they had taken a new departure since my visit of last year, having built several new houses, fenced in large fields and broken new land. They appeared enthusiastic in their work and were anxious to do more. They require more oxen and tools and ask for a grindstone and tool chest, most of the tools given to the band under treaty having been taken to Saddle Lake.

Edmonton District.

I first visited the Instructor's farm at Peace Hills and the reserves in that vicinity. The Indian Agent Mr. Anderson was engaged in making the annual payments, and I could not avail myself of his assistance. A large crop of grain had been raised upon the home farm, the season which was a dry one being favourable for the crops on low lying lands. Under instructions from the Department this farm will not be worked another year, which will allow the instructor and his assistant to devote their whole time to the Indians. I examined the books, the detail of issues, and the returns. The receipts agreed nearly with the quantities charged in the books of the Indian office. I also took an inventory of the stock, provisions, implements, &c., that were on hand.

Bobtail Reserve.

This is a small band, but the chief who is an intelligent man has much influence in council with other chiefs. At present their farming is rather limited. They claim that there is still owing to them under Treaty a cow and a bull. They had unusually bad luck with those animals already given to them, one cow having died while calving, another died from being gored, and an ox fell into a cellar and was killed.

Ermine Skin's Band,

Has made very fair progress in farming having had about thirty-five acres under crop, the grain from which promises a fair yield, they also had an abundance of potatoes. The chief asked for a mower and some carts.

Samson's Band.

Had nearly sixty acres in crop, thirteen of which were potatoes. They also put up over fifty tons of hay.

Now that it has been determined not to work the home farm in conjunction with the reserves the instructor and his assistant will have a better opportunity of attending to the Indians, and it would be advisable to have them living on the reserves so that they would be continually with the Indians directing their work. The Indians complained that they did not receive sufficient provisions to enable them to work steadily, and that they required more clothing.

Chepassteguahu Band.

These people are Stonies and were camped at the farm waiting for their annuities. The band is at present somewhat unsettled. Having lived for years at Pigeon Lake, where they subsisted by fishing and hunting, they were obliged through the failure of the fisheries to come out to Peace Hills and start farming, but having a suspicion they would not get along well so near the Crees, they have moved to Wolf Creek, south of the Battle River. The location is in every way suitable, and if they will settle down contentedly to work, they will succeed, if they can anywhere.

Alexanders, Alexis and Michels Reserves.

These are under the direction of James O'Donnell, Farm No. 17. They have been making fair progress until this year, when their crops were cut down by frost, and as they harvested little or nothing they will have to depend on fishing and hunting for a living this winter. Fortunately game is plentiful, and if they are well supplied with ammunition they will pull through, I hope, without requiring very much Government food.

Tommy la Patacs Band.

This band is formed from stragglers in the vicinity of Edmonton. I have not been able to visit them as yet at their reserve, but learn from the Agent they are doing very well.

Passpasschase Band.

These Indians are making but little progress in farming, and excepting at the time of the annuity payments the band is hard to find. At present the chief with his brothers is away hunting in the Beaver Hills.

Farm No. 17.

James O'Donnell, farming instructor. Although the crops upon this farm were cut by the same frosts that destroyed those of the Indians, there will be sufficient grain to furnish the different bands with seed, but it is possible that potatoes will have to be provided. Orders having been received to discontinue working this farm, the instructor will in future be able to devote his whole time to the Indians, which will be a great profit to them, as prior to this it was impossible for him to work a large farm, and give them that attention they required.

Edmonton Indian Office.

Not having at this writing inspected the office here, I will make it the subject of a supplementary report, in which I also hope to include my Report of Treaty 7.

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

T. P. WADSWORTH,
Inspector Indian Agencies and Superintendent of Indian Farms.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF INDIAN AGENCIES,
 MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
 WINNIPEG, 30th November, 1883.

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

Sir,—In accordance with your instructions, I forwarded to the Department, on the 31st of July, my Annual Report of inspection for the official year ended the 30th of June last, but as only the Agency of Mr. McIntyre and a portion of Mr. Donnelly's had been visited then, I now transmit my Report in duplicate, and my tabular statement of the other agencies subsequently inspected.

THE AGENCY OF MR. PITHER.

Nickikesemnescon.

On the 2nd of July I arrived at this reserve, which is situated on both sides of a bay extending inland in a north-easterly direction from the north-east shore of Rainy Lake. The greater part of this reserve is worthless for farming purposes owing to its sterile, rocky nature. There is a small quantity of fertile clay land, along the margin of a little stream flowing in a westerly direction into the bay where the Indian village, composed of eleven dwelling houses and two stables, is located; but across the bay, where the Indians have also gardens in two different places, along the undulating banks of two meandering streams, the soil is of a coarse sandy character, unfit for cultivation. The Chief, Misconageist, or Noctoweeocomickiskung, is very desirous of obtaining an extension of his reserve in a northerly direction, so as to include within it a certain tract of timber lands. There is between forty and fifty acres under clearing within the reserve, of which about ten acres was under corn and potatoes last season. The cultivation of their gardens is entirely done with the grub hoe, so that little progress in agriculture beyond their necessities can reasonably be expected under these circumstances. The chief informed me that the plough forwarded to the agency intended for him was not yet delivered in consequence of his not being prepared to receive it. Of the 7 head of cattle supplied this band only 1 ox and 2 cows are living, the rest having died from one cause or another. The chief says that it was not from neglect they lost their cattle, and wants them replaced, especially the bull, as they have none of their own; but I reminded him that such was not promised by the conditions of their treaty. He admitted this, but appealed to the generosity of the Government to supply his wants in this respect, as he was unable to procure them himself. A number of new families formed by marriages have never received any agricultural implements, according to the representations of the chief, but it is claimed that these parties are not entitled to such articles by treaty. The agent visited the reserve in June and vaccinated the Indians, but only in about half a dozen instances was their any effects manifested. He brought some garden seeds with him there which they very gladly received and carefully planted in the most suitable places of their well cultivated fields. The chief informed me that the Rainy Lake Lumbering Company were cutting roads through the reserve for the purpose of drawing out their logs to the lake, but beyond this I found, upon a personal inspection of the localities indicated, that no trespass had been committed. The chief's son having married a widow Indian woman of St. Peter's Reserve, about three years ago, draws the annuities of himself and family here, whereas, I am informed, his wife draws for herself and two of a family at her former home, but I have not succeeded yet in ascertaining the truthfulness or otherwise of these representations, as I have been unable to find out the name under which she is said to be drawing annuity there. In 1877, when I was appointed Inspector of Indian Agencies, the number of Indians belonging to this band receiving annuities was 50, whereas, in 1883, 63 were paid; an increase of 13 in 7 years.

Coutcheeching.

I started for this reserve in the morning of the 3rd of July, and arrived in the evening at the Indian village overlooking a beautiful bay lying a couple of miles northward of the agency. The chief, Mickisese (The Little Eagle) complained that a number of families belonging to his band never received any agricultural implements, but upon further enquiry I was informed that those families were formed by marriages since date of treaty, and that the agent did not consider himself justified in giving them any of those articles; but if this interpretation of the conditions of the different treaties be the correct one, and if only the families existing at the dates of the various treaties are entitled to the different articles enumerated therein, there is considerable lack of uniformity in the distribution of the same, for invariably all members of the different bands are indiscriminately supplied everywhere throughout this superintendency with twine and ammunition, gratuities in provisions during payments, seed grain and potatoes for sowing and planting their gardens whereas generally no exceptions of this description are made in the distributions of hoes, axes, spades, scythes, ploughs or harrows. The chief, on behalf of the band, asked that nails, hinges, doors, windows, &c., might be supplied them, but I informed him that they must procure those articles themselves, as such had not been promised them. He asked that they might be permitted to sell the surplus of hay secured, and also a surplus of the products of their farms, as the proceeds of the same would enable them to obtain many indispensable necessaries. He further stated that owing to these restrictions he found it impossible to persuade his young men to engage in agricultural pursuits. This band promised to build a school-house and have it ready next year, provided the Government would give the usual assistance in completing it, and furnish them with a teacher. This I informed them would assuredly be done, as soon as possible after they performed their part of it. They were very glad to hear that in future their annuities were to be given them on their reserve, and they want Gobay to be likewise paid on his own reserve, and not be allowed to trespass on theirs, by camping and cutting firewood on it. The greater portion of this reserve is rocky, but skirting along the bay where their gardens are, the soil being a rich clayey loam is very productive. The village is composed of seventeen houses and five stables. Last season twenty-two acres were under cultivation. They have three horses and seven head of cattle. In 1877 the number of Indians belonging to this band according to the pay-sheets was 66, whereas this year the number of annuitants is 124, and increase of 58, which cannot be accounted for otherwise than by a number of families having been transferred from other bands. I arrived at the agency at Coutcheeching on the 4th of July, but having got badly poisoned with ivy, I was obliged to remain there, under treatment, for several days. Mr. Pither was away from home, having gone to Winnipeg for the annuities required for the payment of the Indians of his district. He, however, very properly left with Mrs. Pither the keys of his office and storehouse in order that I might be able to inspect his books, and the supplies on hand. His office, which is kept in a very neat and orderly manner is supplied with six chairs, a table, desk and stove. His books are correctly kept, and his correspondence properly attended to, but his tabular statement is incomplete, nine columns being imperfectly filled out, and seventeen left blank. In numerous instances, the representatives of families receiving annuities are not properly designated on his pay-sheets in the left hand columns, but are frequently entered in those intended for remarks, on the right hand side of the page. The parties to whom payments were made either for themselves or for others they represented, are not mentioned in the columns for remarks, so that it is impossible to determine, should the question arise, the individuals to whom payments were made. It is very essential in detecting irregularities in the payments of the "other persons" mentioned on the pay-sheets, that the most definite information should be given in the columns for remarks, as to the families to which they formerly belonged, and to whom their annuities were previously paid. There are 319 axes, 67 hoes, 48 spades, 48 scythes, 5 ploughs, 5 harrows, 1 crosscut saw, 1 pit saw, 2 grindstones,

3 hay forks, 8 hay rakes, 7 garden rakes, and 1 pair of scales, besides a quantity of provisions for destitute Indians safely stored at the agency. Three of the ploughs are almost worthless, having been broken, the agent informs me, in transport in 1876, and a number of the other implements are somewhat damaged. It would appear that the agent should be instructed to endeavor to induce all the Indians under his supervision to devote themselves more earnestly to agricultural pursuits, and less to those of a nomadic nature, and that whenever he found any industrious Indian destitute of the necessary implements for the proper cultivation of his lands, that immediately the same he furnished him out of the supplies at the agency.

Little Forks.

I arrived at this reserve on the 10th of July, but found it abandoned owing to the ravages of small pox last spring, when eleven died of the disease. I proceeded about six miles further down Rainy River where the chief Keechokookai. (The-maker-of-the-day), and a number of his followers were encamped, and had planted eighty bushels of potatoes. They wanted their reserve to be exchanged for another here inasmuch, as they were afraid to return to their former homes. I informed them that their request could not possibly be entertained because they had a very superior reserve already; that although a great calamity had befallen them, the reserve was not the cause of it, and that they might safely go back after having secured their crops, as the houses in which the epidemic prevailed had been destroyed. The chief asked the great White Mother to have pity on them, and supply them with two other cows to replace those killed during the prevalence of small-pox to prevent his people from starving. He also wants nets, kettles, clothing, agricultural implements, a tool chest, and houses to be given them to replace those burnt by order of the health officer. Three of their horses starved to death last winter through neglect on account of the small-pox, so that altogether this band have only now, 2 houses, 2 stables, 1 plough, 1 harrow, 6 hoes, 1 spade, 10 axes and 3 scythes. The Indians here were all vaccinated by Dr. Kerr, but only one-half of them were affected by the operation. The chief being seriously indisposed from an injury received, requested that a physician be sent to perform a surgical operation upon him, as he had not suitable instruments to do it himself. In my interview with Mr. Pither afterwards, I referred to this critical case, and he cheerfully agreed to render all the assistance in his power to alleviate his sufferings. They are opposed to having their school re-opened, as their former teacher did not visit them during their afflictions. The number belonging to this band who received annuities in 1877 was seventy, whereas this year only sixty-two received payments, a decrease of eight in seven years.

Manito Rapids.

This most fertile reserve is held in common by Kitchekaikake (The Great Hawk), and Maskeekininic (The Medicine Man) who cultivate, together their extensive fields. The former band have 4 head of cattle, 3 horses, 8 dwelling houses, and the latter 4 head of cattle and 1 dwelling house. They both have a few agricultural implements, mostly purchased by themselves, mostly all those supplied them by the Department having been worn out. They have about 25 acres under excellent cultivation, having planted 127 bushels of potatoes and about 5 of corn in it this year. These are the only bands in Treaty No. 3 yet visited during this trip who prepare their gardens for sowing and planting by ploughing them. They pitiously begged for assistance in repairing their broken plows, as they are unable to do so themselves. I consider that these deserving Indians should be encouraged by supplying them with the plough, harrow, and other articles of husbandry to which they are entitled by treaty. There are 40 children of different ages belonging to these bands living on the reserve. The strongest appeals were made for a school to be opened there without delay. A school-house 18 x 22 feet, made of flattened cedar logs was in course of erection, and they intended to have it finished last fall. They built another house beside it for the teacher. This is an evidence that knowledge

is beginning to enlighten the benighted understanding of those untutored savages who have been enveloped in the grossest ignorance and superstition for centuries untold. They complain that in consequence of the number of logs, saw-dust and bark floating in the river nearly all the fish, their principal source of subsistence, have been destroyed, or driven away; and that even the scanty supply left cannot be obtained owing to the rubbish in the river breaking their nets. I am credibly informed that Naweecomickiskung, an Indian married to an American Indian woman and living at Red Lake in the United States, for the last six years, and only coming to Canada during the payments, has been regularly drawing annuities for himself and family from the date of Treaty up to this year when he was absent. He received altogether \$102. Tibiscooskeegick is the son of Keejickkookai, chief of the Little Forks Band of Indians, by his second wife whom he deserted. The chief is now living with his first and third wives. This son was born at Red Lake and lived there all his life time, and only comes to Canada every summer to participate in the payments of annuities, having drawn for himself and family since 1874 until this year, when he was absent an account of sickness. He received altogether \$125. The number of members belonging to these bands in 1877, according to the pay-sheets of that year, was seventy-seven, but the number this year is ninety-two, an increase of fifteen in seven years.

Long Sault.

I arrived on the 12th of July at these reserves, where I met Mr. Pither, and was present when he made payments to the respective bands of Mawintopenesse (The-Gathering-of-the-Birds), and Neeshotai (The-Two-Hearts). The former chief requested that Waiashoemose be transferred from Keejeekookais Band, where his name had been improperly entered, to that of his, Mawintopenesse's Band where he received his annuity for five successive years after treaty. The Episcopal Mission School taught here by Mr. Spence was closed last spring owing to the outbreak of small-pox at the Little Forks, and had not been re opened when I was there. A woman from Rat Portage had two gallons of whiskey in her possession on board a barge towed by Captain McCroskie's tug, and constable Duncan who attended the different payments in this agency, seized and destroyed it. The case was tried before Charles Crowe, Esq., at Fort Francis and the woman was convicted and heavily fined. Mawintopenesse represents that the restrictions forbidding them to dispose of their surplus of corn, potatoes, fish and hay are not productive of beneficial results, and implores the Government to repeal them. He informed me that he raised last year a very large quantity of potatoes and corn, and had also some fish to spare, but that he was unable to exchange for flour and pork any of the surplus of what he had, owing to these regulations; so that he had then ten sacks of potatoes in his cellar rotting, which he could have sold for \$1.50 per bushel in the spring. Not only so, but he says his son took seventy bushels of potatoes in his canoe to a lumbering shanty for disposal, but no one would purchase them owing to the penalty they were liable to incur if they did so, consequently the potatoes got frozen and he lost them all. He maintains that those restrictions have a tendency to discourage them from cultivating more land than is required to produce enough food for themselves and families. They are desirous of having a farming instructor, as well as a school teacher, supplied them, in order that they may learn to cultivate the soil properly, as well as to learn to read and write correctly. Chief Neeshotai wants a plough and harrow. Mawintopenesse, handing me a copy of the treaty, said that if I could show him where they were required to build school houses, that he would give that new house (pointing to a building on the bank of the river) for that purpose, but that if there is nothing about their building school houses in the treaty, he will never do so as long as the sun courses in the heavens. He insists upon the conditions of the treaty being carried out in this respect. He spoke very earnestly and said: "My name is Mawintopenesse, the same as when I signed the treaty, and Mawintopenesse never breaks his word. He will stand by the treaty and will never agree to anything else." I endeavored to disabuse

his mind of these erroneous impressions and to convince him that the Government have done much more for them and other bands than was ever promised. They finally agreed to send their children, in the meantime, to the Mission Schools.

Hungry Hall.

I arrived at these reserves on the 13th of July. Chief Kaibaitaikai informed me that his band planted 100 bushels of potatoes and 1½ bushels of corn this year, and they have two oxen, three dwelling houses and one stable. In 1877, the number in this band was sixty one, whereas this year only forty eight were paid; a decrease of nineteen annuitants. The other band near the mouth of the river, at Hungry Hall, planted this year fifty bushels of potatoes, and about two of corn accross the river in the United States where they live the greater part of their time, but they planted very little in Canada. They have seven head of cattle, three horses, one dwelling house, and one dancing house. The chief, Maisquacekeezick (Red Sky) was laid up with rheumatism. The number paid in Mais-quacekizuke's Band in 1877 was forty six, and this year forty three, a decrease of three persons. The total number of Indians included within this agency which is composed of fourteen bands, paid in 1877, was 1,254, and the number paid in 1883, was 1294, an increase of forty in seven years. This, howeves, does not show the actual increase of those bands during the time specified, for I notice upon reference to the back pay-sheets that in many instances Indians were drawing for larger families thad they had, and these irregularities had been discovered and corrected besides, a number of American Indians who had succeeded surreptitiously in getting their names on the pay-sheets were subsequently discovered and their names struck off.

THE AGENCY OF MR. MACPHERSON.

I arrived at Assabaskasing, on the evening of the 15th of July, and inspected the office and storehouse at the agency, and found in the former one desk, one table, one box-stove, six chairs, one pen rack, one desk knife, one inkstand, one box paper fasteners, one dozen writing pens, three dozen penholders, three dozen pencils, two dozen ink and pencil crasers, two quires foolscap paper, four sheets printed forms for Indian supplies, sixteen dozen envelopes of different sizes, one quire blotting paper, one receipt book, one daily journal, one blank form book for distributing Indian supplies, one brass ruler, and one ivory paper knife; and in the storehouse four ploughs without coulters, five wooden and two iron harrows, thirty trace chains, two hundred and fifty-five axes, four grub-hoes, two sickles, eighteen scythes, ten and a half bushels barley, nineteen bushels wheat, a quantity of carrot, onion, turnip and cabbage seeds received too late in season for sowing this year, besides forty lbs. tea, twenty-five lbs. sugar, sixty lbs. tobacco, eight hundred and eighty-five lbs. pork, and two thousand and eleven lbs. flour. The agent wants some blank forms for warrants, some for depositions, a pair of hand-cuffs, and a copy of the Dominion Statutes for his guidance, being *ex-officio* a Justice of the Peace. These are really necessary, and I considered that not only this agent but also the others should be supplied with them in order that they may be capable of discharging properly the magisterial duties incumbent upon them in connection with their responsible positions. The agent complains of the inefficiency of the present arrangement for the carrying of his mails between Rat Portage and Assabaskasing. I think Michael Morrison, of Hungry Hall, if he would undertake it, could afford to carry the mail matter of this agency at a lower rate than any other person for he has already the contract for carrying, semi-monthly, the Fort Francis mails, and an additional one hundred dollars per annum, would probably induce him to carry the Assabaskasing mails also, as he passes, on his regular route, within half a dozen miles of that place. A great convenience to the Department would be accomplished by this arrangement, as important letters have frequently been delayed at Rat Portage for several weeks and even months under the present system. The books and correspondence of the agency are in a most satisfactory condition, and

were the names and history of "other persons" given in the marginal remarks, his pay-sheets would be as nearly perfect as any which ever came under my notice, but his tabular statement, although an improvement on previous ones, is still incomplete, having seven columns blank in it.

Islington.

The agent informed me that payments were made to the Indians of this reserve on the 10th of July, and that 20 gallons of whiskey were taken there from Rat Portage for the purposes of traffic, but that the chief, David Loud, prevented it by publicly announcing that if any person attempted to deal out intoxicating liquors to his people, he would use all the authority he possessed to prosecute the offender. He then addressed his band in impassioned eloquence and admonished them not to indulge in the deadly poison. He strongly impressed upon them the necessity of procuring food, clothing and agricultural implements with their annuities. The effect of this speech upon the Indians was so magical that no whiskey monger dared to offer any liquor for sale. The agent also informed me that fewer potatoes were planted this year than formerly, but that more barley and wheat were sown than usual. He said that they planted no corn on account of their not having seed, and complained that although he forwarded regularly, every year, requisitions for seed corn, he never received any. This band has seventeen houses, six stables and twenty-three head of cattle. Their school has been closed since Mr. Richardson abandoned it, in August 1881, and they expressed an earnest desire to have it re-opened at the very earliest possible date. They want some grub-hoes and a few breaking ploughs supplied them.

Rat Portage.

This band received their annuity on the 13th of July, at No. 38 B. of their reserve. The Agent complained to me that although two constables, one representing the Ontario and the other the Dominion Government, had been present during the payments, no assistance had been rendered him in arresting offenders, against whom the most definite information had been laid, of their dealing out openly intoxicating liquors to the Indians, and that, consequently, the disgraceful scenes of drunkenness and dissipation which occurred the following night beggared description. Men, women and even children were intoxicated. Women fled from their wigwams and came to the Agent's tent, crying piteously for protection from the indecent assaults of abandoned vagabonds from Rat Portage, who intruded themselves into the privacy of their lodgings. I notice in remarks on the pay-sheets that Songabe's wife, from the Rosseau River Band, who married Sheepaquan, did not receive her annuity, although her infant daughter was paid, and that Songabe's wife, of Fort Alexander, married to Mookeicabow, did not receive her annuity, contrary to my understanding of the 13th section of the Indian Act, wherein it is stated that any Indian woman marrying an Indian of any other band, shall cease to be a member of the band to which she formerly belonged, and become a member of the band of which her husband is a member. If it be claimed that these cases come under section 83 of the Indian Act, then the Agent should have submitted them to the arbitrament of the Superintendent-General, and not have taken the responsibility of withholding their annuities from them without the necessary authority. I arrived at the Indian camping ground, near the Agency, on the 17th July, and remained there during the continuance of the payments to the Indians of the Lake of the Woods, which occupied four days. An attempt was also made here by unscrupulous traders, from Rat Portage, to deluge the place with intoxicating liquors, but through the commendable exertions of Stipendiary Magistrate Lyons and two constables, their nefarious purposes were frustrated. One man was fined \$50 and costs for selling a bottle of whisky to an Indian, and another was tried for a similar offence, but was acquitted for want of sufficient evidence for his conviction. At an interview with the chiefs, councillors, and Indians of the different bands assembled, I stated to them the object of my visit, and requested them to lay whatever grievances, if any, they had before me and I would investigate

them. Chief Pawawassin, after shaking hands with the agent and myself, according to their usual custom, said : "That three years after they gave up their rights to the country, he met me for the first time in Winnipeg, with a lawyer by my side ; that I told him to tell me the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth ; that he always does so, and that he would state all that was given him to say in the council which they held. He would not go back far this time with his complaints, but would begin right there, and point out to me that the supplies lying on the banks of the Lake were eight sacks of flour, one barrel of pork, twenty-four pounds of tea thirty-seven pounds of twine, one hundred and eleven pounds of shot and thirty seven pounds of gunpowder less than they received last year. This discrepancy, I afterwards discovered was caused by the Indian Superintendent here, having inadvertently omitted to make any requisition for provisions, twine or ammunition for one of the North West Angle Bands of Indians. This chief stated further, that when he gave up his birthright, the Queen made him a chief ; therefore he did not like to wear a red coat, a soldier's dress, but wanted to be clad in an officer's suit, for he was ashamed to appear before me in his present one. The clothing they received was of excellent quality excepting the trousers which were inferior. He wanted nothing but what was promised him. He was not blindfolded when the treaty was being made. He looked forward to the future and asked for a camping ground, which was granted him. His purpose in doing so was to prevent his children from getting "fire-water" when receiving their annuities. He had often told me that they were in want of hoes, axes and ploughs, but it was a waste of words, as none were sent them yet. He did not forget their half-breed children when making the treaty. He wanted those who did not receive any annuity to be granted their share of the lands, like their brothers in Red River, as had been promised them at the North West Angle two years ago. The country is being rapidly settled, and before long all the land will be taken up by the white man, and none will be left for the half-breed. He wanted a blank book, with suitable headings, properly ruled, to be given every band, in order that they might be able to keep a correct account of all the supplies received." Then Chiefs Conducumecowinnie Thinconducumecowininie, Ayashawash and Minwabouwaiskung spoke substantially as follows, and said : "That they received much good advice from the agent and myself, who repeatedly urged upon them the necessity of cultivating more extensively their reserves, if they wanted to better their condition ; and of building school-houses in order that the Government might be able to send them teachers to educate their children, if they desired to get wisdom, but that it was very difficult for them to carry out our instructions, as their foolish young men would neither listen to their counsel, nor follow their example, but would rather spend their time in gambling and drinking whiskey, and that besides they had not enough of axes, grub-hoes, scythes, ploughs and other implements necessary for the performance of our requirements, as the greater part of those already received were broken and they had neither the means nor the skill to mend them. They were told to cultivate the soil, and forbidden to sell the products of the same, consequently their young men will not engage in farming." I informed them that these regulations were intended for their benefit, to prevent spendthrifts from disposing of their children's food and starving them, but those Indians who could show the agent that they had a surplus over and above what they required for the support of their families, he would give them permission to sell the same. The Islington school is the only one ever established in this agency, and it is closed, as already stated, for upwards of two years. The 11 different bands of this agency have 101 houses, 29 stables, 214 acres under cultivation, 9 ploughs, 10 harrows, 104 head of cattle, 299 bushels of corn, 5,820 bushels of potatoes, and 304 tons of hay. The number of Indians receiving annuities embraced within the limits of this agency in 1877 was 934, and the number paid this year was 940 ; an increase of 6 in 7 years. This however, does not show the actual increase of population, for a large number who had fraudulently been formerly receiving payments here, were, upon discovery of the same, struck off the pay-sheets.

THE AGENCY OF MR. MUCKLE.

St. Peter's.

After returning to Winnipeg from my eastern tour of inspection, and attending to the official correspondence which accumulated during my absence, I started for this reserve accompanied by four voyageurs on the 8th of August, and arrived at the Colville Landing on the same evening. Five schools, under the patronage of the Episcopal and Roman Catholic Missions, but all excepting one principally supported by the Government are in operation on this reserve, but the only one re-opened there since the holidays was Mr. Cochrane's, which I examined the following day, and found twenty six pupils in attendance, who manifested in their different interesting recitations the most gratifying intellectual development since my previous annual inspection of it. I visited the agency at Clandeboye, and found that Mr. Muckle attends most carefully and faithfully to his official duties. He has one desk, four chairs, one table and a stove in his office. The supply of provisions for destitute Indians was nearly exhausted, he having only twenty-eight pounds of tea on hand. In his storehouse were one sail, one tent, one pair scales, sixty-eight pounds trace chains, five clevises and nineteen whiffletrees belonging to the Department. He wants a letter-book, a day-book and ledger. He informed me that only two cheques for salaries of school teachers had been forwarded to them through his office since his appointment, having generally been sent to the teachers direct from the Indian Office at Winnipeg, so that he was unable to determine whether their representations regarding irregularities in receiving their salaries were correct, or not. Upon making enquiry relative to this matter, I am informed that all correspondence pertaining to this agency is forwarded to him excepting some cheques handed to Mr. Cochrane in Winnipeg and others sent direct to the teachers at Fort Alexander, but in future I have directed that Mr. Muckle's wishes may be complied with in this respect. He informs me that the chief and councillors, upon the verbal authority of the late Indian Superintendent, illegally granted permits, last summer, to a number of non-treaty men to cut hay within the reserve, and that consequently he seized about 200 tons of it, under the 27th section of the Indian Act. I consider that no permits should be granted for cutting hay, but that the agent should be authorized to give liberty to Indians to dispose of the surplus secured over and above what they require for their own stock. The Agent keeps a record of all the cattle received by the different bands within his agency, as well as with their issue, and also of the agricultural implements received by them, as well as the Indians who have those cattle or implements in their possession. This system should be adopted also by the other agents, as it would enable them not only to keep trace of Government property but also to control it for the benefit of the Indians themselves. As the Indian constables formerly engaged were absolutely incompetent to prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors during the payments of annuities here, Provincial constables from St. Boniface were, in accordance with your instructions, employed, and consequently the drunkenness and dissipation of other years were greatly lessened. Two men for having liquor in their possession were each fined \$50 or three months in jail. They paid the fine. Another man for giving liquor to an Indian woman was fined \$50, but in default of payment was sent to jail for three months. A fourth man paid a fine of \$25 for having a quantity of beer for sale. An Indian paid a fine of \$3 for being drunk, and two other men paid \$75 and \$200 respectively for selling liquor to Indians. Owing to the late and early frosts of last season the crops were below the average of former years, but generally the Indians have sufficient for their own use, having raised this year about 2,500 bushels of wheat, 600 bushels of oats, 500 bushels of barley, 40 bushels of corn, and 3,500 bushels of potatoes. They secured about 1,400 tons of hay. They did not catch as many white fish this fall as last year, on account of stormy weather, but the number of sturgeon, goldeye, catfish, pickerel and jackfish caught was unprecedented. They have twenty-five acres of new land broken, about 560 acres under cultivation, 90 ploughs, 85

harrows, 95 waggons and carts, 497 head of cattle, 25 horses, 5 sheep, 70 pigs, 245 dwelling houses, and 183 stables. Last summer the Indians performed statute labor, and cut nearly all the Canada thistles growing on the reserve. The animosity engendered against white settlers in consequence of their encroachment upon the reserve is becoming more implacable every year. This disputed land question is the most difficult problem to solve in this Superintendency. A great number of the Indians are employed and earn considerable money, as voyageurs, boatmen, loading and unloading steamboats, barges, and railway cars, making ties, chopping cord wood, cutting saw logs, working in saw-mills, as farm laborers, &c. The afternoon of the 10th of August and the following night was occupied in investigating charges preferred by the band against Chief William Prince, and his councillor John Flett, for destroying the usefulness of some of their cattle, for taking away oxen from parties who were ploughing with them, contrary to the distributions made of those animals by the Agent, for granting permits to non-treaty men to cut hay within the limits of the reserve, on hay lands previously belonging to them, and not accounting to the band for dues collected therefor; for engaging David Prince as a government teacher of the South St. Peter's school upon their own responsibility without consulting either the band, agent, or mission in the matter, and for granting a piece of land within the reserve, for mission purposes, to Father Allard, illegally, as the agent did not preside over the meeting held for that purpose, as provided by the Indian Act. I am fully satisfied from what was elicited at the investigation, that these complaints, although somewhat exaggerated, are not altogether unfounded, therefore it would appear necessary that the chief and councillor referred to be instructed not to repeat such actions, and to be guided entirely hereafter by the agent in such matters. The number of annuitants paid seven years ago was 1,783, whereas only 1,393 were paid this year, but the total number on the pay-sheets then, including those who were marked absent, was 2,231, whereas the total number now is only 1,531, a decrease of 700 fraudulent annuitants, struck off the pay-sheets, representing an annual saving to the Department, in this single instance, of \$3,500.

Broken Head River.

I left St. Peter's on the 11th August and arrived at this reserve on the same evening. An attempt was made here also to traffic in liquor during the payments last summer, but the agent having taken the precaution to have one of the constables to accompany him prevented it. One party suspected of coming to the reserve for that purpose was pursued, but he managed to escape into a marsh at the mouth of the river, where an Indian afterwards found ten gallons of whiskey which he delivered up to the agent, who destroyed it. The potatoe crop suffered from the dryness of the season, but the corn, wheat and barley crop was very good. They raised this year 22 bushels of corn, 180 bushels of wheat, 85 bushels of barley and 900 bushels of potatoes. They have twenty-six dwelling houses, twelve stables, ten ploughs, nine harrows, one horse, and thirty-six head of cattle. The school taught by William Dennett is closed, as he found it impossible to persuade the Indians to send their children to it. One of their oxen died last summer from injuries received from another. The councillors having been detected in fraudulently obtaining larger amounts than they were entitled to, were dismissed and others are to be elected in their places by the band. This will be a wholesome warning to others not to commit similar offences. All the thistles growing on the reserve were cut last summer. The number paid in this band in 1877 was 552, and this year 253, a decrease of 299, effecting a saving annually of \$1,495, by striking from the pay-sheets fictitious and fraudulent names from Red Lake, the Rosseau River and other bands.

Fort Alexander.

I started for this reserve on the 12th, and arrived the following day. This band is progressing favorably, having seventy-three dwelling houses, thirty-two stables, seventy-five acres under cultivation, twelve ploughs, twelve harrows, thirty-

one pigs, 100 bushels of corn, seventy-five of wheat, thirty-five of barley, and 6,000 of potatoes. The number of fish taken and game caught this year was immense. They obtain employment at the different saw-mills in operation in the neighborhood. There are three Mission schools on the reserve, one Roman Catholic, and two Episcopal, but only two of them are supported by the Government. The Roman Catholic school is ably conducted by Fathers Dupont and Madore. The former teaches French in the afternoons, and the latter English in the forenoons. Father Dupont wishes to be supplied with some French reading books for his pupils. They have an average attendance of twenty-six pupils. The branches taught are reading, spelling, arithmetic, grammar, geography, Canadian history, singing and the catechism; five pupils are reading in the third book, ten in the second, eight in the first, and twelve are learning their letters; eighteen are studying in the elementary rules of arithmetic, four are in geography, seven in grammar and three in history. The Mission school-house is 25 by 28 feet, the manse 28 by 30 feet and the Chapel 30 by 64 feet. They are all painted and tastefully finished. Father Dupont wants to know whether there is any objection to the cutting of a winter road through the reserve towards the Red River Settlement for the convenience of Indians and other parties, as it would shorten the distances very materially to the settlement. The other Mission schools had not been re-opened since the holidays when I visited the reserve, but the Rev. Mr. Bruce informed me that two teachers, John Henderson and Samuel Henderson, whom he engaged, were conducting the Episcopal schools. The former has twenty-six names on the register and the latter twenty-four. The one has pupils in different reading classes from the alphabet up to the fourth book; and the other from the second to the third reader. These schools are kept near the extreme limits of the reserve in order to accommodate the children in those localities. The 16 families living near the lower end of the reserve are building a school-house there and ask assistance from the Government for its completion, as only one child from that locality ever attended school; the scholars would have to travel in going to the Protestant school, about four miles up the river. After the payments were finished the agent, his assistant, and the constable camped in the evening near the mouth of the river. Having been informed that a desperate effort was about to be made, by a party of whiskey traders, to sell liquor to the Indians, they sent one of their voyageurs across the river, and he returned with a bottle of whiskey which he had purchased from an Indian named Thomas Flett, an accomplice of those vampires. The Agent had this Indian arrested but the traders could not be identified, so they were allowed to escape. Their boat, however, having 5 gallons of whiskey in it was seized and confiscated. Upon their return to the Indian portage afterwards they found 15 gallons and 50 bottles of whiskey there which they destroyed. About 100 bottles of whiskey were sold the Indians after the agent left the reserve, but if it were not for the promptness and energy displayed by the Agent and his assistant, Mr. Leveque the reserve would not only be flooded with whiskey by those desperadoes, but the Indians would be robbed of nearly all the annuities they received. I left 25 points of vaccine matter with Revd. Father Dupont, and 25 points with Revd. Mr. Bruce who kindly agreed to vaccinate the Indians and report to me the effect upon them. The number of annuitants in 1877 was 430, and the number this year was 483, an increase of 53 in 7 years, making a total decrease of annuitants in this agency of 1046, on account of irregularities already referred to. The tabular statement is most accurate and gives the fullest details on every particular heading in it. The payments were most carefully and correctly made. The pay-sheets which were made out by Mr. Leveque, of this office, are models of neatness of execution, giving the minutest and most definite information as to the causes of increase or decrease in numbers in families, as to whom the payments were made, as to the amounts of arrears still due to the different Indians, and as to other matters of interest to the Department.

THE AGENCY OF MR. MCKAY.

Black River.

I left for this reserve on the morning of the 14th of August and arrived at the Indian village at noon. The chief, on behalf of his band, asked for some carpenter's

tools, axes, grub and garden hoes, wheat, barley, potatoes and garden seeds. He wants the white ball gilling twine to be supplied them in future, instead of the skein twine. They built the walls of a school house, 16 x 22 feet in size, and ask for assistance to complete it. Their crops looked well, but owing to a scarcity of seed they did not plant as much as usual. There was no intoxicating liquors brought to the reserve during payments of annuities, or at any other time. They have nine acres under cultivation, fourteen houses, three stables, two ploughs, two harrows, four head of cattle, 450 bushels of potatoes and eighteen tons of hay. The number paid in 1877, was fifty-five, and this year, fifty—a decrease of five.

Island Bands.

I started in the afternoon of the 14th for Hollow Water River Reserve, but owing to the roughness of the lake, my canoe got swamped in crossing a bay immediately north of Black River, and with much difficulty I finally reached the shore in safety, where I was compelled to remain until the following morning, when I started onward and arrived at the reserve in the evening. The Indians have built fourteen houses at Hollow Water River, opposite Big Island, where they want a reserve to be surveyed for them. They formerly lived on the island, but they say at the time the treaty was made with them, that they were persuaded to remove to the mainland, where they have been living ever since. The location selected, however, is not a very desirable one, as there are only a few small scattered patches along the margin of the river suitable for cultivation. They had about four acres this year under crop, double of what they had the previous year. They received five axes, five hoes, one hay-fork and one sickle last summer from the Agent. They ask for a yoke of oxen to be given them, as they have not any of their own. It will be remembered that seven head of cattle were supplied to the Island Band of Indians several years ago, and distributed among the four different fragments of the band, but through neglect, all of them have died. They also want a supply of corn, potatoes, barley and other seeds for sowing and planting their gardens next year, as well as a few additional agricultural implements which they require for farming. This band begs that payments in future be made on the different reserves belonging to them, so that henceforth they will not require to go long distances, by canoes, across dangerous water-stretches for their annuities. These Indians are employed at lumbering with Dick & Bonning, and earn enough money to feed and clothe themselves and families.

Loon Straits.

Left Hollow Water River on the morning of the 16th of August, and arrived at this reserve in the afternoon. Found the Indian gardens better and larger than formerly, but suffering somewhat from drouth. The schoolhouse was neither plastered nor thatched, nor had it any desks, seats, or stove in it. The Indians promised me to finish the building and have it properly furnished with seats and desks, and bring the stove there without delay, which I presume they have done, as a teacher was subsequently engaged at their request, to take charge of the school.

Fisher River.

I started for this reserve on the evening of the 16th of August, and arrived on the 18th. The agent delivered 6 sickles, 6 hay forks, 2 sets harness, 1 wrench, 2 grooving picks, and 72 axes to these Indians during payments. They have 46 dwelling houses, 15 stables, 33 head of cattle, 6 ploughs, 6 harrows and 30 acres under cultivation, on which they raised 200 bushels of wheat, and 1,500 bushels of potatoes. They secured 72 tons of hay. The crops were somewhat injured by summer frosts, but having planted more than usual they will realize about the same yield as last year. From fifty to seventy-five Indians are employed at the three saw-mills in the vicinity of the reserve, and receive from \$25 to \$30 a month. The school was closed on the last of June and has not been re-opened since, as the teacher, Miss Lyness has

gone away. The attendance of the children had been very irregular latterly, owing to the absence of parents engaged in fishing, hunting and lumbering. The chief, David Rundle, wants a hand grist-mill to be supplied them for grinding their corn and wheat. As the hay lands are not very good along the river, they ask the privilege of cutting hay on its west side between the north boundary and the lake. As the only timber on the reserve is poplar, they want some spruce timber on the south of the reserve to be granted them for building purposes. The chief represents that the Agent informed him that only seven families more would be allowed to remove from Norway House to this band, as only 90 families were promised that privilege by treaty, but he contends that eight of those families on the pay-sheets were formed by marriages since their arrival, and therefore that 15 more families are entitled to come to Fisher River. Whether these representations are correct or not I consider that all who are desirous of leaving Norway House should be permitted to do so, as they never can succeed in farming there, in consequence of the limited area of arable land. They want the restriction forbidding heir selling the products of their gardens removed, as it shackles and cripples their progress in farming. They want to know the annual rental received for the saw-mill site on their reserve, and what is done with the money. They request that another school teacher be sent them at once. They say that they paid Revd. Mr. Ross \$78 for having their school-house floored, shingled and seated, besides putting a door and windows into it.

Jack Head River.

I left for this reserve on the morning of the 19th, but having to wrestle for upwards of a day with furious tempests and foaming billows, I did not arrive until the evening of the 20th of August. The Indians built the walls of a school-house, roofed it with thatch, and the Revd. Mr. Ross received \$100 from the Department for putting in a door, five windows a stove two feet long with fifteen lengths of pipe, and the flooring. They have no cattle, having lost all they received. They have 17 houses, planted 150 bushels potatoes, and James Sinclair, councillor had 350 bushels of potatoes himself this year. They received three axes, five hoes, one hay fork, and one sickle from the agent last summer. They want their reserve surveyed, as they are afraid of lumbermen encroaching upon it. The councillor states that in his portion of the Island Band, there are ten families who have only received one hoe apiece, whereas they are entitled to two hoes each by treaty, and that in order to plant their potatoes they were obliged to use old axes with handles driven through the eyes and bent double, so that they could be utilized like hoes.

Blood Vein River,

I did not visit this reserve as there is scarcely any one living there. The chief, Peter Stony, and his followers, devote the greater part of their time to fishing, hunting, dancing and gambling. They have only three houses, no cattle, and cultivate hardly any lands. The Island Band is composed of 264 Indians located as follows, viz: eighty-four at Hollow, Water River, thirty-six at Loon Straits, sixty-four at Blood Vein River, and eighty at Jack Head River.

Beren's River.

I started for this reserve on the 21st, but having encountered a terrible storm in crossing the lake and getting my canoe swamped between Swampy Island and the main shore, I did not arrive until the 23rd of August. Found the chief Jacob Beren's and all the councillors except Antoine Guay away from home. He informed me that fewer potatoes were planted this year than formerly, but if they turned out well there would be enough for the use of the band. They had 18 acres under cultivation, and expected to have about 900 bushels of potatoes. They have thirty-three houses, four stables, eleven head of cattle, and forty tons of hay. The Methodist Mission school supported by the Government was closed on the 18th of June, and was not reopened when I was there. The teacher was away, but Antoine Guay informed

me that the attendance of pupils was very small, averaging from none up to five pupils. The Agent has taken up his residence here ever since a year ago last fall, after he finished the payments to the Indians. He is living in the Episcopal Methodist chapel which he rented for his dwelling house. The Indians received 50 large axes from the agent last summer, but they complain that they have not received the number of hoes to which they are entitled by treaty, and therefore want them, as they are greatly in need of them. I started to Poplar River on the 24th but being detained a day, on account of stormy weather, at Sandy Point, I did not arrive there until the 25th. There is a fragment of the Beren's River Band living here who have 13 houses no cattle, nor stables, but they had the timber ready for building a school house, which they expected to finish before next summer, when they hoped to be supplied with a teacher. They raised 250 bushels of potatoes last year, and expect to have 500 bushels this year. They say that it would be a great accommodation to them were the payments made to them here instead of having to go to Beren's River, frequently in stormy weather, at considerable risk of losing their lives.

Norway House.

I left for this reserve on the 26th, and arrived on the 28th. I encountered most tempestuous weather nearly all the way from Dog-Head and I think my canoe was never tossed so widely on the raging billows of the deep, as in reaching Montreal Point where it was swamped and I had a narrow escape from drowning before I managed to get ashore. The Agent gave a contract to Roderick Ross, Esquire, to complete the school house commenced by the Indians a couple of years ago. It is 30 x 40 feet in size. Mr. Ross had it nearly roofed with shingles when I was there. He was putting doors, windows and a stove 3 feet long into it; all for \$100. The Indians are going to have it floored and seated themselves. The doors, windows, books and stove shipped from Winnipeg in the fall of 1882, to the agency at Grand Rapids for this school house were never forwarded from there. The Indians received at last payments one hundred axes, six scythes, six sickles, two grooving picks, two wrenches and two ox harnesses. They also received the balance of their quota of cattle, viz., one bull and two cows, so that they have now forty-seven head of cattle, seventy-two houses, twenty-two stables, thirty-five acres under cultivation, six ploughs, five harrows, one thousand seven hundred and fifty bushels potatoes and about one hundred and fifty tons of hay. It is customary for absentees to leave their tickets with officers of the Hudson Bay Company, and sometimes with the chief, councillors, or relatives in the band, and the Agent upon receiving those tickets accompanied by orders duly signed and witnessed makes payments to the parties presenting them, but I consider that this practice, so far as traders are concerned, should be abolished, as they are liable to take advantage of it by securing the tickets and orders for years in advance; not to mention the possibility with or without the knowledge of the Agent of manufacturing orders to suit emergencies in order to obtain the coveted annuity to liquidate advances made to those Indians. The chief requests that a school teacher be sent them without delay, as they have no school whatever now. He asks that a supply of different seeds be sent them next year to plant their gardens. He wants an extension of their reserve towards Pine Creek, so as to include within it some hay lands as they have scarcely any for their cattle where they are. Charles Oig adopted a little girl, daughter of Augustus Coland, whose parents are both dead, but her step-mother draws her annuity, although the child is not living with her, and the chief wishes her money to be paid in future to her adopted father, who supports her.

Cross Lake.

I did not visit the reserve this year, but I was informed that Joseph Queskespom, before his marriage to Eliza Suquawetum of Norway House, had been living there with his daughter Mary, by whom he had two children, a boy and a girl. It appears that no annuity was ever drawn for this boy, although he is sixteen or seventeen

years of age. The band requested that his name be entered on the pay-sheets, and that in future he receive his annuity like the other members of the band. Only the frame of the school house was erected last summer, but the logs for the walls were lying cut in the woods. The agent hired George Garrioch, the councillor, to teach in a private building.

Grand Rapids.

I started for this reserve in the afternoon of the 29th of August and arrived on the 1st September. This band has only three acres under cultivation, being principally engaged in loading and unloading vessels, in working on steam-boats, in paddling canoes for travellers, in fishing and in hunting. They have nineteen dwelling houses but no stables nor cattle. The only crop raised being 150 bushels of potatoes. They received from the agent at the time of payments 30 hoes, 24 axes, 2 sickles, 1 grooving pick, 2 hay forks, 1 pair of ox harness and 1 wrench. These Indians cut 600 cords of wood last winter for the North-West Navigation Company, for which they received \$1 per cord. The school was closed last March, as the Indians objected to having a female teacher, and therefore refused to send their children to it.

Chemawhavin.

I started for this reserve on the 3rd September and arrived on the 5th. This portion of the Moose Lake Band received last summer from the agent 16 hoes, 6 axes, 2 sickles, 2 grooving picks and 1 wrench. They have 2 ploughs and 2 harrows which they utilized by drawing themselves as they have no cattle. They have eleven houses, three acres under cultivation, and have raised four hundred and fifty bushels of potatoes. There is not much fish to be found here, but there is an abundance of ducks, geese and rats which constitute their principal subsistence. They ask for more seed grain and cattle to be supplied them, but I informed them that they had been supplied with seed grain and potatoes for several years and they must now save enough from the returns of their gardens for sowing and planting their fields, and that their quota of cattle were supplied to the Moose Lake Band of which they were a part, and if the cattle died the Government was not under obligation to replace them. They had the timber drawn out and hewn to build a schoolhouse.

Moose Lake.

I left for this reserve on the 6th and arrived on the 7th of September. They received this year from the Government, eight axes, two pair of harness and eleven hoes. They have eleven houses, one stable, three acres under cultivation, three ploughs, three harrows, one horse, three head of cattle, one hundred and fifty bushels of potatoes and fourteen tons of hay. They put up the frame of a school-house and have the logs hewn for the walls, but the chief complains that he cannot get any of the band to help him to complete it. The most of the Indians have left the reserve and camped around the Hudson Bay Company's Post, so that John R. Setter, whom I engaged last year to teach school, was unable to open it, but they promised to return when the school-house would be completed; but in the meantime I authorized Mr. Setter to open a school where they camped. Mr. Setter represents that he is in need of stationery, and that he did not receive payments for two quarters taught at Touchwood Hills, in 1881.

The Pas.

I left Moose Lake on the 8th, and arrived at this reserve on the 10th of September. I met Mr. MacKay on the way, and he informed me that he has nothing in his storehouse at Grand Rapids and that the stove and books forwarded him there for Norway House, are at Beren's River. The Pas Indians have one hundred dwelling houses, fifteen stables, fifty acres under cultivation, five ploughs, five harrows, fifteen horses, fifty-five head of cattle, two thousand five hundred bushels of potatoes, and two hundred and seventy tons of hay. This year they received one hundred axes,

sixty-hoes, four grooving picks, twelve hay forks, two wrenches, and two sets of harness. The Episcopal Mission School taught by Miss Budd was closed on the 1st of July last, on account of the teacher having got married. The Indians living up the River six or seven miles, at the Big Eddy had erected the walls of a school-house 19 by 25 feet in size, but as they were informed that this was all they were required to do towards the building, they are expecting the Government to complete it and send them a teacher to educate their children, as they are growing up in ignorance, never having had the opportunity of attending a place of learning. They say that the Agent made some arrangement with certain traders named Shannon and Hartman to finish the school-house in spring for \$100, but that those parties want more than that amount to be promised them before they undertake it. The chief asked for a copy of the treaty, on parchment, according to the promise made to them. He asks that liberty be granted them to sell the surplus of hay and potatoes they may have, as well as permission to sell cordwood to steamboats. The Agent refused payment of Abraham Bell's annuity when his ticket and order was presented to him by Joseph Houston, officer in charge of the Hudson Bay Company's Post there, but for what reasons I was unable to find out. Charles Buck complained that having met the Agent at the Big Eddy after the payments had been made, he was told that he would have to go up to Cumberland for his annuity, which he did, and was told there, after waiting for days for his money, that he would have to go back to the Pas for it, which he also did, and was there paid \$5, the amount due him. I went, as instructed by the Department, and examined the land outside the southern limits of the reserve, and found an extensive muskeg covered with two feet of moss underneath which in some places is sand, in others limey clay. It is covered with a stunted growth of scrubby red spruce. I consider it worthless for agricultural purposes, even if drained, and would recommend that no expenses be incurred in endeavouring to reclaim it.

Cumberland.

I left the Pas on the 11th of September and reached this reserve on the 13th. I first visited the Episcopal Mission school taught by the Revd. Mr. Davis, and found twenty pupils present, although fifty-six names were on the register yet; the majority of the children being frequently away with their parents on fishing and hunting excursions the attendance was very irregular, but notwithstanding these unfavorable circumstances their advancement in education was most satisfactory and encouraging. The teacher complained of not receiving any of his salary for the fifteen months taught, although he scrupulously complied with the requirements of the Department in mailing promptly his Quarterly Returns at the close of each term. On making inquiries of the clerks in this office, I was informed that a number of those returns were handed to them last July by the Agent, and another was left here by him in October last; that they sent them promptly on receipt to Ottawa, from which cheques were duly received and forwarded to Mr. Davis. I afterwards had an interview with the chief, councillors and Indians, and ascertained that they had forty dwelling houses, nine stables, fifteen acres under cultivation, seven ploughs, seven harrows, twenty-four head of cattle, 750 bushels of potatoes, seventy tons of hay, and a school-house 18 x 30 feet in the course of erection which they intended to finish during the fall. As their reserve here is unsuitable for cultivation and their other sources of subsistence are exhausted, the chief, on behalf of thirty families, asked to be allowed to remove to Fort a la Corne, where nine of their number had already settled. He says that unless their petition is granted, before long the Government will have to feed them or else they will starve to death. Factor Belanger informed me that twelve families, representing fifty-seven annuitants, were absent during the payments last August, and that the usual authority had been given him by those parties for drawing their annuities, but that the Agent refused to recognize the orders presented for the annuities of those absentees, although made out in accordance with his own instructions, from a form furnished by himself. This action of the Agent, Mr. Belanger alleges, was contrary to that adopted by him

at Norway House and other places this year, and different from that practiced by him here in former years.

Birch River.

I started for this reserve on the 15th of September and arrived in the evening. This fragment of the Pas Band is progressing favourably, having 15 houses, 7 stables, a school-house, 20 x 30 feet in size, partially completed, 13 head of cattle, 1,450 bushels of potatoes. As directed by the Department, I made enquiries regarding the quality of the land up the river, as to its adaptability for agricultural purposes, and was informed by the Indians conversant with the locality indicated that it is very low and marshy, except some narrow ridges along the banks of the river, which are covered with balsam, poplar and spruce, but that beyond the southern limits of the reserve there are better and wider ridges of farming lands. I distributed, according to instructions, the 1,000 points of vaccine matter received last summer, to the different Hudson Bay Company's officers, clergymen and school teachers to vaccinate all the Indians in their respective districts throughout this agency as well as that of Mr. Martineau. The Indians universally expressed their unbounded gratitude for the generous consideration of the Government in protecting them from the dreaded ravages of small-pox, and in providing medicine chests at the different reserves for their sick. One aged chief, upon hearing about these gratuities they were receiving, exclaimed, with tears of gladness streaming down his deeply furrowed, swarthy cheeks, "Now I know that our Great Mother, the Queen, regards us, and that her chief councillor in Canada wishes us to live. The Great Spirit has heard the cries of our afflicted people, and has given them good medicine." The pay-sheets of this agency are as usual very neatly executed, but they do not furnish any information regarding those "other persons" mentioned therein, as to what families they formerly belonged, and how they happened to be adopted in others. It is not mentioned in the column for remarks to whom payments of annuities are made in every instance. The "tabular statement" is very incomplete, as only about one-half the columns in it are filled out. The number of Indians belonging to this agency, paid in 1877, was 2,962, and the number paid this year was 3,155; an increase of 193 in seven years.

THE AGENCY OF MR. MARTINEAU.

Duck Bay.

I left on the 16th for this reserve, but I did not arrive until the 24th of September, owing to the unusually tempestuous weather encountered in which my canoe was again swamped near the southern shore of Cedar Lake. This fragment of Kizickouce's Band of Swan River, received one bull, two cows and one calf from Mr. Indian Agent McDonald. Last fall they killed the bull, as he was cross and they were afraid of him. One of the cows died at Pine Creek four years ago from sickness. They have fourteen dwelling houses, five stables, seven acres under cultivation, one plough, one harrow, thirteen horses, eighteen head of cattle, four bushels of corn, eight hundred bushels of potatoes and fifteen tons of hay. They received five bushels of wheat, five of barley and some garden seeds from the Agent last summer, too late for sowing, which they still have on hand for next year's use. They received also from the Agent four scythes and six whetstones. As the lake is several feet lower this year than it has been for a number of years, there is plenty of dry land in the reserve for all the agricultural requirements of the band. Joseph, son of Pelican Quill, living on this reserve, but belonging to the Fort Pelly Band wants payment here in future for himself, sister and old blind mother who is dependant upon him for support. Joseph Beauchamp complains that he did not receive his last triennial suit due two years ago. A school has been opened last fall, in a private house until they build a school-house. I consider that Poplar Point a fertile narrow Peninsula extending for about four miles parallel to the reserve across a deep bay two miles wide, should be added to this reserve, as there are some families living on it already, and as it is better adapted in all seasons for farming than where they are now cultivating.

Water Hen.

I left for this reserve on the 25th of September and arrived on the 28th. These Indians have sixteen dwelling houses, seven stables, five acres under excellent cultivation, thirteen head of cattle, one schoolhouse, 770 bushels potatoes and twenty-five tons of hay. Their resources from the chase and fisheries were unusually abundant this year, and their crops were very superior. The chief ask for a chest of tools to be supplied to enable them to build houses, as well as medicine for the sick. They have one of the best school-houses in the agency. It is twenty to thirty feet in size, well thatched and plastered, with a door and windows in it. It is floored and matched with lumber sawn with pit saws. It is supplied with seats having backs to them, a stand, and a home-made armchair for the teacher. They made an elevated road of hewn and sawn lumber upwards of 250 feet long, and seven feet wide, across a meadow marsh lying between the school-house and the lake for the convenience of the children attending school. Mr. Jules Tabouret, late teacher of the Fort Alexander school was engaged last fall to take charge of this school, and from his former record, as a successful teacher, I have great expectations from his labors here.

Crane River.

I started for this reserve on the 29th of September, and arrived on the 30th, having experienced a most dangerous voyage. These Indians are very industrious and enterprising, having ten houses, five stables, seven acres under excellent cultivation, twenty-five horses, eighteen head of cattle, 800 bushels of potatoes and twenty-five tons of hay. They have erected the walls of a school-house 16 x 21 feet, and have sixty dry spruce boards sawn by pit saws ready for completing it. The Agent made arrangement with the councillor to finish for \$100, and meantime engaged Wm. Sabiston to teach in a private dwelling house. He only commenced to teach here last March, and his pupils—numbering twenty-four on the register, are making rapid progress in reading, writing and in arithmetic. Even married women are attending his school, and have learned to read their bibles already. I am informed by Mr. Sabiston that the oxen complained of last year as not having been properly trained to ploughing, had never been accustomed to work at ploughing, but are otherwise tractable. He says that he attempted to plough the Indian gardens with them last spring, but that he had to abandon it in despair as the oxen were unmanageable when hitched to the plough. Their garden seeds were not planted owing to the lateness of the season when they were received from the Agent. Their corn was an absolute failure owing to its having been destroyed by early frosts.

Fairford.

I started for this reserve on the 1st of October, and arrived on the 2nd of October. William Anderson is conducting the school at Lower Fairford, in the chief's house, which the Indian Agent purchased, for sixty-six dollars, for that purpose. The number of pupils in attendance was twenty-four, according to the register, but the average did not exceed more than one-half that number. The progress of the children in reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar and singing is reasonably satisfactory considering the disadvantages of their irregular attendance. Revd. Mr. Geo. Bruce has conducted the Upper Fairford school most successfully for upwards of a year. It was extremely gratifying to observe the thoroughness of his pupils in their different recitations. I consider that Mr. Bruce is unquestionably the most efficient teacher in this Superintendency, and should be awarded, by the Department, the premium to which he is justly entitled. These Indians have thirty eight dwelling houses, twenty four stables, twenty acres under cultivation, ten horses, six pigs, 115 head of cattle, twenty bushels of wheat, 110 of barley, 400 of potatoes, 215 tons of hay and two schoolhouses. The seed grain and potatoes supplied for sowing and planting their fields were duly received by them, but their garden seeds did not arrive until the 17th of July. The chief asked for medicine to be supplied them as

well as a tool chest. He complained of the restrictions prohibiting the Indians from fishing on the Little Saskatchewan River, whereas speculators from Winnipeg had been scooping and dragging whitefish by thousands daily during the fall out of those favored feeding localities resorted to by shoals of this finny tribe before they ascend to the upper lakes and rivers to spawn. Upon making enquiries of Mr. Martineau afterwards, he informed me that he had forbidden the Indians of this or any other district from fishing on this river, and that he also notified other parties to the same effect, but that one David Clarke contrary, to these instructions, had been extensively engaged in fishing there for the past two seasons. Last year Mr. Martineau seized 30,000 whitefish found in possession of this party, but they were afterwards released by the Superintendent of fisheries in Winnipeg, who gave authority to this party to engage in fishing there this year again, contrary to the remonstrances of the Indian agent against effectually cutting off the supply of whitefish from the upper lakes and rivers, by the wholesale destruction of them at the only gateway to those waters, and thus depriving the settlers and Indians of those districts of the principal source of their living. I highly approve of Mr. Martineau's action in this matter, and would respectfully recommend that his regulations regarding these fisheries be sustained by the Department, and that no one be permitted on any pretence whatever to trespass on the fisheries in question in future, or else the Government will have to feed those Indians to keep them from starving.

Lake St. Martin.

I started for this reserve on the 3rd of October and arrived there on the same day. Francis Storr has been teaching school during the year. He has twenty-three names on his register, but owing to irregular attendance his average was only about eight pupils. He is very deficient in qualification, but as competent teachers are not always available, he is perhaps the best, at present, that could be obtained for that school, which is kept in a private dwelling. These Indians have sixteen houses, seven stables, four acres under cultivation, four horses, eighteen head of cattle, 200 bushels of potatoes, and thirty-three tons of hay. The chief complained that the quantity of twine, ammunition and provisions received this year was less than in former years. The Agent purchased another cow with David Marsden's annuity, to replace the one killed by the band several years ago, at his suggestion. Upon receiving their annuities last summer, a subscription was got up by the members of the band for Marsden, to reimburse him for their share of the value of the cow, as they were all accomplices in the killing of the other one. The action of the Department in deposing David Marsden from the councillorship of the band and in withholding his annuity from him until it amounted to a sufficient sum to purchase another animal, had a most salutary affect, not only on this band, but also on others, in preventing similar occurrences. One of their oxen being old, lame and worthless for working, the Agent made satisfactory arrangements to have him exchanged with William Anderson for a young animal.

Little Saskatchewan.

I started for this reserve in the afternoon of the 3rd October and arrived there at night. This band makes loud complaints against David Clarke for his wholesale traffic in fish. They informed me that he then made three trips with his steamboat, between the fisheries in question and Winnipeg, loaded with whitefish salted in barrels; the last time having a barge loaded also with the same. This reserve is on the north-west shore of Lake St. Martin and is probably the best in the district. The Indians are perfectly satisfied with it. They have 11 houses, 5 stables, 7 acres under cultivation, 12 head of cattle, 200 bushels of potatoes and 37 tons of hay. A school-house 20 by 20 feet in size, is in the course of erection, but the school is held at present in the chief's dwelling house which he has given temporarily for that purpose. The teacher, Benjamin Thom, is very deficient in education and lacks that energy and sincerity of purpose so indispensable in developing the youthful mind. His own

brother represented that he did not teach one month altogether during the past year, and asked for another to replace him. They received from the agent this year 6 scythes and 1 grindstone.

Ebb and Flow.

I started for this reserve on the 4th of October, but having been detained by stormy weather on an island covered with reeds and rushes, where I was obliged to take shelter from the fury of the tempest for several days, I did not arrive there until the 7th of the month. This band have erected and finished a new schoolhouse, 15 by 19 feet in size. Mrs. Asham has been teaching there since October, 1882. She is a good reader and speller, knows a little about elementary arithmetic and geography but knows nothing of grammar. She had thirty names on her school register. She is really an excellent teacher and were her educational attainments greater she would not have many superiors in her profession. These Indians have 20 houses, 13 stables, 3 storehouses, 15 horses, 58 head of cattle, 650 bushels of potatoes and 108 tons of hay. This band suffered severely from the encroachment of the lake in former years upon their reserve, having their houses and gardens destroyed, but since the water has subsided within the last two years, they have made considerable improvement in buildings and clearings. They ask for an ox to be supplied to them as only one of those they have is old enough to plough.

Manitoba Lake.

I left for this reserve on the 8th, and arrived at the Agency, at Manitoba House the same day, when I met by appointment the Indians of this band, who informed me that they have seventeen houses, seven stables, six horses, forty-two head of cattle, 125 bushels of potatoes, and twenty-eight tons of hay. They planted forty-one bushels of potatoes, but owing to drought the yield was very small. A school was opened here at the beginning of the year by William Sanderson of Fairford. His education is very limited, but he is a fair reader, a legible writer, and has studied the elementary principles of arithmetic. He has an average attendance of about eleven. He teaches in the councillor's dwellinghouse. Two school-houses were nearly completed, one at Dog Creek, 16 by 22 feet in size, and one on the reserve about five or six miles further south. The band is divided into two factions over the location of a school-house, and therefore each party has commenced to build at those different places. Twenty-seven want the school-house to be at the former locality; eight at the latter. The majority of the band want the reserve to be extended northward so as to include their holdings at Dog Creek, and an equivalent to be deducted from the southern extremity of it.

I inspected the office and storehouse at the Agency on the 9th, and found everything perfectly satisfactory. Mr. Martineau is to be congratulated in having succeeded in establishing a school on every reserve within his Agency; in having given the utmost satisfaction to the Indians in his dealings with them; in having made the payments of annuities so correctly to the different bands under his charge, in having made out his tabular statement so complete and accurate, and in having furnished such invaluable information in his remarks on his pay-sheets.

The number of Indians paid in this agency in 1877 was 962, and that in 1883, 895, a decrease of sixty-seven in seven years, which is accounted for by striking off the Pay-Sheets fraudulent and fictitious names and numbers in families found therein.

I may here mention that by widening and enlarging the Fairford River, Lake Manitoba might be lowered several feet, without interfering with navigation and an immense track of the finest grazing, and farming lands in the world be reclaimed. By deepening and otherwise improving the White Mud River, Lake Manitoba might easily be connected, at a trifling expense, by steamboats, with the Manitoba and North-Western Railway at Westbourne. By removing a few scattering boulders, constructing several wing-dams and dredging a number of sand-bars, on Water Hen River, uninterrupted navigation might be obtained to the northern extremity of Lake Winnipegosis, as well as to the Swan and Red Deer Rivers but by cutting a canal $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long

through Meadow Portage a saving of fifty miles of a shallow circuitous river navigation might be effected. In view of the extensive timber limits existing in the vicinity of Lake Winnipegosis and its tributary streams it is of paramount importance that the obstructions to navigation in, at least, the Water Hen and White Mud Rivers should be removed at an early day, in order to facilitate the development of these magnificent resources upon which the advancing multitude of immigrants to our northwestern prairies are depending for material for the construction of their dwelling houses and other buildings.

THE AGENCY OF MR. OGLETREE.

Sandy Bay.

I started for this reserve on the 9th at noon. All but three families were away from home. The waters of the lake are between three and four feet lower than for several years, so that the reserve is not now flooded as it had been then. They have 25 dwelling houses, 12 stables, 6 acres under cultivation, 34 horses, 77 head of cattle, 250 bushels of potatoes and 133 tons of hay. The councillor, Baptiste Spence, complains that during the flooded state of the reserve the majority of the band abandoned it, and that he cannot now persuade them to return to assist those living on it to build a school-house. He says that they will erect a school-house themselves if the Government will provide a teacher. They received twelve scythes this year from the Agent. They request that another ox be given them, as one of those received strayed away and was impounded at High Bluff, and was refused to be given up to them when they went after it. They never received any bulls or cows, and therefore they want the number supplied the other bands.

Long Plain.

I started from Sandy Bay in the afternoon of the 9th of October; reached Portage la Prairie on the 11th, and proceeded to the reserve accompanied by the Agent on the following day, and arrived there at noon, but all the Indians were away from home. They have 16 houses, 7 stables, 6 acres under cultivation, 10 horses, 1 ox and 250 bushels of potatoes. They want 1 bull and 4 cows, as they have not received any yet. Of course, according to the original stipulations of Treaties 1 and 2, no cattle were mentioned therein; and only a bull to each reserve and a cow to each chief were to be given, according to a memorandum passed by an Order in Council on the 30th of April, 1875, to cover alleged outside or verbal promises; but as a male and female of all animals raised by farmers were also promised, it was afterwards considered better to give to each band in those treaties the same number of cattle, in lieu thereof, as was promised in Treaties 3 and 5, viz.: 1 bull, 2 oxen, and 4 cows; therefore nearly all of them have received this number already, and complaints are never heard now about "outside promises," which was the burden of their speeches in every pow-wow I attended when I first visited them.

Swan Lake.

I started for the reserve in the afternoon of the 12th and arrived there on the 14th, leaving word with the chief and councillors living at the Indian Gardens, near Hamilton's Crossing, to meet me there upon my return. We saw but one family camped on the reserve at Swan Lake, but we were informed there were three others staying about a mile distant from where this family had their wigwam. The scenery of this reserve and its vicinity is most beautiful, and the fertility of its soil is unsurpassed. Ten acres were broken and put under cultivation by the Department for the benefit of the band. Eight acres of the above was under a heavy crop of oats, considerably damaged by early frosts, and two acres were under an excellent crop of potatoes. The cultivation, harvesting and securing of those crops were entrusted to the supervision of Mr. Farming Instructor Paul Kane, who had about a week or two previous to my visit to the reserve, cut the oats with a self binder and had an Indian to stack two-thirds of it leaving the rest, lying in sheaves scattered upon the ground,

we with rain and covered with snow, and had all the potato patch ploughed up about ten days before my visit, leaving upwards of one-half of it in that condition without doing anything further towards it; consequently all the potatoes exposed were destroyed by frost. He employed an Indian to gather the potatoes exposed by the plough on the balance of the patch, who left them in small heaps on the ground with no protection from the frost, but a few sheaves of oats carelessly thrown over them, so that about one-half of those potatoes also got either injured or destroyed by frost. I know of nothing to palliate such gross, culpable, carelessness in any official. The Agent requested the instructor to immediately stack the oats, and secure the balance of the potatoes. I started back for the Indian Gardens, at Hamilton's Crossing, on the 15th, and arrived there during the following night. In my interview with the Indians and settlers, I was delighted to be informed by both parties that they had buried deep the hatchet of contention, and had been smoking the peace-pipe of unbroken friendship ever since the Government in its wisdom granted to the Indians the section of land occupied by them before they entered into treaty with the Queen. This portion of the band have erected eleven houses here, and one stable; they have fifteen acres under cultivation, one horse, fifty bushels corn, thirty bushels wheat, fifty bushels oats, fifteen bushels barley and six hundred bushels potatoes; they have no cattle. They received two oxen from the Government a number of years ago. One of them being lame, the chief, Yellow Quill, informed me was killed by them at Long Plains, as their children were hungry; and the other having fallen into the river, got so badly injured that he died immediately upon being dragged ashore. They ask for a bull and four cows, still due them according to what had been supplied to nearly all the other bands in Treaties 1 and 2. Eight loads of hay were cut and removed from their section of land here, by Mr. Hamilton; and a large quantity of hay is stacked on their reserve at Swan Lake, by the white settlers in the neighborhood. They are in great need of oxen to plough, harrow and draw logs for building their houses and stables. The chief got seriously injured in carrying heavy timber from the woods, for his house, and he was unable to do anything when I was there, from a severe pain in his breast.

On the 16th October I started back to the Agency at Portage la Prairie, and arrived there after night.

Rosseau River.

I did not visit this reserve this year, owing to the lateness of the season on my return, and the amount of correspondence which accumulated in my absence, requiring my immediate attention. I was informed, however, by the Agent that the Indians living there and at the rapids up the river, have fourteen houses, ten stables, ten acres under cultivation, five horses, forty-six head of cattle, three hundred and fifty bushels of potatoes and one hundred and twenty-five tons of hay; that during their payments of annuities last summer, whiskey vendors flocked to the reserve like vultures to the carnage left on a battlefield; and that, consequently, he was unable to control with the inadequate force at his disposal, this infamous traffic. It is necessary to employ hereafter professional constables or policemen from Winnipeg, who will fearlessly and faithfully protect the Indians from the annual incursions of those hydra-headed monsters to the reserve.

On the morning of the 17th of October I inspected the office and storehouse at the Agency, and found that Mr. Ogletree honestly and faithfully attends to everything entrusted to him by the Department, but owing to the nomadic character of the four Indian bands under his charge, he is unable to induce the greater number of them to devote themselves to farming, and consequently it is impossible for him, at present, to give as practical an account of his stewardship, as might under more favorable circumstances be expected of him.

The number of Indians paid in those four bands in 1877 was 1,121, and that paid this year was 1,011, an increase of twenty in seven years. The total number of Indians in the fifty-four bands embraced within the Manitoba Superintendency in 1877 was 10,206, and the total number in those bands paid this year was 10,106, a

decrease in seven years of 100, but the average increase every year of births over deaths is upwards of 100, or one per cent. of the whole population, making about 700 during that period, so that the actual decrease of annuitants in that time is about 800, effecting an annual saving to the Department of about \$1,000, as this decrease was principally caused by the cancelling of that number of spurious names from the pay sheets.

The progress in education and the advancement in agriculture may be approximately determined from the statistical information submitted herewith in my tabular statement, showing that twenty-nine schools have been established either by the missions or by the Government within this Superintendency and that 559 children are in attendance; that the Indians comprehended within Treaties one, two, three and five have 1,225 dwelling houses, 475 stables, 1,541 acres under cultivation, 245 ploughs, 251 harrows, two fanning mills, one threshing machine, 5,025 other implements, 200 horses, 1,375 horned cattle, 107 pigs, five sheep, 1,070 bushels of corn, 1,720 of wheat, 750 of oats, 1,080 of barley, 33,706 of potatoes, besides considerable other vegetables, and 3,571 tons of hay, having altogether about double of what they possessed seven years ago.

I am fully satisfied that unless industrial institutions are established where a limited number of Indian children of both sexes can be thoroughly educated, not only theoretically, but also practically in all the various industries of life, no material improvement in the condition of those untutored aborigines can possibly be effected, as properly qualified teachers of Indian schools cannot otherwise be obtained. There are only three systems upon which such institutions can practicably be conducted, viz.: First, by having our schools wholly conducted by the Government upon non-sectarian principles; second, by having two schools, a Protestant and a Catholic one, conducted by the Government, and, third, by making arrangements with the different Episcopal, Roman Catholic, Methodist, Presbyterian and other missions for them to establish denominational industrial institutions upon condition that they would receive a certain amount yearly for each Indian child attending their school: or a much better plan would be to grant a certain amount to them for each pupil advanced to a certain standard of learning, determined upon by an independent board of examiners.

I omitted to mention in its proper place that a number of the bands desire to have their reserves sub-divided into farm lots, so as to prevent any wrangling among them over their holdings. I consider that this should be done in St. Peters at the earliest opportunity, in order that Indians and white settlers may not be encroaching upon the claims of each other.

The business of the Indian office here is transacted now by myself and two clerks, Messrs. Wright and Levêque. The former attends to keeping the books of accounts filing letters received, assisting in answering correspondence, and takes charge of the office in my absence; whereas the latter keeps a register of all letters received, and the action taken thereon, attends to the checking of the school returns, sending the originals to the Department, and filing the duplicates in this office, examines returns of provisions distributed to destitute Indians by the different Agents, copies letters and writes answers to others while both are entrusted with the checking of the pay-sheets and taking impressions in the letter books. The number of official letters written since the first of January in this office were 1583 covering 1965 pages of foolscap, besides 973 pages written by myself in connection with my duties as Inspector of Indian agencies.

I had maps and sketches taken of a number of the reserves, showing the extent of clearing made by the Indians, the comparative size of their gardens, and the location of their houses so that the Department could see at a glance their actual condition, but I have been unable through pressure of other office business to get more than few of them finished yet, which I herewith enclose, and will forward the balance at a later date. I shall feel obliged if the originals, after copies have been taken of them, are kindly returned to me for office references.

I would respectfully recommend that Rev. George Bruce, teacher of the Fairford School, be awarded the first prize for having the best school; Rev. Henry Cochrane teacher of the North St. Peter's school, be awarded the second prize; Rev. I. Dupont teacher of the Fort Alexander school, be awarded the third prize; Rev. J. M. Davies, teacher of the Cumberland school, be awarded the fourth prize; and Mrs. Asham teacher of the Ebb and Flow Lake school, be awarded the fifth prize.

All of which is most respectfully submitted for your consideration.

I have the honor to be,

Right Honorable Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

E. McCOLL,

Inspector of Indian Agencies.

INDIAN RESERVE SURVEY,
NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C.,
24th November, 1883.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to report for your information that I started on the 12th May, 1883, with my survey party for Alexandria, where I arrived on the 28th May, after having made a survey of a small reserve belonging to the Alkali Lake Indians, at Lac la Hache. Having completed the Alexandria Reserves, and surveyed some ditch lines, I went up to Quesnellmouth. Having completed the surveys there, I came down to Williams' Lake Reserves. These Indians seemed well pleased with their lands.

On the 2nd August I left Williams Lake Reserve, and proceeded to Alkali Lake Reserve, surveying a small Williams' Lake Indian Reserve at Chimney Creek on my way.

The Alkali Lake Indians have a good many cattle and horses.

On my way from Alkali Lake to Dog Creek, I surveyed the Alkali Lake Indian Reserve at Wycott Flat, and also ran a ditch line from Harper's Lake to the Reserve.

I then surveyed the different Dog Creek Indian Reserves. On the 19th September I left Dog Creek for Canoe Creek, surveying a Canoe Creek Indian Reserve on my way.

I then surveyed the different Canoe Creek Reserves. So far I have been a good deal delayed by the want of water, often having to pitch my camp away from my work.

This has been one of the driest seasons ever known, and if it had not been for the continual smoke from the fires in the mountains, nearly all the crops would have been burnt up during the hot weather.

On the 25th I left the Canoe Creek Reserve and proceeded to High Bar.

The Indians at High Bar have some good land, but are unable to cultivate it on account of having no water for irrigating purposes, the water being nearly all recorded for mining purposes.

On the 7th November I moved camp to Leon Creek, on the banks of the Fraser River, where the Pavilion Mountain Indians have a small reserve.

On the 12th November I completed the survey of the Leon Creek Reserve. This completes the Indian reserves above the Lillooet and Clinton Road, as laid out by Mr. Commissioner O'Reilly.

As I found I could not finish the Pavilion Mountain Reserves this season, on account of the snow, and as a party would have to return there next spring, I considered it best to break up my camp, which I accordingly did and left my camp equipage, &c., in care of Mr. F. W. Foster, of Clinton.

I paid off the men of my party on the 24th instant, on my arrival at New Westminster.

I have the honor to enclose a report of the different Indian reserves surveyed by me during the season of 1883, shewing the number of miles actually run during the season, which I trust will be found satisfactory.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM S. JEMMETT.

Dominion Surveyor,

RETURN of Reserves, &c., surveyed by Captain Jemmett, Dominion Surveyor, British Columbia, during the Year 1883, showing the mileage, &c.

Volume.	Date.	Name of Tribes and Reserve, &c.	Chainage.		Chainage.		
			Miles.	Links.	Miles.	Links.	
	1883.						
1	June	Alexandria Indians, Reserve No. 1	5	2,315			
	do	do do 3	8	3,449			
	do	do do 2	1	2,026			
	do	do Tieline, No 2 to No. 1 Reserve	3	1,083			
	do	do Ditch Lines	2	1,062			
					20	1,935	
2	do	Quesnel Indians, Reserve No. 1	7	2,659			
	July	do do 3	1	0,357			
	do	do Tieline, No. 3 to Lot	2	0,420			
	do	do do No. 1 to Lot		7,325			
	do	do Rich Bar Reserve	2	6,608			
	do	do Tieline, Rich Bar to No. 1		7,306			
	do	do Graves and Tielines		4,377			
	do	do Reserve No. 2	1	3,754			
					17	0,806	
2	do	Williams' Lake Indians, Reserve No. 3	2	5,988			
	do	do Tieline, No. 3 to Lot	3	6,704			
	do	do Reserve No. 1	11	7,716			
	do	do do 2	1	6,014			
	do	do Tieline, No. 2 to No. 1 Reserve	1	3,324			
	do	do Reserve No. 6		3,422			
	do	do Tieline, No. 6 to No. 1 Reserve	4	4,006			
	do	do Reserve No. 4		3,590			
	do	do Tieline, No. 4 to Pinchbecks	4	4,209			
	do	do Tieline of Graves, &c		2,809			
	August	do Reserve No. 5	1	3,243			
					33	3,025	
2	May	Alkali Lake Indians, Reserve No. 7		3,341			
	August	do Reserve No. 1	4	4,393			
	do	do Tieline of Graves, &c		2,627			
	do	do Reserve No. 2	4	3,968			
	do	do Tieline, No. 2 to No. 3	1	3,789			
	do	do Reserve No. 3	2	2,002			
	do	do Tieline, No. 3 to No. 4	1	0,154			
	do	do Reserve No. 4	3	6,013			
	do	do Tieline, No. 4 to No. 5	2	0,795			
	do	do Reserve No. 5	3	4,255			
	do	do Tieline, No. 5 to No. 1	4	1,998			
	do	do Reserve No. 6	6	5,613			
	September	do Ditch Line	5	2,890			
					40	1,753	
2	August	Dog Creek Indians, Reserve No. 4	4	4,187			
	September	do Tieline, No. 4 to Lots 6 and 7	2	1,538			
	do	do Reserve No. 3		5,992			
	do	do Tieline No. 3 to No. 2		7,317			
	do	do Reserve No. 2	3	6,068			
	do	do Tieline, No. 2 to Lot 3	1	5,672			
	do	do Reserve No. 1, &c	3	2,892			
	do	do Tieline Grave to No. 1 Reserve		3,474			
					17	5,150	
2	do	Canoe Creek Indians, Reserve No. 3	14	5,756			
	October	do Reserve No. 1	1	4,949			
	do	do Tieline to Graves, &c	3	5,483			
	do	do Reserve No. 2	17	2,288			
					37	2,476	
1	November	High Bar Indians, Reserve No. 1	20	5,754			
					20	5,754	
1	do	Pavilion Indians, Reserve No. 2	7	3,335			
					7	3,335	
					194	0,234	

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C.
24th November, 1883.

WILLIAM S. JEMMETT,
Dominion Surveyor.

TADOUSSAC, 9th November, 1883.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to address you concerning the North Shore Indian^s (Montagnais), for the information of your Department.

During my stay at Betsiamits, in obedience to some instructions left me by L. F. Boucher, Esq., I duly convicted one Pierre Jean, of a place called "Les Petites Isles" to the eastward of Betsiamits, for trespass on the Indian reserve, and illegal cutting of hay.

I fined him in the sum of twenty dollars and costs, amounting to six dollars. The whole amount has been paid since to the Agent, at least I presume so. Constable Tremblay acted in this case, and his services throughout the season on the Indian reserves, have proved most opportune and valuable.

I am happy to be able to inform your Department that temperance has reigned almost supreme amongst the Montagnais last summer. The presence of a special officer on the reserves, combined with the vigilance of the Agent, and the effect produced by the convictions rendered by me, *re* Cloutier and others, have one and all succeeded in keeping the enemy from our *protégés*.

As you are probably aware, the unfortunate Indians met with little success last winter in the hunting grounds. This sad result is not in anywise due to their lack of industry or activity, but rather to the scarcity of the precious fur-bearing animals. The forests for hundred of miles had been laid waste by fire in 1831, and as a consequence the trapping grounds have been deserted by their usual inhabitants.

In woful want have I seen them these poor hunters at Seven Islands, Moisie, etc., sitting in gloomy silence around their breadless tents. Your agent, M. Boucher acted certainly for the best under the circumstances, but it would have required the renewed miracle "of the loaves and fishes."

Fortunately, I procured employment for some of them with the Jersey firms, as boatmen, shoremen, &c. They did their duty well, and I hope next year to place many of them with good wages. At my suggestion, they were paid in provisions, flour or biscuit, lard, etc., and a small sum was withheld as a reserve fund when their time was up towards the fall.

On every occasion I have done my best to relieve them and better their condition. Trusting that this short report may be found useful to your Department.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your humble and obedient servant,

FRS. H. O'BRIEN,
District Magistrate.

(*Montreal Daily Witness*, 29th September, 1883.)

"THE INDIAN EXHIBITION.

"CAUGHNAWAGA'S MANHOOD AND BEAUTY—GORGEOUS ARRAY OF INDIAN GOODS—FINE SHOW OF FRUITS, ROOTS AND GRAINS—AMUSEMENTS.

"An epoch in the history of the Indians of Canada, it is safe to say, is brightly marked in the 'Grand Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition, open only to Indians throughout the Dominion,' which is being held at the Caughnawaga Reserve. Yesterday the exhibition was open to the public, but the formal opening takes place at two o'clock this afternoon, that event to be signalized by a salute from the cannon presented to the Caughnawaga Indians by His Majesty George the Third. Excellent facilities are provided the citizens of Montreal to reach the exhibition, the commodious steamer 'Dagmar' connecting with the Grand Trunk trains at Lachine. In getting back, however, when the last boat leaves, visitors must be on time, or they

may get left, as two pressmen were last evening, one of whom claims to have discounted Hanlan and Courtney's feats by the energy he put into a pair of oars assisting a stalwart ferryman to propel a canoe across the stream, to catch the train.

"THRUSTING OUT THE SHARPERS.

"Just outside the entrance of the grounds, our reporter met with the first incident worth noting, which was the seizure by the Dominion Police of the traps, moneys and persons of a gang of gamblers, who had just entered upon a lucrative business of swindling the people. A detachment of these officers is in attendance to preserve order, and a fine looking squad of men they are. Last night the sharpers were released from custody, and returned to the city rejoicing that their liberty was not forfeited with the implements of their craft.

"THE AGRICULTURAL TENT.

"Upon entering the agricultural tent, the first to be noticed as you turn to the right is a display of as fine potatoes, of varied sort, as the best exhibition in the land can boast. In fact, the judges confessed themselves baffled in awarding the premiums, and it will not be surprising if several first prizes will be requisite to an equitable decision. While one lot would take the eye for ponderosity of its units, another would claim admiration for rotundity and clearness of texture, suggestive of mealiness after emerging from the pot. Beans were shown in every variety and of best quality, and by the number of lots they seem to be a specialty with the Indians. There was a good deal of buckwheat, of well developed grain; also peas, but the few samples of oats shown were very light. Some large pumpkins and beets were laid out, and a few cucumbers of fine growth and appearance. One or two bags of hay seed seemed to be well cleaned and of a good quality. In apples one basket in particular was magnificent, as a sample to be seen at this office can testify, and the woman who owned it said she had thirteen trees bearing that gigantic variety. There were thirteen or fourteen other lots, some of them excellent and others apparently good keepers and first-rate fruit. One or two baskets showed the effects of handling too much for exhibition purposes. Perhaps the finest display was in Indian corn—white, yellow, mottled and variegated, in numerous assortment and better than the average to be found in our market stalls. Sweet corn also was represented by finely developed ears, but in few lots. Preserved fruits, home-made wine and cider, maple syrup and three samples of large and luscious grapes occupied a good share of the table. Of bread there was a creditable display in plain loaf, bakers' and home-made, including a fine sample raised with salt and water and no yeast; and there were a few lots of fancy cake, one or two decorated tastily in confectionery. A good deal of butter was shown, much of it of excellent color and apparently good body and flavor.

"NATIVE HANDICRAFT AND ART.

"Before leaving this tent a variety of native handiwork demands much of the visitor's attention. Lacrosse and snowshoe men have their enthusiasm fully evoked by a brilliant display of implements for their exercises, substantial and pretty. Lacrosse sticks, tipped with hard pieces of velvet and buckskin and bedizened with ribbons seem too æsthetic, particularly for Philistine rough players, but they are none the less strong and durable for their attractiveness to eye and hand, the very best wood and netting being used. Two miniature Indian houses, contributed by 'all' as the label tells, at once arrest observation—one a bark and the other a log cabin. The first one has an Indian and his wife, in well-executed effigy, seated at work by the door, while a bear is tethered at each corner. It is embellished by a sketch of Zacharie Vincent to Lario Lin, a Huron chief of Lorette, executed by himself, as were also two painted portraits shown on the same stand. A remarkable deal of expression is thrown into the features, which is more strikingly manifest by a rather crude execution of the other parts of the pictures, the background scenery of the principal one being very rough hewn, so to speak. Having met the artist and

subject on the ground, after seeing the pictures, our reporter at once recognized him by his portraits, although the gorgeous apparel of the latter was substituted by very ordinary raiment of civilization. Baskets, moccasins, Indian cradles, and a carving of an animal's head, which was probably to adorn the prow of a canoe, were also to be seen here. Art of a meritorious and promising order was exhibited in three pictures by Mdle. Marianne Laronde, of Academie, N. D. des Anges, St. Laurent—'St. Mary's Church, Waltham, Mass.,' 'Windermere Lake,' and 'Clarens' being the subjects. Another artistic production, not showing its author's name, was a souvenir of departed parents, and was well done in free hand color drawing.

'A BABY SHOW, POULTRY AND DOMESTIC ART.

"Outside the next tent there were many well-dressed matrons, with infants in gaudy and often tasteful attire and mounted upon the peculiar cradles of the race. A ticket upon the drapery of one cherub marked 'first prize' revealed that a baby show formed part of the exhibition. The winner was a burly cherub of two months, which weighed ten pounds at birth, and has made excellent progress since. Before entering the tent, which is devoted to female industry, there are the poultry exhibits, close by, to see—white turkeys, geese, ducks and fowl, all excellent in their kind, so far as size and plumpness are concerned at all events. Within the canvas of the department above mentioned the reporter quails at the task involved in anything like an intelligent description, and can only give a general notice, with special mention of a few articles brought particularly to his notice. There are quilts, and dresses, and robes, and petticoats and domestic drapery of many sorts, in wool and silk and other fabric, and a high degree of skill and taste was lavished upon many of the articles. Then there was the beadwork—in cushions and stands, candlesticks and brackets, mirror and mantel mountings, caps and moccasins, wall pockets and toilet cases—in most ornate and dazzling array, and forming a rich source of Indian goods from which to select presents for friends across seas or anywhere, or material to add to treasuries of curios in our own land. Two fine Indian costumes are hung up in one corner. The Princess Louise, in tinted presentiment, looks down amiably upon the display from a beautifully beaded frame, and the women smile pleasantly as they point up to her. A healthy and intelligent looking girl of ten is indicated to our reporter as the maker of a handsome toilet cover in fine needle work. The wife of Sam, brother of the valiant 'Big John,' shows with delight a silk dress she made from material bought by her husband when on the recent lacrosse tour in England, and it has certainly lost nothing in the making. Celia Flints—that is the name phonetically—a sister of 'Big John,' is a large exhibitor of beautiful bead work. In that line, among the nicest pieces are a toy parlor set by Joe Williams' wife, and a treadmill and the most artistic and best designed is a cottage, the effect of which is not improved by the disproportionately sized tenants and piano that it contains. A quilt is grotesquely inscribed in an admixture of capitals and small letters that would put a proof reader into a fit—'Kanawake Sax Tenper 28 1833 Nenetonkie Rentewation Thennie.'

"A beautiful work of art is shown in this tent, being a picture entitled, 'Le Chevalier des Demoiselles,' by Delle Edwidge Plante, of the Pensionnate de Villa Kuna, Lachine. The child's features and drapery are exquisitely shaded, and the execution bold and free, while the mock-martial expression as she draws her little sabre, is well marked. Mary Lucy Maffre has a first-prize ticket attached to a specimen of her penmanship, very fair for a child. Emily S. Martin exhibits a manuscript book of several original poems, revealing rhythm, cadence and devotion that would not violate the proprieties of the average hymnal. Here is the opening verse of the first poem:—

"The moon that now is shining, in skies so blue and bright,
Shone ages since on shepherds who watched their flocks by night.
There was no sound upon the earth, the azure air was still;
The sheep in quiet clusters lay upon the grassy hill.

"MISCELLANEOUS JOTTINGS.

"A French window frame and sashes made by an Indian who never served an apprenticeship to carpentry is shown in the agricultural tent, and admired by visitors. Specimens of stone cutting are shown on the grounds, and a barrel of pot-ash is one of the exhibits inside.

"Horses, cattle, vehicles and implements of husbandry are left for subsequent report. There are a good many entries in these lines, and the whole number of entries for the exhibition is nearly 600.

"The faces of men, women and children—who are, as a rule, well dressed—are lit up with joy and enthusiasm over the novel event in their history; and the exhibition promises to have excellent and lasting results upon the future of the Indians in Canada. Mr. W. McLea Walbank, Honorary President and head of the Executive of the Exhibition, cannot be too highly mentioned for the active interest he has taken in the matter from the first. He was untiringly active on the grounds all day yesterday, not even allowing himself time for refreshments from six in the morning till six in the evening. Leading citizens in Montreal are giving practical aid to the enterprise, which is an assured success. Now that the existence of the Exhibition and its attractive features are pretty generally known, as well as its easy access, nothing but fine weather should be required to induce a great throng on the grounds to-day.

"AMUSEMENTS.

"Yesterday's programme of amusements comprised—log rolling in the water; tug of war, Caughnawaga against all other Indians, won by the former in three straight; war and snake dances, which many could not see for the crowd that filled the tent where they took place; Indian ponies' races, music and organ recitals; the Onondaga Indian band in showy uniform playing excellently throughout the day. Last night there was a promenade concert, and this afternoon there will be canoe races, egg and sack races, a champion lacrosse match between the Royal Caughnawagas and the Cornwall Indians, formal opening ceremonies, closing speeches and other attractions."

"THE SECOND DAY—A LARGE CROWD AND A FINE TIME.

"The fame of Caughnawaga and its exhibition seems to have been successfully spread between Friday night and Saturday morning, as all the trains for the village were crowded on the latter day. Over 4,000 people had entered the gate before the close of the exhibition on Saturday evening. Mentioning the gate, it was itself a feature of the show—a handsome evergreen arch, inscribed in white letters on a scarlet banner—'Welcome to Caughnawaga. Speed the plough.'"

"AMUSEMENTS.

"A first-rate bill of amusements throughout the day divided with the exhibits the attention of visitors. War, snake and other aboriginal dances were given by the Indians, exciting a large amount of amused interest. A lacrosse match between the Caughnawaga and the Cornwall Indian teams was won by the former in three straight games, and Mr. Walbank has kindly guaranteed championship flags to the winners.

"The Indian pony race was won by "John Jocks," with "T. Phillips" a good second, and in exhibition of horsemanship James Bruce rode a horse of his own rearing and training, 1,000 yards against time in one minute and forty seconds. A mile race between members of different tribes was won by John Lefebvre, of Caughnawaga; Louis Solomon, of St. Regis, second; Magaspe, of Oka, third. The egg race was won by White Eagle; T. B. Jocks, second; Michael Jacobs, third. A half-mile canoe race failed to bring out any outside tribes as intended, and two crews of Caughnawaga Indians contested it. The 'Star,' commanded by Louis Nortin,

defeated the 'La Croix,' by M. Nordin, in a struggle whose issue was doubtful throughout, so close was it. Dancing to the harp and violin was well patronized all day in a tent set apart for the purpose.

"ODDS AND ENDS.

"The tent containing relics of the olden days, as far back as the French occupation, attracted throngs of visitors. This would have been doubly interesting, however, had there been a descriptive catalogue of the articles, or even some one conversant with their history present to show them. They comprised weapons, implements, pipes, saddles, and bits of costume, together with plans of former tribal occupation as well as of the Caughnawaga reservation executed by Mr. Walbank.

"The prize saddle horse—a handsome and kind Arabian—was much admired as he was driven and led about the grounds. Everybody admired the fine-looking fellows composing the Onondaga brass band, whose music was in keeping with their appearance. One of them whom our reporter met in the agricultural tent was very much pleased at receiving a copy of that day's *Witness*, and he was given all that could be spared for his comrades.

"CLOSING.

"About five o'clock a procession of the members of the Executive Committee and others was formed down in the village and marched to the grounds accompanied by the band. The platform was taken by Mr. McLea Walbank, Honorary President, Grand Chief Joseph Williams, Chief Jocks, Messrs. Thomas Jacobs, James Bruce, and J. Bte. Delormier, members of Executive Committee, together with Messrs. J. Bte. Jocks, Thomas Phillips, Thomas Rocquet, Francis Leaf, Colonel Stevenson, Mayor Ward, of Côte St. Antoine, Alexander Gowdy, R. C. Smith, H. A. Kennedy, of London, England, a number of ladies and others. Mr. Walbank, in a few words, thanked the visitors in the name of the Iroquois of Caughnawaga for their presence, and said they could not go away and say that Indians cannot become farmers. If they would go to the farms on the reservation they would find them well kept.

"Mr. J. K. Ward moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Walbank for his energetic and successful management of the exhibition. Mr. Gowdey, in seconding the motion, which passed with cheers, added his warm commendation of the work accomplished by Mr. Walbank and his associates on the committee.

"Mr. R. C. Smith, advocate, being called upon, said it was a privilege he little expected to have the opportunity of addressing the people of Caughnawaga under such happy circumstances. The exhibition was one of which any community might very well be proud. It was not merely creditable for its display of Indian curiosities and handiwork, but in the great excellence of the agricultural products shown. All who saw were proud of their progress, and the event was an important step, elevating the Indians to the full status of citizens of the Dominion. He hoped to see them not only relieved from the restrictions that now hampered them, but that they might even surpass their white neighbours, of whom they were not behind many now and ahead of some. He closed by moving a vote of thanks to Chiefs Jocks and Jacobs.

"Joseph Barnes, in full costume, came forward and bowed gracefully to the audience, when the strains of the National Anthem rose in the clear evening air, and the first Indian Exhibition was over. Below will be found the

"PRIZE LIST:

"CLASS I.

Stallions—1st, Mrs. M. Thires; 2nd, L. Leborne.
 Brood mare and foal—1st, Thomas Patton; 2nd, B. Delormier.
 Farm team,—1st, Isaac Claus; 2nd, F. Hemlock.
 Filly, two years—1st, E. Parquis; 2nd, L. Jacob.
 Driving team—1st, James Bruce.
 Saddle Horse—1st, Thomas Phillips; 2nd, John Diournme.

"CLASS II.

Bull—1st, John Diournme; 2nd, P. Onakarantethe.
 Milch Cow—1st, Isaac Claus; 2nd, D. Takarihtontie.
 Heifer, two years—1st, B. Delormier.
 Heifer, one year—2nd, Isaac Claus.
 Special prize twin Bull Calves—Mrs. John Leclaire.

"CLASS III.

Sheep—1st, Jos. Kataratiron.

"CLASS IV.

Boar—1st, Thomas Phillips.
 Sow—1st, Thomas Phillips; 2nd, Joseph Delisle, ex-chief.
 Pig—1st, Thomas Phillips; 2nd, B. Delormier.
 Litter of pigs—1st, Jos. Delisle, ex-chief.
 Spring pig—1st, Peter Parquis; 2nd, S. Thanekirens.

"CLASS V.

Fowls, Brahmas—1st, J. Montour; 2nd, M. Montour.
 Fowls, Plymouth Rocks—1st, M. Deerhouse.
 Fowls, Dorkings—1st, J. Montour.
 Fowls, Leghorns—1st, M. Deerhouse.
 Fowls, bantams—1st, Dr. Jacobs; 2nd, Thomas Mitchell.
 Turkeys—1st, Dr. Jacobs; 2nd, John J. Deere.
 Geese—1st, A. Atonion; 2nd, Jos. Kataratiron.
 Ducks—1st, Charles Deere; 2nd, Thomas Maurice.

"CLASS VI.

Wheat, white spring—1st, B. Delormier; 2nd, L. Leborne.
 Wheat, red spring—1st, L. Leclaire.
 Barley—1st, Issac Claus; 2nd, B. Delormier.
 Oats—1st, Thos. Patton; 2nd, Isaac Claus.
 Pease—1st, F. Bellefeuille; 2nd, B. Delormier.
 Indian corn—1st, F. Daillebout.
 Beans—1st, Jos. Tennikatie; 2nd, Karakevenhaje.
 Buckwheat—1st, B. Delormier; 2nd, P. Mitchell.
 Potatoes, Early Rose—1st, P. Onakarantethe; 2nd, Kanekenawi.
 Potatoes, any sort—1st, M. Montour; 2nd, W. Serohesi; 3rd, Mrs. Parqui.
 Turnips—1st, J. Montour; 2nd, P. Mitchell; 3rd, P. Onakarakiti.
 Carrots—1st, A. Atonion; 2nd, P. Onakarakiti.
 Pumpkins—1st, Jos. Foster; 2nd, E. Tekanereroker; 3rd, M. Deerhouse.

"CLASS VII.

Butter, rolls—1st, Mrs. T. Maurice.
 Butter, prints—1st, Mrs. Isaac Claus; 2nd, Mrs. B. Delormier.

"CLASS IX.

Apples—1st, Mrs. F. Laronde; 2nd, F. Bellefeuille.
 Cabbage—J. Montour.
 Cucumbers—1st, Asennase; 2nd, A. Lachierre.
 Tomatoes—1st, Chief Montour; 2nd, T. Phillips.
 Beets—1st, P. Mitchell; 2nd, L. Leclaire.
 Onions—1st, M. Montour; 2nd, Asennase; 3rd, P. Mitchell.
 Sweet corn—2nd, T. Phillips; 3rd, B. Delormier.
 Cider—1st, J. Bruce.

Preserved fruits—1st, Mrs. Chief Jocks; 2nd, Mrs. B. Delormier.
 Bakers' bread—1st, James Bruce.
 Bakers' cakes—1st, James Bruce.
 Bread, home-made—1st, Mrs. Isaac Claus; 2nd, Mrs. T. Maurice.
 Cakes, home-made—1st, Mrs. T. Maurice; 2nd, Mrs. Deere.
 Grapes—1st, F. Daillebout; 2nd, A. Lachierre.
 Grape wine—1st, Mrs. B. Delormier.

“CLASS X.

Moccasins, plain—1st, Mrs. C. Leborne.
 Moccasins, fancy—1st, Mrs. Parquis.
 Lacrosses—1st, P. Canoe; 1st, P. Thoronhioten.
 Indian bark house—1st, Mary Ann Saur.
 Collection of bark work—1st, Z. Vincent.
 Agricultural implements—1st, B. Delormier; 2nd, Isaac Claus.

“CLASS XI.

“Coarse bead work—1st, Mrs. Jos. Williams, Mrs. Jos. Laronde and Miss L. Jocks; 2nd, Mrs. Lefebvre and Mrs. Jos. Barnes.
 “Fine bead work—1st, Mrs. Jos. Williams, and Mrs. Jos. Laronde; 2nd, Mrs. A. Delisle.
 “Needle work—1st, Mrs. M. Lefebvre, Miss Williams, Miss M. Laronde, Miss L. Jocks, Mrs. D. Jacobs.
 “Collection of bead work—1st, Mrs. Jos. Williams; 2nd, Mrs. Jos. Laronde.

“SPECIAL.

Hair work—Mrs. F. Jacobs.
 Crochet—Mrs. Kasennanoran.
 Patched silk quilt—Mrs. J. Laronde.
 Penmanship—1st, Mary L. Maffre.
 Free hand drawing, plain—1st, Miss M. Laronde.
 Free hand drawing, color—1st, Miss M. Laronde; 2nd, Z. Vincent.
 “Among the prizes given was a Wanzer sewing-machine, a gift from Messrs. Willis & Co.; a plough, from Messrs. H. R. Ives & Co., and one from Messrs. Bryson & McCormack, of Beauharnois; a wringing machine, from Messrs. Euard & Macdonald, and a saw from Mr. J. W. Hannah.”

GLoucester, April, 1883.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to report that I, on the 17th January last, addressed to you a prefatory to this report, giving an outline of the work on which I was engaged this past season. I now resume, describing the operations more minutely.

LEFT OTTAWA.

While in Montreal on business relating to the Department over which you have the honor to preside, I received a letter from the Deputy Minister of Indian Affairs, enclosing a telegraph from Winnipeg to him, desiring my attendance there to proceed on certain Indian Reserve surveys in Treaty No. 5.

As soon as it was possible for me to leave the work on which I was engaged, I proceeded to Ottawa, where I was verbally instructed by Mr. Vankoughnet to proceed to Winnipeg, and place myself under the direction of the Local Superintendent there.

I therefore, after having made the necessary preparations, left Ottawa on the evening of the 21st of June, and arrived at Winnipeg on the 25th.

AT WINNIPEG.

On Monday, 26th June, I reported myself to Mr. J. F. Graham, Indian Superintendent, and forthwith began to procure my supplies for the intended work.

On the 6th of July I received instructions to proceed to the following places, viz.: Jack Fish Head, Blood Vein River, Loon Strait, Hollow Water River, the Pas, Cumberland and Chimawawin, Treaty No. 5, for the purpose of defining the boundaries of these several Indian Reserves.

LEAVE WINNIPEG.

On account of the various delays of the "Princess" steamer on Lake Winnipeg, in towing the "North-West" to Grand Rapids, she did not arrive at Winnipeg until the 15th of July, when I and my party took passage in her and left on the 17th.

We were detained on the 18th a little below Selkirk, on account of contrary wind; on the 19th we reached the mouth of Red River, having the steamers "Manitoba" and "Marquis" (river boats for the Saskatchewan River navigation) in tow.

On the 20th we made George's Island, and anchored in its roadstead.

On the morning of the 24th we steamed out and reached Grand Rapids at 10 p. m.

UNPRECEDENTED DETENTION.

The steamer "Northcote" arrived at Grand Rapids from Edmonton, as also the steamer "North-West" on the 25th July, Hearing of their arrival our spirits rose, thinking that all delays were at an end, and that we should be able to reach Cumberland in a couple of days, but alas our hopes were rudely cast down on hearing that both of these boats' crews would be detained at Grand Rapids to aid in getting the steamers "Manitoba" and "Marquis" up the rapids. There being no possibility of procuring boats or canoes here, we had inevitably to wait.

On the 5th of August the steamer "Marquis" was brought to the head of the rapids, and on account of the incessant murmurings of the passengers, who were suffering materially from loss of time, &c., the director thought it better to let the "Northcote" make her upward trip at once; therefore on the following day, 6th of August, the "Northcote" proceeded up the river.

ADVANCING.

Although the water in the Saskatchewan (Kissistuan or Swift Current) was at this time at a good height, our progress was slow.

Immediately on leaving the head of Grand Rapids, we had a considerable delay at the Demi-Charge Rapid. This portion of the river has to be overcome by stretching a heavy line up to the head of the rapid, and there making it fast to a tree or trees, and warping up, using dummy engines to work the capstans, the steamer also having on a full head of steam. We arrived at Calico Island that night at the foot of another rapid, where we remained until next morning.

At daylight on the 7th we steamed out into the current at the foot of the rapids, and met a barge coming down the rapid, having on board the end of the line which had been made fast at a point above the rapid. Here the operation of yesterday was again repeated, and we found ourselves in about an hour at the head of this obstruction in the river, and reached the narrows before entering Cedar Lake; there we wooded and remained until midnight; we then made the traverse of Cedar Lake, and taking a northerly branch of the Saskatchewan came within 1 mile of Moose Lake, thence taking a south-westerly branch to the main river, we got to the Pas at sunset.

These branches of the Saskatchewan, leading to and from Moose Lake, have only been made navigable by the high waters of these late years. A person on board the

"Northcote" told me he remembered when they were mere streams. The shallow, marshy lakes through which they run are now being filled up by the fluvial deposit of the Saskatchewan, and which may, in future, be beautiful arable prairie land, when the river has excavated by its sweeping current a channel of sufficient depth.

AT CUMBERLAND.

A little before noon on Wednesday, 9th of August, we reached Cumberland House, a station of the Hudson's Bay Company on Cumberland Island, to the south of Cumberland or Pine Island Lake, about 6 miles to the north-east of the main Saskatchewan, from which it is reached by ascending the Big Stone River, one of the outlets of Cumberland Lake.

We camped on the Island, and in the afternoon of the day of our arrival, I met the Chief, two Councillors, with some of the land in council.

The Chief expressed his pleasure at finding that the Queen took such an interest in the welfare of her Indian children and was prepared to fulfil her promises in giving them land to live upon.

He has often presented the petition of his people to get land suitable, and had never yet obtained it his people were poor, very poor, often starving, they had, two years ago, to get relief from the Hudson's Bay Company.

Last year the supply of fish in the lake ceased almost entirely, the crops on account of high water were injured and were generally a failure.

The land, also, in this part of the country is utterly incapable of supplying the means of existence, we cannot plough it on account of the great stones, and the small stones in many places are so many that we strike them at every stroke of the hoe, some is all stone, There is very little hay in our country, in fact our country is covered with wood, stones and muskegs, no one could live here without means, neither he or his people wanted to remain here, all trusted in the goodness of their Grand Mother (the Queen) to fulfil all her promises *i.e.* to procure good land for them so that they might be able to till it and not starve and so her poor Red children might be happy.

His people were now scattered on different islands only cultivating a small garden here and there.

Inspection and Survey.

The same evening, I inspected the island on which we were encamped, and considering that one or two of the Indians or Half-Breeds who take Treaty were resident on the Island and that there was some unoccupied land that might be given to Indians, I, on the following day, began the survey of it.

I also visited an island to the north-eastward of Cumberland Island which I named Chief's Island, on which the Chief, a Councillor and a number of the Band reside,—with a lay reader and the Revd. Mr. Davis as school teacher.

There are about 20 houses, a small church used as a school house with a number of gardens on the island in which potatoes, turnips and some other vegetables were growing.

The councillor had a patch of wheat about ten yards square, it was nearly ripe at the time, the heads not large but the wheat good and full.

Understanding that there was a number of the Band who did not desire to leave the Cumberland Reserve, I continued the survey of Cumberland Island.

Further Consultation.

On Monday, 14th August, the chief having collected his Indians from the islands requested me to meet him in council with as many of the Band as he had gathered together. Complying with his request, they all assembled at my tent and informed me that they had had a meeting amongst themselves and that they had come to the conclusion that they would have no Reserve laid out in this section.

He then asked me if he could have 50 miles square laid out for himself and Band.

After a good deal of talk about the promises of his Grand Mother (the Queen), and the Government he ended his speech by saying that he and his people would have no survey made of a Reserve in this section of the country, and he informed me that for three years they had a promise of a Reserve up the Saskatchewan River, near Fort à la Corne.

I informed them that the Government would not grant to the Indians of one Treaty a Reserve in another Treaty, but were desirous of giving them the best land in their own Treaty.

They made answer, "will the Government support us here? The fish have gone and the fowl are scarce, we want some place where we can have land to till, where we may be able to feed our cattle." This ended the council.

CUMBERLAND ISLAND.

On 15th August I visited an Island, the south of which was about 12 miles from Cumberland Island, lying N. N. E., and S. S. W., being about 8 or 9 miles long. I landed seven times on the Island some small portions of it were 2nd class, but most 3rd class or valueless for cultivation.

The timber--poplar, pitch pine, white birch and spruce.

I also went with the intent to visit a clump of islands, but seeing that they were outside of Treaty 5, I did not go on to them.

The 16th August I returned to Cumberland Island and completed the work there.

This part of the Island contains 388 77 acres. The Hudson Bay Company claim 98 75 acres and the Roman Catholic Mission about 0 66 of an acre, leaving 289 36 acres. Angus McKay, an old servant of the Hudson Bay Company, claims a portion of the Island, a person by name De Chambeau, has lately come upon the Island, Baptiste La Croix and family who take Treaty, reside on the Island.

The land is very stony in places, but we see what work will do by looking at the Hudson Bay Company's claim where about 5 acres of potatoes look beautiful. They had also a field of grain which did not look so well, but cabbage, turnips, carrots, onions and lettuce were coming on nicely, and of good flavor, having tested them through the kindness of Chief Factor Bellanger, the gentleman who has charge of that extensive district.

The Hudson Bay Company have here 3 oxen, 2 bulls, 5 cows and 15 horses, and find it difficult to procure feed for them on account of the high water flooding all the grass lands, although their horses live out most of the winter feeding on the jointed reeds or goose grass. M. Bellanger says that there was very good grass to be had previous to the rise of the water, some 9 years ago.

LEAVE CUMBERLAND.

Finding it unnecessary to remain longer at Cumberland, considering the Indian's opposition to the survey of their Reserve, I, on the 17th, dispatched my party in three canoes to the Pas by the Big Stone River, remaining behind to take down provision in a Hudson Bay Company's yark boat.

We descended the Tearing River, an outlet of Cumberland or Pine Island Lake. This river has a very strong current; its length is about 30 miles, and joins the main Saskatchewan, immediately opposite the Birch River Reserve. It is also the north-eastern boundary of Cumberland Island; its banks are generally flooded in high water. The country in its vicinity is low and marshy.

We reached the Pas the same night by means of a favouring gale, my canoes not getting there until the evening of the 19th, having to lie up on account of the gale.

On the 19th August, I interviewed Mr. Angus McKay, Indian Agent, who was then at the Pas, explaining to him how matters stood with reference to the Cumberland Indian Reserve.

He said that he would arrange matters with the Band, and that the survey would have to be made.

THE PAS RESERVE.

The 21st August, I began the survey of that portion of the Pas Indian Reserve lying to the south of the Saskatchewan River.

At this place a narrow strip of land, averaging about a half mile in width, was laid out, including all the good land that the Indians pointed out and that could be found. The rear of this portion is an extensive swamp, with a heavy moss bed from 1 to 2 feet in depth, under which, at this season of the year in places it was frozen. This swamp has scattered spruce and tamarac over it, with some pitch pines and birch; the sub-soll in some places vegetable deposit and in others sandy. This portion might be easily drained, there being a good fall of from 10 to 50 feet to the marshes and river, within the distance of 20 or 30 chains.

The timber is not generally large, and is principally poplar, spruce, tamarac, with birch and some willow.

The land, class 1 and 2 on the front, and class 3 along the rear, the rear lines running nearly all through swamp, and enclosing all the available land.

Here 1,559.19 acres were given to the Band. Also a quarter section (160 acres) was laid out on the same side of the river, about 50 chains below the north-east corner of this portion of the Reserve.

The Hudson Bay Company have a station here, known as The Pas, or Fort Defiance. The former word is a corruption of the Indian word "O'bah," signifying, "it is narrow" or "the narrows," on account of the whole of the Saskatchewan waters running through one channel at this point.

The Church of England Mission Society have had a mission here for over 40 years. At present it is under the supervision of the Revd. Mr. Reader; in fact before the Indians were resident here they built their first house and church, the remains of which only are visible.

There are some 19 houses on this portion of the Reserve, nearly all of which have small gardens attached to them.

I here laid out 3 acres for a school lot near the church property.

Hay Land Surveyed.

There is but a small portion of hay land connected with this Reserve. I laid out what the Indians showed me to be their hay ground, but on my return to the Pas in the month of November, the Hudson Bay Company and the Church Mission laid claim to the largest portion of the hay ground.

The Hudson Bay Company hold a transfer deed, and the Mission held the hay ground before the Indians were located at the Pas.

The Chief and Councillors pointed out to me the bounds of both claims. I then planted posts and ran the several boundaries separating these claims from the Indian hay lands.

The hay on the Birch River Reserve being very abundant, can be brought down the river on timber floats.

The Pas Survey Continued.

On the 31st August we moved our camp and began the survey of that portion of the Pas Reserve which lies to the north of the Saskatchewan River. Here, as on the south side, we were confined to a narrow strip of land all along the front of the shore and although upwards of 12 miles in length the contents amount to but 4,299.93 acres, giving the width of a little over a-half mile. In this content is included Rock Island, of about 32 acres, where limestone might be procured for foundation purposes.

About 6 miles of this part of the Reserve lies to the north of and fronting on the Saskatchewan River; then leaving the Main River at the Big Eddy and then running northerly to the east of Pike Lake; then inclining to the eastward and having A tic-a-make or Whitefish Lake on the west and at its northern extremity being bounded to the north by Watchee or Mountain Lake.

Nearly the entire rear of this portion of the Reserve is bounded by an extensive swamp, with moss bed similar to the part on the south side of the river, here and

there broken by gravelly patches, and ridges, also being covered by a scattered growth of spruce, tamarac, pitch pine, white birch and poplar, the soil being class 3.

The land on the front may be classed at 2.

The timber is generally spruce, poplar, birch and tamarac. At the northern part of this portion *i.e.* on the shore of A-tic-a-make Lake and Watchee Lake the timber is very good some as large as 24 inches in diameter.

On this part of the Reserve there are 31 houses, with some in process of construction, while timber is getting out for others.

The potato gardens looked very well and gave a good yield.

A number of new clearings were made on the shore of A-tic-a-make Lake.

Above the Big Eddy, I laid out a school lot of 10 acres on a high gravelly ridge, commanding a beautiful view of the surrounding country.

An Island, which I named Fisher Island, to the North of Pike Lake, was also surveyed for this Band, containing 349.70 acres.

The timber on this Island was principally poplar, birch and brush. The soil 2nd class.

There were 7 houses on the Island but little land cultivated.

Before closing this part of my report I would mention that the Church of England Mission had put up a portion of a fence marking a claim next to or near the school lot laid out for the Indians. Having fully completed the surveys of these portions, we, on the 27th Sept., returned to the Pas, intending to proceed to the Pasquia Hills but neither the Chief or Councillors could procure us a guide. We, therefore, decided to wait until the arrival of the steamboat and proceed to Cumberland and there continue the work begun in August.

On the 29th September we had our first sprinkling of snow.

Most of the potatoes here were out of the ground. The Hudson Bay Company housed about 400 bushels from less than two acres of land; the Rev. Mr. Reader, who has care of the Mission here obtained 115 bushels from 4 bushels of seed. I do not ever remember to have seen a finer lot; but few of them would go through a two inch ring; two of them together weighed about 4½ lbs.

A number of the Indians had a nice lot of them, but on account of the scarcity of seed in the spring, not many were planted, and some of the land ready for them went to waste.

Mr. Reader had cucumbers in his garden up to the 26th September, untouched with frost.

RETURN TO CUMBERLAND.

The Steamer "Northcote," due at the Pas on the 30th September, only arrived on the 5th October, and we got to Cumberland on the evening of the 6th.

On the 7th we removed our provisions, &c., and camped on Chief's Island, amid rain sleet and snow.

We commenced the survey of Chief's Island on the 9th October and completed the same on the 13th.

The 14th being taken up in surveying two small Hay Islands (containing 27.60 acres), the Church Mission property (containing 8.13 acres), and the school lot (of 10 acres).

The contents of Chief's Island is 1,863.70 acres. This includes the Mission property.

The class of soil, generally No. 2. In some places the soil is better and in some others worse.

Boulders are visible in many places on the Island and where some of the gardens have been made, a good many small stones were visible.

I have seen some small portions of class No. 1, but the generality of the land here is hard for Indians to work, yet some of the gardens look well.

There is no Instructor at the Pas or Cumberland.

At the north-east end of the island there are some small hay marshes, but the hay is mixed with goose grass.

More than half of this Island is surrounded with marshes; the deposits in these would do well for composts and will have to be resorted to in not a great number of years hence.

The timber on the Island is good, being poplar, spruce, tamarac, birch and willows some of which are very large.

LEAVE FOR BIRCH RIVER RESERVE.

This morning, 16th October, we overhauled our canoes, intending to go and survey Seven Islands, about 25 miles from Cumberland House, but the guide on whom we depended was no where to be found. We applied to the Hudson Bay Company for one and people were so scarce then that not a man could be had to go who knew the place, nearly all the Indians being away on their autumn fishing.

I resolved to lose no more time waiting. We, therefore, at once crossed the lake and made for Tearing River, camping some miles down it, on our way to Birch River (Was-quasi-sibi).

About noon on the following day, 17th, we reached the main Saskatchewan and the north end of the Birch River Portage.

At 1 p. m. on the 18th, we had everything across the Portage, and began scaling Birch River the same day.

I informed the Indians that I wished to meet their head men in council. They told me that the Councillor was absent and that he would return in a few days.

The Councillor and three others of the Band came to my camp on the 20th, and told me what they wanted. I informed them that their wishes were reasonable and would be gratified.

I continued the survey and finished it on the 2nd November.

DESCRIPTION OF BIRCH RIVER RESERVE.

The Birch River Reserve lies to the south of the main Saskatchewan River and immediately opposite the mouth of the Tearing River (an outlet of Cumberland Lake).

The Birch River is about 3 miles south of the Saskatchewan, and runs from west to east, through the Reserve. Having very little current it is used as a highway by the Indians for canoes in summer and on the ice in winter. Along this stream their houses are situated. There are 13 houses on the Reserve and 4 new ones going up, and a school, the walls of which were up when I left. It is central and beautifully situated on a point between the Birch River and a small stream called Petabec Sebis or Channel Stream. I here laid out 10 acres for a school lot on the point, having two sides water frontage.

The land on this Reserve is very good, being class No. 1. In places, as shewn on plan, where it is wet, are marked No. 2. These are the finest gardens that I have seen cultivated by Indians. The councillor raised 150 bushels of potatoes, 7 bushels of onions, with carrots, turnips, &c.

Another Indian had 187 bushels of potatoes, with some carrots.

There is not a particle of stone on the Reserve. The Councillor had found a lime stone fossil, very similar to *Bellorophon Sulcatus* of the Trenton Group.

There are 90 persons in this Band, making 2,880 acres to be given them. I here also laid out 2,493.65 acres for the Pas Band, included in this Reserve at the request of the Chief and Councillors of the Pas Band, making a total in this Reserve of 5,373.65 acres.

There is an abundance of hay here. The south-west corner has some very fair spruce and tamarac, with here and there a few balsam, the spruce and tamarac over 1 foot in diameter. On the Saskatchewan front there is some fine poplar, elm, ash and birch, with willows.

Both sides of the Birch River are skirted with small poplar, birch, willows and brush.

The spring freshets overflow a large portion of this Reserve, and in places are depositing soil annually upon it.

RETURN TO THE PAS.

We left the Reserve on the 3rd November, and reached the Pas on the morning of the 5th, having to run the gauntlet through swift currents and floating ice of the Saskatchewan in our frail bark canoes, where any misguidance might have been fatal.

We remained at the Pas until the 15th November, awaiting the freezing of the muskegs and closing of the rivers, preparing sledges and having snow shoes made.

I also here defined the boundaries of the Indian hay lands to the south of the Saskatchewan River, to which I have before referred.

Further Surveys.

On the morning of the date last mentioned, we went to the islands known as the Indian Plum Islands, on the largest of which we camped, being about 13 miles distant from the Pas.

The lake in which these islands are situated lies to the south of the Saskatchewan River, and within 1 mile of the Big Eddy. The islands are not approachable at all seasons, on account of the shallowness of the lake.

Big Pear Island contains 1,068.65 acres, is well wooded with poplar, birch and a few spruce. The timber is small.

The soil, class 1 and 2.

Island No. 2 contains 154.03 acres.

The soil class 1 and 2, and the timber-poplar and birch.

Island No. 3 contains 79.97 acres, with 1 and 2 as class of soil, and the timber-poplar, birch and spruce.

On the 20th November, while blowing a gale, with wet snow, we returned to the Pas, having completed the survey of the Indian Plum Islands.

The following day, 21st November, we surveyed Potato Island, and connected it with Rock Island, it being about 335 chains from it. This island is in *À-tic-à-make*, or Whitefish Lake, and about 14 miles from the Pas; contains 6.51 acres, and is perfectly bare. The land, class 2.

On the evening of the 21st November we were at the Pas, intending at once to proceed to Chimawawin by dog trains, but were informed by the Hudson Bay Company's officer at that place that we would not be able to get half way there on account of the open water of the Saskatchewan, he having sent runners in that direction who had returned, not having been able to accomplish their journey.

Deeming the ice sufficiently secure, we started on the morning of the 27th November for Chimawawin, having three dog trains heavily laden, and my men with light sledges drawing their own blankets.

On the 29th, while going on beautifully on good ice, we came to open water, but with ice skirting the shore and open swift water in the centre of the river. Two dog trains and one man with a sledge were near one another when a mass broke off and the trains and our provisions were in jeopardy; but, providentially, all were got to shore without any loss, the man with the sledge getting off when the mass was in motion. One of the leading dogs, which must have been in the water before, trembled for twenty minutes after, from fear.

We arrived at Chimawawin on the morning of the 30th November.

The Councillor and some of the chief men, informed of my arrival, came and had a talk, and showed me what land they wanted

CHIMAWAWIN RESERVE.

This Indian Reserve is situated at the head of Cedar Lake, or where the main Saskatchewan and 2 of its branches discharge their waters into Cedar Lake. It embraces Chimiawawin Point, 2 Islands, and a portion of another island.

We began the survey of this Reserve on the 1st of December, taking in Chimiawawin Point, containing 1,331.35 acres.

The soil being variable, some 1 and 2 class; some 2nd class, and some 2 and 3 class, in places pretty stony.

The timber-poplar, spruce, tamarac and birch, with a little balsam, and some willows.

On this Point I surveyed a school lot of 10 acres.

The Hudson Bay Company have a claim here of some 30 square chains, or 3 acres, of which they have a transfer deed, but although two of the officers were there, they had not the document. I, therefore, did not lay out the claim.

Island No. 1 contains 463.50 acres.

The class of soil is 1 and 2.

The timber is composed of poplar, spruce, tamarac and birch. There is a nice piece of hay meadow connected with this island.

Island No. 2 contains 190.20 acres.

The soil is of class 1 and 2, with poplar, spruce, tamarac and birch timber.

Island No. 3, of which a portion has been reserved, amounting to 1,025.88 acres.

The timber is generally poplar, spruce, tamarac and cedar. Part of this island has been burnt, and is grown up in short brush; the soil is class 2 and 3.

LEAVE FOR WINNIPEG.

We left Chimawawin on the 8th of December, and not being able to procure fish for dog feed, although it had been promised, I had to send back to that place for a supply, which delayed our progress.

We arrived at Duck's Bay, Winnipegosis, on the 15th. Here the people appeared to be pretty thrifty. They had lots of fish for themselves, and also would sell as much as was required for dog feed.

There are some 5 or 6 families residing here, if I remember correctly, on a Reserve of 1 mile square. One of the elder persons informed me that they had combinedly raised this season about 1,000 bushels of potatoes.

They say the fish never fail at this Reserve.

On the afternoon of 18th December, we made Water Hen Lake, and on the following day, at 2 p. m., we were on Lake Manitoba.

The evening of the 21st December, we made Manitoba House, a Hudson Bay Company's post, about 12 miles south-west of the Narrows of Lake Manitoba, where we were kindly received by the gentleman in charge of the district.

We arrived at Westbourne on the morning of the 24th, being obliged to remain camped there during Christmas Day, the cars not running.

I reached Winnipeg on the 27th, and there having paid off my party and rendered my accounts, I left for Ottawa on the 9th January and arrived there on the 13th.

I herewith forward the following plans, viz.: A plan of part of the Pas Reserve, including the following portions:

	Acres.
A. South of the Saskatchewan River	1,559.19
B. A quarter section south of Saskatchewan River	160.00
C. Hay land " " "	32.85
D. Hay land " " "	20.95
E. North side of river and Rock Island	4,299.93
F. Fisher Island, north of Pike Lake	349.70
G. Potato Island in A-tic-a-make Lake	6.51

Also a plan of Indian Pear Islands, belonging to Pas Reserve:

No 1, or Big Pear Island	1,068.65
No 2 Island	154.03
No 3 Island	79.97
A plan of Birch River Reserve, in which is included for the Pas Band	2,493.65

Surveyed for Pas Band—total in acres..... 10,225.43

	Acres.	Acres. Surveyed.
Pas Band, 421 persons, requiring.....	13,472-00	
Surveyed for Pas Band.....	10,225-43	10,225-43
Pas Band yet to receive.....	3,246-57	
Plan of Birch River Reserve:—		
Total Birch River surveyed.....		2,880-00
Birch River Band, 90 persons, requiring.....	2,880-00	
A plan of part of Cumberland:—		
Reserve, including Chief's Island.....	1,863-70	
Less English Church Mission property.....	8-13	
Hay Islands.....	27-60	
Cumberland Reserve plan, Cumberland Island contains.....	388-77	
Less H. B. Co. claim.....	98-75	
R. C. Mission, about.....	0-66	
	99-41	
Surveyed for Cumberland Band.....		2,172-53
Cumberland Band, 345 persons, requiring.....	11,040-00	
To be surveyed for Cumberland Band.....	8,867-74	
A plan of Chimawawin Reserve, including:—		
Chimawawin Point.....	1,331-35	
Island No. 1.....	463-50	
" No. 2.....	190-20	
" No. 3 (part of).....	1,025-88	
	3,010-93	
Chimawawin Band, 95 persons, entitled to...	3,030-00	
Some rocky ground in this Reserve.		
Total surveyed for Indians in Treaty 5, 1882.....		<u>18,288-89</u>

There yet remains under the instructions issued to me, apart from the Pas and Cumberland Indian Reserves, Jack Fish Head, Blood Vein River, Loon Straits and Hollow Water River, to be surveyed.

REMARKS AND SUGGESTIONS.

With reference to the Pas Reserve, there is, as yet, 3,246-57 acres to be surveyed, and it is impossible to get good land for them near the Pas to complete the quantity needful for their Reserve.

I consulted Mr. Angus McKay about this matter, and as two small portions of the band have had for years houses built and farms located near the Pasquia Hills, on the Carrot or Root River, it would be better to have sufficient land laid out, taking up the full amount of the land yet to be surveyed for the Pas Band, with the two small Reserves that will be necessarily laid out for those that are there located.

They asked me to lay them out a piece of timber land up the Carrot River. I think that it is much more necessary that they should have good land for cultivation, but they will also require some timber land, as there is not much at the Pas.

CUMBERLAND RESERVE.

The Cumberland Band are desirous to have seven islands surveyed where portions of the Band are already located. These islands are outside of the Treaty, and about 25 miles from Cumberland House.

Also at three different Sturgeon Rivers, one of which, I understand, is upwards of fifty miles from Cumberland House, where they wish to have land surveyed. All of these places I think are outside of Treaty 5.

I cannot see any other way of supplying them with land. The people are already located at these places, and there is not a sufficient quantity of land cultivatable near Cumberland for nearly one half of the band. Apart from Chief's Island, already surveyed, one or two small islands and a piece of the shore is all that I know that can be used.

Most of the work this past season, prior to the taking of the ice, has been through heavy brush and woods; the lines have been well opened up and blazed. The interior lines are astronomic picket lines, with the magnetic bearings also given. The distance run, if laid down around one block, would contain about a half million of acres, or about $21\frac{1}{2}$ townships.

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

W. A. AUSTIN, P.L.S., C.E. & D.L.S.

VICTORIA, B.C., November 30th, 1883.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose a list of Indian Reserves in Barclay Sound, surveyed by me during the past season.

Owing to the precipitous nature of most of the allotments, and the dense growth of underbrush, I have been unable to complete the whole of the Reserves in the Sound, there remaining to be surveyed—four for the Seshard Tribe and five for the Toquart.

The most of these Reserves are merely fishing stations, the country generally being mountainous, rocky and barren; the only places where agriculture could be carried on are at Numukamis and Anacla on the Ohiet Reserves, Tsah-ah-eh on the Seshart, "Ah-ars-win-is" on the Opetchisaht and Kley-kley-hous" on the Ucluelet. Even most of these could not be utilized without a great outlay of labor, as wherever the soil is free from rock the growth of sallal is unusually luxuriant, ranging from 5 to 22 feet in height; it would, therefore, cost more to clear than arable land within a mile of Victoria could be bought for.

Although timber of large size and good quality is to be found on almost every Reserve, it is too scattered to pay for logging at present prices. Hemlock is very plentiful, and good wages could be made cutting the bark, for which there is a growing demand.

The fisheries are, and always will be, the principal means of support to these Indians. Fur, seal pelts and dog-fish oil are their chief exports, in addition to which there is an unlimited supply of salmon and halibut for home consumption. To show that these tribes are by no means poverty stricken, I may mention that I had great difficulty in obtaining help at \$35 per month and board, and I was told by the Indians that they could earn from \$4 to \$5 per diem at dog-fish fishing, if they liked to work.

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

ASHDOWN H. GREEN,
Surveyor of Indian Reserves.

RETURN showing the number of Indian Reserves at Barclay Sound, surveyed by Ashdown H. Green, 1883.

No.	Tribe.	Name of Reserve.	Chains.
1	Uchucklesit.....	Cowishil	200
2	do	Elh-la-teese	300
1	Obiet	Nu-muk-a-mis	866
2	do	Nu-cha-quis	75
3	do	Doch-supple	63
4	do	Sach-sa	58
5	do	Sa-cha-wil	40
6	do	Kirby Point	104
7	do	Hamilton Point	200
8	do	Haines Island	72
9	do	Keeshan	318
10	do	Kich-ha	55
11	do	Clutus	206
12	do	Anacla	216
13	do	Masit	126
1	Opetchisat.....	Ah-ars-win-is	156
2	do	Kleh-koot	263
3	do	Co-us	156
4	do	Chu-cha-ka-cook	38
1	Ucluelet.....	It-tat-soo	193
2	do	Clak-a-muk-us	73
3	do	Outs	51
4	do	Quin-a-quilth	71
5	do	Kley-kley-hous	200
1	Seshart.....	Tsah-ah-eh	507
2	do	Alberni	154
3	do	I-wa-chis	83
4	do	Tse-oo-wa	38
5	do	Ah mit-sa	72
			4,954

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 1.

SHOWING the Number of Acres of Indian Lands sold during the Year ended 30th June, 1883, the total amount of Purchase Money, and quantity of surveyed surrendered Indian Lands remaining unsold at that date in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

Towns or Townships.	Counties or Districts.	Number of Acres sold	Amount of Sale.	Approximate Quantity remaining unsold.	Remarks.
			\$ cts.		
Albermarle	Bruce	1,396	1,232 75	Some of these lands were resumed by the Department, the conditions of sales not having been 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	337	261 37	.....
Eastnor	do	3,079	2,556 75	5,998	
Lindsay	do	3,018	8,519 75	13,364	
St. Edmunds	do	4,633	3,671 75	41,704	
Town Plot, Hardwick	do .....	.....	.....	1,100
do Oliphant	do	244	1,032 60	147	
do Adair	do	40	204 09	1,449	
do Southampton	do .....	.....	.....	336
do Bury	do .....	.....	.....	1,768
Keppel	Grey	594	1,057 50	.....
Warton	do	4	300 00	.....
Bidwell	Algoma District .....	.....	.....	7,953
Howland	do	373	186 50	4,790	
Sheguiandah	do .....	.....	.....	10,418
Town Plot, Sheguiandah	do	1	214 40	324	
Billings	do	583	343 50	.....
Assignack	do	100	50 00	6,883	
Campbell	do	1,407	703 50	11,836	
Canarvon	do	201	100 50	10,087	
Allan	do	100	50 00	8,098	
Tehkummak	do	103	51 50	8,008	
Sandfield	do .....	.....	.....	3,427
Tolsmanville	do	202	391 00	1,596	
Gordon	do	600	300 50	2,477	
Town Plot, Shaftesbury	do	1½	75 00	232½	
Thessalon River	do	983	983 00	7,658	
Macdonald	do	1,595	831 00	5,031	
Garden River Reserve	do	296	444 00	15,481	
Aweres	do .....	.....	.....	13,584
Kars	do .....	.....	.....	9,479
Pennetather	do .....	.....	.....	18,131
Dennis	do .....	.....	.....	3,509
Herrick	do .....	.....	.....	7,606
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	80	49 60	14,607	
Meredith	do	540	470 25	8,023	
Gore Bay	do	8	104 00	9	
Manitowaning	do	3	20 09	37	
Robinson	do	1,040	520 00	63,350	
Dawson	do	100	50 00	32,959	
Cockburn Island	do	961	480 50	26,063	
Mills	do	1,002	380 00	11,846	
Burpee	do	575	262 50	14,497	
Barrie Island	do	488	146 40	6,562	
Neebing	Thunder Bay .....	.....	.....	3,778
Sarnia	Lambton	7	2,517 34	.....
*Anderdon	Essex	6	1 00	.....
Seneca	Haldimand .....	.....	.....	281
Carried forward	306,10½	28,562 55	448,050½	

*Free grant to enfranchised Indians.

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 1.—Showing the Number of Acres of Indian Lands sold during the Year ended 30th June, 1882—Concluded.

Towns or Townships.	Counties or Districts.	Number of Acres sold	Amount of Sale.	Approximate Quantity remaining unsold.	Remarks.
Brought forward.....		30,610 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$ cts. 28,562 55	448,050 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Cayuga.....	Haldimand.....	9	295 00	813	
Brantford.....	Brant.....				
Tyendinaga.....	Hastings.....	200	278 50	2,611	
Port Credit and part of Township of Toronto.....		$\frac{1}{4}$	40 00		
Onitachouan.....	Chicoutimi.....	1,327	583 30	11,323	
Viger.....	Temiscouata.....				
Thorah Island.....	Ontario.....			134	
Islands in River St. Lawrence.....		2 $\frac{1}{2}$	220 00	1,250 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Islands in the vicinity of Manitoulin Island.....					
Islands in the Bay of Quinté.....					
Islands in Lake Erie.....					
Mississaga Reserve.....		250	250 00	1,328	
Shinacouise.....		6	363 00	*269	
Village of Azoff.....		7	965 00	14	*Includes Small Island.
		32,412 $\frac{1}{2}$	31,557 35	465,793	

ANNUAL REPORT—LAND SALES BRANCH.

The lands sold during the year amounted to 32,412 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, and the sales to \$31,557.35.

The collections on account of old and new sales and leases amounted to \$50,501.21.

The quantity of land still in the market is in round numbers 465,793 acres.

New land sales entered, 510.

Payments on leases entered, 546.

Agents' returns examined and entered, 167.

Assignments of land examined and registered, 208.

Description for patents examined, &c., 294.

Cancellation of sales, 27.

Patents examined and despatched, 294.

The collections on account of leases amounted to \$17,370.29.

L. VANKOUGHNET,

Deputy of the Supt.-General of Indian Affairs.

J. V. deBOUCHERVILLE,

Clerk in Charge of Land Sales.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

OTTAWA, 30th June, 1883.

TABULAR STATE

AGRICULTURAL and

PROVINCES.	Indian Population Resident on Reserves.	Quantity of Land Cultivated.	New Land made in 1882-83.	Houses or Huts.	Barns or Stables.	Ploughs.	Harrows.	Waggons.	Fanning Mills.	Threshing Machines.	Other Implements.	Horses.	Cows.	Sheep.
Ontario.....	15,677	42,471	1,490	2,936	1,522	1,330	933	1,144	346	31	3,791	2,671	2,112	1,499
Quebec	5,835	5,583	186	871	464	233	163	222	15	19	1,674	447	528	181
Nova Scotia.....	2,224	1,624½	205	378	68	20	22	28	.....	.....	279	30	101	104
New Brunswick..	1,509	2,251	168	299	81	21	25	18	1	.....	442	31	33	18
P. E. Island.....	296	120	4	64	5	2	3	1	.....	.....	55	2	.....	.....
Manitoba.....	9,870	1,501½	116½	1,854	300	248	228½	163	2	1	5,239	190	584	7
N.-W. Territories	15,366	5,133	1,305	1,797	385	317	233	217	20	1	4,307	2,884	747	.....
British Columbia.	35,493	5,367	512	3,385	566	283	184	110	.....	.....	2,374	11,244	2,725	272
Totals.....	86,270	64,051	3,986½	11,584	3,391	2,504	1,791½	1,903	384	52	18,161	17,499	6,830	2,081

JOHN MCGIRR,
Clerk of Statistics.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1883.

MENT No. 2.

Industrial Statistics.

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.	\$	\$	\$.
4,975	621	2,659	46,198	61,231	69,010	20,323	38,615	2,125	1,253	74,286	6,540½	36,324	15,818	35,326
987	40	417	3,454	3,076	14,024	4,768	831	.....	1,995	14,797	1,827	535	8,075	187,666
50	15	84	131	145	623	93	36	.....	26	9,174	501	5,054	2,744	13,985
68	2	62	53	178	3,100	19	.....	.....	1,820	7,920	230	2,825	4,530	13,845
.....	2	1	4	80	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,200	30	350	12	3,800
107	311	535	1,260½	3,720	700	2	1,069	.....	.....	41,292	3,140½	36,530	51,653	1,800
90	564	840	660	15,368	1,729	9	15,854	.....	.....	49,301	4,635	12,535	51,795	4,230
2,505	1,544	1,477	3,903	6,976	6,636	2,937	445	.....	16,305	39,664	1,625	1,241,894	165,974	68,411
8,782	3,099	6,075	55,663½	90,774	96,022	28,151	56,850	2,125	21,399	237,634	18,579	1,336,047	300,601	329.0 3

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

TABULAR STATE

SHOWING the Condition of the various Indian Schools in the Dominion (from

Schools.	Names of Teachers.	Salary per Annum	Reserve of which situated and Fund from which Paid.
ONTARIO.		\$ cts	
Alderville.....	E. Hyndman.....	250 00	Alnwick Reserve. Paid by Indian School Fund and Methodist Missionary Society.....
Back Settlement.....	John Nicholas.....	200 00	Caradoc Reserve. Paid by Band.....
Bear Creek.....	Mary Jane Scott.....	250 00	do do.....
Buzwah's Village.....	Sophie Peltier.....	200 00	Indian School Fund.....
Cape Croker.....	James Keatley.....	300 00	Chippewa's of Nawash.....
Caradoc.....	Joseph Fisher.....	200 00	Caradoc Reserve. Paid by Band.....
Christian Island.....	Alkan Salt, jun.....	250 00	Indian School Fund and Methodist Missionary Society.....
Fort William, boys.....	D. Ducharme.....	200 00	Indian School Fund.....
do girls.....	Christina Leimann.....	200 00	do do.....
French Bay.....	Isabel Creighton.....	200 00	Saugeen Reserve. Paid by Band.....
Garden River, Protestant.....	Martha McDowell.....	200 00	Garden River Reserve. I. S. Fund.....
do Roman Catholic.....	Rev. T. Ouillet.....	200 00	do do.....
Georgina Island.....	Robert Mayes.....	300 00	Indian School Fund and Methodist Missionary Society.....
Gibson.....	Catharine Kerente.....	200 00	Gibson Reserve. Paid by I. S. Fund.....
Golden Lake.....	Catharine Stack.....	150 00	Indian School Fund.....
Hiawatha.....	E. Spence.....	250 00	Rice Lake Reserve. Indian School Fund and Methodist Missionary Society.....
Kettle Point.....	John Burke.....	250 00	Chippewa's of Sarnia.....
Lower Muncey.....	Nellis F. Timothy.....	200 00	I. S. Fund and Church of England.....
Mattawa, Upper Ottawa.....	Sister St. Thecla.....	100 00	Indian School Fund.....
Miller School, Henvey's Inlet.....	W. Salt.....	250 00	Band and Indian School Fund.....
Mississagua, New Credit.....	John H. Scott.....	350 00	Mississagua Reserve. Paid by Band and Indian School Fund.....
Mohawk Institute, Brantford.....	R. Ashton, Principal.....		New England Co.....
Moriaviantown.....	D. Edwards.....	350 00	Moriavians of the Thames.....
Mount Elgin Industrial Institution at Munceytown.....	Rev. W. W. Sheppard.....	3,000 00	See Remarks.....
Oneida, No. 1.....	Rev. E. Hurlburt.....	250 00	Indian School Fund and Methodist Missionary Society.....
do No. 2.....	Wm. Doxtator.....		Church of England.....
do No. 3.....	Eliza Sickles.....	250 00	Indian School Fund and Band.....
Port Elgin.....	James Goodwin.....	200 00	Nawash Reserve. Paid by Band.....
Rama.....	Rev. K. Creighton.....	250 00	Indian School Fund and Methodist Missionary Society.....
Red Line.....	Annie Cross.....	250 00	do do.....
Ryerson School, Parry Island.....	A. Chechock.....	250 00	Band and Indian School Fund.....
Saugeen.....	R. J. Miller.....	300 00	Indian School Fund and Methodist Missionary Society.....
Scotch Settlement.....	Frank Campbell.....	300 00	Saugeen Reserve. Paid by Band.....
Carried forward.....		\$ 10200 00	

MENT No. 3.

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1883.

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.
42	18	38	16	37	36	36	Salary paid from a special grant of one half the amount from the Indian School Fund to the Methodist Missionary Society.
14	11	15	9	9	3	3	Two quarters only. do
11	4	10	7	9	1	1	.....	.....	.....
19	10	14	11	5	.....	.....	.....	12	.....
25	15	24	12	19	19	3	.....	.....	.....
22	14	19	12	12	7	6	.....	.....	.....
24	10	18	8	3	1	3	See Remarks opposite Alderville. Catechism, French and Indian languages.
19	10	17	10	12	9	8	8	3	.....
37	29	28	21	16	7	10	4	5	.....
35	22	29	16	27	7	17	.....	.....	.....
23	10	19	14	20	1	5	.....	.....	.....
32	18	24	19	32	5	32	25	32
15	12	14	10	12	3	14	5	See Remarks opposite Alderville Two quarters only.
15	8	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	9	12	5	7	1	2	.....	.....	.....
19	9	16	11	11	9	9	19	17	See Remarks opposite Alderville. Scripture taught.
20	10	18	18	18	8	17	Three quarters only. Catechism and dictation.
14	8	11	3	7	1	2	.....	.....	.....
24	21	24	11	24	11	11	.....	.....	.....
22	9	15	6	14	1	6	.....	.....	.....
29	18	27	22	29	24	24	1	Object lessons taught.
91	91	91	91	91	91	91	34	.....	91
58	16	57	23	20	12	14	.....	29	.....
56	12	56	56	56	39	45	24	An industrial and boarding school \$60 per annum allowed from Indian Funds for each of fifty pupils. Boys taught trades and farming; girls, sewing, housework, &c.
35	11	28	16	13	1	15	Indians pay \$144, and School Fund \$106 per annum.
39	17	32	10	17	3	1	12	.....	.....
42	22	28	13	19	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
25	9	22	6	6	3	7	See Remarks opposite Alderville. do do
29	8	22	16	19	4	13	6	.....	1
21	8	18	9	12	1	11	.....	.....	.....
20	9	15	11	14	3	10	Three quarters only.
28	12	25	13	25	9	11	See Remarks opposite Alderville. One quarter only.
27	23	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
949	153	802	506	615	281	414	121	152	109	

TABULAR STATE

SHOWING the Condition of the various Indian Schools in the Dominion (from

Schools.	Names of Teachers.	Salary per Annum.	Reserve on which situated and Fund from which Paid.		
Brought forward.....		\$	cts.		
ONTARIO—Continued.					
Serpent River.....	Alex. Pilkey.....	200 00	Indian School Fund.....		
Shawanaga.....	Christina John.....	250 00	Band and Indian School Fund.....		
Sheguandah.....	Fred. Frost.....	300 00	Indian School Fund.....		
Shesheguaning.....	Mary McKeon.....	200 00	do.....		
Shingwauk Home.....	Rev. E. F. Wilson, Principal.....	1,800 00	On Garden River Reserve. See Remarks.....		
Skene School on Parry Island..	E. A. Jones.....	200 00	Paid by Band.....		
Stdney Bay.....	D. Craddock.....	250 00	Cape Croker. Paid by Band.....		
Six Nations, No. 2.....	F. Maracle.....	1,900 00	All on Six Nation Reserve.....		
do No. 3.....	Lydia Lewis.....				
do No. 5.....	C. Russell.....				
do No. 6.....	Bella Latham.....				
do No. 7.....	Nelles Monture.....				
do No. 8.....	Maggie Davis.....				
do No. 9.....	Sarah Davis.....				
do No. 10.....	P. H. Martin.....				
South Bay, Manitoulin Island...	Agnes Gabow.....			200 00	Indian School Fund.....
Stoney Point, on Reserve.....	M. Wancosh.....			200 00	Indian School Fund and Methodist Missionary Society.....
Stone Ridge.....	E. B. Roberts.....	250 00	do do.....		
St. Clair.....	Andrew Jacobs.....	250 00	Walpole Reserve. Indian School Fund and Methodist Missionary Society...		
Thomas School.....	John Miller.....	300 00	Paid from Six Nation Fund.....		
Tyendinaga No. 1.....	J. Pearse.....	150 00	Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté.....		
do No. 2.....	Maggie Johnson.....	250 00	do do.....		
do No. 3.....	Oscar Aslachsen.....	150 00	do do.....		
do No. 4.....	M. A. Maracle.....		New England Co.....		
Walpole Island No. 1.....	James Cameron.....	300 00	Pottowattamies of Walpole Island and Church of England.....		
do No. 2.....	Alex. Madwayosh.....	300 00	Indian School Fund and Methodist Missionary Society.....		
Wawanosh Home.....	Rev. E. F. Wilson, Principal.....	600 00	Indian School Fund and Garden River Reserve.....		
West Bay.....	Amelia Chartran.....	200 00	Manitoulin Island. Indian School Fund.....		
Whitefish Lake.....	Joseph Assiginack.....	200 00	Indian School Fund. On Whitefish River Reserve.....		
Wikwemikong, boys.....	J. Kochmstedt.....	300 00	Manitoulin Island. Indian School Fund.....		
do girls.....	Lucy Haessly.....	300 00	do do.....		
Wikwemikongsing.....	Agatha Gabow.....	200 00	do do.....		
Wikwemikong Industrial Insti- tution.....	Rev. D. Duronquet, Principal.....	1,200 00	See Remarks.....		
Total, Ontario.....		20,650 00			

MENT No. 3—Continued.

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1883.

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.
949	503	802	506	615	281	414	121	152	109	
29	25	13	19	2				19		One quarter only.
22	12	18	12	11			8			
29	18	29	15	16	12	6				
28	15	19	12	17	10	15	9			
21	17	21	14	21	10	15	9			An Industrial School; all pupils resident; \$60 per annum for each of 30 pupils, contributed from Indian Funds. The boys learn farming, trades, &c.
11	6	9	3	6				2	5	
12	7	11	6	11	3	6				
62	35	57	39	45	13	13			30	The salaries of the teachers of those eight schools are paid from special grants from the Indian School Fund, the funds of the Six Nations and the New England Co., respectively; the first named contributing \$40, the second, \$1,500, and the third, \$1,000, per annum for that purpose.
39	20	34	18	31	13	13				
23	14	21	9	21	9	13				
21	8	19	9	21	7	7			2	
46	21	38	22	46	13	13			14	
32	15	29	12	29	12	12			19	
38	19	36	21	18	16	16			14	
43	23	41	37	42	7	7		42	7	
16	9	13	7	10	4	2	8			
9	6	9	6	6	4	5	3			See Remarks opposite Alderville.
18	9	18	12	18	10	18				do do
42	18	25	13	16		4				do do
31	16	25	13	19	9	11	2			
34	14	25	16	27	5	15	3			
33	23	27	17	33	9	10	8	35		Three quarters only.
28	13	24	19	23	9	14	4	18		do
29	20	22	28	8	15				14	Two quarters only.
21	9	14	9	4						
57	21	33	19	26	1	12	2			See Remarks opposite Alderville.
14	11	14	11	13	3	8				
22	8	17	7	15						
12	13	12	11							Three quarters only.
59	37	49	26	30	20	15	14			
59	41	54	47	55	22	21	20			
28	15	21	14	20	6	5	7	17		
1,919	1,051	1,599	1,029	1,275	523	698	210	285	214	An Industrial and boarding school \$1,200 per annum paid from Indian School Fund. The boys learn trades, farming, &c. the girls, sewing, housework, &c.

TABULAR STATE

SHOWING the Condition of the various Indian Schools in the Dominion (from

Schools.	Names of Teachers.	Salary per Annum.	Reserve on which situated and Fund from which Paid.
QUEBEC.		\$	cts.
Caughnawaga.....	Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher.....	350 00	Indian School Fund.....
Chenail.....	C. McGee.....	200 00	St Régis Reserve. Indian School Fund.....
Cornwall Island.....	Sarah Murphy.....	200 00	do do.....
do.....	Catharine Maracle.....	120 00	Methodist Missionary Society and Indian School Fund.....
Lake St. John.....	M. L. E. Otis.....	150 00	Indian School Fund.....
Lorette.....	Josephine Dubeau.....	200 00	do.....
Maniwaki.....	Sister M. du St. Sauveur.....	150 00	River Desert Reserve and Indian School Fund.....
Maria.....	Marie Berthelot.....	150 00	do do.....
Oka Village.....	T. Arirhon.....	200 00	Methodist Missionary Society and Indian School Fund.....
Oka Country.....	M. Shawoniawitha.....	120 00	do do.....
Restigouche.....	H. Bondreau.....	200 00	Indian School Fund.....
St. Francis, Protestant.....	H. L. Masta.....	250 00	do.....
do Roman Catholic.....	S. Durand.....	290 00	do.....
St. Régis.....	B. E. McGee.....	200 00	do.....
Temiscamingue.....	Sister St. Colombe.....	100 00	do.....
Total, Quebec.....		2,889 00	
NOVA SCOTIA.			
Bear River.....	T. C. Kerr.....	264 00	Consolidated Fund.....
Eskasoni.....	R. McMillan.....	200 00	do.....
Indian Cove.....	K. Jollymorn.....	100 00	do.....
Whycocomagh.....	John McEachen.....	200 00	do.....
Total, Nova Scotia.....		764 00	
NEW BRUNSWICK.			
Burnt Church.....	M. B. Dumaresq.....	200 00	Consolidated Fund.....
Eel Ground.....	M. Flinne.....	250 00	do.....
Tobique.....	Mary E. Hartt.....	150 00	do.....
Total, New Brunswick.....		600 00	
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.			
Lennox Island.....	J. O. Arsenaault.....	200 00	Consolidated Fund.....

MENT No. 3—Continued.

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1883.

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.
89	42	59	36	40	19	18	6	48	.....
28	18	24	14	17	.....	7	.....	7	.....
15	7	13	6	13	2	2	.....	.....	.....	Two quarters only.
26	12	21	7	8	3	3	5	.....	.....	See Remarks opposite Alderville.
56	28	24	23	25	18	5	6	.....	.....
32	28	26	26	29	15	10	7	.....	.....
24	18	20	13	14	2	2	.....	.....	.....
20	12	18	9	10	1	1	.....	.....	.....
22	11	18	9	10	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	do
20	12	13	7	8	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	do
30	17	21	13	21	3	2	.....	.....	.....
19	10	15	13	13	8	8	6	8	.....
29	15	15	17	25	7	6	7	.....	.....
32	19	14	12	10	4	4	.....	.....	.....	Three quarters only.
20	11	13	10	10	.....	7	.....	12	.....
462	260	314	215	253	82	83	37	68	7	
24	15	22	12	17	4	5	.....	.....	.....
12	5	11	5	4	4	3	.....	.....	.....
20	6	10	3	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
23	4	19	7	5	1	4	.....	.....	.....
79	30	62	27	42	9	12	.....	.....	.....
18	8	14	12	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	17	15	10	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	19	18	10	18	.....	7	.....	14	.....
71	44	47	32	46	.....	7	.....	14	.....
11	5	9	6	6	1	5	3	.....	.....

TABULAR STATE

SHOWING the Condition of the various Indian Schools in the Dominion (from

Schools.	Names of Teachers.	Salary per Annum.	Reserve on which situated and Fund from which Paid.
MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.			
Blood Reserve, Upper.....	Rev. S. Trivett.....		
do Lower.....	Rev. H. Bourne.....		
Crane River Reserve.....	Wm Sabiston.....		
Cold Lake.....	Rev. Père Legoff.....		
Crow Stand.....	C. G. McKay.....		
Cumberland.....	J. W. Davis.....		
Eagle Hills.....	R. Jefferson.....		
Ebb and Flow Lake.....	James Asham.....		
Fairford, Upper.....	Rev. George Bruce.....		
do Lower.....	Wm. Anderson.....		
Fisher River.....	Louisa Lyness.....		
Fort McLeod.....	G. W. Bettes.....		
Fort Alexander, Protestant.....	D. D. McDonald.....		
do Roman Catholic.....	Rev. J. A. Dupont.....		
Frog Lake.....	Rev. Père Fafard.....		
Ile à la Crosse.....	Sister Laneglier.....		
Jack Fish Creek.....	Katie Clink.....		
John Smith's Reserve.....	Wm. Erasmus.....		
Lac Seul.....	Rev. James Irvine.....		
Lake St. Martin.....	Francis Storr.....		
Lake Manitoba.....	Wm. Sanderson.....		
Little Saskatchewan.....	B. Thom.....		
Morleyville.....	A. Sibbald.....		
Muskeg Lake.....	Rev. J. P. Paquette.....		
Norway House.....	John Menon.....		
Onion Lake.....	Rev. C. Quinney.....		
Pas.....	E. L. Budd.....		
Poundmaker's Reserve.....	Rev. Père Cochin.....		
Riding Mountain.....	Donald McVicar.....		
Rossville.....	John Venon.....		
St. Albert.....	Sister Blanchette.....		
St. Peter's, North.....	Rev. H. Cochrane.....		
do South.....	David Prince.....		
do East.....	Wm. H. Prince.....		
do do.....	Rev. Père Allard.....		
Whitefish Lake.....	Jas. A. Youmans.....		
Total, Manitoba and North-West Territories.....			

A salary of \$300 per annum is paid to the teacher of each school wholly supported by the Government, and \$12 per annum for each pupil over the number of 25 and up to the number of 42; the whole not to exceed \$504 per annum. The teachers of such of those schools as receive aid from Missionary Societies receive from the Department, in addition to such aid, the sum of \$12 per capita per annum on an average daily attendance, not to exceed 25 pupils, nor \$300.

Consolidated Fund. Some also receive salaries from other sources.

MENT No. 3—Continued.

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1883.

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.
77	26	20	2					77		Two quarters only.
59	19	6	6					48		Three do
24	19	23	8	1						Two do
13	10	10		13				13		One do
32	26	15						19		Two do
25	13	22	11	15	5					Three do
17	13	4	5	8				8		do do
25	24	19	4	6	1	1				do do
48	33	45	25	26	9	15				
19	10	17	14	9	4	2				
48	17	37	34	12	6	6		48		
84	17									Two do
26	13	16	5	5		4				One do
29	19	18	17	15	5	5		19		
29	13	7		7						Catechism taught.
27	23	23	15	21	8	2	8	22		
38	21	23	13	12		17		29		Three quarters only.
30	26	22	8	9	5					Two do
24	14	19	5	3						
13	8	11	4	4	1	1				Three do
17	11	10	10							Two do
15	10	12	6							Three do
30	13	30	5	5		5				
29	15	15	15	20	2	13				do do
43	26	28	13	26		19		24		Two do
15	12	12	6	4						do do
33	23	24	16	6			3	13		Three do
25	8	13	6	22		22	1	25		do do
15	8	16	6	8						Two do
48	24	43	15	43				23		March and June quarters only.
29	29	28	16	29	16	16	19	29		
49	33	43	27	25	19	19	28	46		Three quarters only.
42	27	39	20	21	13	13				One do
44	31	28	20	26	3	4				Two do
26	16	17	12	26						do do
33	18	27	18	16	6	19		33		
1,180	668	742	387	443	103	183	59	476		

TABULAR STATE

SHOWING the Condition of the various Indian Schools in the Dominion (from

Schools.	Names of Teachers.	Salary per Annum.	Reserve on which situated and Fund from which Paid.
BRITISH COLUMBIA.			
Alert Bay	A. J. Hall	\$12 per capita up to \$300 per annum, except in the case of Metlakhatla (Mission) and St. Mary's Schools, which have special grants of \$500 each per annum.	Consolidated Fund. Some also receive salaries from other sources.
Bella Bella	George F. Hopkins		
Cowichan	G. Donckele		
Fort Simpson	D. Jennings		
Hesquiat	A. J. Brabant		
Kit-a-Maat	S. M. Lawrence		
Kitwingack	R. E. Woods		
Kincolith	Rev. Thos. Dunn		
Kyuquaht	J. Nicolaye		
Metlakhatla (Mission)	W. H. Collison		
do	D. Leask		
Naas, Grenville	M. A. Green		
St. Mary's Mission	A. M. Carion		
Total, British Columbia		

MEMT No. 3—Continued.

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1883.

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.
26	15	8	9	13	.....	5	.....	8	.....
55	13	55	52	37	.....	31	.....	55	.....	Two quarters only.
25	13	14	19	17	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	do
88	33	56	30	62	7	15	.....	.....	15	
30	28	30	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
58	21	50	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
27	10	21	9	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	One quarter only.
30	18	18	23	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
30	29	21	26	16	1	8	.....	.....	.....	Three quarters only.
24	4	20	17	19	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	Two do
188	97	104	28	102	.....	186	.....	186	.....	One quarter only.
46	21	34	12	29	.....	14	.....	29	.....
45	40	44	35	42	26	28	.....	9	.....	Three quarters only.
672	342	475	308	381	34	308	.....	287	15	

TABULAR Statement No. 3, showing the Condition of the various Indian Schools—
Concluded.

RECAPITULATION.

Provinces.	Pupils.
Ontario	1,919
Quebec.....	462
Nova Scotia.....	79
New Brunswick.....	71
Prince Edward Island	11
Manitoba and North-West Territories.....	1,180
British Columbia	672
Total.....	4,394

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-General of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1883.

JOHN MCGIRR,
Clerk of Statistics.

 TABULAR STATEMENT NO. 4.

CENSUS RETURN OF RESIDENT AND NOMADIC INDIANS IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA, BY PROVINCES.

ONTARIO.

Algonquins of Carleton.....	26
do Golden Lake.....	77
do Renfrew.....	673
Chippewas and Munsees of the Thames.....	582
do Ottawas and Pottawattamies of Walpole Island	789
do of Sarnia, Kettle Point and Sauble.....	485
do Snake Island.....	135
do Rama.....	247
do Saugeen.....	368
do Nawash.....	397
do Beausoleil.....	313
do Lake Superior.....	1,883
do North Shore of Georgian Bay.....	685
do Garden River and Batchewana Bay.....	723
Iroquois and Algonquins of Gibson.....	140
Moravians of the Thames.....	268
Mississaguas of Mud Lake.....	155
do Rice Lake.....	93
do Seugog.....	41
do Alnwick.....	217
do New Credit.....	215
Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté.....	949
Oneidas of the Thames.....	760
Ojibbewas and Ottawas of Manitoulin and Cockburn Islands	1,673
do of Lake Huron.....	2,934
Six Nations on the Grand River.....	3,201
Wyandotts of Anderdon.....	92
Total.....	<u>18,121</u>

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Abenakis of St. Francis.....	269
do Becancour.....	39
Algonquins of Desert.....	410
do Temiscamingue.....	136
do South Pontiac }.....	1,028
do North Pontiac }.....	
do Bigelow, Wells, Blake, McGill, County of	
do Ottawa.....	14
do Beaudry, Villeneuve, County of Ottawa.....	1
do Mulgrave, Derry, do.....	15
do St. Angélique, do.....	6
do Hartwell, do.....	25
do North Nation, do.....	11
do River Rouge, North, do.....	31
do Hull (City), do.....	3
do Hull, do.....	5
do Gatineau (Village), do.....	1

Algonquins of Wright, County of Ottawa	8
do Egan, Maniwaki, do	225
do Aumond, do	1
do Unorganized Territory, do	320
do Argenteuil	24
do Shefford	2
do Bagot	1
do Danville (Village)	2
do Victoriaville	8
do St. Médard	1
do Megantic	2
do L'Islet	21
do Beauce	2
do Kamouraska	2
do St. Timothée	2
do Côteau Landing (Village)	4
do St. Urbain	4
do Point au Pic (Village)	4
do St. Joachim	1
do Quebec (City)	5
do do (County)	33
do Champlain	379
do Montreal (City)	13
do Laval	1
do Rimouski	39
do St. Sylvestre	2
do Three Rivers	11
do Stanstead	10
do Montcalm	9
do Joliette	1
do Berthier	53
do Iberville	7
do Maskinonge	18
do St. Maurice	174
do Compton	10
do Portneuf	2
Amalites of Temiscouata	73
do Viger	113
Hurons of Lorette	267
Iroquois of Caughnawaga	1,485
do St. Regis	1,119
do and Algonquins of the Lake of Two Mountains	375
Micmacs of Gaspé	71
do Maria	83
do Restigouche	462
Montagnais of Betsiamits	454
do Escoumains	49
do Godbout	38
do Grand Romaine	291
do Lake St. John	346
do Mingan	184
Naskapees of the Lower St. Lawrence	2,860
Seven Islands	265
Total	11,930

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Miemaes of Annapolis, Digby, Yarmouth and Shelburne	324
do Kings County.....	90
do Queens	100
do Lunenburg	54
do Halifax	180
do Hants	170
do Colchester	160
do Cumberland	135
do Pictou	188
do Antigonish and Guysboro'.....	170
do Richmond.....	246
do Inverness.....	108
do Victoria	109
do Cape Breton.....	250
Total.....	<u>2,224</u>

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Miemaes of Restigouche.....	41
do Gloucester.....	40
do Northumberland.....	300
Miemaes of Kent	381
do Westmoreland	86
Amalicates of Madawaska.....	31
do Victoria	166
do Carleton.....	39
do Charlotte.....	73
do St. Johns.....	31
do York, Sunbury, Kings and Queens County..	231
	<u>1,509</u>

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Miemaes.....	<u>296</u>
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PROVINCE OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST-TERRITORIES

Chippewas and Crees of Treaty No. 1.....	3,270
do do do 2.....	2,185
do Salteaux do 3.....	2,673
do do and Crees of Treaty No. 4.....	6,886
do do do do 5.....	3,183
Plain and Wood Crees of Treaty No. 6.....	6,642
Blackfeet of Treaty No. 7.....	7,681
Resident Sioux.....	2,000
Total.....	<u>34,520</u>

Peace River District.....	2,038
Athabaska do	8,000
McKenzie do	7,000
Eastern Rupert's Land.....	4,016
Labrador (Canadian Interior).....	1,000
Arctic Coast.....	4,000

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

West Coast Agency.

Ahousaht.....	303
Clao qu aht.....	329
Chaic-cles aht.....	148
Ehatt-is-aht.....	145
Emlh-wilh-laht.....	225
H-sh-que-aht.....	211
Howchuk-lis-aht.....	56
Kel-seem-aht.....	159
Ky-wk-aht.....	662
Match itl aht.....	92
Mau-os-aht.....	18
Mooach-aht.....	254
Nitten-aht.....	271
Nooch-ah-laht.....	147
Oi aht.....	238
Opitches-aht.....	58
Pacheen aht.....	84
Too-qu-aht.....	32
Tsesh-aht.....	175
Total.....	<u>3,612</u>

FRASER RIVER AGENCY.

Assylitch.....	13
Burrard Inlet, Reserve No. 3.....	53
Capitano Creek.....	59
Cheam.....	128
Chehales.....	145
Co-quit-lum.....	55
Co-qua-piet.....	62
Cla-hoose.....	62
Ewa hoos.....	75
False Creek.....	44
Harrison Mouth.....	48
Hope.....	147
Katsey.....	122
Klatanars.....	31
Langley.....	112
Matsqui.....	57
Mission—Burrard Inlet.....	142
Misqueam.....	141
Nicoamen.....	18
Ohamille.....	75
Popkum.....	19
Samamhoo.....	82

Schurye	30
Sechelt	206
Skokale	47
Skowall	55
Seymour Creek.....	55
Squah	107
Squatils.....	42
Squamish—Hon Sound.....	367
Sliammon.....	212
Squehala.....	15
Squeam.....	50
Sumas, No. 1.....	21
do No. 2.....	45
do No. 3.....	31
To-ylee.....	45
Tsonassan	86
Wadington Harbor.....	37
Whonock	32
Zak-y-you	49
Zale.....	232
Total.....	<u>3,439</u>

Besides the above Indians who generally live on their several reserves, there is a population of 285 Indians belonging to the various bands who continually reside in the city of New Westminster and at the lumber mills, Burrard Inlet.

KAMLOOPS AGENCY.

Clock-toot.....	194
Jack-quy-ome.....	257
Kamloops.....	345
Kell-aout.....	233
Kroaout.....	123
Ne-kat-sap.....	90
Nicomen.....	84
Nic-com-sin.....	317
Sheooke.....	229
Shimps-hon.....	186
Siska.....	39
Skappah.....	41
Sket-shiotin.....	83
Spuzzum	186
Sratt-kemer.....	230
Ti-chom-chin.....	569
Total.....	<u>3,206</u>

COWICHAN AGENCY.

Comox (3 bands).....	83
Che-erno.....	75
Comea-kin.....	105
Clem-clemalats.....	167
Comox.....	48
Esquimalt	33

Hel-alt.....	41
Kil-pan-hus.....	7
Ke-nip-sim.....	63
Kok-si-lah.....	25
Kul-lects.....	98
Ll-mal-ches.....	25
Lyach-sun.....	79
Mal a-but.....	18
Nanaimo.....	212
Pan-que-chin.....	72
Penel-a-kut.....	239
Punt-ledge.....	18
Qua-michan.....	317
Qual-i-cum.....	18
Sailk-sun.....	22
Sick-a-meen.....	32
Sno-no-wus.....	17
Somenos.....	112
Songhees.....	170
Sooke.....	32
Tsar-out.....	51
Tsart-ilp.....	94
Tse kum.....	34
Tsussie.....	40
Total.....	<u>2,352</u>

KWAWKEWLTH AGENCY.

Ah-knaw-ah-mish.....	86
Ah-mah-oo, Saich-kioil-tachs.....	42
Ah-wah-eet-tla-la.....	46
Keope-e-no.....	18
Kose-kemoe.....	192
Klah-wit-sis.....	110
Klass-ki-no.....	12
Kwawt-se-no.....	40
Kwaw-she-lah.....	47
Kwaw-waw-i-nuck.....	47
Kwaw-kewlch.....	83
Kwe-ah-kah.....	82
Kwe-ah-kah, Saich-kioie-tachs.....	61
Kwick-so-te-no.....	45
Mah-tee-cetp.....	84
Mah-ma-lil-le-kullah.....	188
Nah-knock-to.....	167
Nim-keesh.....	190
Noo-we-tee.....	108
Ta-nock-teuch.....	112
Tsah-waw-ti-neuch.....	164
Waw-lis-knahkewlth.....	66
Waw-lit-sum, Saich-kioie-tachs.....	89
We-wai-ai-kum do.....	50
We-wai-ai-kai do.....	135
Total.....	<u>2,264</u>

OKANAGAN AGENCY.

Cheh-chewe-hem.....	78
En-ke-mip.....	79
En-ke-map-o-tricks.....	233
Hun-ka-sis-ket.....	29
Kerem-eeos.....	59
Ni ack.....	172
Penticton.....	123
Quin-sha-atin.....	25
Quss-kan-aht.....	34
Shen nos-quan kin.....	50
Spah-a-man.....	180
Spallum-acheen.....	104
Yon-kt.....	22
Total.....	<u>1,188</u>

No Agents have as yet been appointed for the following Bands, namely :—

Bellacoola }	2,500
Hiletsuck }	2,500
Hydah.....	400
Kootenay.....	500
Siccanee.....	1,000
Tahelie.....	5,000
Tsimplsheean.....	8,522
Bands not visited.....	
Total.....	<u>20,422</u>

RECAPITULATION.

Ontario.....	18,121
Quebec.....	11,930
Nova Scotia.....	2,224
New Brunswick.....	1,509
Prince Edward's Island.....	296
Manitoba and North-West Territories.....	34,520
Peace River District.....	2,038
Athabaska District.....	8,000
McKenzie District.....	7,000
Eastern Rupert's Land.....	4,016
Labrador (Canadian Interior).....	1,000
Arctic Coast.....	4,000
British Columbia.....	36,431
Total.....	<u>131,137</u>

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs.

JOHN MCGIRR, Clerk of Statistics.
Department of Indian Affairs, Ottawa, 30th June, 1883.

FARMING AGENCIES AND

APPROXIMATE

No. of Farm.	Name of Instructor.	Location.	GRAIN AND				
			Total Broken.	Under Crop, 1883.	Under Crop, 1882.	Fenced.	Hay Cut.
			Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Tons
1	Way-way-se-capps.....	Bird Tail Creek.....	76	66	76	76	200
	The Gambler.....	do.....	33	25	23	33	130
	Kee-see-koo-min.....	Riding Mountain.....	30	30	26	30	100
2	Coté.....	Fort Pelly.....	80	80	41½	30	300
	Kee-see-koos.....	do.....	59	55	44	59	180
	The Key.....	do.....	32	30	15	32	160
3	James Setter.....	Crooked Lakes.....					
	Uha-ka-chas.....	do.....					
	Ka-he-she-way.....	do.....	56	66	30	56	50
	O'Soup & Cowesess.....	do.....	193	193	79	205	400
	Sakamas, or Mosquito.....	do.....	51	51	24	51	50
	Ka-kee-wis-ta-haw.....	do.....	53	53	19	53	160
4	S. Hockley.....	Qu'Appelle Lakes.....	25	19	25	10	100
	Pasquah.....	do.....	155	127	88	200	150
	Mus-cow-pe-tung.....	do.....	65	44	18½	50	110
5	J. Nichol.....	File Hills.....	8	8	6	12	75
	O. Kaneese.....	do.....	39½	23½	1½	33	25
	Pee-pee-kee-sis.....	do.....	40	28½	8	40	20
	Star Blanket.....	do.....	29	23	16	25	20
	Little Black Bear.....	do.....	32	27	19½	35	35
	G. T. McConnell.....	Touchwood Hills.....	35½	12½	29½	35½	85
6	Kah-wah-kah-toose.....	do.....	65	52	18	52	50
	Day Star.....	do.....	60	50	19½	50	50
	Mus-kow-e-quan.....	do.....	30	30	19	30	40
	Gordon.....	do.....	71	58	26	60	70
	Yellow Quill.....	Nut Lake.....	29	16	18½	20	50
	C. Prevost.....	Indian Head.....					
7	The-man-who-took-the-coat.....	do.....	37	37		37	40
	Long Lodge.....						
	R. C. McKinnon.....	Indian Head.....					
	Pi-a-pot.....	do.....					
	John Tomkins.....	Duck Lake.....					
	Beardy.....	do.....	174	169	129	380	
8	Sas-wa-pew (Oke-masis).....	do.....	170	152	115	300	
	One Arrow.....		83	68	53	120	
	Wm. Twatt.....	North of Prince Albert.....				58	
	John Smith.....	South Branch.....				132	
	Cha-kas-ta-pay-sin.....	do.....				32	
	James Smith.....	Fort à la Corne.....				56	
9	G. Chaffee.....	Snake Plains.....	71	51	37	280	
	Mis-tah-wah-sis.....	do.....	210	123	105	290	
	Ah-tah-hah-koop.....	do.....	225	166	111	166	
	Pe-te-quay-kee.....	do.....	60	36	43	150	
	Ko-pau-wek-mus.....	Meadow Lake.....	5		5	5	
	Kenne-may-ta-yo.....	Assiniboine Lake.....					
10	J. Payne.....	Eagle Hills.....	33	23½	29½	200	80
	Lean Man.....	do.....					
	Bear's Head.....	do.....	11	8	8	50	44
	Red Pheasant.....	do.....	153	131	110½	200	90
	Mosquitoe.....	do.....	96	79	70½	100	95
	S. Ballendine.....	Battle River.....					
11	Poundmaker.....	do.....	273	180½	131	245	108
	Strike-him-on-the-back.....	do.....	107	58½	53	53	153

INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

RETURN OF:—

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
50		10	4					450		250	1,000	150
12	4	4	3				1	180	150	100	800	50
10	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	3				2					
15		45	12	3			5	250		1,250	3,000	800
80		30	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$			5	100		350	1,100	700
12		12	4	1 $\frac{1}{2}$				200		350	900	400
39		6	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$			6 $\frac{1}{2}$	300		60	518	300
101	18	29	27	8		3	7	965	200	100	1,095	400
38		7 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1			2	420		60	675	110
37		6	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	1			2 $\frac{3}{4}$	250		20	646	225
	9								70			12
64	6	35	10	5	2		5	700	50	525	800	150
25		10	4	2	1		2	300		150	200	75
	5	1		1			1 $\frac{1}{2}$		80		110	50
15		5	3	3			2	95		60	100	50
15		1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	7 $\frac{1}{2}$			2	125		30	140	100
11 $\frac{1}{4}$		2	2	5			2	15			60	20
15		5 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$			1 $\frac{1}{2}$	185		90	100	100
	8		3	1			1 $\frac{1}{4}$		200		250	100
18		20	6	5	2		1	150		250	400	250
17		18	8	5	1		1	340		300	600	300
10		10	5	3	1		1	100		200	300	75
27		15	5	6	4		1	400		300	300	100
5		5	3	1	1		1	50		150	400	25
		22	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$			3			200	60	20
88		50	8	5	2		16	1,880		970	900	2,200
90		42	6	5	1		8	1,220		800	500	1,000
22		25	5	5	1		10	250		375	500	600
								3,500	250	1,200	1,200	800
								300		600	60	160
28	9	9	2	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$		1 $\frac{1}{2}$	560		200	400	200
65		30	10	13	2		3	1,200		600	1,500	3,500
80		50	18	12	2		4	1,300	400	1,000	1,600	3,000
12		9	5	8	1		1	200		180	400	2,000
								100		125	100	150
	5		14	2	2		3 $\frac{1}{4}$				3,100	200
		7					1					
18	16	73	16	3	2		1	200	300	100	1,900	350
33		24	16	3	2		1	200	300		1,900	400
106	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	49	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	1		20	750	45	800	1,500	100
27	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	10	8	8	1		1 $\frac{1}{2}$	300	80	200	2,500	600

FARMING AGENCIES AND

APPROXIMATE

No. of Farm.	Name of Instructor.	Location.	GRAIN AND				
			Total Broken.	Under Crop, 1883.	Under Crop, 1882.	Fenced.	Hay Cut.
			Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Tons
13	D. L. Clink.....	Jack Fish Creek.....					
	Moosoomins.....	do.....					
	Thunder Child.....	Near Battleford.....	108	90 $\frac{3}{4}$	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	400	75
	Young Chippeweyan.....	do.....					
14	P. T. Williams.....	Fort Pitt, Onion Lake.....	40	40	65	100	75
	See-kas-kootch.....	Near Fort Pitt.....	188	174	121	200	70
15	J. Delaney.....	Frog Lake.....	43	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	43	50	75
	O-nee-pow-hayo.....	do.....	14 $\frac{3}{4}$	14 $\frac{3}{4}$	9	14 $\frac{3}{4}$	30
	Wee-mis-ti-coo-se-a-wa-sis.....	Stony Lake.....	22	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	22	38
	Kee-hee-win.....	Moose do.....	15	15	14	15	30
	Kinoo-say-oo.....	Angle do.....	19	19	17	19	100
	Pus-kah-ah-go-win.....	Frog do.....	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$		8 $\frac{1}{2}$	35
16	C. Carson.....	Saddle do.....	100 $\frac{1}{2}$		100 $\frac{1}{2}$	35	22
	Seenum or Peccan.....	Whitefish Lake.....	215 $\frac{1}{2}$		215 $\frac{1}{2}$	215 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	Pee-ay-sees.....	Lac la Biche.....	13 $\frac{1}{2}$		13 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	60
	Little Hunter.....	Saddle Lake.....	92 $\frac{3}{4}$		92 $\frac{3}{4}$	92 $\frac{3}{4}$	
	Mus-keg-ah-wak-tick.....	Wahshatanow Creek.....	11 $\frac{1}{2}$		11 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	Blue Quill.....	Eagle Lake, near Victoria.....	13 $\frac{1}{2}$		13 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	Chippeweyan.....	Hart's Lake.....	6		6	6	
	Beaver Lake Band.....	Beaver Lake.....	10		10	10	
17	W. J. O'Donnell.....	Riviere Qui Barre.....	125 $\frac{1}{2}$	125	87	200	15
	Michel.....	Sturgeon River.....	57	57	60	15	5
	Alexis.....	Stony Lake.....	22	22	35	12	1
	Alexander.....	Lac la Nonne.....	71	71	37	100	5
	Tommy la Potack.....	Near Edmonton.....					
18	S. B. Lucas.....	Peace Hills.....	68 $\frac{1}{2}$		68 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	Pass-pass-chase.....	Edmonton.....	25		25	25	
	Sampson.....	Bear's Hill.....	20		20	20	
	Ermine Skin.....	do.....	26		26	26	
	Bobtail.....	Battle River.....	20		20	20	
	Che-poos-stc-quahn.....	Pigeon Lake.....	20		20	20	
	Muddy Bull.....	do.....	15		15	15	
19	J. W. Molson.....	Morleyville.....	198	198		199	8
	Assiniboines.....	do.....	50		50	50	
20	G. H. Wheatly.....	Blackfoot Crossing.....	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	117
	Blackfeet.....	do.....	188	169	150	176	
21	Magnus Begg.....	Near Fort Macleod.....	28 $\frac{3}{4}$	28 $\frac{3}{4}$	10	60	35
	Piegans.....	do.....	201	201	184 $\frac{1}{2}$	75	10
22	W. C. McCord.....	do.....	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{4}$		1 $\frac{1}{4}$	
	Bloods.....	do.....	261 $\frac{1}{2}$	180 $\frac{1}{2}$	119 $\frac{1}{2}$	409 $\frac{1}{2}$	
23	Closed.....	Pincher Creek.....					
24	do.....	Fish do.....					
25	A. McArthur.....	Moose Mountain.....					
	Pheasant Rump.....	do.....	43	43		43	60
	Ocean Man.....	do.....	34	34		34	55
	White Bear.....	do.....	12	12		10	18
26	I. M. Scott.....	Near Calgary.....	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$		29 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	Sarcess.....	do.....	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	49	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	

INDIAN RESERVATIONS—Continued.

RETURN OF:—

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.
25	13	28	10	10	3 1/2		1 1/2	494	485	984	800	900
	3	32 1/2	2 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2				80	600	575	800
	12	147 1/2	18	6			2 3/4			2,000	2,500	200
		12	5	1 1/2	1 1/2				150	350	700	150
		4	10	1 1/2						100	1,000	
		15	5	1	1					300	400	100
		7	7	1 1/2	1 1/2					200	1,000	160
		10	7	1	1					300	1,000	150
		3	5	1 1/2	1 1/2					75	500	10
Bush	Bush	Bush	Bush	Bush								
28	10	90	48	1								
Bush		Bush	Bush									
10		160 1/2	247									
10	10	100	4	1 1/2	1 1/2		1 1/2	150	200	2,000	200	200
5		45	5	1	1 1/2			70		700	250	300
		15	5	1	1 1/2					225	250	300
		57	7	5	1 1/2		1	7		855	350	450
	3	75	40	60	20							
1 1/2	10		2	1 1/2				15	100		100	40
13		75	45	25		11		130		1,005	2,370	610
1 1/2	17 1/2	6	1	2				20	200		35	
6 1/2	26	50	52	5	4			350	190	175	1,000	500
			1									
11 1/2		26	116				27 1/2					
17		20	4	2				350		600	500	400
10		20	3	1				160		390	300	200
2		5	3	1				30		75	250	100
	18	6	1	1 1/2	1 1/2		1	225		70	40	100
		16	5	16	5	3 1/2				60	35	70

FARMING AGENCIES AND

APPROXIMATE

SIO

No. of Farm.	Name of Instructor.	Location.	GRAIN AND				
			Total Broken.	Under Crop 1883.	Under Crop 1882.	Fenced.	Hay Cut.
			Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Tons.
.....	.....	Riding Mountain.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100
.....	.....	Bird Tail Creek.....	126	126	.....	110	300
.....	.....	Oak River.....	115	115	.....	80	300
.....	.....	Oak Lake.....	35	35	.....	.....	80
.....	.....	Turtle Mountain.....	3	2 ³ / ₄	.....	3	10
.....	Standing Buffalo.....	Qu'Appelle Lakes.....	93 ¹ / ₂	72	36 ¹ / ₂	100	90
.....	White Cap.....	Moose Woods.....	31	31	21	31	.....

INDIAN RESERVATIONS—Continued.

RETURN OF :—

U X.

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.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	100	200	500	100
82	12	1½	12	2½	.....	.....	15	900	180	50	1,200	300
60	5	.....	20	1	.....	.....	0	700	100	.....	3,000	200
12	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	18	150	.....	.....	600	100
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	250	50
35	.....	20	7	3	2	.....	.....	350	.....	240	400	90
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	280	.....	140	300	300

FARMING AGENCIES AND
APPROXIMATE

No of Farm.	Name of Instructor.	Location.	GRAIN AND ROOTS HARVESTED.			Approximate Number of Indians on Reserves.
			Carrots.	Peas.	Garden Seeds.	
1	Way-way-see-capps.....	Bird Tail Creek.....	Bush. 10	Bush.		101
	The Gambler.....	do	10			199
	Kee-see-koo-min.....	Riding Mountain.....				112
2	Côte.....	Fort Felly.....	20			239
	Kee-see-koos.....	do	10			163
	The Key.....	do	10			202
3	James Setter.....	Crooked Lakes.....				
	Cha-ka-chas.....	do				107
	Ka-ke-she-way.....	do				314
	O'Soup & Cowesses.....	do		15		345
	Lakamas, or Mosquito.....	do				136
	Ka-kee-wis-ta-haw.....	do				274
4	T. Hockley.....	Qu'Appelle Lakes.....				
	Pasquah.....	do	80			290
	Mus-cow-pe tung.....	do	30			200
5	J. Nichol.....	File Hills.....	6			
	O. Kaneese.....	do				80
	Pee-pee-kee-sis.....	do				131
	Star Blanket.....	do				97
	Little Black Bear.....	do				134
6	T. McConnell.....	Touchwood Hills.....	10			
	Ka-wah-ka-toose.....	do	70	120		150
	Day Star.....	do	100	75		101
	Mus-kow-e-quan.....	do	40	60		233
	Gordon.....	do	150	100		211
	Yellow Quill.....	Nut Lake.....		50		296
7	C. Prevost.....	Indian Head.....				
	The-man-who-took-the-coat.....	do				277
	Long Lodge.....	do				86
	R. C. McKinnon.....	Indian Head.....				
	Pi-a-pot.....	do				582
8	John Tomkins.....	Duck Lake.....				
	Beardy.....	do	250			153
	Sas-wa-pew (Oke-masis).....	do	100			113
	One Arrow.....	do	50			127
9	Wm. Twatt.....	North of Prince Albert.....				141
	John Smith.....	South Branch.....	50			194
	Cha-kas-ta-pay-sia.....	do				73
	James Smith.....	Fort à la Corne.....	15			141
10	G. Chaffee.....	Snake Plains.....	10			
	Mis-tah-wah-sis.....	do	150			226
	Ah tah-hah-koop.....	do	200			192
	Pe-te-quay-kee.....	do	25			165
	Ko-pau-wek-mus.....	Meadow Lake.....	10			52
	Kenne-may-ta-yo.....	Assiniboine Lake.....				99
11	J. Payne.....	Eagle Hills.....	100			
	Lean Man.....	do				47
	Bear's Head.....	do				127
	Red Pheasant.....	do	100			145
	Mosquito.....	do	100			126
12	S. Ballendine.....	Bartle River.....				
	Poundmaker.....	do	100	52		156

INDIAN RESERVATIONS.—Continued.

RETURN OF :—

Men Employed, including Instructor.	HORSE OR CATTLE POWER.		BUILDINGS ERECTED.			Remarks.
	Horses.	Oxen.	Houses.	Stables.	Other Buildings.	
.....	20	12	20	8	.....	Including abandoned home farm. Wheat badly frozen, half of potatoes also frozen in ground.
.....	40	8	14	6	.....	Wheat partly frozen, about three-quarters of potatoes in ground frozen.
.....	13	10	12	6	.....	.....
.....	30	20	28	18	.....	Including abandoned home farm. Wheat partly frozen, potatoes slightly.
.....	20	10	23	19	.....	do do
.....	16	8	9	6	.....	do do
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	7	13	4	.....	Only settled this fall.
.....	4	19	16	14	.....	.....
.....	.....	6	6	4	.....	.....
.....	4	8	13	5	.....	.....
4	4	2	1	1	1 r't h'se 1 st. h'se	No home farm, all work being done on Reservations.
.....	18	20	26	11	.....	.....
.....	11	7	11	3	.....	Half wheat and barley frozen.
3	3	2	.....	.....	Impsh'd	No home farm, all work being done on Reservations.
.....	.....	4	17	2	.....	.....
.....	.....	4	22	3	.....	.....
.....	.....	5	8	2	.....	.....
.....	.....	6	12	2	.....	A quantity of hay burnt by prairie fire.
2	2	.....	2	3	.....	.....
.....	.....	7	10	6	.....	.....
.....	.....	6	8	6	.....	Some of the wheat damaged by frost.
.....	.....	5	6	5	.....	.....
.....	.....	8	20	6	.....	.....
.....	.....	7	42	3	.....	.....
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	20	19	.....	.....	A quantity of hay burnt.
.....	.....	.....	40	5	.....	Only settled this fall.
3	2	.....	1	1	War'hse	.....
.....	3	6	36	5	.....	do
3	3	.....	1	2	.....	Farm closed, all work being done on Reservation
.....	20	10	14	6	.....	.....
.....	4	12	8	5	.....	.....
.....	10	8	15	3	.....	.....
.....	5	2	14	9	.....	Home farm closed. No correct return of grain.
.....	6	1	24	20	.....	.....
.....	37	22	8	3	.....	No correct return of grain.
.....	18	11	10	7	.....	.....
3	3	2	1	2	.....	.....
.....	1	4	18	10	.....	.....
.....	16	11	19	12	.....	.....
.....	10	8	6	4	.....	.....
.....	20	10	6	3	.....	.....
.....	5	2	7	4	.....	.....
3	5	12	2	5	.....	Part of the land put under cultivation by Bear's Head and Lean Man consists of the home farm which has been handed over to them, the roots being divided according to strength of Bands.
.....	4	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
.....	5	8	14	1	.....	.....
.....	7	14	26	10	.....	.....
.....	2	5	22	3	.....	Grain destroyed by frosts and cattle while Indians were in town dancing.
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	54	20	27	8	.....	The wheat suffered from the dry season and early frosts.

FARMING AGENCIES AND

APPROXIMATE

No. of Farm.	Name of Instructor.	Location.	GRAIN AND ROOTS HARVESTED.			Approximate Number of Indians on Reserves.
			Carrots.	Peas.	Garden Seeds.	
			Bush.	Bush.		
13	Strike-him-on-the-back	Battle River	40		100	225
	D. L. Clink	Jack Fish Creek				101
	Moosoomins	do				78
14	Thunder Child	Near Battleford				17
	Young Chippewyan	do				
	P. T. Williams	Fort Pitt, Onion Lake	50			167
15	See-kas-kootch	Near Fort Pitt				
	J. Delaney	Frog Lake	100			73
	O-nee-pow-hayo	do				75
16	Wee-mis-ti-coo-se-a-wa-sis	Stony Lake				149
	Kee-hee-win	Moose Lake				113
	Kinoo-say-oo	Angle Lake	100			37
17	Pus-ka-ah-go-in	Frog Lake				314
	C. Carson	Saddle Lake				172
	Seenum or Peccan	Whitefish Lake				102
18	Pee-ay-sees	Lac la Biche				99
	Little Hunter	Saddle Lake				51
	Mus-keg-ah-wak-tick	Washatanow Creek				84
19	Blue Quill	Eagle Lake, near Victoria				150
	Chippewyan	Heart's Lake				
	Beaver Lake Band	Beaver Lake				10
20	W. J. O'Donnell	Rivière Qui Barre	10			174
	Michel	Sturgeon River	15			189
	Alexis	Stony Lake	8			190
21	Alexander	Lac la Nonne	8			203
	Tommy la Potack	Near Edmonton				
	S. B. Lucas	Peace Hills				201
22	Pass-pass-chase	Edmonton				271
	Sampson	Bear's Hill				107
	Ermine Skin	do				90
23	Bobtail	Battle River				18
	Che-roos-ste-quahu	Pigeon Lake				79
	Muddy Bull	do				
24	J. W. Molson	Morleyville				597
	Assiniboines	do				
	G. H. Wheatly	Blackfeet Crossing		3		
25	Blackfeet	do	12	21		2,158
	Magnus Begg	Near Fort MacLeod				
	Piegans	do	250			893
26	W. C. McCord	do				
	Bloods	do				2,589
	Closed	Pincher Creek				
27	do	Fish Creek				
	A. McArthur	Moose Mountain				
	Pheasant Rump	do	5		corn. 10	83
	Ocean Man	do	5		118	

INDIAN RESERVATIONS—Continued.

RETURN OF :—

Men Employed, Including Instructor.	HORSE OR CATTLE POWER.		BUILDINGS ERECTED.			Remarks.
	Horses.	Oxen.	Houses.	Stables.	Other Buildings.	
.....	26	14	25	5	.....
1	10	11	15	2	.....
.....	5	2	.....	.....	.....
.....	11	4	.....	.....	.....
2	2	8	3	5	.....
.....	7	14	15	4	.....
2	3	7	3	4	4	2 root houses, 1 milk house, and 1 warehouse.
.....	8	2	8	3	.....
.....	18	4	3	2	.....
.....	16	4	5	2	.....
.....	41	16	40	35	.....
.....	1	2	2	1	.....
.....	3	8	3	2	2	
.....	85	.....	42	18	.....	} No correct returns received.
.....	17	.....	6	4	.....
.....	25	4	8	4	.....
.....	9	2	7	1	.....
.....	7	2	9	1	.....
.....	8	1	7	2	.....
.....	4	2	3	1	.....
4	11	7	2	2	2	
.....	62	7	12	.....	.....
.....	46	2	27	2	.....
.....	51	6	27	3	.....
.....	26	.....	11	5	.....
4	7	6	2	3	.....	} No returns received.
.....	.....	.....	6	2	.....
.....	.....	4	4	3	6	
.....	61	4	6	2	.....
.....	12	3	15	2	.....
.....	40	3	23	2	.....
.....	13	2	20	2	.....
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	3	6	103	1	.....	Owing to early drought and subsequent frosts the crops on this Reserve were next to a total failure. These Reserves are situated on land more fitted for stock raising than crop raising.
12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Owing to the early drought and frosts the yield has been but a low average.
.....	17	4	154	7	.....	Grain not threshed.
6	.....	.....	2	1	5	Grain badly damaged by horses ranging about.
.....	8	7	180	1	.....
8	.....	.....	2	.....	4	
.....	17	4	206	1	.....	Horses used on Reservation.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Number of ponies, private property of Indians, not given in returns from Treaty No. 7.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Closed.
.....	.....	2	1	2	2	do
.....	.....	4	12	4	.....	About half of wheat frozen.
.....	.....	6	16	3	.....	Partly frozen.

FARMING AGENCIES AND

APPROXIMATE

No. of Farm.	Name of Instructor.	Location	GRAIN AND ROOTS HARVESTED.			Approximate Number of Indians on Reserve.
			Carrots.	Peas.	Garden Seeds.	
26	White Bear.....	Moose Mountain.....	Bush. 3	Bush.	corn. 20	139
	I. M. Scott.....	Near Calgary.....	5	.....	.....	.....
	Sarcees.....	do.....	15	.....	.....	436

SIO

.....	Riding Mountain.....	5	.....	corn.	210
.....	Bird Tail Creek.....	20	.....	200	151
.....	Oak River.....	10	.....	200	298
.....	Oak Lake.....	5	.....	100	78
.....	Turtle Mountain.....	.....	.....	50	43
.....	Standing Buffalo.....	50	.....	.....	247
.....	White Cap.....	10	.....	.....	30

INDIAN RESERVATIONS.—*Concluded.*

RETURN OF :—

Men Employed, including Instructor.	HORSE OR CATTLE POWER.		BUILDINGS ERECTED.			Remarks.
	Horses.	Oxen.	Houses.	Stables.	Other Buildings.	
.....
5	.....	2	10	2	.....	Partly frozen.
.....	9	3	50	2	4	.....
<p>All horses as in possession of Indians are native ponies, and in most instances are unfitted for farm work, and it is with great difficulty that any can be prevailed upon to use them in this way ; a number of the horses shown as attached to farms are ponies and saddle horses.</p>						

U X .

.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fort Ellice District—
.....	24	31	28	20	.....	Wheat partly frozen.
.....	40	24	21	16	.....	do half potatoes in ground frozen
.....	16	6	8	3	.....	Wheat and potatoes partly frozen.
.....	8	.....	2	1	.....	do do
.....	20	14	26	6	.....	Attached to Farm 4.
.....	28	10	8	5	.....	do 8.

E. DEWDNEY,
Commissioner.

NUMBER of Indians in the North-West Territories and their whereabouts on the 31st December, 1883.

Name of Band.	Location of Reserve.	Tribe.	No. on Reserve.	No. being absent.	Total number of Indians.	Whereabouts of Absentees.
The Gambler	Assiniboine River	Salteaux.....	199	.....	199	
Way-way-se-cappo.....	Bird Tail Creek	do	101	.....	101	
Kee-see-koo-weein.....	Riding Mountain	do	112	.....	112	
Pheasant Rump	Moose Mountain.	do	88	15	103	On plains hunting.
Red Ears or Ocean Man..	do	do	118	7	125	do
White Bear.....	do	do	139	10	149	do
The Key.....	Fort Pelly.....	do	202	.....	202	
Kee-see-koose.....	do	do	163	.....	163	
Cote	do	do	239	.....	239	
South Quill	Rolling River.....	Cree.....	141	4	145	Away hunting.
Little Child and Osoup..	Crooked Lakes...	do	345	2	347	1 working on railway, 1 at Turtle Mountain.
Chac-ka-chas	do	Salteaux	107	1	108	1 on plains.
Loud Voice (Ka-ke-she-way).....	do	do	314	.....	314	
Mosquito (Sakimay).....	do	do	136	1	137	Working on survey party.
Ka-ke-wis-ta-haw	do	do	274	1	275	1 on plains.
Pasquah.....	Qu'Appelle.....	do	290	.....	290	
Mus-kow-pe-tung.....	do	do	200	.....	200	
Little Black Bear.....	File Hills.....	Cree.....	134	6	140	On plains.
Star Blanket.....	do	do	97	.....	97	
O-ka-neese.....	do	do	80	10	90	do
Pee-pee-kee-sis.....	do	do	131	3	134	do
Day Star	Touchwood Hills	do	101	.....	101	
Poor Man (Ka-wa-ka-toose)	do	do	150	.....	150	
Gordon	do	do	211	.....	211	
Hard Quill (Mus-kow-e-quan)	do	do	233	.....	233	
Yellow Quill.....	Nut Lake.....	do	298	2	298	Hunting at Duck Lake.
Ouchaness (Little Bone).	Leech Lake.....	do	73	.....	73	
Pia-pot.....	Indian Head.....	do	582	.....	582	
The-man-who-took-the-coat.....	do	Assiniboine.	277	13	290	8 at Milk River, 4 south of line, 1 on plains.
Long Lodge	do	do	86	7	93	At Milk River.
Foremost Man	do	Cree .....	.....	350	350	On the plains.
Petequakey	Muskeg Lake	do	165	.....	165	
Cha-kas-ta-pay-sin	South Branch.....	do	79	.....	79	
Ah-tah-kah-koop	Snake Plains.....	do	192	.....	192	
John Smith.....	South Branch.....	Salteaux.....	191	.....	191	
Mis-ta-wa-sis	Snake Plains.....	Cree	226	.....	226	
Beardy	Duck Lake.....	do	153	12	165	do
One Arrow	South Branch.....	do	127	.....	127	
Saswaypew (Okemases)..	Duck Lake.....	do	113	.....	113	
William Twatt.....	Sturgeon Lake...	do	141	5	146	do
James Smith.....	Fort à la Corne.	do	141	.....	141	
Kenne-mo-tays.....	Green Lake	do	99	.....	99	
Ko-pah-a-wek-ee-muss...	do	do	52	.....	52	
Stragglers, Carlton District.....	.....	.....	.....	109	109	Most of these Stragglers are being attached to bands on Reserves.
Red Pheasant.....	Eagle Hills.....	Cree	145	.....	145	
Mosquito.....	do	Assiniboine.	126	3	129	Near Forks of Red Deer River.
Bear's Head.....	do	do	127	7	134	do
Lean Man.....	do	do	47	.....	47	
Poundmaker.....	Battle River.....	Cree	156	8	164	On the plains.

NUMBER of Indians in the North-West Territories and their whereabouts on the 31st December, 1883—*Continued.*

Name of Band.	Location of Reserve.	Tribe.	No. on Reserve.	No. being absent.	Total number of Indians.	Whereabouts of Absentees.
Strike-him-on-the-back...	Battle River	Cree.....	225	10	235	On the plains
Moosoomin (Yellow Sky)	Jack Fish Creek.	do	101	.....	101	
Na-pa-has	do	do	82	2	84	do
Thunder Companion	Onion Lake	do	6	.....	6	
Thunder Child.....	Jack Fish Creek.	do	78	.....	78	
Young Chippeweyan.....	do	do	17	.....	17	
See-kas-kootch.....	Onion Lake.....	do	168	.....	168	
Pay-moo-tay-ah-soo	do	do	16	.....	16	
Young Sweet Grass	do	do	17	.....	17	
Weemisticooseawasis	Stony Lake.....	do	75	1	76	do
O-nee-pow-hay-o.....	Frog Lake.....	do	73	.....	73	
Pus-keah-ke-win.....	do	do	37	4	41	do
Kee-hee-win	Long Lake	do	149	18	167	do
Big Bear.....	.....	do	358	.....	358	Actual selection of Reserve not yet made, but will settle near Ft. Pitt.
Kin-oo-sayo.....	Cold Lake.....	Chippeweyan	113	2	115	At Hart Lake.
Little Pine .....	.....	Cree	421	.....	421	These Indians are at Battleford and not actually on the land selected by them, but are to move on to it so soon as the warm weather of the spring will permit.
Lucky Man .....	.....	do	366	.....	366	These Indians may be considered as virtually settled, as they are being kept working in neighbourhood of Battleford prior to moving to Reserve, being adjacent.
Stragglers, Battleford District.....	.....	.....	.....	543	543	Although placed as Stragglers, most of these Indians are being allotted to bands in the district and can hardly be considered as such.
Tommy le Potac	Stony Plain.....	.....	212	2	214	At Victoria.
Pas-pas-chase	Edmonton.....	.....	188	.....	188	
Beaver Hill Indians	Two Hills.....	.....	8	.....	8	
Chepoostaquahn	Pigeon Lake.....	Assiniboine.	164	.....	164	
Muddy Bull.....	do	Cree	88	.....	88	
Bobtail	Bear's Hill.....	do	114	.....	114	
Ermine Skin.....	do	do	118	.....	118	
Sampson	do	do	294	.....	294	
Alexander	Lac la Nonne...	Assiniboine.	189	.....	189	
Alexis.....	Stony Lake.....	do	205	.....	205	
Michel.....	Sturgeon River	do	164	.....	164	
Orphans of St. Albert's.	.....	.....	155	.....	155	
Muskegawatic	Victoria .....	.....	78	.....	78	
Blue Quill	do .....	.....	65	.....	65	
Ka-kee-kee(Little Hunter)	Saddle Lake.....	.....	99	.....	99	
James Seenum	Whitefish Lake...	Cree	340	.....	340	
Peyyasees.....	Lac la Biche.....	do	176	.....	176	
Ka-qua-num	do .....	.....	160	.....	160	
Chippeweyans	Hart's Lake.....	Cree.....	79	.....	79	

NUMBER of Indians in the North-West Territories and their whereabouts on the 31st December, 1883—*Concluded.*

Name of Band.	Location of Reserve.	Tribe.	No. on Reserve.	No. being absent.	Total number of Indians.	Whereabouts of Absentees.
Stragglers, Edmonton District.....				149	149	
Sarcee Indians.....	Near Calgary...		436		436	
Stoney do.....	Near Morleyville		597		597	
Blackfeet do.....	Blackfoot Crossing.....		2,158		2,158	
Piegan do.....	Near Ft. Macleod		893		893	
Blood do.....	do		2,589		2,589	
Total.....			19,773	1,307	21,080	

NON-TREATY INDIANS.

Bird Tail Creek and Assiniboine Indians.....		Sioux.....	780		780	} Many of these Indians constantly work with settlers in neighbourhood.
Standing Buffalo.....		do.....	247		247	
White Cap.....		do.....	250		250	When absent from Reserve are generally working at Prince Albert.

Many of the Indians shown as Stragglers are Half-breed Indians, and others earning their own livelihood throughout their respective Agencies.

During the past summer nearly 4,000 Indians were removed from the Southern Plains and sent to the Qu'Appelle and Saskatchewan Districts.

The above return has no reference to the Indians interested in Treaties 1, 2, 3 and 5, who are included in the Manitoba Superintendency. It merely shows the population of each Indian Band and of all the Indians of the North-West Superintendency and their Reserves.

PART II.

RETURN A (1)

Of Officers and Employés of the Department of Indian Affairs, for the Year ended 30th June, 1883.

HEADQUARTERS.

Designation.	Name.	Annual Salary.	When Appointed to Department.	By whom Appointed.	Date of First Appointment to the Civil Service.	Remarks.
		\$ cts.				
Superintendent-General	The Right Hon. Sir J. A. Macdonald, K.C.B., G.O.M.G.					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	
Chief Clerk and Accountant.	Robert Sinclair	2,050 00	June 1, 1873	do	April ..., 1859	
Commissioner of Indian Lands and Timber.	Wm. Plummer	1,800 00	May 1868	do	May 1868	
Surveyor and Chief Draughtsman	W. A. Austin	1,600 00	June 7, 1883	do		
Inspector of Agencies & Reserves	A. Dingman	1,400 00	July 22, 1882	do	July 22, 1882	
Clerk in charge of Land Sales.	J. V. DeBoucherville	1,400 00	do 1, 1868	do	May ..., 1864	
Corresponding Clerk	A. N. McNeill	1,400 00	do 1, 1874	do	July 1, 1874	
Assistant Accountant.	F. W. Smith	1,200 00	Sept. 1, 1873	do	Oct. 13, 1870	
Clerk	T. F. S. Kirkpatrick	1,200 00	Aug. 6, 1873	do	Aug. 6, 1873	
do	M. Benson	1,000 00	April 22, 1876	do	April 22, 1876	
Clerk of Records	S. Stewart	850 00	July 1, 1879	do	July 1, 1879	
Stenographer	J. D. McLean	1,150 00	Oct. 25, 1876	do	Oct. 25, 1876	
Book-keeper	D. C. Scott	800 00	do 1, 1880	do	July 8, 1879	
do	R. G. Dalton	800 00	Aug. 1871	do	Aug. ..., 1871	
Assistant Clerk of Land Sales.	Thomas Coffee	650 00	July 17, 1878	do	July 17, 1878	
Assistant Book-keeper	H. J. Brook	600 00	Jan. 1, 1881	do	Jan. 1, 1881	
Copying Clerk	J. Delisle	650 00	June 23, 1880	do	July 8, 1879	
do	H. G. Maingy	650 00	July 1, 1879	do	do 1, 1879	
Stenographer	H. C. Ross	600 00	Jan. 10, 1883	do	Jan. 10, 1883	
Clerk of Indices	F. Yielding	400 00	April 3, 1882	do	April 3, 1882	
Clerk (Extra)	John Austin					\$1.50 per diem.
do	F. R. Ross					1.50 do
do	D. C. F. Bliss					1.50 do

} temporarily employed.

[PART II]

Clerk of Statistics.....	John McGill.....	.....	Aug. 1, 1877.....	do	...	Aug. 1, 1877....	2.00	do	do
Housekeeper.....	T. Starmer.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.00	do	do
Messenger.....	J. Slocombe.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.00	do	do

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1883.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-General of Indian Affairs.

RETURN A (2)
Of Officers and Employés of the Department of Indian Affairs, for the Year ended 30th June, 1883.
OUTSIDE SERVICE.

ONTARIO.

Names.	Office.	Annual Salary.	Where Stationed.	Remarks.
		\$ cts.		
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 \$100 per annum for travelling expenses.
Chas. Skene.....	do	900 00	Parry Sound.....	With actual travelling expenses, \$60 per annum office rent, 5 per cent. commission on collections up to \$2,000, and 2½ per cent. on collections above that amount.
Wm. Van Abbott.....	Agent.....	500 00	Sault Ste. Marie.....	With \$68.50 for office rent and fuel, and 3 per cent commission on collections.
T. G. Pile.....	Indian Lands Agent.....		Deseronto.....	5 per cent. commission on land sales. No other remuneration.
Thos. Gordon.....	Agent.....	600 00	Strathroy.....	With 3 per cent. on timber dues.
J. P. Donnelly.....	do	600 00	Prince Arthur's Landing	
Mathew Hill.....	do	500 00	Shannonville.....	
A. B. Cowan.....	Indian Lands Agent.....	250 00	Gananoque.....	With \$100 for travelling expenses.
J. F. Day.....	do		Bruce Mines.....	5 per cent. on collections up to \$2,000, and 2½ per cent. on collections in excess of that sum. No other remuneration.
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.
C. B. Savage.....	do	400 00	Gore Bay.....	With \$120 for office rent.
B. W. Ross.....	do	400 00	Cockburn Island.....	With 5 per cent. on collections up to \$2,000, and 2½ per cent. on sums in excess of that amount.
John Beattie.....	Agent.....	200 00	Highgate.....	

James Paul.....	do	600 00	Eganville	
Wm. Bull.....	do	500 00	Cape Croker.....	
J. Creighton.....	do	500 00	Chippewa Hill.....	
John Wallace.....	.....	25 00	} On the Islands.....	Guardians of Islands in St. Lawrence.
A. Root.....	.....	25 00		
J. L. Thompson.....	.....	25 00		
John Thackeray.....	Agent.....	500 00	Roseneath	
J. R. Stevenson.....	do	500 00	Georgina.....	
E. Harris.....	do	500 00	Gore's Landing.....	
H. H. Thompson.....	do	500 00	Penetanguishene.....	

QUEBEC.

A. LeBel, jun	A ent.....	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.
John Davidson.....	do .....	.....	Dundee.....	10 per cent. commission on collections, 2½ per cent. on disbursements. No other remuneration.
Chas. Logue.....	do	660 00	Maniwaki	
L. E. Otis.....	do	300 00	Point Bleue.....	
G. E. Cherrier.....	do	400 00	Caughnawaga	With \$60 a year for office rent.
L. F. Boucher.....	do	400 00	Betsiamits	With \$100 for rent, light and fuel.
J. Gagné.....	do	50 00	Maria.....	
O. Drapeau.....	do	50 00	Gross Point.....	
H. Vassal	do	200 00	Pierreville.....	With 10 per cent. on collections, 2½ per cent. on disbursements.

RETURN A (2)—Continued.

Missionaries receiving remuneration from the Department of Indian Affairs for services performed among Indians, to the 30th June, 1883.

ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

Names.	Address.	Annual Allowance.	Denomination.	Remarks.
		\$ cts.		
Rev. L. Trahan.....	Pierreville.....	235 00	Roman Catholic	Abenakis of St. Francis.
Rev. V. Larivière.....	do	140 00	Protestant.....	do do
Rev. F. Marcoux.....	St. Régis.....	452 32	Roman Catholic	Iroquois of St. Régis. \$250 of this amount is paid by Iroquois of St. Régis.
Rev. H. P. Chase	Munceytown.....	400 00	Protestant.....	Chippewas of Thames.
Rev. A. Jamieson	Baby's Point.....	400 00	do	do Walpole Island.
Rev. G. Giroux	Lorette.....	225 96	Roman Catholic	Hurons of Lorette.
Rev. P. P. Kavanagh.....	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)—Continued.

MEDICAL MEN employed by the Department of Indian Affairs, to the 30th June, 1883 showing the Tribes which they attend.

Name.	Name of Tribe they Attend.	Annual Salary.	Remarks.
		\$ cts.	
P. H. Spohn	Chippewas of Beausoliel.....	150 00	
G. H. Corbett.....	do Rama.....	100 00	
W. S. Scott.....	do Saugeen.....	200 00	
L. E. Day.....	Mississaguas of Alnwick and of Rice Lake	350 00	Paid by the Tribe.
P. E. Jones.....	do Credit	250 00	
A. McLaren	Mohawks of Bay of Quinté.....	250 00	Part borne by Management Fund.
J. Newton	do do	250 00	do do
R. D. Swisher	Moravians of Thames.....	150 00	
R. H. Dee.....	Six Nations.....	1,780 00	Resident Physician's services devoted exclusively to the Tribe; this amount includes medicines.
R. J. McKinnon.....	do	500 00	
V. J. A. Venner.....	.....	100 00	Salary paid from Province of Quebec Indian Fund.
R. M. Stephen	Tribes on Manitoulin Island.....	1,000 00	Salary borne by Management Fund.
Oronhyatekha.....	Chippewas of Thames.....	300 00	do do
F. F. Bell.....	Wyandotts of Anderdon.....	80 00	Paid by the Tribe.
N. E. Roy.....	Micmacs of Gaspé.....	80 00	Salary paid from Province of Quebec Fund.
H. Wigle	Chippewas of Nawash.....	300 00	do by the Band.
D. Sinclair.....	do Thames.....	200 00	do do
G. Mitchell.....	do Walpole Island.....	.....	Actual service by account.

[PART II]

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and Employés of the Department of Indian Affairs, for the Year ended 30th June, 1883—Continued.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

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	
H. Guilloid	do	1,200 00	West Coast.....	
G. Belnkingsop	do	1,200 00	Kwawkewlth.....	
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.

G. Wells	Agent.....	50 00	.....	District No. 1 "a," for Counties of Annapolis, and Shelburne.
F. McDormand	do	50 00	.....	District No. 1 "b," Yarmouth and Digby.
J. E. Beckwith	do	25 00	Canning.....	do 2, for King's County.
Rev. Thos. Butler.....	do	37 50	Caledonia	do 3, for Queen's County.
Rev. E. J. McCarthy.....	do	37 50	Chester	do 4, for County Lunenburg.
Dev. D. O. O'Connor.....	do	33 33	Bedford	do 5, for County Halifax.
James Gass	do	16 66	Shubenacadie.....	do 6 "a," for County Hants.
Dr. H. Muir	do	16 66	Truro	do 6 "b," for County Colchester.
Dr. A. T. Clark.....	do	33 33	Parrsboro'.....	do 7, for County Cumberland.
Rev. R. McDonald	do	100 00	Pictou	do 8, for County Pictou.
Rev. W. Chisholm	do	100 00	Antigonish	do 9, for Counties Antigonish and Guysboro
Rev. J. McDougall	do	100 00	Red Island	do 10, for County Richmond, C.B.
Rev. D. McLissac	do	50 00	River Inhabitants	do 11, for County Inverness.
Rev. R. Grant	do	50 00	Grand Narrows.....	do 12, for County Victoria.
Rev. M. McKenzie.....	do	100 00	Christmas Island.	do 13, for County Cape Breton.

[PART II]

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. Morrisey.....	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

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES, MANITOBA AND KEEWATIN.

Edgar Dewdney.....	Indian Commissioner.....	3,200 00	.....
James F. Graham.....	Superintendent, Manitoba Superintendency	1,600 00	Winnipeg.....	
Hayter Reed.....	Acting Assistant Commissioner.....	1,600 00	.....
T. Page Wadsworth.....	Inspector of farms and agencies in North-West Territories.....	1,800 00	.....
E. McColl	Inspector of Indian Agencies, Manitoba Superintendency.....	1,800 00	Winnipeg..	
A. McDonald	Indian Agent.....	1,200 00	Qu'Appelle.....	
W. Anderson.....	do	1,200 00	Edmonton.....	
L. Herchmer.....	Agent to several bands in Treaties 2 and 4, and Sioux, on Assiniboine	1,200 00	Bird Tail Creek.....	
J. McIntyre	Agent.....	730 00	Prince Arthur's Landing	Also instruct in farming.
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	
George McPherson.....	do	1,000 00	Assabaskasing.....	
F. Ogietree	do	800 00	Portage la Prairie.....	
A. Mackay	do	1,000 00	Grand Rapids	
C. E. Denny	do	1,200 00	Fort MacLeod	
J. McRae.....	Sub-Agent.....	900 00	Carlton	
W. Pocklington	do	900 00	Blood Reserve	

[PART II]

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and Employés of the Department of Indian Affairs, for the Year ended 30th June, 1883—*Concluded.*

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary.	Where Stationed.	Remark.
		\$ cts.		
L. J. A. Leveque.....	Clerk	720 00	Winnipeg	} Surgeons to N.-W. Mounted Police, Surgeons Kennedy and Miller each to receive at the rate of \$600 per year from 1st Jan., 1881. O.C., 25th May, 1881.
J. P. Wright.....	do	720 00	do	
N. Chastellaine	Interpreter.....	250 00	Fort Francis.....	
Dr. A. Jukes.....	Medical Superintendent	700 00	Fort MacLeod	
Dr. B. Miller, M.D.....	Medical Officer.....	600 00	Battleford	
Dr. George Kennedy.....	do	600 00	Fort Walsh.....	
J. Setter.....	Farming Instructor, Farm No. 3.....	730 00	Crooked Lake	
J. Nicol	do do 5	480 00	File Hills.....	
G. S. McConnell.....	do do 6.....	730 00	Touchwood Hills.....	
C. Prevost.....	do do 7.....	730 00	Indian Head.....	
J. Tomkins.....	do do	730 00	Duck Lake.....	
George Chafey.....	do do 10.....	730 00	Carlton	
J. Payne.....	do do 11.....	480 00	Eagle Hills.....	
S. Ballendine.....	do do 12.....	600 00	Battle River	
D. L. Clink	do do 13.....	480 00	Jack Fish Creek	
G. G. Mann	do do 14.....	480 00	Fort Pitt.....	
J. Delaney.....	do do 15.....	730 00	Frog Lake	
C. Carson	do do 16.....	600 00	Saddle Lake.....	
W. O'Donnell.....	do do 17.....	480 00	Lac la Nonne	
S. B. Lucas.....	do do 18.....	730 00	Peace Hills.....	
T. H. Dunne.....	do do 19.....	540 00	Morleyville	
G. H. Wheatley.....	do do 20.....	720 00	Blackfoot Crossing.....	
M. Begg.....	do do 21.....	720 00	Piegan Reserve.....	
W. C. McCord.....	do do 22.....	730 00	Blood Reserve.....	
A. Cameron	do do 25.....	480 00	Moose Mountain.....	
J. M. Scott.....	do do 26.....	600 00	Sarcee Reserve.....	
				To Indians of Beardy One Arrow and Okanasis Bands.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1883.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN "B" INCLUDES SIXTY-FIVE SUBSIDIARY STATEMENTS FOLLOWING.

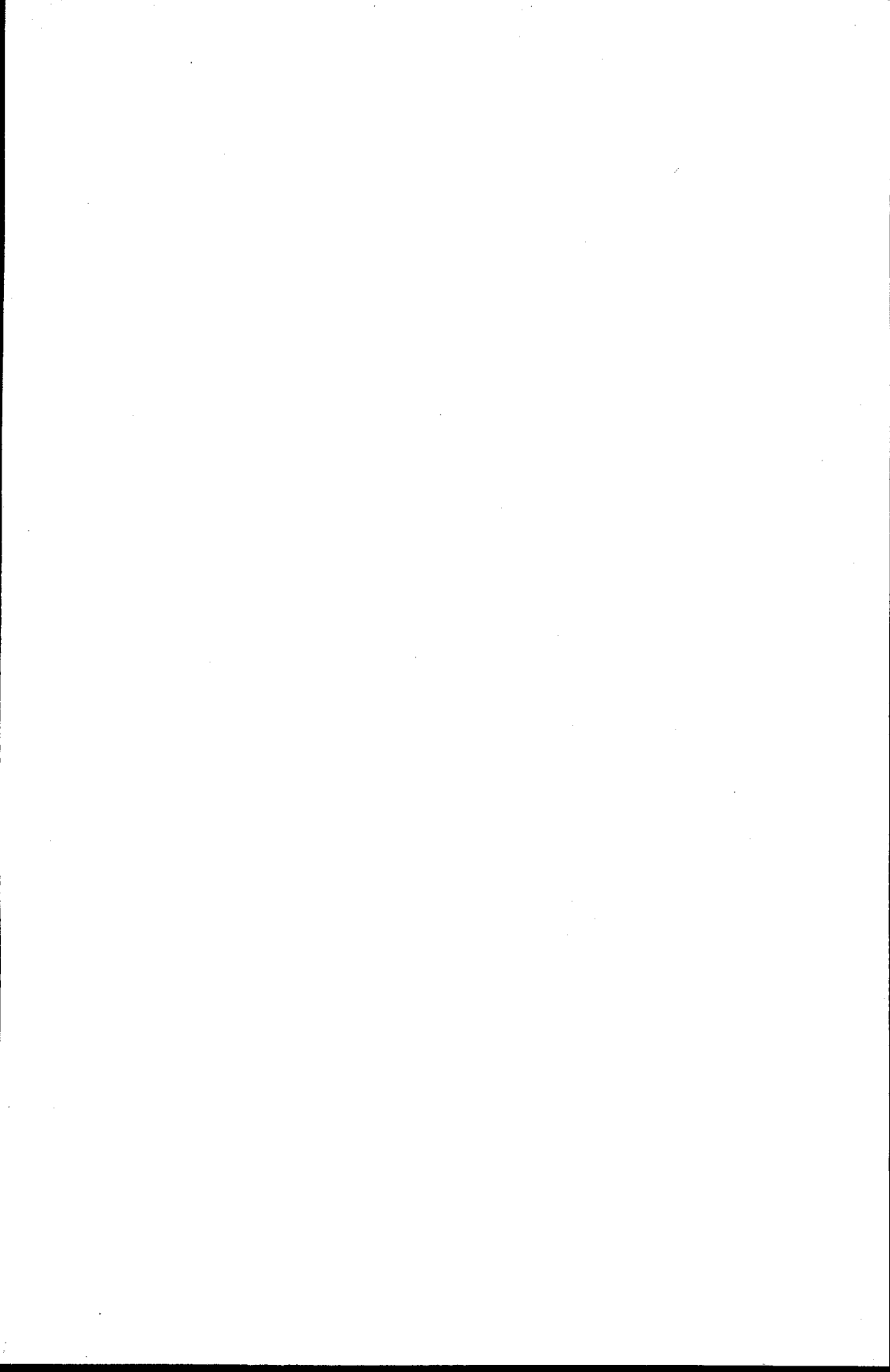
ANALYZED BALANCE SHEET, showing the condition of the INDIAN FUND on the 30th June, 1882; the Additions to and Deductions therefrom during the Year, and the Balances of the various Tribes and Funds on the 30th June, 1883.

Table with columns: BALANCES AT THE CREDIT OF THE SEVERAL TRIBES AND FUNDS ON 30TH JUNE, 1882; RECEIPTS; TRANSFERS; NAME OF TRIBE OR FUND; EXPENDITURE; BALANCES AT THE CREDIT OF THE SEVERAL TRIBES AND FUNDS ON THE 30TH JUNE, 1883. Includes rows for various tribes like Batchewana Indians, Chippewas of Beausoleil, etc.

*The Balance shown above differs from the Balance shown in the Balance Sheet of the Public Accounts by \$457.31, inasmuch as the salary of R. G. Dalton, included in "Indian Land Management Fund" account is, in the Public Accounts, charged to Civil Government.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, OTTAWA, 30th June 1883. ROBT. SINCLAIR, Accountant

L. VANKOUGHNET, Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.



RETURN B.

No. 1.

DR.

BATCHEWANA BAY INDIANS in Account Current with Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—			By Balance, 30th June, 1882.....	12,352 63	283 40
Chief Nubenagooching's salary.....		100 00	Land and timber sales.....	2,493 83	
<i>Sundry Payments.</i>			Rents, &c.....		206 62
For Medicines and medical attendance.....		68 25	Interest on invested capital.....		568 62
Cost of fishing license.....		10 00			
Supplies to sick Indians.....		2 72			
Cost of tent for Agency.....		11 00			
Management Fund, for transfer of 10 per cent. of amount borrowed at various times to as- sist in making roads and surveys.....	2,902 04				
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....	249 34	12 40			
Distribution of interest moneys.....		615 66			
Balance, 30th June, 1883.....	11,695 08	238 61			
	14,846 46	1,058 64	Balance, 30th June, 1883.....	14,846 46	1,058 64
				11,695 08	238 61

[PART II]

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1883.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B.—Continued.

No. 2.

14

DR.

CHIPPEWAS OF BEAUSOLEIL in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
To the following payments:—	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	By Balance, 30th June, 1882.....	\$ cts. 55,609 84	\$ cts. 635 65
<i>Salaries.</i>			Land and timber sales.....	247 26	
Noah Assance, Chief.....		50 00	Rents.....		34 31
Allan Salt, Secretary and Interpreter.....		50 00	Interest on invested capital.....		2,805 30
P. H. Spohn, M. D.....		150 00			
<i>Pensions.</i>					
John Assance.....		12 50			
James Assance.....		25 00			
<i>Sundry Payments.</i>					
Paul & Sons, drawing plans, &c., for Agent's house.....	6 66				
Mail Printing Co., advertising tenders.....	3 46				
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of "Management Fund".....	24 73	2 06			
Distribution of interest moneys.....		2,557 03			
Balance on 30th June, 1883.....	55,822 25	628 67			
	55,857 10	3,475 26		55,857 10	3,475 26
			Balance 30th June, 1883.....	55,822 25	628 67

[PART II]

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1883.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN B.—Continued.

No. 3.

DR.

CHIPPEWAS OF NAWASH in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

4-15

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments.—			By		
<i>Salaries.</i>			Balance on 30th June, 1882.....	306,264 68	3,456 35
Wm. McGregor, Chief.....		100 00	Land and timber sales.....	7,851 63	
Wm. Angus, Chief.....		50 00	Refund on account of loan to pay debts.....	2,036 36	
F. Lamorandière, Secretary and Interpreter.....		150 00	Rents.....		52 00
Wm. Wankay, Councillor.....		20 00	Interest on invested Capital.....		15,125 34
Fredk. Wabbezee do.....		20 00			
Charles Jones do.....		5 00			
Domk. Johnston, Messenger.....		20 00			
Louis Johnston do.....		20 00			
Widow Thos. Maginah, Sexton.....		25 00			
John Akiwenzie, Sexton.....		12 48			
Abraham Sky, Caretaker.....		25 00			
D. Elliott Forest, Bailiff.....		40 00			
James Keatley, School Teacher.....		300 00			
James Goodwin do.....		300 00			
George Richards, Councillor.....		15 00			
David Craddock, School Teacher.....		200 00			
<i>Pensions.</i>					
P. J. Kege Douce.....		50 00			
Widow Nawash.....		20 00			
Mrs. Luke Snake.....		20 00			
Thos. Koseyah.....		20 00			
Mary Jones.....		5 00			
Mrs. John Smith.....		20 00			
Mary McGregor.....		20 00			
John Wabbadick.....		37 48			
Mrs. Boyd Onahjwon.....		12 48			
Carried forward.....		1,507 44	Carried forward.....	316,152 67	18,633 69

[PART II]

16

RETURN B.—Continued.

DR.

CHIPPEWAS OF NAWASH in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....		1,507 44	Brought forward.....	316,102 67	18,633 69
To the following payments—continued:—					
<i>Sundry Payments.</i>					
Advertising.....	8 46	5 47			
Expenses of deputation.....		43 48			
Cost of tombstone in memory of late Peter Keezhig.....		30 00			
Supplies for Council and School Houses.....		64 93			
Paid sundry persons for services in connection with new Council House.....		53 00			
Renewal of Fishing License, 1883.....		25 00			
Premium of insurance on School and Council House, to March, 1886.....		49 50			
Paid for inspection of timber limits in Lindsay and St. Edmunds.....		141 25			
Medical attendance.....		135 50			
Cost of portrait of Right Hon. Sir John A. Mac- donald.....		8 00			
Law costs in connection with closing of Thomas St. Wiarton.....		42 50			
Expenses in connection with auditing merchants' accounts.....		43 70			
Sundries.....		15 50			
Cost of examination of lakes in Amabel and Albermarle.....	100 00				
Loan to pay accounts of sundry merchants for supplies.....	16,306 29				
Drawing plans for Agent's house.....	6 70				
Advance on account of contract for Agent's house.....	200 00				
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....	788 46	6 05			

Distribution of Interest Moneys.....		13,577 83		
Balance, 30th June, 1883.....	298,742 76	2,884 54		
	316,152 67	18,633 69	316,152 67	18,633 69
			298,742 76	2,884 54
			Balance, 30th June, 1883.....	

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DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
 OTTAWA, 30th June, 1883.
 ROBERT SINOLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

[PART II]

17

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 4.

18

Dr.

CHIPPEWAS OF RAMA in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Cr.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—			By		
<i>Salaries.</i>			Balance, 30th June, 1882.....	51,822 44	625 82
J. B. Naningishkung, Chief.....		75 00	Land and timber collections.....	21 77	
Elisha Sandy, Secretary.....		12 00	Rents.....		30 27
G. H. Corbett, M.D.....		100 00	Interest on invested capital.....		2,648 68
<i>Pensions.</i>					
Wm. Bigwind.....		12 00			
Geo. Wahsaigezhig.....		12 00			
<i>Sundry Payments.</i>					
Fares of two Indians to Orillia.....		4 78			
Grant to Gilbert Williams for loss of house and effects by fire.....		50 00			
Drawing plans for Agent's house.....	6 66				
Advertising tenders.....	3 46				
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....	2 18	1 81			
Distribution of interest moneys.....		2,253 02			
Balance, 30th June, 1883.....	51,831 91	784 16			
	51,844 21	3,304 77		51,844 21	3,304 77
			Balance, 30th June, 1883.....	51,831 91	784 16

[PART II]

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1883.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN B—Continued.

Dr.

CHIPPEWAS OF SARNIA in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

No. 5.
Cr.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$	cts.		\$	cts.
To the following payments:—					
<i>Salaries.</i>			By Balance 30th June, 1882.....	182,559 56	1,878 21
Joseph Wawanosh, Chief.....		37 50	Land and timber sales.....	3,351 07	
Robert George do.....		42 50	Interest on invested Capital.....		8,938 68
Jas. Menass do.....		30 00	Refund of amount advanced to purchase seed....	490 04	
Albert Rodd do.....		30 00	Fines.....		25 00
John Sumner do.....		18 88			
Nicholas Plain do.....		81 12			
Thos. Wapagee do.....		30 00			
Isaac Shawanoo do.....		30 00			
Wm. Wawanosh, Secretary and Interpreter.....		200 00			
John Johnston, Chapel Steward.....		15 00			
Sampson Jackson do.....		7 50			
Nicholas Plain do.....		62 50			
John Burke, Teacher.....		187 50			
Solomon Jackson, Messenger.....		37 50			
Moses Wancaush, Teacher.....		62 50			
Anthony Rodd, Chapel Steward.....		7 50			
<i>Pensions.</i>					
Wm. Wawanosh.....		150 00			
Mrs. J. Wawanosh.....		125 00			
Mrs. D. B. Wawanosh.....		100 00			
Anthony Rodd.....		6 00			
Isaac Keshaguance.....		6 00			
Thos. Nayahnoquodt.....		6 00			
Sheshегоооquа.....		6 00			
Widow Bird.....		3 00			
George Ashqigonaby.....		3 00			
Widow Chippegan.....		3 00			
Carried forward.....		1,288 00	Carried forward.....	186,400 67	10,831 89

[PART II]

RETURN B.—Continued.

DR.

CHIPPEWAS OF SARNIA in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

	Capi.al.	Interest.		Capital.	Capital.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward		1,288 00	Brought forward	186,400 67	10,831 89
<i>To the following payments—continued:—</i>					
Widow Kahgayah.....		3 00			
Widow Cotterill		3 00			
Andrew Nageeshig.....		3 00			
Widow Pike.....		3 00			
do Nawang.....		3 00			
do Sappah.....		3 00			
do Lighthouse.....		3 00			
do Sanguatchewagua.....		3 00			
do Kahbayah.....		3 00			
do Petahney.....		3 00			
Kehegahboosay.....		3 00			
Widow Crow.....		3 00			
Mahcahdenequa.....		3 00			
<i>Sundry Disbursements.</i>					
Books, &c., for Kettle Point school.....		16 99			
Medical attendance and medicines		622 93			
Supplies		1,031 27			
Funeral furnishings.....		207 24			
Material for culvert.....		17 50			
Premium of insurance		25 00			
Expenses of Delegates to Grand Council.....		72 00			
Expenses of examination of timber.....		15 00			
Wm. Wawanosh, for services as Forest Bailiff.....		95 00			
Relief of destitute Indians.....		56 00			
Wood supplied		7 38			
Advertising.....	33 60	14 50			
Expenses of sale of lands.....		21 40			
Cost of houses for destitute Indians.....		201 46			
Cost of statute labor.....		6 75			
Stove, &c., for Sable school house.....		17 15			

Oil and lamp chimneys for Council House		1 40		
Work on ditches	2,373 69			
Nancy Maiville, for improvements	120 00			
Sundry small payments		19 75		
Loan to purchase seed	490 04			
Compensation for W. Waubbuck's improvements	300 00			
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	339 07			
Distribution of interest moneys		5,654 34		
Balance, 30th June, 1883	182,744 27	1,401 83		
	186,400 67	10,831 89		
			186,400 67	10,831 89
			182,744 27	1,401 83
			Balance, 30th June, 1883	

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1883.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 6.

52

DR.

CHIPPEWAS OF SAUGEEN 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>			By Balance, 30th June, 1882.....	246,633 83	2,781 75
H. H. Madwayosh, Chief.....		100 00	Land and timber sales.....	8,805 03	
John Kadahgewgon do		100 00	Rents.....		52 00
M. B. Madwayosh, Secretary and Interpreter.....		200 00	Interest on invested capital.....		12,368 30
F. Wahbezee, Councillor.....		12 00			
John George do		12 00			
John Madwishinino do		12 00			
John Kewaquom do		12 00			
John C. James do		12 00			
Wm. Simon, Sexton.....		50 00			
David Root do		30 00			
Ralph Johnson, Messenger.....		12 00			
Peter John do		12 00			
W. S. Scott, M. D.....		200 00			
Isabella McIver, Teacher		200 00			
<i>Pensions.</i>					
Jane Wegwoss.....		25 00			
Thos. Noon.....		12 00			
Widow Madwishinind.....		12 00			
do Shingoouse.....		12 00			
do Annijigahbow.....		12 00			
do Maishequongai.....		9 00			
Charlotte Saingwobs.....		12 00			
Eliza Madwishinind.....		12 00			
Charles Maizhukewawedoug		12 00			
John Waubishkawkuming.....		12 00			

[PART II]

Sundry Disbursements.

Expenses of Delegation to Grand Council		80 00		
do Deputation to Ottawa.....		43 47		
Advertising.....	53 01	2 59		
Moiety of grant towards opening French Bay Road.....		100 00		
Gratuity to John Kadahgegwon.....		25 00		
do H. H. Madwayosh.....		25 00		
Legal services re closing of Thomas Street, Warton.....		42 50		
Inspection of timber, Lindsay and St. Edmunds.....		141 25		
Expenses of auditing Merchants' Accounts.....		34 10		
Cost of examination of lakes in Amabel, Albemarle and Eastnor	100 00			
Cost of building Agent's and Teachers' houses.....	4,744 66			
Loan to pay debts.....	9,220 00			
Cost of digging a well at school, Scotch Settlement.....	10 00			
For improvements on land taken for Agent's residence.....	25 00			
Distribution of interest moneys		11,311 88		
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....	776 78	6 05		
Balance, 30th June, 1883.....	240,509 41	2,296 21		
	255,438 86	15,202 05		
			255,438 86	15,202 05
			240,509 41	15,202 05
			Balance, 30th June, 1883.....	

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1883.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B.—Continued.

No. 7.

DR. CHIPPEWAS OF SNAKE ISLAND 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, 1882.....	24,513 26	268 56
<i>Salaries.</i>			Land and timber sales.....	35 39	
Charles Bigeance, Chief.....		80 00	Rents.....		165 42
Noah Snake, Caretaker.....		25 00	Interest on invested Capital.....		1,250 10
<i>Sundry Disbursements.</i>					
Supplies to three destitute Indians.....		16 50			
Cost of threshing machine.....		282 60			
Cost of grass seed.....	77 77				
Advertising.....	3 46				
Drawing plans for Agents' houses.....	6 66				
Distribution of interest moneys.....		1,007 98			
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....	3 54	9 47			
Balance, 30th June, 1883.....	24,457 22	262 53			
	24,548 65	1,684 08		24,548 65	1,684 08
			Balance, 30th June, 1883.....	24,457 22	262 53

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1883.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

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[PART II]

RETURN B.—Continued.

No. 8.
CR.

DR.

CHIPPEWAS OF THE THAMES in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—					
<i>Salaries.</i>			By		
Joseph Fisher, Teacher.....		200 00	Balance, 30th June, 1882.....	69,094 83	305 23
Jacob Henry do		100 00	Land and timber sales.....	28 40	
John Nicholas do		200 00	Rents.....		240 25
Joseph Fisher, Chief.....		12 00	Interest on invested Capital.....		3,558 00
Joseph French do		12 00			
John Chicken do		12 00			
Joseph Fisher, Councillor.....		12 00			
Nelson Beaver do		12 00			
J. Fox do		12 00			
Ephraim Turner, Messenger.....		30 00			
John Simon, Messenger.....		30 00			
Noah Fox do		25 00			
Mary Jane Scott, Teacher.....		62 50			
A. Waucaush, Secretary		20 00			
<i>Pensions.</i>					
George King.....		20 00			
Tom Chief.....		20 00			
Widow Fox.....		10 00			
<i>Sundry Disbursements.</i>					
Medicine and medical attendance.....		67 00			
Advertising.....		134 62			
Cost of investigation of complaints.....		267 06			
Funeral furnishings.....		94 50			
Supplies.....		78 31			
Carried forward.....		1,430 99	Carried forward.....	69,123 23	4,103 45

[PART II]

RETURN B—Continued.

DR.

CHIPPEWAS OF THE THAMES, in Account Current with the Department of Affairs.

CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward		1,330 99	Brought forward.....	69,123 23	4,103 48
To the following payments—continued:—					
Allowance to School Trustees.....		24 00			
Forest Bailiff.....		7 00			
Allowance to messenger and for cleaning Council House.....		2 00			
School books.....		8 76			
Wood for Bear Creek school.....		22 00			
For tuition of a child.....		2 50			
Refund of part of amount paid on Lot 11, in 6th Concession, Caradock, sale of which was disallowed.....		25 00			
Distribution of interest money.....		1,994 11			
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....	2 84	14 42			
Balance, 30th June, 1883.....	69,120 39	572 70			
	69,123 23	4,103 48		69,123 23	4,103 48
			Balance, 30th June, 1883.....	69,120 39	572 70

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1883.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN B—Continued.

Dr. CHIPPEWAS OF WALPOLE ISLAND in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

No. 9.
Cr.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
To the following payments:—	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	
James Penahshennee, Messenger.....		12 00			
P. Kiyoshk do		12 00			
Joshua G. Bird, Head Chief.....		7 50			
Joseph Kowsod, Councillor.....		5 00			
J. Sahgee, Chief.....		20 00			
J. Kiyoshk do		20 00			
Chas. Kiyoshk, Chief.....		5 00			
do Secretary.....		12 50			
Robt. Peters, Messenger.....		12 00			
James Cameron, Teacher.....		100 00			
J. Potquahong, Chief.....		22 50			
J. Mokewenah do		15 00			
Henry Knaggs do		15 00			
James Elgin, Secretary.....		31 25			
John Peters, Messenger.....		36 00			
<i>Pensions.</i>					
Joseph Kiyoshk.....		2 50			
Widow Yooskeueway.....		2 00			
do Scotchman.....		2 00			
do Knaggs.....		2 00			
Munedooqua.....		2 00			
Nanooquay.....		2 00			
Kewetah.....		2 00			
Keuwabmequa.....		2 00			
<i>Sundry Disbursements.</i>					
Supplies to sick and destitute.....		168 60			
Medical attendance and medicines.....		164 25			
Protecting trapping grounds.....		38 27			
Carried forward.....		713 37			
			By Balance, 30th June, 1882.....	\$	cts.
			Land and timber sales.....	62,506 70	325 01
			Rents collected.....	7,631 44	
			Refund of shooting rent to 31st March, 1883		568 66
			Interest on invested capital.....		150 00
					3,075 24
			Carried forward.....	70,138 14	4,118 91

[PART II]

[PART II]

RETURN B.—Continued.

DR. CHIPPEWAS OF WALPOLE ISLAND, in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....		713 7	Brought forward.....	70,138 14	4,118 91
General furnishings, &c.....		155 74			
John Navarre, keeping destitute Indians for 6 months.....		15 00			
School supplies.....		27 43			
Lumber for bridges, &c.....		116 58			
Printing.....		2 75			
Cost of towing scow.....		7 00			
Shownoukodoonc, for keeping Wamtegoshena for 6 months.....		30 00			
David Kiyoshk, for keeping Old Scotchman for 6 months.....		30 00			
Allowance to 5 Pathmasters.....		10 00			
David Kiyoshk, for keeping Old Scotchman for 3 months.....		15 00			
Cost of stove for widow Shawanoo.....		10 00			
Fire logs to James Wabagoosh.....		15 00			
Cost of house for Old Scotchman.....		48 00			
Express charges on school books.....		1 50			
For 2 scows and oars.....	151 75				
For relief of destitute Indians.....		25 00			
Distribution of shooting rents.....		300 00			
Distribution of interest moneys.....		1,762 04			
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....	762 36	32 96			
Balance, 30th June, 1883.....	69,224 03	801 54			
	70,138 14	4,118 91		70,138 14	4,118 91

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1883.

ROBERT SINOLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

Dr.

RETURN B.—Continued.

No. 10
Cr.

FORT WILLIAM BAND, in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance, 30th June, 1882.....		75 03	By Balance, to 30th June, 1882.....	1,137 64	
Chief Biniss, travelling expenses to Ottawa and return.....		100 00	Land and timber sales.....	181 45	
Cost of examination of lots in Township of Neehing.....		17 00	Interest on invested Capital.....		47 80
Expenses in connection with election of Chief.....		16 00	Balance.....		160 23
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....	18 15				
Balance, 30th June, 1883.....	1,300 94				
	1,319 09	208 03		1,319 09	208 03
Balance, 30th June, 1883.....		160 23	Balance, 30th June, 1883.....	1,300 94	

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1883.ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.L. VANKOUGINET,
Deputy Supt-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

[PART II]

REPORT B.—Continued.

No. 11.

DR.

FRENCH RIVER INDIANS in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
o the following payments:—			By Balance, 30th June, 1882.....	887 66	12 03
Cost of medicines.....		16 45	Rents collected.....		18 00
Distribution of interest moneys.....		55 13	Refund of unexpended interest moneys.....		1 63
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....		1 08	Interest on invested Capital.....		40 48
Balance, 30th June, 1883.....	887 86		Balance, 30th June, 1883.....		53
	887 86	72 66		887 86	72 66
Balance, 30th June, 1883.....		53	Balance, 30th June, 1883.....	887 86	

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1883.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN B.—Continued.

No. 12

DR.

GARDEN RIVER INDIANS, in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

4-16

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—					
<i>Salaries.</i>			By Balance, 30th June, 1882.....	29,659 65	443 61
Chief Augustin.....		87 50	Land and timber sales.....	2,358 48	
do Pequetchenene.....		60 00	Rents collected.....		276 00
<i>Sundry Disbursements.</i>			Interest on invested Capital.....		1,354 64
School books.....		7 17			
Medical attendance and medicines.....		99 00			
Insurance.....		20 00			
Wood for schools.....		18 00			
Supplies for destitute Indians.....		4 46			
Proportion of cost of two tents.....		11 00			
Management Fund, for transfer of amounts bor- rowed at various times to assist in making roads and surveys.....	2,626 28				
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....	207 90	16 56			
Distribution of interest moneys.....		1,334 05			
Balance, 30th June, 1883.....	29,183 95	416 51			
	32,018 13	2,074 25		32,018 13	2,074 25
			Balance, 30th June, 1883.....	29,183 95	416 51

[PART II]

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1883.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN B.—Continued.

No. 13.

Dr.

HENVEY'S INLET INDIANS, in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Cr.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—			By Balance, 30th June, 1882.....	1,975 04	
<i>Salaries.</i>			Land and timber sales.....	3,000 00	
Wm. Riley, Teacher.....		25 00	Rents collected.....		36 00
Wellington Salt, Teacher.....		58 33	Refund of unexpended interest moneys.....		3 77
			Interest on invested Capital.....		88 86
<i>Sundry Disbursements.</i>					
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....	300 00	2 16			
Balance, 30th June, 1883.....	4,675 04	43 14		4,975 04	128 63
	4,975 04	128 63	Balance, 30th June, 1883.....	4,675 04	43 14

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1883.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

[PART II]

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 14.

DR.

LAKE NIPISSING INDIANS in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

4-163

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts	\$ cts.		\$ cts	\$ cts.
To the following payments;—			By Balance, 30th June, 1882	10,545 55	259 20
For vaccinating Indians.....		27 38	Land and timber sales.....	1,376 94	
In full of David Beatty's account for survey.....	674 85		Rents collected.....		108 00
Distribution of interest moneys.....		662 20	Refund of unexpended interest moneys..		52 22
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....	137 69	6 48	Interest on invested capital.....		486 20
Balance, 30th June, 1883.....	11,109 95	209 56			
	11,922 49	905 62		11,922 49	905 62
			Balance, 30th June, 1883.....	11,109 95	209 56

[PART II]

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1883.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN B.—Continued.

No. 15.

34

DR.

MANITOULIN ISLAND INDIANS (unceded), in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—			By		
Medicines and medical attendance.....		133 34	Balance, 30th June, 1882.....	277 30	52 84
Expenses of burial of two Indians washed ashore from the wreck of steamer "Asia".....		6 00	Land and timber sales.....	139 93	53 00
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....	13 99		Fines.....		14 84
Balance, 30th June, 1883.....	403 24		Interest on invested Capital.....		18 66
	417 23	139 34	Balance, 30th June, 1883.....	417 23	139 34
		18 66		403 24	
Balance, 30th June, 1883.....			Balance, 30th June, 1883.....		

[PART II]

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1883.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN B.—Continued.

No. 16.
CR.

Dr.

MAGANATTEWAN INDIANS in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—			By Balance, 30th June, 1883.....	346 29	7 26
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....	4 04	3 24	Land and timber sales.....	40 36	
Balance, 30th June, 1883.....	382 81	78 65	Ground rent.....		54 00
			Interest on invested Capital.....		15 90
			Refund of unexpended interest moneys.....		4 73
	386 65	81 89		386 65	81 89
			Balance, to 30th June, 1883.....	382 61	78 65

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1883.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

[PART II]

RETURN B.—Continued.

No. 17.
CR.

DR.

MISSISSAUGAS OF ALNWICK, in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—			By Balance, 30th June, 1882.....	80,280 63	1,156 54
<i>Salaries.</i>			Land and timber sales.....	800 58	825 82
Wm. Loucks, Secretary.....		48 00	Rents collected.....		4,224 98
Thos. Marsden, Councillor.....		24 00	Interest on invested Capital.....		
F. Beaver do.....		24 00			
Wm. Blaker do.....		24 00			
Wesley Blaker do.....		30 00			
John Beaver, Sexton.....		40 00			
Geo. Harper, Rent Collector..		133 33			
L. E. Day, M.D.....		75 00			
Peter Crow, Chief.....		25 00			
Mitchell Chubb do.....					
<i>Pensions.</i>					
Nancy Wahgoosh.....		12 00			
Widow Simpson.....		12 00			
Peggy James.....		12 00			
Harriet Jacobs.....		9 00			
Widow Pigeon.....		12 00			
Widow Skunk.....		12 00			
Widow Andrews.....		9 00			
Robt. Wilkins.....					
<i>Sundry Disbursements.</i>					
Expenses of deputation to Ottawa.....		10 00			
Chandeliers for Council House.....		31 21			
Wood for school and church.....		20 00			
Premium of insurance on church and organ.....		12 50			
Cost of labour and material in connection with empty houses on Bluff Island.....		10 50			

Expenses in connection with election of Chief Mitchell Chubb.....		14 65	
Advertising.....		9 82	
Expenses auditing merchants' accounts.....		20 70	
Loan to pay debts.....	4,144 30		
Chippewas of Rice and Mud Lakes, for purchase of Hickory Island.....	200 00		
Transfer to Management Fund of part of amounts advanced at various times to assist in making roads, surveys &c.....	2,701 65		
Distribution of interest moneys.....		4,426 87	
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....	44 16	50 54	
Balance, 30th June, 1883.....	73,991 10	1,063 22	
	81,081 21	6,207 34	

Balance, 30th June, 1883.....

81,081 21	6,207 34
73,991 10	1,063 22

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.
 OTTAWA, 30th June, 1883.
 ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

[PART II]

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 18.

38

DR. MISSISSAGUAS OF THE CREDIT in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. Cr.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$	cts.		\$	cts.
To the following payments:—			By Balance, 30th June, 1882.....	119,859	03
			Land and timber sales.....	432	03
			Interest on invested capital.....		6,505 78
<i>Salaries.</i>					
P. E. Jones, Chief.....		200 00			
P. E. Jones, M.D.....		250 00			
Chas. Herchmer, Chief.....		100 00			
J. McLean, Forest Warden.....		100 00			
J. Tobico, Sexton.....		25 00			
J. A. Wood, Messenger.....		25 00			
J. H. Scott, Teacher.....		300 00			
<i>Pensions.</i>					
David Sawyer.....		100 00			
Widow Cheechock.....		25 00			
do Herchmer.....		25 00			
do Young.....		25 00			
do Wilson.....		25 00			
do Sècond.....		25 00			
<i>Sundry Disbursements.</i>					
Insurance.....		12 75			
Chandelier for Council House.....		16 35			
Cost of celebration at the opening of new Council House.....		150 00			
Contingent expenses.....		6 50			
Postage and telegrams.....		5 92			
Cost of repairing a well.....		2 50			
do repairs to grave-yard, &c.....		5 00			
do uniforms for brass band.....		174 00			
do grave-yard fence.....		16 00			
J. Laform for teaming.....		1 75			

[PART II]

Funeral furnishings.....		177 17		
Cost of entertaining Delegates to Grand Council		226 04		
Supplies to destitute Indians sick and		24 25		
Cost of stoves for Council House.....		37 84		
Supplies		48 36		
Printing.....		31 20		
Paid Dr. Jones for extra professional services.....		2 33		
Lumber for public works.....		89 16		
Stationery for Secretary		9 50		
Wood for school.....		12 25		
Cost of new Council House	550 16			
Cost of painting stable for Council House.....	7 50			
For building culvert, planting trees, &c.....	19 00			
Cost of portraits for Council House.....	40 75			
Distribution of interest moneys.....		4,282 70		
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....	35 48			
Balance, 30th June, 1883.....	119,638 17	1,115 80		
	120,291 06	7,675 37		
			120,291 06	7,675 37
			119,638 17	1,115 80
			By Balance	

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1883.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B.—Continued.

No. 19.

DR. MISSISSAGUAS OF RICE AND MUD LAKES in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

40

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—			By Balance, 30th June, 1882.....	56,338 22	659 34
<i>Salaries.</i>			Land and timber sales.....	131 79	
John Taylor, Sexton.....		20 00	Rent collections.....		1 71
M. G. Paudaush, Chief.....		25 00	Transfer from Mississaguas of Alnwick, for purchase of Hickory Island.....	200 00	
Joseph Whetung do.....		25 00	Interest on invested Capital.....		2,821 70
John Rice, Secretary.....		20 00			
Robt. Soper, Councillor.....		4 00			
Robt. Crow do.....		4 00			
Wellington Cow do.....		4 00			
J. D. Muskrat, Sexton.....		20 00			
E. Anderson, Messenger.....		10 00			
<i>Sundry Disbursements.</i>					
Medical attendance.....		58 28			
Advertising.....	3 45				
Drawing plans for Agent's house.....	6 66				
Distribution of interest money.....		2,637 29			
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....	16 45				
Balance, 30th June, 1883.....	56,643 45	655 18			
	56,670 01	3,482 75		56,670 01	3,482 75
			Balance, 30th June, 1883	56,643 45	655 18

[PART II]

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1883.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

I. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 20.
CR.

DR.

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>					
John Johnston, Chief		50 00	By Balance, 30th June, 1882	11,779 77	102 91
			Land and timber sales	202 55	
			Rents collected		725 89
			Interest on invested Capital		573 90
			Transfer from Capital of amount of February, 1882, rent return		177 00
<i>Sundry Disbursements.</i>					
Costs in connection with liquor traffic.....		9 90			
Expenses in connection with surrender.....		16 20			
Interest account for transfer of amount of February, 1882, rent return	177 00				
Refund of difference between price of Island No 7 and Islands Nos. 16 and 19.	5 34				
Distribution of interest.....		929 27			
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	20 26	43 55			
Balance, 30th June, 1883.	11,779 72	530 78			
	11,982 32	1,579 70		11,982 32	1,579 70
			Balance, 30th June, 1883	11,779 72	530 78

[PART II]

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1883.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 21.

42

Dr.

MOHAWKS OF BAY OF QUINTE, in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Cr.

	Capital.	Capital.		Interest.	Capital.
	\$	cts.		\$	cts.
To the following payments:—			By Balance 30th June, 1882	115,194	88
			Land and timber sales	1,956	70
			Rent collections		150
			Fines.....		25
			Interest on invested capital.....		6,019
					78
<i>Salaries.</i>					
Sampson Green, Chief		40			
A. Culbertson do		24			
Wm. Green do		24			
Wm. Powles do		18			
J. Johnston do		24			
Rev. E. H. M. Baker, Missionary		400			
D. J. Brant, Sexton.....		40			
Samuel Leween, Sexton.....		20			
D. J. Brant, Caretaker.....		20			
J. Newton, Physician.....		100			
A. McLaren do		100			
J. Pearce, Teacher.....		150			
M. Johnston do		150			
Jane Johnston do		187			
A. P. Brant, Chief.....		18			
<i>Pensions.</i>					
Mrs. P. Claus.....		24			
Mrs. D. Sero.....		24			
A. Maracle.....		24			
Peggy Brant.....		24			
<i>Sundry Disbursements.</i>					
Cost of maps, &c., for schools		35			
Cost of wood for schools		32			
Black-board for school.....		15			
Law costs		47			

[PART II]

Stove and pipes for Western School.....		13 75	
Supplies, &c., in connection with celebration of Queen's Birthday.....		13 79	
Cost of clearing Western School House.....		1 25	
James Moses, for use of gravel pit.....		8 00	
Cost of outhouses for Western School.....		15 36	
Expenses of Delegates to Grand Council.....		24 00	
Expenses in connection with payment of interest moneys and election of Chiefs.....		27 00	
For drawing plans for tower of church.....		8 00	
Cost of bridge over Smart and Sucker Creeks....		97 00	
Expenses of Deputation to Ottawa, <i>re</i> surrender..		30 00	
Expenses in connection with procuring surren- der.....		72 65	
Insurance.....		4 50	
Fare of Teacher from Orillia to Tyendinaga.....		4 70	
Cost of outhouses and porches for schools.....	140 00		
John Skinewah, in full of claim against Lot 22 in Concession A, Tyendinaga.....	264 32		
Cost of shed at Lower Church.....	114 50		
Distribution of interest moneys.....		4,103 88	
Commission on collections carried to credit of "Management Fund".....	194 86	9 00	
Balance 30th June, 1883.....	116,437 36	1,301 45	
	117,151 04	7,275 66	

By Balance 30th June, 1883.....

117,151 04	7,275 66
116,437 36	1,301 45

I. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1883.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

[PART II]

RETURN B.—Continued.

DR.

MORAVIANS OF THE THAMES in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

No. 22.
CR.

44

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments :—			By Balance, 30th June, 1882	157,642 30	1,712 03
<i>Salaries.</i>			Land and timber sales	227 00	
R. D. Swisher, Physician		112 50	Refund on account of sum advanced to pay Mason for flour	117 89	
D. Edwards, Teacher		350 00	Interest on invested capital		7,487 44
C. M. Stonefish, Chief		60 00	Moiety of fine.....		24 85
J. Jacobs, Councillor.....		20 00			
J. Hill do		20 00			
J. Pheasant do		20 00			
F. E. Waumpum, Secretary		50 00			
S. Lacells, Sexton		12 00			
<i>Sundry Disbursements.</i>					
Cost of building and repairing bridges		48 50			
Supplies		2 50			
Funeral furnishings		111 00			
Cost of grading road		85 15			
Ditching on Lot 70.....		22 05			
Cost of building culverts.....		27 00			
Cleaning and repairing school house.....		12 00			
Stationery for Secretary		0 70			
Distribution of Interest.....		6,927 93			
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....	22 70				
Balance, 30th June, 1883.....	157,964 49	1,342 39			
	157,987 19	9,224 32			
			Balance, 30th June, 1883.....	157,964 49	1,342 39

[PART I]

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1883.
ROBERT SINOLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-General of Indian Affairs.

RETURN B.—Continued.

No. 23.

DR.

MUNSEES OF THE THAMES, in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:			By Balance 30th June, 1882.....	2,658 99	33 35
Distribution of interest.....		127 57	Land and timber sales.....	12 50	
Percentages on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....	1 25		Interest on invested Capital.....		121 14
Balance 30th June, 1883.....	2,670 24	26 92		2,671 49	154 49
	2 671 49	154 49	Balance 30th of June, 1883.....	2,670 24	26 92

L. VANKOUGHNET,

Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

OTTAWA, 30th June, 1883.

ROBERT SINCLAIR

Accountant.

[PART II]

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 24.

46

DR. OJIBBEWAS AND OTTAWAS OF THE MANITOULIN ISLAND 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, 1882.....	103,160 73	1,266 15
Advertising.....		7 30	Land and timber sales.....	13,143 29	
Funeral furnishings.....		5 00	Rents collected.....		210 00
Medicines.....		138 40	Fines collected.....		76 00
Expenses in connection with examination of lots in Robinson and Dawson Townships.....		37 25	Refund of interest moneys, on hand in July, 1881, by J. C. Phipps.....		93 97
School supplies.....		43 93	Interest on invested capital.....		4,698 50
Expenses in connection with sundry liquor cases.....		17 35			
Cost of inspection of lots in Cockburn Island.....		28 50			
Balance on school building at Sheshegwaning.....		19 00			
Expenses visiting Sucker Creek and West Bay roads.....		11 87			
Cost of repairs to Dr. Steven's stable.....	73 00				
Grant to roads on Cockburn Island.....	500 00				
Refund to C. W. Gauthier of part purchase money of Great and Outer Duck Island, re- served for lighthouse purposes.....	148 50				
Advance on account of work on roads at Sucker Creek and West Bay.....	200 00				
Transfer to Management Fund on account of amounts loaned at various times to assist in making surveys, roads, &c.....	9,652 21				
Distribution of interest.....		4,897 11			
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....	1,334 81	12 36			
Balance, 30th June, 1883.....	104,395 50	1,064 55			
	116,304 02	6,282 62		116,304 02	6,282 62
			Balance, 30th June, 1883.....	104,395 50	1,064 55

[PART II]

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1883.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 25.

DR. OJIBBEWAS 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:—			By Balance on 30th June, 1882.....	48,000 00	5,094 27
Express charges on moneys.....		21 55	Legislative Grant.....		6,064 30
Annuities of Indians under the Robinson Treaty		10,950 51	Interest on invested capital		2,629 22
Balance on 30th June, 1883.....	48,000 00	2,815 73			
	48,000 00	13,787 79	Balance on 30th June, 1883.	48,000 00	2,815 73

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1883.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

[PART II]

RETURN B.—Continued.

No. 26.

DR.

OJIBBEWAS OF LAKE SUPERIOR, in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

—			—		
	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments :—					
Medicines and medical attendance.....		95 92	By Balance on 30th June, 1882.....	40,000 00	2,637 41
Expenses of payment of annuities.....		224 25	Legislative Grant.....		3,935 70
Annuities to Indians under the Robinson Treaty.....		7,488 00	Interest on invested Capital.....		2,118 66
Balance on 30th June, 1883.....	40,000 00	883 60			
	40,000 00	8,691 77		40,000 00	8,691 77
			Balance on 30th June, 1883.....	40,000 00	883 60

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1883.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 27.

DR. OJIBBEWAS OF MISSISSAGUA RIVER, in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

		Capital.	Interest.			Capital.	Interest.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.			\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—				By Balance on 30th June, 1882.....		3,846 11	47 82
Cost of medicines.....			21 40	Land and Timber sales.....		268 99	
Distribution of interest.....			193 07	Rents Collected			15 50
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....		26 90	0 93	Interest on invested Capital.....			175 22
Balance on 30th June, 1883.....		4,088 20	23 14			4,115 10	238 54
		4,115 10	238 54	Balance on 30th June, 1883.....		4,088 20	23 14

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30 June, 1883.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

[PART II]

RETURN B.—Continued.

No. 28.

Dr.

ONEIDAS OF THE THAMES, in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Cr.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance, 30th June, 1882.....		2 36	By Balance, 30th June, 1882.....	640 04	
To the following payments:—			Land and timber.....	8 10	
Law costs.....		50 00	Fines collected.....		100 00
Cost of ditch.....		20 00	Rents collected.....		100 00
Distribution of interest.....		183 00	Interest on invested Capital.....		28 68
Balance, 30th June, 1883.....	648 14		Balance on 30th June, 1883.....		26 68
	648 14	255 36		648 14	255 36
Balance on 30th June, 1883.....		26 68	Balance, on 30th June, 1883.....	648 14	

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1883.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt. Gen. of Indian Affairs.

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[PART II]

RETURN B.—Continued.

No. 29.

DR. PARRY ISLAND INDIANS, in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Capital.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—			By Balance on 30th June, 1882	39,068 46	372 39
<i>Salaries.</i>			Land and Timber sales	762 69	
Eliza Tobias, Teacher		25 00	Rents collected		27 00
A. Cheechock do		125 00	Interest on invested Capital		1,774 82
Eliza Jones do		50 00			
<i>Sundry Disbursements.</i>					
Cost of vaccinating Indians		77 77			
Cost of tools for road work		33 68			
Expenses of delegate to Grand Council		15 00			
Distribution of interest		1,518 09			
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	76 27	1 62			
Balance on 30th June, 1883	39,754 88	328 05			
	39,831 15	2,174 21	Balance on 30th June, 1883	39,831 15	2,174 21
				39,754 88	328 05

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1883.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

[PART II]

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 30.

DR. POTTAWATTAMIES OF WALPOLE ISLAND in Account Current with Department of Indian Affairs.

Cr.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—			By Balance, 30th June, 1882.....	3,946 92	45 31
<i>Salaries.</i>			Land and timber sales.....	2,500 00	
Ashkebee, Chief.....		10 00	Rents collected.....		224 99
J. Isaac, Councillor.....		7 50	Interest on invested capital.....		179 64
A. Jacobs, Secretary.....		2 00			
J. Thomas, Messenger.....		3 00			
A. Madwayosh, Secretary.....		2 00			
<i>Sundry Disbursements.</i>					
Proportion of cost of scow.....	31 75				
Digging graves.....		3 00			
Funeral furnishings, &c.....		24 00			
Spades for road work.....		7 50			
Alex. Madwayosh for writing.....		1 00			
Services of two Pathmasters.....		4 00			
Relief to sick and destitute.....		3 00			
Distribution of interest.....		192 91			
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....	250 00	13 50			
Balance, 30th June, 1883.....	6,165 17	176 53			
	6,446 92	449 94		6,446 92	449 94
			Balance, 30th June, 1883.....	6,165 17	176 53

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1883,
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 31.

DR. SERPENT RIVER INDIANS, in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts..		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments :—			By Balance on 30th June, 1882 ..	1,311 68	54 78
Medicines and medical attendance.....		21 40	Land and timber sales	282 15	
Distribution of interest.....		97 65	Rents collected		40 00
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....	28 22	2 40	Interest on invested capital.....		61 48
Balance, 30th June, 1883.....	1,565 61	34 81			
	1,593 83	156 26	Balance on 30th June, 1883.....	1,593 83	156 26
				1,565 61	34 81

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1883.
ROBERT SINOLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

[PART II]

RETURN B.—Continued.

No. 32.

DR. SIX NATIONS OF THE GRAND RIVER, in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—					
<i>Salaries.</i>					
G. H. M. Johnston, Chief.....		600 00	By Balance, 30th June, 1882.....	803,043 09	8,884 55
R. H. Dee, Physician.....		1,780 00	Land and Timber sales	2,541 62	
Wm. McCargo, Physician.....		333 84	Fines, &c.....		61 50
J. McLean, Forest Warden.....		200 00	Refund on account of \$551.58 advanced to bring		
Wm. Wage do		130 00	back Cayuga Indians from the United States		274 65
Moses Turkey do		130 00	Interest on invested Capital.....		45,915 26
David Hill, Caretaker.....		50 00	Transfer from "Interest" of part of amount of		
Josiah Hill, Secretary.....		50 00	loan on account of debts	10,000 00	
John Miller, Teacher.....		900 00			
J. R. McKinnon, Physician. ...		166 16			
<i>Pensions.</i>					
A. Isaac.....		50 00			
John Gibson.....		50 00			
Peter Leaf.....		25 00			
Samson Green.....		25 00			
Mary J. Hill.....		25 00			
Simon Harris.....		25 00			
Jacob Simons.....		25 00			
L. Thomas.....		25 00			
Wm. Jack.....		25 00			
Peter John.....		25 00			
Eliza Brant.....		25 00			
S. Nash.....		25 00			
Mrs. J. Longfish.....		12 00			
Mrs. Moses Oruoses.....		25 00			
Catherine Sky.....		13 00			
Christeen Buck.....		25 00			

[PART II]

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J. Hill, senr.....	25 00
Betsy Dixon.....	12 00
J. Green.....	12 50
Peter Young.....	6 25
S. Newhouse.....	6 25

Sundry Disbursements:

Supplies to sick and needy.....	755 14
Chiefs' board money.....	800 00
Stationery and printing.....	11 40
Cost of celebration of Her Majesty's Birthday.....	204 23
School supplies.....	5 68
Postage and contingencies.....	54 20
Expenses of removal of J. Garlow.....	49 25
Grants to schools.....	1,500 00
For inspecting roads and settling disputes.....	66 00
Sundry persons for services on School Committees, &c.....	68 00
Road work.....	29 50
For entertainment of members of Grand Council.....	22 00
Fire losses.....	495 00
Legal expenses.....	407 30
Prizes for Agricultural Show and Ploughing Matches.....	270 00
Insurance.....	12 00
Costs attendant on amputation of an Indian's arm.....	60 00
Repairs to a building.....	28 00
Express charges on portraits.....	3 00
Gilding frames of portraits.....	22 22
Stoves, &c., for Council House.....	37 40
For taking care of Noah Powles.....	10 00
Plans, &c., of works on Agricultural Buildings.....	25 00
Sundry persons for services on inspection.....	41 00
Repairs to gate.....	3 00
Funeral furnishings, &c.....	6 00
Medical services to Mrs. J. Latham.....	10 00
Repairs to roads.....	40 00
Repairs to Wesleyan Chapel.....	50 00
Repairs to Council House.....	319 00
For bridge across Mackenzie Creek.....	836 75
For purchase of a house and lot from Mrs. T. Cusack.....	300 00
For flooring and painting Agricultural Hall.....	275 00
Costs of 2 closets.....	35 00
Carried forward.....	1,765 75

9,312 32

Carried forward.....

805,584 71

55,135 96

RETURN B.—Continued.

No. 32.

DR. SIX NATIONS OF THE GRAND RIVER, in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs—Continued.

CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....	1,765 75	9,312 32	Brought forward.....	815,584 71	55,135 96
To the following payments:—					
<i>Sundry Disbursements—Concluded.</i>					
Transfer to Capital of part amount advanced to- wards re-payment of loan on account of debts.....		10,000 00			
Transfer to School Fund on account of amount erroneously charged as a grant towards schools.....		750 00			
Distribution of interest.....		25,987 51			
Percentage on collections as carried to credit of Management Fund.....	254 16				
Balance on 30th June, 1883.....	813,564 80	9,136 13			
	815,584 71	55,135 96		815,584 71	55,135 96
			Balance on 30th June, 1883.....	813,564 80	9,136 13

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1883.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

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[PART II]

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:—			By Balance on 30th June, 1882.....	5,319 64	57 67
Distribution of interest.....		253 86	Land and timber sales.....	924 02	16 00
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....	92 40	0 96	Rents collected.....		241 96
Balance on 30th June, 1883... ..	6,151 26	60 81	Interest on invested capital.....		
	6,243 66	315 63	Balance on 30th June, 1883	6,243 66	315 63
				6,151 26	60 81

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1883.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

[PART II]

RETURN B.—Continued.

No. 34.

Dr.

SPANISH RIVER INDIANS, in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Cr.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—			By Balance on 30th June, 1882.....	2,832 15	35 85
Grant to two families on account of loss by fire.....		20 00	Land and timber sales.....	105 68	
Medical supplies.....		87 21	Interest on invested capital.....		129 06
Distribution of interest.....		131 28	Balance on 30th June, 1883.....		73 58
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....	10 57				
Balance on 30th June, 1883.....	2,927 26				
	2,937 83	238 49		2,937 83	238 49
Balance on 30th June, 1883.....		73 58	Balance on 30th June, 1883	2,927 26	

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1883.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

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[PART II]

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 35.

DR.

THESEALON RIVER INDIANS, in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—			By Balance on 30th June, 1883.....	9,907 46	114 59
Medicines and medical attendance.....		21 40	Land and timber sales.....	692 70	
Grant towards roads.....	500 00		Interest on invested Capital.....		450 98
Distribution of interest moneys.....		460 40			
Percentage on collections to credit of Management Fund.....	69 27				
Balance 30th June, 1883.....	10,030 89	83 77			
	10,600 16	565 57	Balance on 30th June, 1883.....	10,600 16	565 57
				10,030 89	83 77

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.- of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1883

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

[PART II]

RETURN B.—Continued.

No. 36.

DR.

TOOTOOMENAI AND BAND, in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—					
Distribution of interest.....		54 64	By Balance on 30th June, 1882.....	900 00	13 67
Balance on 30th June, 1883.....	900 00	13 63	Interest on invested Capital.....		54 60
	900 00	68 27		900 00	68 27
			Balance on 30th June, 1883.....	900 00	13 63

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1883.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

[PART II]

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 37.

DR.

WHITE FISH RIVER INDIANS, in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—			By		
Medicines and medical attendance.....		16 45	Balance on 30th June, 1882.....	2,258 82	26 02
Distribution of interest moneys.....		118 48	Land and timber sales.....	5 99	
Percentage on collections carried to credit of management fund.....	60	84	Rents collected.....		14 02
Balance on 30th June, 1883.....	2,264 21	7 07	Interest on invested capital.....		102 80
	2,264 81	142 84		2,264 81	142 84
			Balance on 30th June, 1883.....	2,264 21	7 07

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1883.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

[PART II]

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 38.

CR.

WYANDOTTES OF ANDERDON, 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>					
F. F. Bell, M.D., Physician.....		80 00	By Balance for 30th June, 1882.....	67,874 44	977 55
			Land and timber sales.....	761 29	
			Interest on invested Capital.....		3,583 42
<i>Sundry Disbursements.</i>					
Costs in cases of seizure of timber.....		25 00			
Management Fund for transfer of amount loaned at various times to assist in making surveys, roads, bridges, &c.....	104 20	82 50			
Distribution of interest moneys.....		3,584 09			
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....	81 44				
Balance on 30th June, 1883.....	68,450 09.	789 38			
	68,635 73	4,560 97		68,635 73	4,560 97
			Balance on 30th of June, 1883.....	68,450 09	789 38

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gnl. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1883.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

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[PART II]

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 38.
Cr.

Dr.

ABENEKIS, OF ST. FRANCIS, in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

4-18

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.			
To the following payments:—					
Cost of repairs to roads, bridges, &c.....		57 60	By Balance on 30th June, 1882.....	2,663 46	119 30
School books.....		1 80	Land and timber sales.....	813 91	
Supplies to sick.....		27 00	Rents collected.....		456 08
Measuring lands.....		4 00	Interest on invested capital.....		129 84
Rent of room for Council.....		7 80			
Legal expenses.....		42 00			
Cost of preparing petitions.....		7 65			
Rent to representatives of late Ignace Gill.....		35 00			
Sundry small accounts.....		14 80			
Distribution of interest moneys.....		260 00			
Percentage on collections carried to credit of management fund.....	81 39	27 37			
Balance on 30th June, 1883.....	3,395 98	220 20			
	3,477 37	705 22		3,477 37	705 22

[PART IV]

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1883.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN B.—Continued.

No. 40.

DR.

ABENAKIS OF BECANCOUR, in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

	Capital	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—			By Balance on 30th June, 1882	316 00	49 84
Percentage on collections carried to credit of			Land and timber sales	447 00	16 44
Management Fund	34 70	70 28	Interest on invested capital		4 00
Balance on 30th June, 1883	728 30	70 28	Rents collected		
	763 00	70 28		763 00	70 28
			Balance on 30th June, 1883	728 30	70 28

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1883.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B.—Continued.

No. 41.

DR. AMALACITES OF ISLE VERTE AND VIGER in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

4-183

	Capital.	Interest		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments :—			By Balance, 30th June, 1882.....	1,699 58	51 69
Relief to sick.....		10 00	Interest on invested Capital.....		78 80
Balance on 30th June, 1883.....	1,699 58	120 49		1,699 58	130 49
	1,699 58	130 49	Balance on 30th June, 1883.....	1,699 58	130 49

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1883.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

[PART II]

RETURN B.—Continued.

No. 42.
Cb.

DB. GOLDEN LAKE INDIANS, in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

		Capital.	Interest.			Capital.	Interest.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.			\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—				By Balance, 30th June, 1882.....		18 43	5 19
Balance on 30th June, 1883.....		18 43	6 23	Interest on invested Capital.....			1 04
		18 43	6 23	Balance on 30th June, 1883.....		18 43	6 23
						18 43	6 19

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1883.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant,

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt. Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN B.—Continued.

No. 43.

Dr.

Hurons of LORETTE, in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Cr.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—					
Relief to sick		10 00	By Balance on 30th June, 1882	384 20	180 59
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....		4 59	Rents collected.....		76 48
Balance on 30th June, 1883	384 20	267 88	Interest on invested Capital.....		25 40
	384 20	282 47		384 20	282 47
			Balance 30th June, 1883	384 20	267 88

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1883.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

[PART II]

RETURN B.—Continued.

No. 44.

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DR.

IROQUOIS OF CAUGHNAWAGA, in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments :—			By Balance on 30th June, 1882.....	21,171 49	401 96
<i>Salaries</i>			Stone dues.....	597 52	
M. Lefort, Constable.....		365 00	Rents collected.....		26 79
P. Tirvirati, Gatekeeper.....		18 00	Fines collected.....		278 20
J. Sahionisakeron, Gatekeeper.....		18 00	Interest on invested Capital.....		986 38
L. Shetekalonton, Organist.....		37 50	Balance on 30th June, 1883.....		402 50
Pierre Murray, Interpreter.....		50 00			
<i>Pensions.</i>					
F. Kasekete.....		8 00			
C. Cauontiaks.....		5 62			
<i>Sundry Disbursements.</i>					
N. V. Burtin, commutation in lieu of supplies.....		222 35			
Law expenses in connection with liquor traffic.....		398 24			
For services of Crier.....		10 00			
Building and repairing fences.....		45 50			
Road work.....		72 80			
Prizes for schools.....		5 00			
Uniform, &c, for Constable.....		68 15			
Measuring stone.....		35 30			
Repairs to church.....		50 00			
Clerk's fees in sundry prosecutions.....		190 20			
Cost of flags.....		18 00			
Wood for schools.....		32 00			
Costs in the Lafleur assault case.....		176 27			
Cost of inspecting Reserve Boundary.....		1 00			

[PART II]

Cost of conveying prisoners to Montreal.....	4 00		
For investigating title of the Seigniorship of Sault St. Louis.....	163 90		
For meals furnished to prisoners.....	27 00		
Insurance.....	24 00		
Advances on account of Survey of Reserves.....	4,000 00		
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....	59 75		
Balance on 30th June, 1883.....	17,709 26		
	<u>21,769 01</u>	<u>2,095 83</u>	
Balance on 30th June, 1883.....	402 50		
			<u>21,769 01</u> <u>2,095 83</u>
			17,709 26

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1883.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN B.—Continued.

No. 45.

DR:

IROQUOIS OF ST. RÉGIS 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>					
John Isaac, Chief		10 00	By Balance on 30th June, 1882.....	29,662 44	329 26
A. Thompson, Chief.....		10 00	Rents collected.....		1,249 98
Geo. Thomas do		10 00	Interest on invested capital.....		1,739 60
M. Solomon do		10 00			
J. Sowatis do		10 00			
P. Collwell do		100 00			
Rev. F. Marcoux, Missionary.....		100 00			
<i>Pensions.</i>					
L. Solomon.....		10 00			
<i>Sundry Disbursements.</i>					
Books for school		27 30			
Services of Church Clerk		72 00			
Cost of preparing statistics.....		10 00			
Allowance to F. Marcoux for wood		25 00			
John Fox, for services as Clerk		5 00			
Expenses in connection with distribution of interest moneys		5 15			
Wood for schools.....		28 78			
Services of Organist.....		10 00			
do an Interpreter		12 00			
Stove for school		10 00			
Cost of inspecting schools		13 00			
John Martin, for services as Clerk.		5 00			
Distribution of interest moneys		2,366 43			
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....		75 00			

[PART II]

Rent of school building.....		22 00		
Balance on 30th June, 1883.....	29,662 44	462 18		
	29,662 44	3,318 84	29,662 44	3,318 84
			Balance on 30th June, 1883.....	29,662 44 462 18

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1883.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 46.

72

DR.

LAKE ST. JOHN INDIANS in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—			By		
Balance 30th June, 1882		141 30	Balance on 30th June, 1882.....	1,294 98	
Services and expenses of L. Paradis. Constable.....		20 00	Land and timber sales.....	158 96	
Repairs to hospital at Point Bleue.....	230 83		Fines collected.....		25 00
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....	15 90		Interest on invested Capital.....		51 90
Balance on 30th June, 1883.....	1,207 21		Balance on 30th June, 1883.....		84 40
	1,453 94	161 30		1,453 94	161 30
Balance on 30th June, 1883.....		84 40	Balance on 30th June, 1883.....	1,207 21	

[PART II]

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1883.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B.—Continued.

No. 47.

DR. LAKE OF TWO MOUNTAINS INDIANS, in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments —			By Balance on 30th June, 1882	1,131 75	105 80
Cost of tent pins for Oka Indians, Township of Gibson		4 50	Interest on invested Capital		60 86
Freight on seed grain for Oka Indians		17 85			
Travelling expenses of John McGirr re Oka Indians in Township of Gibson		57 00			
Flag for Gibson Indians		14 00			
Charity to Chief Sheeskeep		10 00			
Rev. W. Scott, travelling expenses to Township of Gibson		30 00			
Balance on 30th June, 1883	1,131 75	33 31			
	1,131 75	166 66	Balance on 30th June, 1883	1,131 75	33 31

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1883.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

[PART II]

RETURN B.—Continued.

No. 48.

DR. MISSISSAGUAS OF UPPER OTTAWA, in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance on 30th June, 1883	2,345 96	1,229 83	By balance on 30th June, 1882.....	2,345 96	1,075 87
			Interest on invested Capital.		153 96
	2,345 96	1,229 83		2,345 96	1,229 83
			Balance on 30th June, 1883	2,345 96	1,229 83

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1883.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

[PART II]

RETURN B.—Continued.

No. 49.

DR.

RIVER DESERT INDIANS, in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—			By balance on 30th June, 1882.....	32,086 43	622 35
<i>Salaries.</i>			Land and timber sales.....	249 29	
Peter Tetsse, Chief.....		25 00	Rents, &c., collected.....		284 25
Simon Otjick do		6 25	Interest on invested capital.....		1,518 90
Louis Pezindesate, Interpreter.....		18 75			
<i>Pensions.</i>					
F. Kasakete		36 00			
<i>Sundry Disbursements.</i>					
Rent due representatives of late Chief Peckra-					
wick		81 00			
Distribution of interest moneys		1,458 57			
Road work		299 82			
Percentage on collections carried to credit of					
Management Fund	23 93				
Balance on 30th June, 1883.....	32,301 78	500 11			
	32,335 71	2,425 50		32,335 71	2,425 50
			Balance on 30th June, 1883	32,301 78	500 11

[PART II]

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1883.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B.—Continued.

No. 50.

DR.

INDIANS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
		\$ cts.			\$ cts.
To the following payments:—			By Balance 30th June, 1832.....		6,066 70
Cowichan Indians to assist in building bridge.....		25 00	Rents and fines collected.....		782 00
Relief to old Spuzzum Indians.....		100 00	Interest on invested Capital.....		272 98
Relief to Cowichan Indians.....		12 50			
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....		45 22			
Balance on 30th June, 1833.....		6,918 96			
		7,101 68	Balance on 30th June, 1833.....		7,101 68
					6,918 96

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1883.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

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[PART II]

RETURN B.—Continued.

o. 51.

DR. INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST TERRITORY, in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—					
Cost of breaking ten acres of land at Swan Lake Reserve.....		45 00	By Balance on 30th June, 1882.....		2,646 57
Advertising and printing		43 18	Land and timber sales.....		1,437 12
Rations supplied to messenger		4 85	Fines, &c., collected.....		350 00
Expenses of seizure of timber.....		360 25	Interest on invested Capital.....		119 08
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....		143 71			
Balance on 30th June, 1883.....		3,955 78			
		4,552 77			4,552 77
			Balance 30th June, 1883.....		3,955 78

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1883.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

[PART II]

RETURN B.—Continued.

No. 52.

DR.

INDIANS OF NOVA SCOTIA, in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—			By Balance on 30th June, 1882.....		153 92
Cost of removing squatters from Whycocomagh Reserve.....		44 00	Land and timber sales.....		688 24
Insurance.....		4 00	Interest on invested Capital.....		6 92
Repairs to school house.....		17 12			
Legal expenses in case, Regina vs. R. J. Fraser.....		11 00			
Legal expenses in case, Regina vs. King.....		29 00			
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....		68 82			
Balance on 30th June, 1883.....		673 34			
		847 08			847 08
			Balance on 30th June, 1883.....		673 34

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1883.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt. Gen. of Indian Affairs.

[PART II]

78

RETURN B.—Continued.

No. 53.

Dr.

INDIANS OF NEW BRUNSWICK, in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Cr.

4—19

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—			By Balance on 30th June, 1882		2,035 95
J. A. Leger, for services in connection with Buctouche Indians.....		42 80	Land and timber sales.....		661 60
10 per cent. on timber dues collected for dis- tribution.....		30 00	Interest on invested Capital		91 62
Balance on 30th June, 1883.....		2,716 37			
		2,789 17			2,789 17
			Balance on 30th June, 1883.....		2,716 37

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1883.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

[PART II.]

RETURN B.—Continued.

No. 54.
CR.

DR. TOBIQUE INDIANS OF NEW BRUNSWICK, in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—			By Balance on 30th June, 1882.....	3,934 32	36 27
10 per cent. interest on timber dues for distribution.....	102 42		Land and timber sales.....	691 50	178 66
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....	69 15	51 21	Interest on invested Capital.....		
For scaling timber.....		2 50			
Medical attendance.....		125 00			
J. V. De Boucherville, travelling expenses.....	4,454 25	36 22			
Balance on 30th June, 1882.....					
	4,625 82	214 93	Balance on 30th June, 1883.....	4,454 25	36 22

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1883.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt. Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN B.—Continued.

No. 55.

DR. INDIANS OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

4-194

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1883.....	30 22	By Balance on 30th June, 1882.....	.....	28 92
			Interest on invested Capital.....	.....	1 30
		30 22			30 22
			Balance on 30th June, 1883.....		30 22

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1883.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

[PART II]

RETURN B.—Continued.

No. 56.

DR.

J. B. CLENCH, in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1883.....	725 06	461 98	By Balance on 30th June, 1883.....	725 06	410 86
			Interest on invested Capital		51 12
	725 06	461 98		725 06	461 98
			Balance on 30th June, 1883.....	725 06	461 98

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1883.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN B.—Continued.

No. 57.
CR.

DR.

NANCY MAIVILLE, in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To 12 months' interest on invested Capital.....		120 24	By Balance 30th June, 1883.....	2,500 00	31 65
Balance on 30th June, 1883.....	2,500 00	25 31	Interest on invested Capital.....		113 90
	2,500 00	145 55		2,500 00	145 55
			Balance on 30th June, 1883.....	2,500 00	25 31

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1883.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-General of Indian Affairs.

[PART II]

RETURN B.—Continued.

No. 58.
CR.

DR.

JAMES MENACE, in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To 12 months' interest on invested Capital.....		72 14	By Balance on 30th June, 1882.....	1,500 00	18 99
Balance on 30th June, 1883	1,500 00	15 19	Interest on invested Capital.....		68 34
	1,500 00	87 33		1,500 00	87 33
			Balance on 30th June, 1883.....	1,500 00	15 19

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1883.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN B.—Continued.

No. 59.

DR.

WM. WABBECK, in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

	Capl. a.l.	Interest.		Capital.	Capital.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To 12 months' interest on invested Capital.....		96 18	By Balance on 30th June, 1882.....	2,000 00	25 31
Balance on 30th June, 1883.....	2,000 00	20 25	Interest on invested Capital.....		91 12
	2,000 00	116 43		2,000 00	116 43

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1883.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

[PART II]

RETURN B.—Continued.

No. 60.

DR.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC INDIAN FUND, in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—			By Balance on 30th June, 1882.....	49,965 72	
Balance on 30th June, 1882.....		1,311 92	Legislative Grant.....		4,200 00
<i>Salaries.</i>			Fines collected.....		25 00
Rev. O. Drapeau, Agent.....		37 50	Refunds on account of relief distribution.....		39 35
H. Vassal do.....		285 12	Interest on invested Capital.....		2,519 48
Rev. J. Gagné do.....		50 00	Balance on 30th June, 1883.....		3,330 66
L. E. Otis do.....		343 12			
Rev. L. F. Boucher do.....		395 00			
V. J. A. Vennor, Physician.....		50 00			
W. E. Roy, Physician.....		68 81			
<i>Grants for Seed, Grain and Relief.</i>					
Moise, Mingan and Seven Island Indians.....		739 13			
Gojbout Indians.....		150 00			
Montagnais of Betsiamits.....		500 00			
Montagnais of the Upper Ottawa, &c.....		400 00			
Amalacites of Point Lévi.....		100 00			
Abenakis of Becancour.....		350 00			
Abenakis of St. Francis.....		350 00			
Iroquois of Caughnawaga.....		200 00			
Lake of Two Mountains Indians.....		200 00			
Micmacs of Gaspé.....		204 00			
Widow of late Chief Vincent.....		50 00			
Golden Lake Indians.....		100 00			
Micmacs of Cacouna.....		100 00			
Micmacs of Rimouski.....		100 00			
Hurons of Lorette.....		75 00			
Temiscamingue Indians.....		150 00			
Barrière Indians of Pike Lake.....		46 00			
Fort William Indians of Upper Ottawa.....		30 00			
Grand Lac Indians.....		153 00			
Micmacs of Restigouche.....		225 00			
Micmacs of Maria.....		200 00			
River Desert Indians.....		250 00			
Hunter's Lodge Indians.....		69 89			

[PART II]

Miscellaneous Expenditure.

L. F. Boucher, allowance for rent, light and fuel.....	100 00			
Cost of vaccinating Indians at Chicoutimi.....	26 40			
Relief to family of Moise Degouzene.....	15 00			
Supplies to Point Blue Hospital.....	308 08			
Medical attendance to Point Blue Hospital.....	120 50			
Services of nurse.....	54 00			
Medicines and medical attendance to Chicoutimi Indians.....	37 00			
A. Tremblay, services as constable.....	183 92			
L. F. Boucher, travelling and other expenses....	513 12			
L. F. Boucher, contingent expenses.....	28 18			
Railway fare of three Indians from Ottawa to Mattawa.....	8 25			
Relief to Huron families at St. Sebastian and D'Alymer.....	19 62			
Cartage of flour from Ottawa to Pike Lake.....	38 00			
Funeral furnishings.....	5 47			
Expenses of distribution of provisions at Becan- cour.....	8 00			
Flour, and cartage thereon, for Indians at Rat River.....	41 11			
C. A. Dubé, M. D., for professional services.....	25 00			
Special grant for relief of Indians on north shore of St. Lawrence.....	667 52			
Cost of farming implements for Temiscamingue Indians.....	321 68			
Supplies to two Huron families at Spalding.....	35 63			
Implements supplied to Barrière Indians.....	146 20			
Sundry small payments.....	34 00			
Superannuation account, for superannuation deductions on Agents' salaries.....	51 26			
Cost of finishing a house for Moise and Mingan Indians.....	45 17			
Balance on 30th June, 1883.....	49,965 72			
	49,965 72	10,114 49		
Balance on 30th June, 1883.....		3,330 68		
			49,965 72	10,114 49
			49,965 72	

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1883.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN B.—Continued.

No. 61.

88

DR. INDIAN LAND MANAGEMENT FUND, in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1882.....		30,321 21	By Balance on 30th June, 1882.....	102,669 82	
To the following payments:—			Legislative grant.....		1,600 00
<i>Salaries.</i>			Fines and fees collected.....		448 72
Wm. Plummer, Superintendent and Commissioner.....		971 82	First refund by various tribes on account of loans at various times, to assist in making surveys, roads, bridges, &c.....	10,410 70	7,658 18
E. Watson do do.....		1,078 00	Refund by J. P. Lacour, on account of loan.....		200 00
J. T. Gilkison do do.....		1,578 80	Payment by the sureties of L. E. DeBlois, late Indian Agent at St. Francis.....		200 00
Charles Skene, Agent.....		882 00	Amount of outstanding cheques, 1880-81.....		183 22
J. C. Phipps, Superintendent.....		1,178 00	Percentage charged against various tribes for collections on account of land and timber, for the benefit of the bands interested.....		7,155 64
Thos. Gordon, Agent.....		588 00	Interest on invested Capital.....		4,263 45
Charles Logue do.....		588 00	Balance on 30th June, 1883.....		34,178 11
John Beattie do.....		386 86			
Wm. Van Abbott do.....		493 75			
G. E. Cherrier do.....		395 00			
A. B. Cowan do.....		248 87			
B. W. Ross do.....		395 00			
C. B. Savage do.....		395 00			
Amos Wright do.....		441 00			
John McGirr do.....		491 86			
M. Hill do.....		481 75			
R. G. Dalton, Clerk.....		522 64			
H. Andrews do.....		882 00			
McGregor Ironsides, Clerk.....		705 60			
G. W. Burbidge, Solicitor.....		389 54			
Wm. Bull, Agent.....		370 31			
John Creighton do.....		370 31			
J. P. Donnelly do.....		147 00			
J. Thackeray do.....		126 07			
J. R. Stevenson do.....		143 33			
Edwin Harris do.....		143 33			
H. H. Thompson do.....		136 69			
R. M. Stephen, Physician.....		999 98			
J. L. Thompson, Island Guardian.....		25 00			
John Wallace do.....		25 00			

[PART II]

A. Root do	25 00
Oronyhatekha, Physician.....	300 00
J. Newton do	150 00
A. McLaren do	150 00
J. Paul, Agent.....	60 00
A. Lebel do	112 50
J. Pierre, Constable.....	36 00
Wm. Taylor, Caretaker, Toronto Office.....	18 00

Contingent Expenses of the various Superintendencies and Agencies.

Wm. Plummer—	
Office rent	230 83
Travelling expenses.....	160 00
Percentage on collections.....	259 03
Contingencies.....	49 44
Postage and telegrams.....	15 04
J. T. Gilkison—	
House and office rent	240 00
Travelling expenses	100 00
Wm. VanAbbott—	
Office rent.....	40 00
Percentage on collections	113 15
Contingencies.....	188 69
J. C. Phipps—	
Travelling expenses	100 00
Postage	24 92
Contingencies	43 86
Percentage on collections.....	615 85
John Beattie :—	
Contingencies.....	26 80
C. B. Savage :—	
Office rent.....	120 00
Percentage on collections.....	119 34
Contingencies.....	18 67
Charles Skene :—	
Office rent.....	30 00
Postage	4 17
Contingencies	15 12
Commission on collections.....	67 84
E. Watson :—	
Office rent.....	27 00
Travelling expenses.....	100 00
Contingencies.....	58 45
Amos Wright :—	
Rent, light and fuel	75 00
Contingencies	18 75

Carried forward..... 49,611 17

Carried forward 113,080 52 | 55,887 32

Dr.

RETURN B.—Continued.

No. 61

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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.....		49,611 17	Brought forward.....	113,080 52	56,887 32
To the following payments :—					
<i>Contingent Expenses, &c—Concluded.</i>					
B. W. Ross :—					
Office rent.....		45 00			
Contingencies.....		121 89			
Percentage on collections.....		97 44			
John Davidson :—					
Postage.....		3 90			
Commission on collections, &c.....		196 65			
B. B. Miller :—					
Office rent.....		100 00			
Postage.....		38 88			
Contingencies.....		24 00			
Commission on collections, &c.....		566 96			
J. F. Day :—					
Percentage on collections.....		77 60			
G. E. Cherrier :—					
Office rent.....		60 00			
Contingencies.....		89 87			
T. G. Pile :—					
Postage, &c.....		2 62			
Percentage on collections.....		115 93			
A. B. Cowan :—					
Travelling expenses.....		75 00			
Thomas Gordon :—					
Contingencies.....		5 48			
Wm. Bull :—					
Contingencies.....		6 08			

[PART II]

Surveys, Inspection and Valuation of Lands, Cost of Maps, &c.

Expenses of obtaining surrender of part of the Serpent River Reserve for right of way for C. P. R.		
F. Tilley, Forest Bailiff—Skene's Agency	18 00	
S. James do Garden River	9 64	
J. Lesage do Parry Island	59 96	
H. Trout do Saugeen	33 29	
P. Megiss do do	227 38	
P. Megiss do do	30 50	
Cost of examining lots in Township of Thessalon	5 00	
Cost of repairs to plan of Township of Tecumseh	1 00	
Cost of exemplification of Patent Lot 2, Wilke's Estate	8 00	
B. B. Miller, for examining lots in Saugeen Peninsula	12 00	
Cost of exemplification of Patent S.W. pt. 7, Brantford	8 00	
Expenses of examination of lots in Southampton	13 00	
Cost of inspection of lands, Gibson Reserve	131 25	
Advertising.		
Belleville <i>Intelligencer</i>	20 62	
Mercer & Co.	19 98	
<i>Courier de Montreal</i>	41 12	
Law Costs.		
J. C. Phipps, <i>Queen vs. McKenzie</i>	8 04	
D. O'Conner, <i>Pentis vs. McGirr</i>	172 06	
R. Bailey, <i>re Clench Estate</i>	115 19	
Miscellaneous.		
Cost of safe for Agent Savage	135 00	
Cost of Vaccine Virus	46 78	
A. Dingman, travelling expenses	100 00	
Cost of boat for Agent Phipps	120 00	
Rev. Wm. Scott, expenses in connection with Oka Indians	12 00	
Expenses in connection with vaccinating Henvey's Inlet and Shawnaga Indians	137 07	
L. E. Ois, commission on collections	64 18	
Freight and other charges on blankets	91 58	
Carried forward	52,876 31	

Carried forward	113,080 52	55,887 32
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RETURN B—Continued.

No. 4.

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.....		52,876 31	Brought forward.....	113,080 52	55,887 32
To the following payments:—					
<i>Miscellaneous—Concluded.</i>					
Expenses of payment of Robinson Treaty Annuities.....		117 25			
For procuring statistics.....		3 50			
E. Kinham, expenses in liquor cases.....		22 15			
Canadian Express Co.....		27 38			
John McGirr, expenses in connection with Gibson Indians.....		58 00			
Cost of blankets.....		1,463 56			
Expenses in connection with Agricultural Exhibition in C. S. Kene's Agency.....		12 00			
A. Lebel, commission on collections.....		25 36			
A. Dingman, expenses in connection with investiga- tion at Caradoc Reserve.....		90 72			
Expenses in connection with seizure of timber in Township of Gibson.....		48 00			
Expenses of a Deputation of Oka Indians.....		40 50			
Rev. W. Scott, for services in connection with Oka Indians.....		150 00			
Graff and Harvey, for printing.....		3 00			
Cost of flag for Wm. Van Abbott's Agency.....		4 00			
J. Schlater, for preparing documents.....		19 50			
J. A. Reid, M.D., for professional services.....		6 75			
Expenses in connection with seizure of timber on S 1/2 lot 7, in 8th Con., Anderdon.....		16 00			
Jane Layton, in full of claim for repairs to the Doctor's residence, Manitowaning.....		200 00			
Wm. Plummer, expenses of payment of interest moneys.....		38 45			
Stationery, outside service.....		302 79			
Printing.....		0 55			
Cost of removal of Toronto Office to head-quarters.....		101 49			

Superannuation Account, for transfer of 'superannuation deductions from Agents' salaries	266 06		
Grant towards Batchewana Bay Roads.....	1,000 00		
Balance on 30th June, 1883	112,080 52		
	113,080 52	55,887 32	113,080 52 55,887 32
Balance on 30th June, 1883		34,178 11	Balance on 30th June, 1883..... 112,080 52

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
 OTTAWA, 30th June, 1883.
 ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt. Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN B.—Continued.

No. 62.

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DR.

SUSPENSE ACCOUNT, in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—					
Sundry Tribes for transfer of interest moneys deposited in suspense		308 28	By Balance on 30th June, 1882.....	4,293 13	1,043 55
Garden River Indians for transfer of amount paid by W. H. Plummer, for mining location in Township of Meredith, August, 1883	400 00		Land sales.....	650 00	
Refund of amount paid by D. McCarthy, for Hope Island	400 00		Interest on invested Capital.....		240 12
Payment to Finance Department on Lot 33, Con. B., Etobicoko.....	250 00				
Sundries	64 00				
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	65 00				
Balance on 30th June, 1883.....	3,764 13	975 39			
	<u>4,943 13</u>	<u>1,283 67</u>		<u>4,943 13</u>	<u>1,283 67</u>
			Balance on 30th June, 1883.....	4,943 13	975 39

[PART II]

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1883.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN B.—Continued.

No. 63.

DR.

INDIAN SCHOOL FUND, in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

4-20

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1882.....		2,666 88	By Balance on 30th June, 1882.....	133,267 53	
To the following payments:—			Legislative Grants:		
<i>Salaries of Teachers.</i>			Ontario and Quebec.....		5,600 00
M. B. Dumaresque, Burnt Church, N. B.		200 00	New Brunswick.....		2,400 00
J. H. Glass, Protestant School, Garden River...		100 00	Nova Scotia.....		2,400 00
Rev. T. Ouillette, Roman Catholic School, Garden River.....		200 00	Six Nations, for transfer of second and third instalments on \$3,000. Charged this account in error as grant towards schools.....		750 00
N. Wadilove, Muncy.....		50 00	Interest on invested Capital.....		6,307 02
E. Tobias, Parry Island (Ryerson).....		25 00	Balance on 30th June, 1883.....		10,822 10
W. Riley, Henvey's Inlet (Millers).....		25 00			
J. Kochinstdedt, Wikwimikong (Boy's School)....		300 00			
Lucy Haessly, Wikwimikong (Girl's School)....		300 00			
F. Frost, Sheguiadah.....		300 00			
Agatha Gabon, Wikwimikongsing.....		200 00			
S. DeLamorandiere, South Bay.....		100 00			
M. McKeon, Sheshegwaning.....		200 00			
A. Chartran, West Bay.....		175 00			
J. H. Scott, Mississaguas of the Credit.....		50 00			
J. F. Stackuin, Fort William (Boy's School)....		150 00			
J. Martin, Fort William (Girl's School).....		150 00			
J. Poulin, Michipicoton.....		150 00			
O. F. DeLaronde South Bay.....		50 00			
S. Sheppard, St. Francis (Protestant).....		204 16			
S. Durand, St. Francis (Roman Catholic).....		290 00			
E. R. A. Fletcher, Caughnawaga.....		250 00			
Catherine Fletcher, Caughnawaga.....		100 00			
Mary Bero, St Régis.....		100 00			
Sarah Murphy, Cornwall Island.....		150 00			
Catherine, McGee, Chenail.....		200 00			
Sister St. Colombe, Temiscamingue.....		100 00			
Carried forward.....		12,786 04	Carried forward.....	133,267 53	27,679 12

[PART II]

RETURN B.—Continued.

No. 63.

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DR.

INDIAN SCHOOL FUND in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....		12,788 04	Brought forward.....	138,267 53	27,679 12
To the following payments —					
<i>Salaries of Teachers—Concluded.</i>					
Sister M. de St. Sauveur, Maniwaki.....		150 00			
Madam L. E. Otis, Point Bleue.....		150 00			
H. Bodreault, St. Ann.....		150 00			
T. Cyr, Maria.....		37 50			
O. Peillison, Lorette.....		50 00			
Mary E. Hartt, Tobique, N.B.....		112 50			
J. McKechn, Whocomagah, N.S.....		200 00			
C. F. Stack, Golden Lake.....		150 00			
Sister St. Thecla, Mattawa.....		125 00			
Kate Jollymour, Indian Cove, N.S.....		75 00			
C. T. Kerr, Bear River, N.S.....		266 00			
R. McMillan, Escasoni.....		200 00			
J. Gowissi, Whitefish Lake.....		35 20			
Mary Deagle, Mississagua.....		16 66			
A. Chechock, Shawanaga.....		112 50			
W. Salt, Parry Island (Miller's School).....		87 50			
J. Pelletier, Buynales.....		100 00			
M. Berthelot, Maria.....		112 50			
J. Dubeau, Lorette.....		150 00			
E. Suckles, Oneida, No. 3.....		70 66			
Martha McDowell, Garden River.....		100 00			
Agnes Gabon, South Bay.....		64 13			
A. Pelkie, Serpent River.....		82 60			
M. Flynn, Bel Ground, N.B.....		129 85			
Kate Kerente, Gibson.....		53 84			
B. E. McGee, St. Régis.....		50 00			
O. H. Easta, St. Francis.....		45 84			
D. Ducharme, Fort William (Boy's School).....		50 00			
C. Leimann, Fort William (Girl's School).....		50 00			

[PART II]

Salaries of Missionaries

Rev. F. Marcoux, Iroquois of St. Régis.....	203 32
Rev. H. P. Chase, Muncey Town.....	400 00
Rev. L. Trahan, St. Thomas, Pierreville.....	235 00
Rev. V. Larivière do do	140 00
Rev. A. Jamieson, Walpole Island.....	400 00
Rev. G. Giroux, Lorette.....	225 96

Grants.

Shingwauk Home.....	1,650 00
Mount Elgin School.....	2,250 00
Schools on Six Nation Reserve.....	400 00
Wawanosh Home.....	600 00
Schools on Manitoulin Island.....	1,200 00
Schools conducted by the Methodist Missionary Society.....	1,542 75
Allowance to Missionaries of Lower St. Lawrence.....	500 00

Books, Maps, &c, for use of Schools.

Fort William School	28 61
Restigouche do	12 87
St. Francis do .....	.8 72
Gibson do	24 59
Golden Lake do	13 80
Maria do	4 65
Bear River, N.S. do	16 19
Whycocomagh, N.S. do	1 92
Temiscamingue do	11 88
St. Régis do	1 68
Six Nations do	0 56
Chenail do	11 25

Sundry Disbursements.

In full of contract for school house at Eel Ground, N.B.....	299 00
Cost of material for school-house at Sheguindah	86 17
Cost of plan and specifications for school houses at St. Marys and Kingsclear, N.B.....	42 00
Paid for inspecting schools at Lake St. John.....	11 00

Carried forward 26,085 24

Carried forward 183,267 53 | 27,379 12

RETURN B.—Continued.

No. 62.

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DR.

INDIAN SCHOOL FUND, in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....		26,085 24	Brought forward.....	138,267 53	27,879 12
To the following payments:—					
<i>Sundry Disbursements—Concluded.</i>					
Cost of repairs to school at Oka.....		58 34			
Advertising for tenders for building school house at Kingsclear and St. Marys, N.B.....		13 50			
Painting and repairing school at Lorette.....		156 00			
Wood for school at Bear River, N.S.....		2 75			
Cost of repairs to school houses at Maria.....		104 06			
Cost of furniture and repairs to school house at Indian Cove, N.S.....		23 73			
Inspecting school at Gibson and Parry Sound.....		34 00			
Premium of insurance on school houses at St. Marys and Kingsclear, N.B.....		12 00			
Inspecting schools on Montaignaise Reserve.....		15 00			
Premium of insurance on Mount Elgin school buildings.....		127 00			
Wood for school at Escasoni.....		20 00			
Cost of school buildings at St. Marys and Kingsclear, N.B.....		904 00			
Cost of furniture and out-buildings for St. Marys and Kingsclear schools.....		123 50			
Balance on 30th June, 1883.....	138,267 53				
	138,267 53	27,679 12		138,267 53	27,679 12
Balance on 30th June, 1883.....		10,822 10	Balance on 30th June, 1883.....	138,267 53	

[PART II]

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1883.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN B.—Continued.

No. 64.
CR.

Dr.

SURVEY ACCOUNT in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—			By Balance, 30th June, 1882.....		3,000 00
Cost of survey of Oneida Reserve.....		535 15			
Cost of survey of Golden Lake Reserve.....		48 00			
Balance on 30th June, 1883.....		2,416 85			
		3,000 00	Balance, 30th June, 1883.....		2,416 85

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt. Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1883.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

[PART II]

RETURN B.—Continued.

No. 65.

Dr.

SUPERANNUATION ACCOUNT in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Cr.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—			By Amount of deductions from Agents' salaries		
Balance, 30th June, 1882.....		1,303 51	towards superannuation.....		317 32
W. R. Bartlett, retired allowance.....		735 00	Balance, 30th June, 1883.....		2,521 19
F. Talfourd do		400 00			
Amos Wright do		400 00			
		2,838 51			2,838 51
Balance 30th June, 1883.....		2,521 19			

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt. Genl. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1883.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

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[PART II]

RETURN C.

RETURN C. 1.—INDIANS OF NOVA SCOTIA

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Legislative appropriation for 1882-83, under 45 Vic., c. 2.....				4,500 00
		Balance of appropriation, 1881-82, brought forward by authority of Order in Council.....				9 35
						4,509 35
		EXPENDITURE.				
		<i>Salaries.</i>				
45 Vic., c. 2; Vote 159.....	John Harlow.....	For Salary as Agent, District 1, from 1st July to 14th Sept., '82..		20	54	
	G. Wells.....	do do 1a (Annapolis and Shelburne) from 15th Sept., 1882, to 30th June, 1883.....		39	73	
	F. McDormand.....	do do 1b (Digby and Yarmouth) from 15th Sept., 1882, to 30th June, 1883.....		39	73	
	J. E. Beckwith.....	do do 2, 12 months to 30th June, 1883.....		25	00	
	Rev. T. Butler.....	do do 3 do do		37	48	
	do	do do 4, from 4th to 30th June, 1883. ...		2	71	
	Rev. E. J. McCarthy.....	do do 4, from 1st July, 1882, to 4th June, 1883.....		34	78	
	Rev. D. C. O'Connor....	do do 5, 12 months to 30th June, 1883... ..		33	33	
	James Gass.....	do do 6a do do		16	66	
	D. H. Muir.....	do do 6b do do		16	66	
	A. T. Clarke, M.D.	do do 7 do do		33	33	
	Rev. R. McDonald	do do 8 do do		100	00	
	Rev. Wm Chisholm.....	do do 9 do do		100	00	
	Rev. J. McDougall.....	do do 10 do do		100	00	
	Rev. D. McIsaac.....	do do 11 do do		50	00	
	Rev. R. Grant.....	do do 12, 6 months to 30th June, 1883... ..		25	00	
	Rev. M. McKenzie.....	do do 13, 15 do do		125	00	
						799 93
		<i>Medical Attendance and Medicines.</i>				
	R. J. Ellison, M.D.....	In District No. 1b		56	60	
	W. B. Moore, M.D.....	do 2.....		6	00	

A. R. Andrews, M.D.....	do	2.....	4 75		
C. J. Mayeson, M.D.....	do	2.....	13 15		
J. T. Forbes, M.D.....	do	3.....		23 90	
C. J. Mayeson, M.D.....	do	6a.....		19 95	
D. H. Muir, M.D.....	do	6b.....		69 76	
A. T. Clarke, M.D.....	do	7.....		27 50	
E. Kennedy, M.D.....	do	8.....	10 00	23 00	
J. McMillan, M.D.....	do	8.....	42 00		
J. C. McKinnon, M.D.....	do	9.....		52 00	
H. J. Fixott, M.D.....	do	10.....	36 55	44 32	
P. A. Macdonald, M.D.....	do	10.....	29 25		
J. McIntosh, M.D.....	do	11.....		65 80	
A. K. McLean, M.D.....	do	12.....	30 00	6 75	
J. L. Bethune, M.D.....	do	12.....	25 65		
do do	do	13.....	2 00	55 65	
M. A. Macdonald, M.D.....	do	13.....	155 09		
				157 09	
<i>Expended by Agents in the purchase of supplies of Food and Seed Grain in the following proportions.</i>					
			Food, &c.	Seed Grain.	
J. Harlow.....	In District No. 1, Spring of 1882 ..			181 00	
G. Wells.....	do	1a.....	62 72	52 00	
F. McDormand.....	do	1b.....	108 64	107 00	
J. E. Beckwith.....	do	2.....	67 58	24 00	
Rev. T. Butler.....	do	3.....	41 44	72 29	
Rev. E. J. McCarthy.....	do	4.....	63 00	56 00	
Rev. D. C. O'Connor.....	do	5.....	73 00	65 00	
James Gass.....	do	6a.....	67 00	56 14	
D. H. Muir.....	do	6b.....	54 28	15 00	
A. T. Clarke, M.D.....	do	7.....	54 00	35 00	
Rev. R. McDonald.....	do	8.....	115 36	103 00	
Rev. W. Chisholm.....	do	9.....	93 00	83 00	
Rev. J. McDougall.....	do	10.....	134 00	120 00	
Rev. D. McIsaac.....	do	11.....	59 36	53 00	
Rev. R. Grant.....	do	12.....	80 00	72 00	
Rev. M. McKenzie.....	do	13.....	152 00	135 00	
			1,225 38	1,229 43	2,454 81
J. Wisdom & Co.....	Lumber for destitute at Cole Harbour, District No. 5.....			35 00	
J. Gass.....	In part payment of a horse for Chief Noel.....			20 00	
Newell Jeddore.....	Through W. H. Allison, Esq., grant for relief.....			25 00	
					80 00
					3,937 11
					4,509 35
					Carried forward.....

RETURN C. 1.—INDIANS OF NOVA SCOTIA—*Concluded.*

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Brought forward.....			3,937 11	4,509 35
		<i>EXPENDITURE—Concluded.</i>				
		<i>Miscellaneous.</i>				
45 Vic, c. 2, Vote 159	D. J. Taylor.....	Survey and plan of Indian land at Halfway River		20 00		
	W. J. McKeen	do Réserve at Malagawatch.....		13 50		
	D. A. McGillivray	1 ton of hay for Indian cattle, Eskasoni		15 00		
	A. J. McDonald	1/2 do do		15 00		
	W. E. McRobert & Co.....	Coffin and digging grave for Indian, District No. 6b		10 00		
	J. Ellis	Coffin for Indian, District No. 2.....		2 00		
	Stationery Office	Stationery		4 68		
			Total Expenditure			80 18
		Balance unexpended				4,017 29
						22 00

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1883.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-General of Indian Affairs.

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[PART II]

RETURN C. 2.—INDIANS OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
		Legislative Appropriation, 1882-83, under 45 Vic., cap. 2.....				4,500 00	
		Supplementary Appropriation under 46 Vic., cap. 1.....				150 00	
		Balance of Appropriation, 1881-82, brought forward under authority of Order in Council.....				1 31	
						4,651 31	
		EXPENDITURE.					
		<i>Salaries.</i>					
45 Vic., cap. 2, Vote 160.....	M. Craig	For salary as Agent for 9 months, to 31st March, 1883		75 00			
	O. Sargeant	do do 15 do 30th June, 1883.....		500 00			
	W. Fisher	do do 15 do do		375 00			
	Rev. J. O. McDevitt	do Missionary for 12 months, to 31st March, 1883....		200 00			
	Rev. J. J. O'Leary.....	do do 15 do 30th June, 1883.....		125 00			
	Rev. William Morrissey ..	do do 12 do 31st March, 1883....		100 00			
	Rev. P. W. Dixon.....	do do 12 do do		100 00			
	J. S. Benson, M.D.....	do Medical officer 12 do do County of Northumberland.....		125 00			
	Rev. E. J. Bannon.....	Services as Missionary at Big Cove, from 1st October, 1881, to 30th June, 1883		150 00			
						1,750 00	
		<i>Medical Attendance and Medicine.</i>					
	E. Moore, M.D.....	For Medical Services, Westmoreland Co.....		27 00			
	J. A. Leger, M.D.....	do do do		10 60			
	G. M. Duncan, M.D.....	do Gloucester Co.....		7 55			
	J. O. Brown, M.D.....	do York Co.....		58 00			
	R. K. Ross, M.D.....	do do		60 25			
	E. M. Patterson, M.D.....	do do		29 50			
	J. Z. Currie, M.D.....	do do		7 00			
	W. T. Tilley, M.D.....	do do		2 35			
	Davis Staples & Co.....	Medicines, York Co.....		73 83			
						276 08	
		Carried forward.....				2,026 08	
						4,651 31	

RETURN C. 2.—INDIANS OF NEW BRUNSWICK— *Concluded.*

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
		Brought forward.....					2,026	08	4,651	31
		<i>EXPENDITURE—Continued.</i>								
		<i>Expended by Agents in the purchase of supplies of Food and Seed-Grain</i>								
44 Vic., c. 2, Vote 160.....	William Fisher	In South-Western Agency.....	Food.		Seed-Grain.					
	C. Sargeant	North-Eastern do	426	00	294	40				
	M. Craig	Counties of Victoria and Madawaska.....	894	00	600	00				
			200	00	136	80				
			1,530	00	1,031	20				
		<i>Miscellaneous.</i>					2,561	20		
	Chiefs A. Paul and A. Sacobie.....	Travelling expenses, Fredericton to Ottawa and return						40		
		Total expenditure.....							4,627	28
		Balance unexpended.....								24 03

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1883.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN C. 3.—INDIANS OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Legislative appropriation, 1882-83, under 45 Vic. c. 2.....				2,000 00
		Balance of appropriation, 1881-82, brought forward under authority of Order in Council.....				5 59
		EXPENDITURE.				2,005 59
44 Vic., c. 2, Vote 161.....	John O. Arsenault	For Salary as Agent, 12 months to 30th June, 1883.....		200 00		
	do	do School Teacher do		200 00		
	do	Allowance for travelling expenses do		100 00		
	do	Grant for the purchase of seed grain.....			500 00	
	G. Davies & Co.....	Supplies for destitute Indians.....		171 24		200 00
	J. Gaffney.....	do		136 98		
	P. Glover.....	do		52 50		
	J. McNeill.....	do		34 58		
	J. E. Yeo.....	do		77 95		
	D. Egan.....	do		32 61		
	John Yeo.....	do		27 05		
	J. M. Forbes.....	do		43 86		
	Joseph O. Arsenault.....	do		213 47		
	R. T. Holman.....	do		22 87		
	T. Gallant.....	Board of J. Snake who had broken his leg.....		28 00		
	J. F. Brine, M.D.....	Medical services		61 88		841 07
	A. T. McKay, M.D.....	do		6 63		
	J. F. Gillis, M.D.....	do		97 80		
	H. F. Jarvis.....	do		8 50		
	P. Conroy, M.D.....	do		23 25		
	Mrs. S. L. Watson	Medicines.....		10 33		
						208 39
		Carried forward				1,749 46
						2,005 59

[PART II]

RETURN C. 3.—INDIANS OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—*Concluded.*

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Brought forward.....			1,749 46	2,005 59
		EXPENDITURE— <i>Concluded.</i>				
44 Vic. c. 2, Vote 161.....	Charlottetown	For Advertising for tenders for supplies.....		5 95		
	do	do		13 00		
					18 95	
		Total Expenditure.....				1,768 41
		Balance unexpended.....				237 18

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1883,
ROBT. SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN C. 4.—INDIANS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Legislative Appropriations, 1882-83, under 45 Vic., c. 2 :—				
		Indians of British Columbia generally.....				23,300 00
		Surveys				7,660 00
		Reserve Commission				11,249 31
		Unexpended Balance of 1881-82 brought forward under authority of Order in Council.....				1,875 56
						44,084 87
		EXPENDITURE.				
		<i>Indians of British Columbia Generally.</i>				
		<i>Salaries and Wages.</i>				
45 Vic., c. 2, Vote 162	I. W. Powell	For Salary as Superintendent, 12 months to 30th June, 1883....	3,000 00			
	H. Moffatt.....	do Clerk, do do	1,625 00			
	W. Bryce.....	do Messenger, do do	485 00			
	L. P. Lewis	Wages as Caretaker on Songees' Reserve.....	280 00			
	M. Cooper	Services, whitewashing and disinfecting Songees' camp....	30 00			
	L. Good	do as Interpreter	16 50			
	J. Barnswell.....	do in building coal-bin for office	11 00			
	I. W. Powell.....	Paid Messengers on trip to interior.....	5 00			
				5,432 50		
		<i>Medical Attendance and Medicines.</i>				
	G. L. Milne, M.D.....	For Medical attendance.....	504 75			
	J. Frickleton, M.D	do during epidemic of small-pox at Hope ..	1,018 00			
	E. B. C. Hannington, M.D	Medical services	150 00			
	J. Chipp, M.D.....	do	45 00			
	Royal Hospital, Victoria.	Keep of sick Indians	160 00			
	W. Abel.....	Vaccinating Indians	22 50			
	C. Phair.....	do	18 00			
	W. L. Meason.....	do	20 00			
		Carried forward	1,938 25	5,432 50		44,084 87

[Part 4]

RETURN C. 4.—INDIANS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	BY WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Brought forward.....	1,938 25	5,432 50		44,084 87
		<i>EXPENDITURE—Continued.</i>				
		<i>Medical Attendance and Medicines—Concluded.</i>				
45 Vic, c. 2, Vote 162.....	H. A. Martin & Son.....	For Vaccine.....	184 80			
	Langley & Co.....	Medicines.....	135 69			
	T. Shotbolt.....	do.....	460 01			
	Moore & Co.....	do.....	43 92			
				2,762 67		
		<i>Travelling Expenses.</i>				
	I. W. Powell.....	For Travelling to interior and to Metlakathla.....	192 75			
	do.....	Gratuity to crew of U. S. steamer "Walcot," no charge having been made for his transport to Metlakathla.....	35 00			
	B. C. Express Co.....	Transport of Supt. Powell to Yale.....	250 00			
				477 75		
		<i>Office Expenses.</i>				
	Drake & Jackson.....	For Office rent, July.....	40 00			
	M ^r T. W. Drake.....	do 7 months, to 28th February.....	280 00			
	Allsop & Mason.....	do 3 do to 31st May.....	135 00			
	W. T. Drake.....	Coal.....	58 00			
	T. W. Hibben & Co.....	Stationery.....	117 75			
	do.....	Postage stamps.....	45 00			
	do.....	Three compasses.....	90 00			
	Daily Standard.....	Subscription, 12 months.....	13 00			
	do.....	Printing.....	14 00			
	Daily Colonist.....	Subscription, 15 months.....	16 25			
	Post Office, Victoria.....	Rent of drawer, 12 months.....	6 00			
	Telegraph and Signal Service.....	Messages.....	10 75			
	Dominion Government Telegraph Lines.....	do.....	45 82			
	J. Weller.....	Sundries for new office.....	40 37			

M. O. Wilson	do do	88 88		
W. A. Franklin	Removal of furniture to new office	18 25		
H. C. Wilson	Repairs to stove	5 50		
Mann & Heron	Cover for despatch box	2 00		
Hon. P. O'Reilly	1 buggy	257 00		
I. W. Powell	Customs dues and freight on buggy	110 75		
British Columbia Express Co	Freight on buggy, Victoria to Yale	8 00		
J. J. Russell	Cab hire	5 00		
I. W. Powell	Petty cash disbursements	42 40		
H. Moffatt	do do	7 40		
			1,437 12	
<i>Aid to Sick and Needy Indians.</i>				
H. Saunders	For Supplies	288 76		
Hudson Bay Co	do clothing, &c.	78 58		
H. Featherstone	do	17 25		
Smith and Clark	49 windows and freight	116 00		
DeWeiderholdt & Co	1 ton coal for sick Indian	4 00		
L. W. Powell	Supplies distributed on his trip to the interior	58 50		
			563 09	
<i>Aid towards the Improvement of the Indians.</i>				
Mann & Heron	For Harness for Songees and Alexandria Indians.	276 79		
Jay & Co	Seeds	303 47		
H. Marvin	Tools for Masset, Bella Bella and Fort Simpson Indians	90 63		
			670 89	
<i>Schools.</i>				
M. A. Green	For Salary as Teacher at Nass River, to 31st March, 1883	339 27		
A. Carion	do St. Mary's, to 31st December, 1882	350 00		
H. D. Chantrell	do Metlakathla, to 30th June, 1883	500 00		
D. Jennings	do Fort Simpson, to 31st March, 1883	300 00		
A. J. Brabant	do Hesquiat, to 31st March, 1883	169 83		
A. Hall	do Alert Bay do	141 21		
T. W. Hibben & Co	$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen slates for Songees' school	0 62		
J. P. Burgess	$\frac{1}{2}$ table and bench do	10 75		
			1,811 68	
<i>Miscellaneous Expenditure.</i>				
J. Gerritson	For Rent of room for sick Indian	4 00		
Steamer "Otter"	Transport of sick Indians	55 50		
do "Sardonyx"	do do	10 00		
	Carried forward	69 50	13,155 70	44,084 87

RETURN C. 4.—INDIANS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Brought forward.....	69 50	13,155 70		44,084 87
		EXPENDITURE—Continued.				
		Miscellaneous Expenditure—Concluded.				
45 Vic., c. 2, Vote 162.....	Steamer "Enterprise".....	For Transport of sick Indians.....	3 00			
	do "Princess Louise".....	do 5 Indians to New Westminster.....	5 00			
	Colonial Hotel.....	Board of do.....	26 25			
	A. G. Horne & Son.....	1 ancient Indian dancing dress for His Excellency the Governor General.....	50 00			
	do.....	Paid Indian dancers and singers on His Excellency's visit.....	70 00			
	A. T. D. McElmen.....	Legal services.....	20 00			
	J. B. Aikman.....	Registration of papers re Bates estate.....	19 50			
	D. Banfield.....	Interment of 3 Indian children.....	2 50			
	F. K. Winch.....	Repairs to buggy.....	14 00			
	N. W. Franklin.....	Express charges.....	3 25			
	L. W. Powell.....	1 valise for official documents.....	9 00			
				292 00		
		Kwakhewlth Agency				
	G. Blenkinsop.....	For 12 months' salary as Agent, to 30th June, 1983.....	1,200 00			
	do.....	Travelling expenses do.....	400 00			
	T. Shotbolt.....	Medicines.....	69 80			
	Hudson Bay Co.....	Supplies to needy Indians.....	96 65			
	R. Hunt.....	do.....	15 05			
	Jay & Co.....	Seeds.....	9 50			
	Hudson Bay Co.....	Rent of dispensary.....	65 18			
	do.....	Light and fuel.....	9 90			
	R. Hunt.....	Rent of dispensary.....	16 25			
	do.....	Light and fuel.....	2 25			
	G. Kamano.....	Clearing land for burial ground.....	161 00			
	Alert Bay Canning Co... ..	Interment of Indians.....	16 00			
	E. Marvin.....	1 pair of handcuffs.....	7 50			
		Total cost of Agency.....		2,069 08		

Cowichan Agency.

W. H. Lomas.....	For 12 months' salary as Agent, to 30th June, 1883.....	1,200 00		
do	Travelling expenses do	435 03		
E. Skinner.....	Wages as constable.....	5 00		
Machael	Hauling wood	4 00		
Langley & Co.....	Medicines.....	24 75		
T. Shotbolt.....	do	22 62		
E. Pimbury & Co.....	do	4 50		
J. P. Jaynes.....	Supplies to needy Indians.....	71 35		
G. B. Ordano.....	do do	40 25		
W. Beaumont.....	do do	2 00		
E. Marvin.....	Tools.....	45 77		
Jay & Co.....	Seeds.....	138 35		
T. W. Hibben & Co.....	Stationery for schools.....	19 37		
do	do office.....	16 75		
do	Postage stamps.....	15 00		
W. H. Lomas.....	Telegrams.....	2 25		
do	Petty cash disbursements.....	14 53		
S. L. Kelly.....	Stove and furniture for office	18 25		
L. H. Wilton	Repairs to tent.....	1 25		
N. Burticel	Boarding windows of camping house.....	8 00		
Mathews, Richards & Tye	One pair handcuffs.....	7 50		
Huntess	Cutting wood for destitute Indian.....	2 00		
Total cost of Agency.....			2,098 52	

Fraser Agency.

P. McTiernan.....	For Salary as Agent, 12 months to 30th June, 1883.....	1,200. 00		
do	Travelling expenses do	400 00		
Lewey.....	Wages as messenger.....	2 50		
Charley	do	15 00		
Alexis.....	do	15 00		
W. R. Lewes.....	Transport of Agent.....	3 00		
L. R. McInnes, M.D.....	Medical attendances.....	10 00		
O. N. True, M.D.....	do	9 50		
W. E. McCarthy.....	Medicines.....	7 00		
J. C. Henderson.....	Supplies for needy.....	20 25		
D. McPhaden.....	do	11 50		
J. E. Lora.....	Supplies to Indians in Quarantine.....	21 75		
J. Wardle.....	do do	228 88		
Gilmors & Clark.....	1 coat for destitute Indian.....	9 00		
J. G. Romano.....	1 suit of clothes for do	16 00		
Jay & Co.....	Seeds	73 60		
T. W. Hibben & Co.....	Postage stamps.....	10 00		
Carried forward.....		2,052 98	17,615 30	44,084 87

RETURN C. 4.—INDIANS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Brought forward.....	2,052 98	17,615 30		44,084 87
		EXPENDITURE—Continued.				
		<i>Fraser Agency—Concluded.</i>				
45 Vic., c. 2, Vote 162.....	T. W. Hibben & Co.....	For 1 copy "Domestic Medicine".....	3 25			
	P. McTiernan	Expenses in connection with reception of the Governor General.....	214 50			
		Total cost of Agency.....		2,270 73		
		<i>Kamloops Agency.</i>				
	H. P. Cornwall.....	For Salary as Agent, 12 months to 30th June, 1883.....	1,200 00			
	do	Travelling expenses do	146 00			
	S. J. Tunstall, M.D.	Medical attendance	50 00			
	T. Shotbolt.....	Medicines.....	61 60			
	C. Minkler.....	do	0 75			
	Hudson Bay Co.....	Supplies for Spuzzum Indians.....	50 00			
	do	do for Indians during His Excellency's visit.....	100 00			
	C. Minkler.....	do do do	72 55			
	P. Kilroy.....	do do do	75 00			
	J. McIntyre	do do do	75 00			
	Jay & Co.....	Seeds.....	410 57			
	H. P. Cornwall.....	Expenses of reception of the Governor General.....	22 00			
	T. Shotbolt	Freighting.....	10 04			
	C. Minkler	do	6 00			
	do	Paid messengers	5 25			
	Victoria Standard.....	Printing vouchers	7 00			
	T. W. Hibben & Co	Postage stamps	10 00			
	Kimball & Gladwin.....	Charges on medicine.....	2 13			
		Total cost of Agency.....		2,303 89		
		<i>Okanagan Agency.</i>				
	A. E. Howse.....	For Salary as Agent, 12 months to 30th June, 1883.....	1,200 00			

do	Travelling expenses do do	270 00		
J. McConnell	Services during epidemic of small pox	137 50		
R. L. Causton	Vaccinating	50 00		
Langley & Co	Medicines	54 59		
G. Fenson	Supplies	9 00		
A. Coutlie,	do	3 38		
P. L. Anderson	do	7 72		
G. Petit	do supplied during small pox quarantine at Osoyoos.	67 77		
do	do do do do	155 64		
A. E. Coutlie	do do do do	73 50		
P. F. Kruger	do do do do	135 80		
H. F. Smith	do do do do	307 74		
R. L. Causton	do do do do	271 14		
J. C. Haynes	do do do do	74 62		
G. Marvin	1 whip saw	11 00		
L. H. Wilton	1 tent	14 50		
T. W. Hibben & Co.	Stationery	8 37		
G. Petit	Postage stamps	3 00		
do	Freighting	10 38		
Steamer "Western Slope"	do	1 00		
do "W. Irving"	do	1 00		
Kimball & Gladwin	do	6 16		
R. Hamilton	do	32 50		
H. Lindley	Express charges	1 00		
Standard	Printing vouchers	7 00		
J. McConnell	Use of horse during quarantine	72 00		
A. E. Howse	2 horses and harness	250 00		
		3,408 31		
	Less—Amount received for sale of tools and seed	10 90		
	Total cost of Agency		3,397 41	
	<i>West Coast Agency.</i>			
H. Guilloid	For Salary as Agent, 12 months, to 30th June, 1883	1,200 00		
do	Travelling expenses	99 75		
John	Wages as Interpreter and Constable	40 00		
Indians	do	72 70		
W. Spring	Road supplies for Agent	10 00		
do	Transport of Agent	14 00		
Indians	do	259 00		
G. D. Olarke	do	10 00		
G. Brown	do	47 00		
do	Road supplies for Agent	7 50		
F. Francis	do do	46 75		
	Carried forward	1,806 70	25,587 33	41,034 87

RETURN C. 4.—INDIANS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Brought forward.....	1,806 70	25,587 33	.....	44,084 87
		EXPENDITURE—Continued.				
		West Coast Agency—Concluded.				
45 Vic c. 2, Vote 162.....	M. Saareau.....	For Supplies to needy.....	16 09			
	G. D. Clark.....	Seed.....	5 00			
	Jay & Co.....	do.....	8 40			
	T. Shotbolt.....	Medicines.....	68 83			
	Davie & Pooley.....	Legal services.....	57 50			
	L. H. Wilton.....	1 tent.....	12 50			
	T. W. Hibben & Co.....	1 copy of Tye's Magistrates' Act.....	2 50			
	Victoria Standard.....	Printing vouchers.....	7 00			
	Mathews, Richards & Tye	2 pairs handcuffs.....	15 00			
	H. Guillod.....	1 paddle.....	0 25			
	Jim.....	Carrying message.....	6 50			
		Total cost of Agency.....		2,006 18		
		Total Expenditure on General Account.....			27,593 51	
		SURVEYS.				
		Expenditure under E. Mohun.				
	E. Mohun.....	For 11 months' salary as Surveyor, to 30th April, 1883.....	1,650 00			
	T. Shotbolt.....	Medicines, season of 1881-82.....	7 37			
	M. W. Waitt.....	Stationery do.....	2 60			
		Total Expenditure under E. Mohun.....		1,659 37		
		Mr. Mohun had no party in the field during the season of 1882.				

Expenditure under W. S. Jemmett.

W. S. Jemmett.....	For 12 months' salary as Surveyor, to 31st May, 1883....	1,800 00			
W. H. Smith.....	Wages as Head Chainman.....	108 91			
M. E. Woods.....	do do.....	82 25			
Harry.....	do Rodman.....	25 00			
E. Leclare.....	do Chainman.....	188 67			
C. Ross.....	do do.....	45 50			
George.....	do do.....	37 00			
J. Hume.....	do Axeman.....	244 85			
Joe.....	do do.....	98 91			
A. Macdonald.....	do do.....	150 88			
J. Douglas.....	do do.....	123 07			
Charley.....	do do.....	22 71			
Peter.....	do do.....	56 19			
Joseph.....	do do.....	9 74			
Ah-lee.....	do Cook.....	242 23			
Indians.....	do.....	77 29			
W. S. Jemmett.....	Rations for party.....	1,130 05			
J. E. Inley.....	Board and lodging of party.....	23 75			
H. B. Dart.....	do do.....	7 57			
S. M. Nelson.....	do do.....	8 50			
Baillies Hotel.....	do do.....	20 00			
G. Tuttle.....	do do.....	5 00			
Marshall & Smith.....	do do.....	19 00			
Hamilton & Griffin.....	do do.....	11 00			
R. McLeese.....	do do.....	23 50			
J. Lane.....	do do.....	7 00			
J. Campbell.....	do do.....	7 00			
E. Leclare.....	Transport of party.....	3 00			
Steamer "Reliance".....	do.....	17 75			
do "R. P. Rithet".....	do.....	61 50			
do "J. Irving".....	do.....	91 85			
do "Enterprise".....	do.....	15 00			
G. Tanker.....	do.....	12 97			
U. Nelson.....	do.....	205 86			
P. C. Dunlevy.....	do.....	20 00			
W. G. Hunt.....	do.....	11 00			
E. Pearson.....	do.....	20 00			
Bob.....	Moving camp.....	14 00			
J. Douglas.....	do.....	20 50			
H. B. Dart.....	do.....	40 00			
Charley.....	do.....	6 00			
George.....	do.....	11 50			
James.....	do and horse hire.....	73 00			
Billy.....	do.....	60 50			
Jack.....	do.....	2 00			
	Carried forward.....	4,261 93	1,659 37	27,593 51	44,084 87

RETURN C. 4.—INDIANS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Brought forward.....	4,261 93	1,659 37	27,593 51	44,084 87
		SURVEYS—Concluded.				
		<i>Expenditure under W. S. Jemmett—Concluded.</i>				
45 Vic., c. 2, Vote 162.....	Tunack.....	For Moving Camp.....	13 50			
	Joseph.....	do	10 00			
	Philip.....	do	12 00			
	Billy.....	Horse hire.....	1 50			
	H. B. Dart.....	do	25 00			
	Paul.....	Canoe hire.....	15 00			
	Charley.....	do	4 00			
	A. Macdonald.....	do	2 50			
	J. Kirkup.....	Road tolls.....	7 50			
	E. Marvin.....	Articles of outfit.....	27 62			
	G. C. Major.....	do	19 50			
	U. Nelson.....	do	8 50			
	Mathews, Richards & Tye	do	23 25			
	E. H. Wilton.....	do	100 50			
	J. P. Burgess.....	do	20 00			
	M. W. Waitt.....	Stationery.....	79 38			
	T. W. Hibben & Co.....	do	12 37			
	M. Miller.....	6 cheque books.....	5 50			
	Langley & Co.....	Drugs.....	6 63			
	W. H. Keary.....	2 maps of North-West District.....	2 50			
	Kimball & Gladwin.....	Storage and freight.....	12 00			
	W. S. Jemmett.....	Cash disbursements.....	305 05			
		Total Expenditure under Mr. Jemmett.....		5,975 73		
		<i>Expenditure under J. Gastineau.</i>				
	John Gastineau.....	For 2 months' salary as Surveyor, to 30th June, 1883.....	100 00			
	G. Webb.....	Wages as Head Chainman.....	32 25			
	W. McNeill.....	do Chainman.....	25 80			
	M. Cooper.....	do Picketman.....	25 80			

Jack	do do	9 00		
J. Gastineau	Rations for party	53 20		
F. W. Foster	Supplies do	5 12		
G. Tuttle	Board and lodging for party	4 00		
J. Mundorf	do do	2 50		
British Columbia Express Co.	Transport of party	142 70		
J. Beddard	do	30 00		
Fellows & Prior	Articles of outfit	16 83		
Mann & Heron	do	9 00		
A. W. Wilson	do	12 65		
J. McCully	do	4 75		
L. H. Wilton	1 tent	28 00		
J. Millar	12 surveyors arrows	6 00		
M. W. Waitt	1 diary	1 25		
J. P. Burgess	2 boxes for maps	12 00		
C. McIntyre	Repairs and lumber	6 00		
J. Gastineau	Petty disbursements	30 74		
	Total Expenditure under Mr. Gastineau		757 59	
	<i>Miscellaneous.</i>			
J. Gastineau	For Making tracings	215 00		
T. W. Hibben & Co.	Stationery for tracings	20 45		
A. H. Green	Expenses of trip to Sumas	3 75		
	Total cost of Surveys		239 20	
				8,631 89
	RESERVE COMMISSION.			
P. O'Reilly	For Salary as Commissioner, 12 months to 30th June, 1883	3,499 92		
A. H. Green	do Surveyor, 10 months to 30th April, 1883	1,500 00		
Indians	Wages as Canoemen	486 00		
P. Starr	do Canoeman	27 00		
J. Ryan	do do	19 50		
J. Wallace	do do	19 50		
A. Sampson	do do	19 50		
A. McMilne	do do	19 50		
J. Bailey	do Axe and Canoeman	149 50		
W. Charley	do Interpreter	46 00		
R. Cunningham	do do	26 00		
A. Russ	do do	44 00		
J. Starr	do do	35 00		
	Carried forward	5,892 42	36,225 40	44,084 87

RETURN C. 4.—INDIANS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Brought forward	5,892 42		36,225 40	44,084 87
		RESERVE COMMISSION—Concluded.				
45 Vic., c. 2, Vote 162.....	A. H. Lee.....	For Wages as Cook.....	120 00			
	U. Humstey.....	Wages paid crew.....	12 00			
	J. Andrew.....	Wages as Clerk.....	65 00			
	T. Richards.....	do Draughtsman.....	25 00			
	A. A. Townsend.....	do	6 00			
	P. O'Reilly.....	Wages cleaning office.....	450 00			
	A. H. Green.....	Board allowance.....	261 25			
	Skidigate Oil Co.....	do	4 50			
	A. H. Green.....	Supplies.....	12 00			
	Hudson Bay Co.....	do	17 48			
	M. Hunt.....	do	12 00			
	H. Saunders.....	do	23 53			
	J. Clayton.....	do	32 50			
	Hudson Bay Co.....	Transport.....	240 75			
	N. Stirling.....	do	30 00			
	A. H. Green.....	Paid do	4 50			
	Skidigate.....	Hire of canoe.....	10 00			
	R. Cunningham.....	do	13 00			
	Indians.....	do	17 25			
	J. Clayton.....	do	46 50			
	A. H. Green.....	do	8 75			
	J. Moody.....	Paid do	72 50			
	W. T. Drake.....	Rent of office.....	4 00			
	T. W. Hibben & Co.....	Coal	20 25			
	H. Jewel.....	Stationery.....	12 12			
	A. H. Green.....	Furniture for office.....	0 75			
	J. Moody.....	Telegrams.....	15 00			
	Skidigate.....	Storage.....	10 00			
	A. H. Green.....	Compensation for damage to canoe.....	10 00			
	Cornwall Bros.....	Wood for office.....	0 60			
	O. Pennie.....	Ranching horse.....	10 50			
		do and wintering horses.....	56 00			
		Total cost of Commission.....			7,566 13	

Total expenditure in British Columbia	43,731 55
Unexpended balance.....	353 32

RECAPITULATION.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Appropriation for Reserve Commission.....		11,249	31				
Balance brought forward from 1882-83.....		1,103	71				
Expenditure.....		12,353	02				
Unexpended balance.....		7,506	15			4,846	87
Appropriation for general purposes.....		23,300	00				
Balance brought forward from 1882-83.....		555	90				
Expenditure.....		23,855	90				
Balance over-expended		27,593	51	3,737	61		
Appropriation for surveys		7,660	00				
Balance brought forward from 1882-83.....		215	95				
Expenditure.....		7,875	95				
Balance over-expended.....		8,631	89	755	94	4,493	55
Balance unexpended on whole appropriation.....						353	32

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1883.

ROBT. SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-General of Indian Affairs.

RETURN C. 5.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—GENERAL ACCOUNT.

With 16 Subsidiary Statements, following.

APPROPRIATION.	Amount	Total.	EXPENDITURE.	State-ment.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.			\$ cts.
For Annuities under 45 Vic., c. 2		197,445 00	By Annuities.....	<i>A.</i>	184,169 50
Agricultural Implements under 45 Vic., c. 2	23,616 23		Agricultural implements.....	<i>B.</i>	30,302 34
Further grant under 46 Vic., c. 1	6,686 11	30,302 34	Tools.....	<i>C.</i>	12,444 04
Tools under 45 Vic., c. 2	7,151 77		Cattle.....	<i>D.</i>	17,303 48
Further grant under 46 Vic., c. 1	5,292 27	12,444 04	Seed grain.....	<i>E.</i>	13,520 79
Cattle under 45 Vic., c. 2.....	11,200 00		Ammunition and twine	<i>F.</i>	50,395 87
Further grant under 46 Vic., c. 1	6,103 48	17,303 48	Provisions for use during annuity payments	<i>G.</i>	50,817 65
Seed grain under 45 Vic., c. 2.....	8,560 00		Supplies for destitute Indians.....	<i>H.</i>	480,163 80
Further grant under 46 Vic., c. 1	4,960 79	13,520 79	Clothing.....	<i>I.</i>	5,500 75
Ammunition and twine under 45 Vic., c. 2.	7,250 00		Schools	<i>J.</i>	6,856 66
Further grant under 46 Vic., c. 1	3,145 87	10,395 87	Surveys.....	<i>K.</i>	22,322 50
Provisions for use during annuity payments, under 45 Vic., c. 2	43,440 07		Farm wages.....	<i>L.</i>	47,062 89
Further grant under 46 Vic., c. 1	7,377 58	50,817 65	Farm maintenance.....	<i>M.</i>	33,777 24
Supplies for destitute Indians under 45 Vic., c. 2...	294,525 20		Sioux	<i>N.</i>	2,940 46
Further grant under 46 Vic., c. 1	135,171 69	429,696 89	General expenses.....	<i>O.</i>	100,638 96
Clothing under 45 Vic., c. 2	5,500 00		Commissioner's House and Office.....	<i>P.</i>	.....
Further grant under 46 Vic., c. 1	0 75	5,500 75			
Schools under 45 Vic., c. 2 .....	.....	23,668 00			
Surveys do do	18,000 00				
Further grant under 46 Vic., c. 1.	4,322 50	22,322 50			
Farm wages under 45 Vic., c. 2.....	.....	48,540 00			
Farm maintenance under 45 Vic., c. 2.....	.....	39,903 12			
Sioux under 45 Vic., c. 2.....	.....	7,000 00			
General expenses under 45 Vic., c. 2	82,700 00				

Further grant under 46 Vic., c. 1.....	26,838 98	109,838 98		
Commissioners' House and Office under 45 Vic. c. 2		12,000 00		
Total Appropriation.....		1,030,499 89	Total Expenditure.....	1,027,216 93
			Unexpended Balance.....	3,282 46

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
 OTTAWA, 30th June, 1883.

ROBT. SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

A—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
ANNUITIES UNDER TREATIES.						
		Legislative Appropriation, 1882-83, under 45 Vic., c. 2.....				197,445 00
EXPENDITURE.						
<i>Treaty No. 1.</i>						
45 Vic. chap. 2, ; Vote 163.....	Sundry Persons.....	8 Chiefs, each \$25 00.....		200 00		
		29 Headmen, do 15 00.....		435 00		
		3,233 Indians, do 5 00.....		16,165 00		
		Arrears.....		579 00		
						17,379 00
<i>Treaty No. 2.</i>						
		14 Chiefs, each \$25 00.....		350 00		
		49 Headmen, do 15 00.....		735 00		
		2,122 Indians, do 5 00.....		10,610 00		
		Arrears.....		310 00		
		Commutation paid to Mary Sanderson, of Lake Manitoba Band, being ten years' purchase of her annuity.....		50 00		12,055 00
<i>Treaty No. 3.</i>						
		26 Chiefs, each \$25 00.....		650 00		
		72 Headmen, do 15 00.....		1,080 00		
		2,201 Indians, do 5 00.....		11,005 00		
		Arrears.....		80 00		
				12,815 00		

		<i>Eastern Bands.</i>		
	4 Chiefs, each \$25 00.....	100 00		
	12 Headmen, do 15 00.....	180 00		
	358 Indians, do 5 00.....	1,790 00		
	Arrears.....	5 00		
			2,075 00	14,890 00
		<i>Treaty No. 4.</i>		
	19 Chiefs, each \$25 00.....		475 00	
	72 Headmen, 71 paid \$15 and 1 paid \$10 00.....		1,075 00	
	6,795 Indians, each \$5 00.....		33,975 00	
	Arrears.....		7,420 00	
	Commutation of annuity by a ten years' purchase—			
		<i>Pasquah's Band.</i>		
	Margarite Parisien.....	50 00		
	Jean Baptiste do	50 00		
	Alexander do	50 00		
	Isidore do	50 00		
	Marie Rose do	50 00		
	Manie do	50 00		
	Françoise do	50 00		
	Teresa St. Denis	50 00		
	Julie do	50 00		
	Rosalie do	50 00		
	Marie do	50 00		
		<i>Muscovequam's Band.</i>		
	Françoise Dejerlais.....	50 00		
	Isabelle do	50 00		
	Caroline Blondeau	50 00		
	Milanie do	50 00		
			750 00	
Mowat Bros.....	Commission on Commutation.....		2 50	43,697 50
		<i>Treaty No. 5.</i>		
	9 Chiefs, each \$25 00.....		225 00	
	27 Headmen, do 15 00.....		405 00	
	3,147 Indians, do 5 00.....		15,735 00	
	Arrears.....		420 00	
Sundry Persons.....				16,785 00
	Carried forward			104,806 50
				197,445 00

[PAGE II]

A.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—*Concluded.*

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
Vote 163, sub-head 1.....	Sundry persons.....	Brought forward.....			104,806 50	197,445 00	
		<i>EXPENDITURE—Concluded—</i>					
		<i>Treaty No. 6.</i>					
		37 Chiefs, each \$25 00.....	925 00				
		128 Headmen, 125 paid \$15 00 each, and 3 paid \$10 00 each	1,950 00				
		6,474 Indians, each \$5 00.....	32,370 00				
		Arrears.....	4,563 00				
			<hr/>				
			39,808 00				
		Less—Amount deducted from Indians for overpayments in previous years.....	45 00			39,763 00	
			<hr/>				
		<i>Treaty No. 7.</i>					
		9 Chiefs, each \$25 00.....	225 00				
		48 Headmen, do 15 00.....	720 00				
		7,624 Indians, do 5 00.....	38,120 00				
Arrears.....	545 00						
	<hr/>						
	39,610 00						
Less—Amount refunded for overpayment to two Indians.....	10 00			39,600 00			
	<hr/>						
	Total Expenditure.....			184,169 50			
	<hr/>						
	Unexpended balance.....			13,275 50			

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1883.
ROBT. SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-General of Indian Affairs.

B.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.						
Legislative Appropriation under 45 Vic., c. 1.....						23,616 23
Further grant under 46 Vic., c. 2						6,686 11
EXPENDITURE.						
<i>Treaty No. 1.</i>						
45 Vic., c. 2, and 46 Vic., c. 2....	Hudson Bay Co.....	For Implements delivered under contract.....			175 50	
<i>Treaty No. 2.</i>						
	Hudson Bay Co.....	For Implements delivered under contract.....				79 27
<i>Treaty No. 3.</i>						
	Hudson Bay Co... ..	For Implements delivered under contract.....		96 26		
	J. H. Ashdown	1 logging chain.....		2 52		
						98 78
<i>Treaty No. 4.</i>						
	I. G. Baker & Co.....	For Implements and harness under contract.....		12,443 90		
	S. & H. Borbridge.....	Harness supplied.....		201 50		
	J. W. Fisher.....	Carts and harness.....		67 20		
	N. W. Mounted Police...	Waggon do		105- 00		
	E. J. Clarke.....	Implements supplied		47 00		
	L. Dubois.....	Making 1 harrow ...		2 00		
	Mowat Bros.....	Implements supplied		16 00		
	J. H. Ashdown	12 whiffletrees		46 80		
	Westbrook & Fairchild...	Ploughshares.....		32 00		
		Carried forward		12,961 40	353 55	30,302 34

[PART II]

B—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—*Concluded.*

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Brought forward.....		12,961 40	353 55	30,302 34
		EXPENDITURE— <i>Concluded.</i>				
		<i>Treaty No. 4.—Concluded.</i>				
45 Vic., c. 2, and 46 Vic., c. 1...	G. E. Maddison..... Sundry persons..... J. W. Fisher..... W. H. Lyon..... T. Howard..... Mowat Bros..... Hudson Bay Co.....	For 4 hay forks..... Freighting implements..... 1 per cent. commission on advances..... do do..... do do..... do do..... do do.....		5 00 200 84 0 61 0 10 0 24 0 29 0 03		
		<i>Treaty No. 5.</i>				
	Hudson Bay Co.....	For Implements delivered under contract.....			13,168 51	
		<i>Treaty No. 6.</i>				
	I. G. Baker & Co..... Stobart, Eden & Co..... A. Macdonald..... L. Steinhoff..... Conway & Bratnober..... J. H. Ashdown..... J. Bird..... A. R. McKenzie..... C. Thompson..... T. Hourston..... D. Lavalley..... Sundry persons..... A. Macdonald..... Hudson Bay Co..... N. W. Mounted Police....	For Implements delivered under contract..... do and sacks..... do supplied..... 40 ox collars..... 20 do hames and tugs..... 24 grain cradles..... 3 ox collars..... 2 yoke irons and repairs..... Repairs to implements..... do..... do..... Freighting implements..... 1 per cent. commission on advances..... do do..... 1 ox hide to repair harness.....		6,702 45 220 00 55 05 120 75 75 00 42 00 9 00 7 00 16 95 8 00 4 85 204 82 1 82 0 12 2 00		7,469 81

<i>Treaty No. 7.</i>				
I. G. Baker & Co.....	For Implements delivered under contract.....		8,063 90	
S. & H. Borbridge.....	Harness do		1,109 50	
Sundry persons.....	Freighting implements.....		123 49	
I. G. Baker & Co.....	2 per cent. commission on advances.....		2 19	
			9,299 08	
	Total Expenditure.....			30,302 34

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1883.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

C.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		TOOLS.				
		Legislative appropriation under 45 Vic., c. 2.....			7,151 77	
		Further grant under 46 Vic., c. 1.....			5,292 27	12,444 04
		EXPENDITURE.				
		<i>Treaty No. 1.</i>				
45 Vic., c. 2, and 46 Vic., c. 1....	Hudson Bay Co.....	For Tools supplied under contract.....			56 70	
		<i>Treaty No. 2.</i>				
	Hudson Bay Co.	For Tools supplied under contract.....			60 49	
		<i>Treaty No. 3.</i>				
	Hudson Bay Co.....	For Tools supplied under contract.....			284 23	
		<i>Treaty No. 4.</i>				
	I. G. Baker & Co.....	For Tools supplied under contract.....		3,199 65		
	J. W. Fisher.....	1 dozen axes.....		15 00		
	O. Evans.....	4 cross cut saw handles.....		2 30		
	Sundry persons.....	Freighting tools.....		38 00		
	Mowat Bros.....	1 per cent. commission on advances.....		0 06		
	T. Howard.....	do do.....		0 18		
	J. W. Fisher.....	do do.....		0 15		
					3,255 04	
		<i>Treaty No. 5.</i>				
	Hudson Bay Co.....	For Tools supplied under contract.....			6 90	

		<i>Treaty No. 6.</i>		
I. G. Baker & Co.	For Tools supplied under contract.....		3,343 46	
A. Macdonald.....	15 axes and chalk lines.....		30 35	
Hudson Bay Co.....	6 saw files.....		1 20	
Stobart, Eden & Co.....	Axes and helves.....		180 00	
D Lavalley.....	Repairing tools.....		0 50	
A. K. McKenzie.....	do.....		2 50	
Sundry persons.....	Freighting tools.....		11 12	
A. Macdonald.....	1 per cent. commission on advances.....		0 05	
			3,569 18	
	Less—Amount received from N.-W. Mounted Police for purchase of 5 sets whiffletrees.....		47 50	3,521 68
		<i>Treaty No. 7.</i>		
I. G. Baker & Co.	For Tools supplied under contract.....		5,184 30	
Sundry persons.....	Freighting tools.....		93 42	
I. G. Baker & Co.....	2 per cent. commission on advances.....		1 28	
			5,259 00	
	Total Expenditure			12,444 04

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1883

ROBT. SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

D.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$. cts.	\$ cts.
CATTLE.						
Legislative Appropriation under 45 Vic, c. 2					11,200 00	
Further Grant under 46 Vic., c. 1.....					6,103 48	17,303 18
<i>Treaty No. 1.</i>						
45 Vic., c. 2, & 46 Vic., c. 1....	A. Davidson.....	For 1 yoke of oxen			200 00	
<i>Treaty No. 2.</i>						
No Expenditure.						
<i>Treaty No. 3.</i>						
	T. A. Brown	For 6 cows, 1 yoke of oxen and 2 bulls, for Eastern Bands.....			689 00	
<i>Treaty No. 4.</i>						
	T. A. Brown.....	For 29 yoke of oxen		4,976 00		
	do	38 cows with 21 calves		2,376 00		
	do	4 bulls		252 00		
	E. J. Clarke	1 yoke of oxen		220 00		
	J. W. Fisher	Hay and 1 coil of rope		26 50		
	B. Mosamie	Driving cattle and carrying message		4 00		
	J. W. Fisher.....	1 per cent. commission on advances		0 01		
	W. H. Lyon.....	do do		0 01		
	Mowat Bros.....	do do		0 03		
					7,854 55	
<i>Treaty No. 5.</i>						
No Expenditure.						

<i>Treaty No. 6.</i>				
T. A. Brown.....	For 30 yoke of oxen		5,220 00	
T. McKay	12 do		2,490 00	
H. I. Loucks.....	1 do		190 00	
T. Pruden.....	1 ox.....		70 00	
Rev. J. Hines	1 ox		80 00	
Stobart, Eden & Co.....	2 yoke of oxen		350 00	
D. McLeod.....	2 cows and calves		120 00	
J. McDonald.....	Wintering 1 cow and bull		30 00	
A. R. McKenzie.....	2 clamps		3 00	
A. Macdonald	Freighting		5 00	
do	1 per cent. commission on advances		1 23	
Brown & Curry.....	do do		0 70	
			8,559 93	
<i>Treaty No. 7.</i>				
No Expenditure.				
Total Expenditure				17,393 48

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1883.

ROBT. SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

[PART II]

E.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		SEED GRAIN.				
		For Legislative Appropriation under 45 Vic, c. 2.....			8,560 00	
		Further Grant under 46 Vic, c. 1.....			4,960 79	13,520 79
		EXPENDITURE.				
		<i>Treaty No. 1.</i>				
45 Vic, c. 2, and 46 Vic, c. 1....	F. Ossenbrugge.....	For Garden and field seeds		2,207 55		
	Brown, Oldfield & Co....	do do		109 06		
	M. Cummings.....	Seed potatoes.....		54 00		
	H. A. Sturton.....	do		54 00		
	B. Spencer.....	do		12 00		
	J. Baskerville	do		80 75		
	G. Stevenson	do		10 80		
	J. Smith.....	do		23 20		
	Indians.....	do		44 80		
	G. Kingsbury.....	do		30 37		
	Indians	Freighting.....		21 00		
	D. Morrison.....	Seed potatoes.....		25 20		
					2,672 73	
		<i>Treaty No. 2.</i>				
	W. Anderson	For Seed potatoes and barley.....		250 00		
	Indian	do do		57 50		
					307 50	
		<i>Treaty No. 3.</i>				
	F. Ossenbrugge.....	For Garden and field seeds		1,238 90		
	Brown, Oldfield & Co. ...	Garden seeds		28 85		
	Steele, Bros. & Co.	do		15 85		
	J. McIntyre.....	Potatoes and bags		62 70		
	Hudson Bay Co.	Bags		12 00		

Parcell & Co.	Freighting.....		45 00		
T. Marks & Bro.....	do		1 81		
				3,143 11	
	<i>Treaty No. 4.</i>				
Archibald & Alexander..	For Seed potatoes and barley.....		622 50		
R. C. Mission, Qu'Appelle	do and wheat.....		666 97		
J. Manson.....	do		32 00		
S. Dauphine.....	do		136 50		
J. W. Fisher.....	do and sacks.....		60 10		
M. Chartrand.....	do		30 00		
Indians.....	do		296 50		
Mowat Bros.....	do and barley.....		207 50		
R. Pratt.....	do		40 00		
Richardson & Lipper.....	do		48 00		
J. M. McDonald.....	do barley and sacks.....		125 70		
N. Bartley.....	Seed wheat.....		12 00		
F. K. Herchmer.....	do		20 42		
J. A. Bruce & Co.....	Garden seeds.....		140 29		
R. R. Keith.....	Seed, bags, and labor in shipping seeds.....		40 97		
Sundry persons.....	Freighting seeds.....		678 66		
T. Howard.....	1 per cent. commission on advances.....		1 05		
J. W. Fisher.....	do do		2 55		
W. H. Lyon.....	do do		0 99		
Hudson Bay Co.....	do do		1 50		
Mowat Bros.....	do do		2 74		
A. Macdonald.....	do do		0 65		
				3,167 59	
	<i>Treaty No. 5.</i>				
T. Ossenbrugge.....	For Seed potatoes and barley.....		1,097 00		
Hudson Bay Co.....	do		646 50		
A. W. Ross.....	do		185 00		
Brown, Oldfield & Co....	Garden seeds.....		21 99		
				1,950 49	
	<i>Treaty No. 6.</i>				
J. A. Bruce & Co.....	For Seeds supplied.....		473 87		
E. McGillivray.....	Seed potatoes.....		108 50		
Rev. H. Leduc.....	do		374 67		
Rev. J. Hines.....	do		53 25		
A. Cameron.....	do		25 00		
J. McDonald.....	do		22 50		
	Carried forward.....		1,037 79	8,501 42	13,520 79

[PART II]

E—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.—Continued.

135

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Brought forward.....		1,057 79	9,501 42	13,520 79
		EXPENDITURE—Concluded.				
		<i>Treaty No. 6.—Seed Grain—Concluded.</i>				
45 Vic, cap. 2, & 46 Vic, cap. 1.	H. B. Steinhaur.....	For Seed potatoes.....		124 50		
	Rev. J. A. McLaughlan..	do		60 00		
	Hudson Bay Co.	do and barley.....		116 30		
	N. Beaudry.....	Seed barley.....		300 00		
	S. Smith	do		69 85		
	D. Maloney	do		30 00		
	G. D. Gopsill.....	Seed oats.....		80 25		
	R. R. Keith & Co.	Seed corn.....		1 00		
	A. Macdonald & Co.....	Sacks.....		20 00		
	Sundry persons.....	Freighting seeds.....		561 32		
	A. Macdonald.....	1 per cent. commission on advances.....		4 83		
	Brown & Curry.....	do do		3 28		
	Hudson Bay Co.....	do do		0 25		
	J. W. Fisher.....	do do		3 00		
						2,432 37
		<i>Treaty No. 7.</i>				
	D. McDougall	For Seed potatoes.....		43 08		
	French & Smith	do		204 00		
	R. Evans & Co.....	Seeds.....		208 20		
	I. G. Baker & Co.	Seed potatoes, oats and sacks.....		447 35		
	do	2 per cent. commission on advances.....		7 02		
	Sundry persons	Freighting seeds.....		677 35		
						1,587 00
		Total Expenditure				13,520 79

[PART II]

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1883.
ROBT. SINCLAIR, Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-General of Indian Affairs.

F.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
AMMUNITION AND TWINE.						
Legislative Appropriation under 45 Vic., c. 2.....					7,250 00	
Further grant under 46 Vic., c. 1.....					3,145 87	10,395 87
EXPENDITURE.						
<i>Treaty No. 1.</i>						
45 Vic., c. 2, and 46 Vic., c. 1....	Hudson Bay Co.	For Ammunition and twine supplied under contract.....			779 40	
	<i>Treaty No. 2.</i>					
	Hudson Bay Co... ..	For Ammunition and twine supplied under contract.....			200 30	
<i>Treaty No. 3.</i>						
	Hudson Bay Co.	For Ammunition and twine supplied under contract.....	1,322 00			
	T. Marks & Bro.....	do do for Eastern Bands.....	209 15		1,531 15	
<i>Treaty No. 4.</i>						
	I. G. Baker & Co.....	For Ammunition and twine supplied under contract.....	2,117 63			
	Hudson Bay Co... ..	do supplied.....	47 50			
	Mowat Bros.....	do do.....	80 00			
	Sundry persons.....	Freighting supplies.....	14 23			
	J. W. Fisher.....	1 per cent. commission on advances.....	0 01			
	T. Howard.....	do do.....	0 07			
	Mowat Bros.....	do do.....	0 01		2,259 45	
Carried forward.....					4,770 30	10,395 87

F.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.—*Concluded.*

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
		Brought forward.....			4,770	30	
		<i>EXPENDITURE—Concluded.</i>					
		<i>Treaty No 5.—Ammunition and Twine.</i>					
45 Vic, c. 2, and 46 Vic, c. 1...	Hudson Bay Co.	For Ammunition and twine supplied under contract.....			499	40	
		<i>Treaty No. 6.</i>					
	I. G. Baker & Co.....	For Ammunition and twine supplied under contract.....		1,850	00		
	Hudson Bay Co.	do		396	75		
	A. Macdonald.....	do		22	50		
	McNicol & Chamberlin..	do		22	00		
	Sundry persons	Freighting supplies.....		391	03		
	A. Macdonald.....	1 per cent. commission on advances.....		0	04		
					2,682	32	
		<i>Treaty No. 7.</i>					
	I. G. Baker & Co.....	For Ammunition supplied under contract.....		2,419	52		
	Sundry persons	Freighting supplies.....		24	25		
	I. G. Baker & Co.....	1 per cent. commission on advances.....		0	08		
					2,443	85	
		Total Expenditure				10,395	87

[PART II]

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1883.
ROBT. SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

G.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
PROVISIONS FOR USE DURING ANNUITY PAYMENTS.							
Legislative Appropriation under 45 Vic., c. 2					43,440 07		
Further Grant under 46 Vic., c. 1.....					7,377 58	50,817 65	
EXPENDITURE.							
<i>Treaty No. 1.</i>							
45 Vic., c. 2, & 46 Vic., c. 2...	Hudson Bay Co.....	For Supplies delivered under contract			2,838 70		
	<i>Treaty No. 2.</i>						
	Hudson Bay Co.....	For Supplies delivered under contract.....			921 06		
<i>Treaty No. 3.</i>							
Hudson Bay Co..... T. Marks & Bro.	For Supplies delivered under contract.....		2,721 93		3,123 98		
		do for Eastern Bands		402 00			
<i>Treaty No. 4.</i>							
Hudson Bay Co.....	For Supplies delivered under contract.....		141 95				
I. G. Baker & Co.....	do do		26,729 81				
Power & Bro.	Supplies.....		140 00				
Sundry persons	Freighting.....		285 18				
Hudson Bay Co.....	1 per cent. commission on advances.....		0 76				
T. Howard.....	do do		1 12				
J. W. Fisher.....	do do		0 76				
I. G. Baker & Co.....	do do		2 80				
W. H. Lyon	do do		0 12				
Mowat Bros.	do do		0 08				
Carried forward					27,302 58		
					34,186 27	50,817 65	

G.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—*Concluded.*

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	BY WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Brought forward.....			34,186 27	50,817 65
		<i>EXPENDITURE—Concluded.</i>				
		<i>Treaty No. 5.—Provisions for use during Annuity payments.</i>				
45 Vic., c. 2, & 46 Vic., c. 1....	Hudson Bay Co.	For Supplies delivered under contract			3,666 70	
		<i>Treaty No. 6.</i>				
	I. G. Baker & Co.	For Supplies delivered under contract.....		6,851 34		
	Stobart, Eden & Co.	do		560 00		
	J. Macdonald	do		192 00		
	Sundry persons	Freighting supplies		3,447 13		
	Hudson Bay Co.	1 per cent. commission on advances.....		0 38		
	Brown & Curry.....	do do		0 14		
	A. Macdonald	do do		1 58		
	Mowat Bros.....	do do		0 02		
		Less—Amount deducted from contractors.....		11,052 59 5 75		
					11,046 84	
		<i>Treaty No. 7.</i>				
	I. G. Baker & Co.	For Supplies delivered under contract.....			1,917 84	
		Total Expenditure				50,817 65

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1883.
ROBT. SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

H.- INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
SUPPLIES FOR THE DESTITUTE INDIANS.							
Legislative Appropriation under 45 Vic., c. 2.....					294,525 20		
Further Grant under 46 Vic., c. 1.....					135,171 69	429,696 89	
EXPENDITURE.							
<i>Treaty No. 1.</i>							
45 Vic., c. 2, and 46 Vic., c. 1....	Hudson Bay Co.	For Sundry supplies.....			322 57		
	Dr. H. A. Martin & Son...	Vaccine.....			54 00		
	W. J. Mitchell.....	do.....			60 00		
	Sundry persons.....	Freighting supplies.....			5 40		
						441 97	
<i>Treaty No. 2.</i>							
	Hudson Bay Co.....	For Supplies.....			97 11		
	F. Ogletree.....	Freighting.....			16 35		
					113 46		
<i>Treaty No. 3.</i>							
	Clarke Bros.....	For Medicines.....			42 35		
	Dr. H. A. Martin & Son...	Vaccine.....			45 00		
	W. J. Mitchell.....	do and medicines.....			95 92		
	Sundry persons.....	Freighting.....			27 50		
					210 77		
<i>Treaty No. 4.</i>							
	I. G. Baker & Co.....	For Supplies of flour, bacon, &c.....			68,865 47		
	J. W. Fisher.....	do do.....			721 81		
	N.-W. Mounted Police....	do do.....			609 85		
Carried forward					70,197 13	766 20	429,696 89

H.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Brought forward.....		70,197 13	766 20	429,698 89
		EXPENDITURE—Continued				
		<i>Treaty No. 4—Supplies for the destitute Indians.—Continued.</i>				
45 Vic, c 2, and 46 Vic, c. 1...	Hudson Bay Co.....	For Sundry supplies.....		335 00		
	Mowat Bros.....	do		8 35		
	J. Degan	Pemmican and dried meat.....		186 38		
	T. C. Power & Bro.....	Flour.....		225 00		
	S. G. McClelland	Beef.....		430 00		
	A. Macdonald.....	Flour.....		120 00		
	E. Cyre.....	Plowing for destitute Indians		4 00		
	C. Nolin.....	do do		126 50		
	Indians.....	do do		115 26		
	P. Hourie.....	Moccasins, cart and harness.....		335 50		
	D. Gunn.....	Tea.....		7 50		
	Seimes & Armington.....	Waggons and harness		348 00		
	C. R. Saffery.....	1 yoke of oxen.....		250 00		
	Dr. O. C. Edwards.....	Medicines and medical attendance.....		15 00		
	Trott & Mitchell.....	Medicines.....		4 55		
	Langridge & Wilson	do		75 08		
	Dr. H. A. Martin & Son... ..	Vaccine		45 00		
	E. J. Clark.....	1 gun.....		5 00		
	J. W. Fisher.....	Making a fence for blind Indian		2 00		
	Gordon & Maddison	Tobacco		13 50		
	Z. Tiroux	Wintering cow and calf.....		5 00		
	A. Rocheblanc	Potatoes.....		30 00		
	T. Kavanagh	Threshing grain.....		90 00		
	J. A. Markle.....	Expenses in looking after flour.....		5 55		
	C. Deiter.....	Hay.....		72 00		
	Grant Bros.	Grinding wheat.....		13 80		
	O. W. Evans	Blacksmithing.....		1 75		
	Sundry persons	Freighting supplies.		15,970 03		
	J. W. Fisher.....	Commission on advances.....		58 82		
	Hudson Bay Co.....	do do		4 54		
	I. G. Baker & Co.....	do do		81 96		
	Mowat & Bros	do do		18 04		

W. H. Lyon	do	do	16 55		
T. Howard	do	do	10 18		
				89,226 97	
		Less—Amount refunded by J. Tanner for value of rations issued to him at Fort Walsh.....	14 00		
		Amount refunded by Agent McDonald, being the value of bacon stolen from his sleigh	7 03		
				21 03	
		<i>Treaty No. 5.</i>			89,205 94
W. J. Mitchell	For 3 medicine chests and bottles.....			17 00	
	Freighting.....			1 40	
		<i>Treaty No. 6.</i>			18 40
Hudson Bay Co.....	For Supplies delivered under contract.....			14,428 03	
I. G. Baker & Co.....	do do			12,957 10	
A. Macdonald.....	Sundry supplies.....			1,841 85	
W. C. McKay.....	Flour.....			1,470 00	
T. McKay.....	do			4,250 00	
Moore & Macdowell.....	do			2,337 50	
Stobart, Eden & Co.....	do			1,080 00	
W. Cust.....	do			7,450 00	
E. McGillivray.....	Potatoes and freighting			140 91	
P. G. Laurie.....	1 gun			10 00	
J. Nelson.....	Fish.....			338 05	
R. Logan.....	do			114 69	
A. Smith.....	do			51 75	
R. Wylde.....	8 ox hides.....			16 00	
W. Keith.....	Beef.....			31 20	
M. McCauley	do			25 66	
G. Verey, M.D.....	Medical attendance.....			74 00	
K. D. Graham.....	Medicines.....			641 10	
T. T. Quinn.....	Expenses in meeting Indians coming from Cypress.....			28 00	
Finlayson Bros.....	Use of team threshing grain			12 00	
Angus Grant	3 buckboards for chiefs.....			204 00	
Sundry persons	Freighting supplies			9,590 32	
Hudson Bay Co.....	Commission on advances.....			1 30	
A. Macdonald.....	do do			13 18	
Brown & Gurry.....	do do			9 08	
				57,115 71	
		Less—Amount deducted from contractors.....		366 72	
					56,748 99
		Carried forward			146,739 53
					429,696 89

H.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.—*Concluded.*

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Brought forward.....			146 739 53	429,696 89
		EXPENDITURE—<i>Concluded.</i>				
		<i>Treaty No. 7.—Supplies for the destitute Indians.</i>				
45 Vic., c. 2, and 46 Vic., c. 1...	I. G. Baker & Co.....	For Supplies delivered under contract.....		327,425 75		
	do	Breaking land		600 00		
	T. Banbury	do		418 00		
	J. Sproul.....	do		294 00		
	R. O. Carman.....	do		137 50		
	W. D. Armstrong.....	Use of horses ploughing.....		28 50		
	J. Carr.....	Tobacco.....		16 00		
	Indians.....	Potatoes.....		116 92		
	K. D. Graham.....	Medicines.....		1,343 60		
	Dr. H. A. Martin & Son..	Vaccine.....		90 00		
	Sundry persons	Freighting supplies.....		2,903 88		
	I. G. Baker & Co.....	Commission on advances.....		49 36		
	W. H. Lyon	do do		0 76		
					333,424 27	
		Total expenditure.....				480,163 60
		Balance over-expended.....				50,466 91

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1883.

ROBT. SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

I.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
CLOTHING.						
Legislative Appropriation under 45 Vic., c. 2.....					5,500 00	5,500 75
Further grant under 46 Vic., c. 1.....					0 75	
<i>Treaty No. 3.</i>						
45 Vic., c. 2, and 46 Vic., c. 1....	Kingston Penitentiary....	For Clothing for Chiefs and Headmen under treaty stipulations		2,430 24	2,465 13	
	do	Packing cases		25 00		
	T. Howard.....	Paid freighting		9 79		
	do	Commission on advances.....		0 10		
<i>Treaty No. 6.</i>						
	Kingston Penitentiary....	For Clothing for Chiefs and Headmen under treaty stipulations		2,960 62	3,085 62	
	do	Packing cases		75 00		
Total Expenditure						5,500 75

[PART II]

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1883.
ROBT. SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

J.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		SCHOOLS.				
		Legislative Appropriation under 45 Vic, c. 2.....				23,668 00
		EXPENDITURE.				
		<i>Treaty No. 1.</i>				
45 Vic. cap. 2....	D. D. Macdonald.....	For Salary as Teacher of Protestant School at Fort Alexander, March, September and December quarters, 1881.....		195 00		
	Rev. J. Dupont.....	Salary as Teacher of Roman Catholic School at Fort Alexander, March, September and December quarters, 1882, and March quarter, 1883.....		276 00		
	do	Third prize in competition for best conducted school.....		60 00		
	Rev. H. Cochrane.....	Salary as Teacher at North St. Peters, June, September and December quarters, 1882.....		360 00		
	do	First prize in competition for best conducted school.....		100 00		
	Fanny Stevens.....	Books for schools in Manitoba Superintendency.....		159 84		
	Kennedy, Strome & Co...	2 doz. slates.....		2 50		
					1,153 34	
		<i>Treaty No. 2.</i>				
	F. Storr.....	For Salary as Teacher at Lake St. Martin, March quarters, 1882 and 1883.....		123 00		
	B. Thom.....	Salary as Teacher at Little Saskatchewan, March quarters, 1882 and 1883.....		105 00		
	Rev. G. Bruce.....	Salary as Teacher at Upper Fairford, December quarter, 1882.....		111 00		
	W. Anderson.....	Salary as Teacher at Fairford, December quarter, 1878, and March quarters, 1882 and 1883.....		162 00		
	do	Fifth prize in competition for best conducted school.....		20 00		
	Julia Murray.....	Salary as Teacher at Upper Fairford, December quarter, 1881, March, June and September quarters, 1882.....		366 00		
	J. Asham.....	Salary as Teacher at Ebb and Flow, March quarter, 1883.....		75 00		

W. Martineau	Grant for the erection of a schoolhouse at Ebb and Flow Lake	50 00		
Hudson Bay Co.....	Supplies of building material for the school at Riding Mountain	29 63		
G. Flett.....	Completing school at Riding Mountain.....	40 00		
Kennedy, Strome & Co...	2 doz. slates	5 00		
<i>Treaty No. 3.</i>				
Rev. J. Irvine.....	For Salary as Teacher at Lac Seul, September and December quarters, 1882, and March quarter, 1883.....	225 00		
Hudson Bay Co.....	Building schoolhouse at Lac Seul.....	100 00		
<i>Treaty No. 4.</i>				
O. G. McKay	For Salary as Teacher at Crow Stand, September quarter, 1882.....	81 00		
A. Taylor	8 doz. slates	7 50		
Dominion Express Co....	Express charges.....	1 10		
<i>Treaty No. 5.</i>				
Louisa Lyness.....	For Salary as Teacher at Fisher River, December quarter, 1881, March, June, September and December quarters, 1882.....	228 03		
do	Second prize in competition for best conducted school	80 00		
M. Cook.....	Salary as Teacher at Norway House, March quarter, 1882.....	63 00		
J. Menons	do do September and December quarters, 1882.....	150 00		
Eliza L. Budd.....	do at The Pas, March, June, September and December quarters, 1882, and March quarter, 1883.....	345 00		
do	Fourth prize in competition for best conducted school.....	40 00		
Peter Badger	Payment in full for services rendered in teaching the school at Grand Rapids, from 1877 to the termination of the service.....	300 00		
J. F. Graham.....	Grant to complete the school house at Lorne Straits.....	100 00		
Brown, Rutherford & Co	Windows, doors, &c., Norway House school house.....	36 50		
N. Germain & Co.....	Stoves and stove pipes do	21 10		
<i>Treaty No. 6.</i>				
J. Nelson.....	For Salary as Teacher at Woodville, September and December quarters, 1881, June and March quarters, 1882	134 84		
Carried forward		134 84	4,016 20	23,668 00

J.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Brought forward.....		134 84	4,016 20	23,668 10
		EXPENDITURE—Concluded.				
		Treaty No. 6—Concluded.				
45 Vic., cap. 2.	J. A. Youmans	For Salary as Teacher, Whitefish Lake, March, June and September quarters, 1882.....		216 78		
	Rev. C. Quinny.....	Salary as Teacher at Onion Lake, June and December quarters, 1882.....		114 00		
	Rev. J. Hines	Salary as Teacher at Assissippi, June quarter, 1882.....		51 00		
	W. Erasmus.....	do at John Smith's Reserve, December quarter, 1882.....		81 00		
	Sœur Blanchet	Salary as Teacher at St. Albert, March, June, September and December quarters, 1882.....		372 00		
	R. Jefferson.....	Salary as Teacher at Eagle Hills, June, September and December quarters, 1882.....		192 00		
	Sœur Ste. Geneviève	Salary as Teacher at St. Albert, June quarter, 1882.....		96 00		
	K. G. Clink.....	do at Jack Fish Creek, June, September and December quarters, 1882.....		210 00		
	Rev. L. Chocin	Salary as Teacher at Poundmakers Reserve, June, September and December quarters, 1882, and March quarter, 1883.....		252 00		
	M. J. Paquette.....	Salary as Teacher at Muskeg Lake, December quarter, 1882, and March quarter, 1883.....		105 00		
	Rev. P. Fafard.....	Salary as Teacher at Frog Lake, March quarter, 1883.....		39 00		
	D. McVicar.....	Salary as Teacher at Okaneese, March quarter, 1883.....		75 00		
	Rev. P. Chapellier.....	Grant for erection of school house at Muskeg Lake.....		100 00		
	Rev. R. Inkster.....	Grant for erection of school house at Saddle Lake.....		100 00		
	Rev. J. A. MacKay.....	Grant for erection of school houses at Fort à la Corne and John Smith's Reserve.....		200 00		
	Rev. T. Clark.....	Grant for erection of school house at Moosomin's Reserve.....		100 00		
	Fanny Stevens.....	School books.....		72 23		
	J. Sauvie.....	Freighting.....		2 80		
	H. Kelly.....	Express charges.....		3 00		
	D. Scott & Co.....	8 boxes for maps.....		14 00		
	A. Macdonald.....	Commission on advances.....		0 66		
	Brown & Curry.....	do do.....		1 00		
					2,591 71	

		<i>Treaty No. 7.</i>			
A. Sibbald.....	For Salary as teacher at Morleyville, December quarter, 1881, March, June, September and December quarters, 1882..	.....	.....	251 75	
G. B. McKay.....	Salary as teacher at Blood Reserve, June quarter, 1882.....	.....	.....	57 00	
				308 75	
	Total Expenditure .....	.....	.....	.....	6,856 66
	Unexpended balance.....	.....	.....	.....	16,811 34

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
 OTTAWA, 30th June, 1883.
 ROBT. SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt. Gen. of Indian Affairs.

[PART II]

K.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	5 sts
		SURVEYS.				
		For Legislative Appropriation under 45 Vic., c. 2.....			18,000 00	
		Further grant under 46 Vic., c. 1.....			4,322 50	
						22,322 50
		EXPENDITURE.				
		<i>Treaties Nos. 1 and 2.</i>				
		No Expenditure.				
		<i>Treaty No. 3.</i>				
45 Vic., c. 2 and 46 Vic., c. 1....	A. H. Vaughan.....	For Expenses of survey of Indian Reserves, to 31st Dec., 1882—				
		Salary and rations.....	2,766 80			
		Wages and rations of party.....	5,071 80			
		Travelling expenses and transport.....	602 80			
		Camp equipment.....	195 84			
		Stationery.....	23 15			
			8,660 39			
		LESS—Cash advanced.....	3,500 00			
			5,160 39			
		Cash advanced for season of 1883, to be accounted for	2,000 00			
					7,160 39	
		<i>Treaty No. 4.</i>				
	J. O. Nelson.....	For Expenses of survey of Indian Reserves, to 30th June, 1882—				
		Salary and rations.....	1,498 10			
		Wages and rations of party.....	1,328 56			
		Transport.....	727 95			
		Camp equipment.....	83 15			

	Stationery		2 50		
			4,140 26		
	Less—Cash advances.....	\$1,817 85			
	Payment of salary	1,151 00			
	One-half cost of chronometer...	55 96			
			3,024 81		
A. W. Ponton.....	Salary, 15th April to 30th June, 1883		385 00	1,115 45	
	Cash to be accounted for		2,000 00		
				2,385 00	
					3,500 45
	<i>Treaty No. 5.</i>				
W. A. Austin.....	For Expenses of surveys of Indian Reserves—				
	Salary and rations		1,681 77		
	Pay-list and rations of party		2,482 51		
	Transport.....		860 25		
	Camp equipment.....	\$171 96			
	Less—Refunds for articles of outfit sold	20 54			
			151 42		
	Stationery.....		17 18		
			5,193 13		
	Less—Cash advanced.....		1,800 00		
					3,393 13
	<i>Treaty No. 6.</i>				
	No Expenditure.				
	<i>Treaty No. 7.</i>				
I. G. Baker & Co.....	For Balance in full on account of expenses of A. P. Patrick's				
	survey.....			240 36	
J. C. Nelson.....	Expenses of survey of Indian Reserves, to 31st Dec., 1882—				
	Salary and rations.....		1,294 25		
	Wages and rations of party.....		2,232 69		
	Transport		687 13		
	Camp equipment.....		116 00		
	Stationery.....		1 00		
	Carried forward		4,331 07	240 36	14,053 97
					22,322 50

K.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.—Continued.

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[PART II]

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
45 Vic. c. 2.	W. A. Austin.....	Brought forward.....	4,331 07	240 36	14,053 97	22,322 50	
		EXPENDITURE—Concluded. Treaty No. 7.—Concluded.					
		LESS—Amount refunded for pay of men while engaged on other work than Indian Reserve surveys. \$144 16 Refund of price of cart sold..... 25 00					
					169 16		
		Payments on account of salary, May and June.....				4,161 91	
		Cash advanced for season of 1883, to be accounted for.....				360 00 2,972 93	
		Salary as Surveyor, at Headquarters, 1st February to 31st May, 1883.....					7,735 20 533 33
		Total Expenditure.....					22,322 50

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1883.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		FARM WAGES.				
		Legislative Appropriation under 45 Vic, c. 2				48,540 00
		EXPENDITURE.				
		<i>Farm No. 1, Bird Tail Creek.</i>				
45 Vic, c. 2.....	C. Lawford.....	For Salary as Instructor, 1st May to 10th November, 1882		253 84		
	Sundry persons.....	Labor performed.....		520 63		
	T. Howard	Commission on advances.....		6 92		
					781 39	
		<i>Farm No. 2, Cote's Reserve.</i>				
	J. Johnston	For Salary as Instructor, 1st July to 31st December, 1882.....		361 98		
	Sundry persons.....	Labor performed.....		498 25		
	T. Howard	Commission on advances.....		1 57		
					864 80	
		<i>Farm No. 3, Crooked Lakes.</i>				
	J. J. Setter.....	For Salary as Instructor, 1 year to 30th June, 1883.....		729 96		
	Sundry persons.....	Labor performed.....		1,596 16		
	Wowat Bros.....	Commission on advances.....		3 36		
	J. W. Fisher.....	do do		5 01		
					2,334 39	
		<i>Farm No. 4, Qu' Appelle.</i>				
	G. Newlove.....	For Salary as Instructor, 1st July to 30th September, 1883.....		182 49		
	S. Hockley	do do 1st October, 1882, to 31st May, 1883.....		295 00		
	Sundry persons.....	Labor performed.....		1,306 36		
		Carried forward		1,783 85	3,980 58	48,510 00

L. - INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Brought forward.....		1,783 85	3,980 58	48,540 00
		EXPENDITURE—Continued.				
		<i>Farm No. 4.—Q' Appelle—Concluded.</i>				
45 Vic, c. 2.....	Mowat Bros.....	For Commission on advances.....		8 21		
	J. W. Fisher.....	do do		2 14		1,794 20
		<i>Farm No. 5, File Hills.</i>				
	H. J. Taylor.....	For Salary as Instructor, 1st July, 1882, to 31st January, 1883.....		428 81		
	J. Nicol	do do 1st February to 31st July, 1883.....		205 00		
	Sundry persons.....	Labor performed.....		1,164 25		
	Mowat Bros	Commission on advances.....		10 68		
	J. W. Fisher.....	do do		0 29		1,806 01
		<i>Farm No. 6, Touchwood Hills.</i>				
	G. S. McConnell.....	For Salary as Instructor, 1st May, 1882, to 31st March, 1883.....		550 00		
	J. W. Fisher.....	Commission on advances.....		8 27		
	Mowat Bros.....	do do		11 88		
	Hudson's Bay Co.....	do do		1 10		
	Sundry persons.....	Labor performed.....		1,911 13		2,512 38
		<i>Farm No. 7, Indian Head.</i>				
	J. J. English.....	For Salary as Instructor, 1st to 15th July, 1882.....		30 45		
	O. Prevost.....	do do 22nd June to 31st December, 1882.....		378 45		
	Sundry persons.....	Labor performed.....		288 21		
	J. W. Fisher.....	Commission on advances.....		3 63		
	W. H. Lyon & Co.....	do do		0 48		
	Mowat Bros.....	do do		2 46		
	Baker & Co.....	do do		0 09		703 77

<i>Farm No. 8.—Duck Lake.</i>			
J. Tomkins.....	For Salary as Instructor, 11 months, to 30th June, 1883.....	669 13	
Sundry persons.....	Labor performed.....	713 44	
Stobart, Eden & Co.....	Commission on advances.....	0 70	
Hudson Bay Co.....	do do.....	2 15	
			1,385 42
<i>Farm No. 9.—Prince Albert.</i>			
H. L. Loucks.....	For Salary as Instructor, 11 months to 30th June, 1883.....	440 00	
Sundry persons.....	Labor performed.....	273 09	
Hudson Bay Co.....	Commission on advances.....	4 62	
			717 71
<i>Farm No. 10.—Carlton.</i>			
G. Chaffee.....	For Salary as Instructor, 12 months to 30th June, 1883.....	729 96	
Sundry persons.....	Labor performed.....	696 71	
Hudson Bay Co.....	Commission on advances.....	2 48	
A. Macdonald.....	do do.....	0 40	
			1,429 55
<i>Farm No. 11.—Eagle Hills.</i>			
T. Chambers.....	For Salary as Instructor, 5 months to 30th November, 1882.....	200 00	
J. Payne.....	do 6 do 30th April, 1883.....	267 00	
Sundry persons.....	Labor performed.....	808 39	
A. Macdonald.....	Commission on advances.....	10 31	
			1,278 70
<i>Farm No. 12.—Battle River.</i>			
S. Ballendine.....	For Salary as Instructor, 12 months to 30th April, 1883.....	490 00	
Sundry persons.....	Labor performed.....	766 24	
A. Macdonald.....	Commission on advances.....	12 33	
			1,268 57
<i>Farm No. 13.—Jack Fish Creek.</i>			
D. L. Clink.....	For Salary as Instructor, 12 months to 30th April, 1883.....	480 00	
Sundry persons.....	Labor performed.....	291 58	
A. Macdonald.....	Commission on advances.....	7 25	
			778 83
Carried forward.....			17,655 72
			48,540 00

L.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Brought forward.....			17,655 72	48,540 00
		EXPENDITURE—Continued.				
		<i>Farm No. 14.—Fort Pitt.</i>				
45 Vic. c. 2.....	P. J. Williams.....	For Salary as Instructor, 10 months to 30th April, 1883.....		608 30		
	Sundry persons.....	Labor performed.....		666 70		
	A. Macdonald.....	Commission on advances.....		6 87		
					1,281 87	
		<i>Farm No. 15.—Frog Lake.</i>				
	J. Delaney.....	For Salary as Instructor, 12 months to 30th June, 1883.....		729 96		
	Sundry persons.....	Labor performed.....		618 20		
	A. Macdonald.....	Commission on advances.....		6 16		
					1,354 32	
		<i>Farm No. 16.—Saddle Lake.</i>				
	E. Higgins.....	For Salary as Laborer in Charge to 3rd November, 1882.....		634 61		
	Sundry persons.....	Labor performed.....		1,268 83		
	A. Macdonald.....	Commission on advances.....		1 99		
	Brown & Curry.....	do do.....		10 69		
					1,916 12	
		<i>Farm No. 17.—Lac la Nonne.</i>				
	W. J. O'Donnell.....	For Salary as Instructor, 12 months to 31st March, 1883.....		480 00		
	Sundry persons.....	Labor performed.....		1,109 43		
	A. Macdonald.....	Commission on advances.....		4 61		
	Brown & Curry.....	do do.....		9 36		
					1,603 40	
		<i>Farm No. 18.—Peace Hills.</i>				
	S. B. Lucas.....	For Salary as Instructor, 12 months to 30th June, 1883.....		729 96		
	Sundry persons.....	Labor performed.....		1,894 42		

Brown & Curry	Commission on advances	14 80	
A. Macdonald.....	do do	0 58	
			2,639 86
<i>Farm No. 19.—Morleyville.</i>			
M. Begg.....	For Salary as Instructor to 19th October, 1882.....	250 76	
T. H. Dunne.....	do to 28th February, 1883.....	199 03	
Sundry persons.....	Labor performed	470 00	
I. G. Baker & Co.....	Commission on advances.....	16 30	
			936 09
<i>Farm No. 20.—Blackfoot Crossing.</i>			
J. Lauder.....	For Salary as Instructor, month of January, 1882.....	60 83	
J. Norrish.....	do to 31st July, 1882.....	295 00	
J. J. McHugh	do to 28th February, 1883.....	420 00	
Sundry persons.....	Labor performed.....	3,869 57	
I. G. Baker & Co.....	Commission on advances.....	83 39	
			4,728 79
<i>Farm No. 21.—Piegan Reserve.</i>			
C. Kettles.....	For Salary as Instructor, 6 months to 30th November, 1882.....	364 98	
M. Begg.....	do to 31st January, 1883.....	199 29	
Sundry persons.....	Labor performed.....	1,416 70	
I. G. Baker & Co.....	Commission on advances.....	36 10	
			2,017 07
<i>Farm No. 22.—Blood Reserve.</i>			
J. G. Macdougall.....	For Salary as Instructor, month of March, 1882.....	60 83	
W. C. McCord.....	do 10 months to 28th February, 1883.....	608 30	
Sundry persons.....	Labor performed.....	3,940 26	
I. G. Baker & Co.....	Commission on advances.....	76 06	
			4,685 45
<i>Farm No. 23.—Pincher Creek.</i>			
S. Bruce.....	For Salary as Instructor, month of July, 1882.....	60 83	
J. M. Dixon.....	do 7 months to 28th February, 1883.....	315 00	
Sundry persons.....	Labor performed.....	1,816 00	
I. G. Baker & Co.....	Commission on advances.....	37 81	
			2,229 64
	Carried forward		41,048 33
			48,540 00

L.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Brought forward.....			41,048 33	48,540 00
		<i>EXPENDITURE—Continued.</i>				
		<i>Farm No. 24.—Fish Creek.</i>				
45 Vic, c. 2.....	A. Doyle.....	For Salary as Instructor, to 31st January, 1883.....		460 00		
	Sundry persons.....	Labor performed.....		2,284 98		
	I. G. Baker & Co.....	Commission on advances.....		50 67		
					2,795 65	
		<i>Farm No. 25.—Moose Mountain.</i>				
	A. McArthur.....	For Salary as Instructor, 16 months to 28th February, 1883.....		533 29		
	Sundry persons.....	Labor performed.....		312 88		
	T. Howard.....	Commission on advances.....		6 83		
					853 00	
		<i>Farm No. 26.—Sarcee Reserve.</i>				
	C. D. W. Stuart.....	For Salary as Instructor, month of May, 1882.....		40 00		
	J. M. Scott.....	do 9 months to 28th February, 1883.....		395 00		
	Sundry persons.....	Labor performed.....		1,284 98		
	I. G. Baker & Co.....	Commission on advances.....		30 04		
					1,750 02	
		<i>Reserves.</i>				
	P. Logan.....	For instructing Tommy Le Potacs band.....		88 00		
	D. Gowler.....	do Muskegawates band.....		33 00		

Paul Kane.....	Salary as Instructor at Long Plain and Swan Lake Reserves, 12 months to 30th June, 1883.....	493 68	
Brown & Curry.....	Commission on advances.....	1 21	
			615 89
	Total Expenditure.....		47,062 89
	Balance unexpended.....		1,477 11

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1883.

ROBT. SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

[PART II]

M.--INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		FARM MAINTENANCE.				
		Legislative Appropriation under 45 Vic, c. 2.....				39,903 12
		EXPENDITURE.				
		<i>Farm No 1.—Bird Tail Creek.</i>				
45 Vic., c. 2.....	I. G Baker & Co.....	For Supplies under contract		387 25		
	Mowat Bros.....	do		5 40		
	Ayr Manufacturing Co...	1 reaper		140 00		
	W. Carson.....	Oats.....		42 40		
	R. R. Ross.....	Seed potatoes.....		42 50		
	R. B. Johnston.....	Board and lodging		11 50		
	J. McDougall.....	do		49 30		
	W. Todd.....	do and horse feed.....		14 75		
	C. Lawford.....	do		18 80		
	J. W. Ferrier.....	Blacksmithing		18 65		
	A. J. McPherson.....	do		27 40		
	Hudson Bay Co.....	Repairs to plough.....		0 50		
	C. Lawford.....	do waggon.....		2 00		
	Sundry persons.....	Freighting		17 10		
	T Howard.....	Commission on advances.....		0 84		
	Mowat Bros.....	do		0 19		
					778 58	
		<i>Farm No. 2.—Colé's Reserve.</i>				
	I. G. Baker & Co.....	For Supplies under contract.....		258 16		
	Hudson's Bay Co.....	1 stack of hay		50 00		
	J. Johnston.....	Meals and horse feed.....		34 45		
	R. B. Johnston.....	Use of horse on farm.....		50 00		
	Hudson's Bay Co.....	Blacksmithing		6 10		
	A. J. McPherson.....	do		11 40		
	J. W. Ferrier.....	do		7 80		
	Sundry persons.....	Freighting.....		21 60		

T. Howard	Commission on advances.....	0 21		
Mowat Bros	do	0 08		
			439 80	
<i>Farm No 3.—Crooked Lakes.</i>				
I. G. Baker & Co	For Supplies under contract	429 14		
Archbald & Alexander.....	do	17 34		
Hudson Bay Co.....	do	11 00		
Mowat Bros.....	do	3 96		
W. E. Jones	Board	12 00		
C. R. Saffery	do and horse feed.....	58 50		
R. R. Smith	do do	7 00		
O. Evans.....	Blacksmithing	8 25		
W. Smith.....	do	6 00		
A. G. McKay.....	do	5 10		
J. Setter.....	Travelling expenses, &c.....	20 00		
J. Bear	Taking team to Qu'Appelle.....	8 00		
M. J. Ryan	Travelling expenses.....	49 50		
Indians.....	Messengers	14 50		
J. Blondin.....	do	5 00		
Sundry persons.....	Freighting	11 67		
Mowat Bros	Commission on advances.....	0 85		
J. W. Fisher.....	do do	0 29		
W. H. Lyon & Co.....	do do	0 58		
			668 78	
<i>Farm No. 4.—Qu'Appelle.</i>				
I. G. Baker & Co	For Supplies under contract.....	245 16		
J. W. Fisher.....	do	7 05		
Dr. R. Bell.....	1 horse buckboard and harness.....	125 00		
N. W. Mounted Police.....	1 pair scales.....	10 00		
Mowat Bros.....	Supplies.....	13 80		
J. Ross, V.S.....	Attendance	15 00		
O. Evans.....	Blacksmithing	31 35		
C. R. Saffery	Board	65 25		
L. Dubois.....	Building chimney.....	6 00		
Sundry persons.....	Freighting.....	24 66		
W. H. Lyon & Co.....	Commission on advances.....	0 29		
Mowat Bros.....	do do	2 02		
J. W. Fisher.....	do do	0 13		
			546 01	
<i>Farm No. 5.—File Hills.</i>				
I. G. Baker & Co.....	For Supplies under contract	309 88		
Mowat Bros.....	do	65 82		
			375 70	
	Carried forward.....		2,433 17	39,903 12

[PART II]

M.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Brought forward.....		375 70	2,433 17	30,922 12
		EXPENDITURE—Continued.				
		<i>Farm No. 5.—File Hills—Concluded.</i>				
45 Vic., c. 2.....	Dr. R. Bell	For 1 buckboard, horse and harness.....		125 00		
	J. W. Fisher.....	Supplies.....		5 95		
	N. W. Mounted Police....	Counter scales.....		10 00		
	A. Calder.....	1 pair bobsleighs		40 00		
	J. Nicol.....	Travelling expenses.....		18 00		
	do	Board		4 00		
	C. R. Saffery	do		26 00		
	H. J. Taylor.....	do		31 50		
	O. W. Evans	Blacksmithing.....		25 82		
	Sundry persons.....	Freighting.....		28 80		
	Mowat Bros.....	Commission on advances.....		2 33		
	W. H. Lyon	do do		0 16		
					693 26	
		<i>Farm No. 6.—Touchwood Hills.</i>				
	I. G. Baker & Co.	For Supplies under contract.....		815 81		
	Hudson Bay Co.....	do		65 99		
	Mowat Bros.....	do		17 18		
	J. W. Fisher	do		12 65		
	F. H. Smart & Co	do		54 95		
	A. Calder	1 pair bobsleighs		40 00		
	C. R. Saffery	Board and horsefeed		39 00		
	Grundy Bros	do		9 00		
	R. Smith.....	Stabling horse		7 50		
	N. W. Mounted Police....	1 saddle.....		13 50		
	O. Evans.....	Blacksmithing		14 50		
	Sundry persons.....	Freighting.....		57 67		
	J. W. Fisher.....	Commission on advances.....		0 72		
	Hudson Bay Co.....	do do		0 15		

4-35

W. H. Lyon & Co.....	do	do	0 20		
Mowat Bros.....	do	do	0 51		
			<hr/>	1,149 42	
		Less - Amount deducted from payment to contractor.....		1 90	
				<hr/>	1,147 52
		<i>Farm No. 7.—Indian Head.</i>			
I. G. Baker & Co.....	For Supplies under contract.....		116 74		
Mowat Bros.....	do		9 57		
E. J. Clark.....	1 cart.....		28 00		
J. W. Fisher.....	Supplies.....		72 05		
T. Howard.....	Oats.....		7 50		
J. A. Bruce & Co.....	Garden seeds.....		16 12		
W. E. Jones.....	Board.....		10 50		
C. R. Saffery.....	do		79 50		
O. W. Evans.....	Blacksmithing.....		20 75		
S. Horner.....	Repairs to harness.....		5 00		
Sundry persons.....	Freighting.....		160 79		
W. H. Lyon & Co.....	Commission on advances.....		0 61		
Mowat Bros.....	do	do	0 25		
J. W. Fisher.....	do	do	0 14		
I. G. Baker & Co.....	do	do	2 79		
					530 31
		<i>Farm No. 8.—Duck Lake.</i>			
I. G. Baker & Co.....	For Supplies under contract.....		622 47		
Hudson Bay Co.....	do		18 00		
Stobart, Eden & Co.....	do		35 71		
T. McKay.....	do		36 00		
C. Thompson.....	Blacksmithing.....		47 70		
M. Sheer.....	do		3 15		
D. H. Macdonald.....	1 horse.....		85 00		
Stobart, Eden & Co.....	Threshing grain.....		70 80		
Hudson Bay Co.....	Commission on advances.....		0 07		
Moore & Macdowell.....	do	do	0 85		
Stobart, Eden & Co.....	do	do	0 39		
				920 14	
		Less—Amount deducted from Contractor.....		10 92	
					909 22
		<i>Farm No. 9.—Prince Albert.</i>			
I. G. Baker & Co.....	For Supplies under contract.....		580 86		
Hudson Bay Co.....	do		18 50		
		Carried forward.....	599 36	5,713 48	39,903 12

[PART II]

M.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Brought forward.....		599 36	5,713 48	39,903 12
		EXPENDITURE—Continued.				
		<i>Farm No. 9—Prince Albert—Concluded.</i>				
45 Vic., c. 2, and 46 Vic., c. 2...	I. J. Isbister.....	For Threshing wheat.....		19 52		
	C. Thompson.....	Blacksmithing.....		37 05		
	Sundry persons.....	Freighting.....		20 82		
	Hudson Bay Co.....	Commission on advances.....		0 67		
		LESS—Amount deducted from payment to Contractor.....		677 32		
				8 19	669 13	
		<i>Farm No. 10.—Carleton.</i>				
	I. G. Baker & Co.....	For Supplies under contract.....		643 30		
	Hudson Bay Co.....	do.....		13 00		
	T McKay.....	do.....		36 00		
	Stobart, Eden & Co.....	2 pails.....		1 50		
	Moore & Macdowell.....	10,000 shingles.....		65 00		
	Sundry persons.....	Freighting.....		22 80		
	Stobart, Eden & Co.....	Commission on advances.....		0 36		
	Hudson Bay Co.....	do do.....		0 33		
	C. Thompson.....	Blacksmithing.....		55 90		
		LESS—Amount deducted from payment to Contractor.....		638 19		
				8 19	830 00	
		<i>Farm No. 11.—Eagle Hills.</i>				
	I. G. Baker & Co.....	For Supplies under contract.....		580 98		
	A. Macdonald.....	do.....		24 65		
	A. K. McKenzie.....	Blacksmithing.....		2 25		
	D. Lavalley.....	do.....		1 47		

Sundry persons	For freighting	88 39		
A. Macdonald	Commission on advances	0 27		
		698 99		
	Less—Amount deducted from payment to contractors	3 45		695 54
	<i>Farm No. 12.—Battle River.</i>			
I. G. Baker & Co.....	For Supplies under contract.....	647 20		
A. Macdonald	do	41 02		
A. K. McKenzie	Blacksmithing	7 50		
A. Macdonald	Commission on advances.....	0 07		
		695 79		
	Less—Amount deducted from payment to Contractor.....	5 62		690 17
	<i>Farm No. 13.—Jack Fish Creek.</i>			
I. G. Baker & Co	For Supplies under contract	625 11		
A. Macdonald	do	15 45		
D. Lavally	Blacksmithing	2 00		
A. K. McKenzie.....	do	17 50		
Sundry persons	Freighting.....	3 00		
A. Macdonald	Commission on advances	0 22		
		663 28		
	Less—Amount deducted from payment to contractor.....	3 09		660 19
	<i>Farm No. 14.—Fort Pitt.</i>			
I. G. Baker & Co	For Supplies under contract	577 76		
A. Macdonald	do	3 00		
D. McFarlane	1 mare.....	165 00		
Sundry persons	Freighting	330 80		
		1,076 56		
	Less—Amount deducted from payment to contractor.....	0 90		1,075 66
	<i>Farm No. 15.—Frog Lake.</i>			
I. G. Baker & Co	For Supplies under contract	577 76		
A. Macdonald & Co.....	do	4 50		
F. H. Smart & Co.....	Rope	0 45		
		582 71	10,334 17	39,903 12
	Carried forward			

INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Brought forward.....		582 71	10,334 17	39,903 12
		EXPENDITURE—Continued.				
		Farm No. 15.—Frog Lake—Concluded.				
45 Vic. c. 2, and 46 Vic., c. 1...	A. E. Forget W. H. Herchmer..... J. Bird Sundry persons A. Macdonald	For 1 horse		100 00		
		1 buckboard		70 00		
		Cart harness.....		7 00		
		Freighting.....		306 70		
		Commission on advances.....		0 77		
						1,067 38
		LESS—Amount deducted from payment to contractor...		0 90		1,436 28
		Farm No. 16.—Saddle Lake.				
	I. G. Baker & Co..... A. Macdonald Hudson Bay Co..... E. McGillivray..... L. T. Thompson..... D. Ross J. Norne..... A. Steinhaur..... Sundry persons..... A. Macdonald Brown & Curry.....	For Supplies under contract		582 06		
do			4 10			
Axes.....			20 35			
Towels.....			1 00			
Meals and horse feed.....			20 25			
do			30 25			
1 horse.....			60 00			
Horse hire.....			13 00			
Freighting.....			407 59			
Commission on advances.....			0 67			
		do do		0 62		1,139 89
		Farm No 17.—Lac la Nonne.				
	I. G. Baker & Co..... A. Macdonald M. McCauley..... W. Keith.....	For Supplies under contract		587 45		
do			13 05			
Beef.....			49 01			
do			14 88			

D. McDougall.....	1 beef hide.....	1 50		
Rev. H Leduc.....	Seed potatoes.....	51 30		
D. Ross.....	Meals and horse feed.....	86 25		
Hudson Bay Co.....	Stabling horses.....	2 00		
Sanderson & Looby.....	Blacksmithing.....	13 50		
T. Hourston.....	do.....	3 25		
J. Ross.....	Repairs to tinware.....	5 00		
Sundry persons.....	Freighting.....	380 28		
Brown & Curry.....	Commission on advances.....	0 89		
A. Macdonald.....	do.....	0 77		
			1,209 16	
	LESS—Amount deducted from payments to contractor.....		5 10	1,204 06
	<i>Farm No. 18.—Peace Hills.</i>			
I. G. Baker & Co.....	For Supplies under contract.....	537 46		
Hudson Bay Co.....	do.....	85 41		
A. Macdonald.....	do.....	41 04		
Brown & Curry.....	do.....	33 20		
D. McDougall.....	6 beef hides.....	9 00		
W. Keith.....	Beef.....	15 12		
M. McCauley.....	do.....	56 48		
Indian.....	Finding lost horse.....	10 00		
T. Hourston.....	Blacksmithing.....	36 45		
J. Macdonald.....	do.....	17 00		
Sundry persons.....	Freighting.....	485 26		
Brown & Curry.....	Commission on advances.....	1 35		
A. Macdonald & Co.....	do.....	0 55		
			1,378 32	
	LESS—Amount paid by Instructor S. B. Lucas for board of family.....		101 01	1,277 31
	<i>Farm No. 19.—Morleyville.</i>			
I. G. Baker & Co.....	For Supplies under contract.....	564 87		
L. S. Johnston.....	Meals.....	8 00		
Sundry persons.....	Freighting.....	21 70		
I. G. Baker & Co.....	Commission on advances.....	0 31		
				594 88
	<i>Farm No. 20.—Blackfoot Crossing.</i>			
I. G. Baker & Co.....	For Supplies delivered under contract.....	3,664 72		
J. Carr.....	Supplies.....	4 00		
D. McDougall.....	1 stove, waggon, &c.....	265 00		
	Carried forward.....	3,933 72	15,618 59	39,903 12

[PART II]

M.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Brought forward.....		3,933 72	15,616 59	39 903 12
		EXPENDITURE—Continued.				
		<i>Farm No. 20.—Blackfoot Crossing—Concluded.</i>				
45 Vic., c. 2, and 46 Vic., c. 1....	A. Begg.....	For 1 waggon.....		90 00		
	Indians.....	Sundry services.....		32 50		
	A. McDonald.....	1 pair of horses.....		300 00		
	W. Reed.....	1 steel punch.....		1 00		
	Crowfoot.....	Horse hire.....		14 94		
	Indians.....	Horse feed.....		15 00		
	W. H. Reed.....	do and board.....		13 50		
	H. Taylor.....	do do.....		6 25		
	H. Bates.....	Bread.....		13 75		
	R. K. Kenefick.....	Blacksmithing.....		19 75		
	J. B. Smith.....	do.....		82 59		
	Sundry persons.....	Freighting.....		49 95		
	I. G. Baker & Co.	Commission on advances.....			4,573 95	
		<i>Farm No. 21.—Piegan Reserve.</i>				
	I. G. Baker & Co.	For Supplies under contract.....		1,050 37		
	P. McLaren.....	Lumber.....		22 00		
	Indians.....	Cutting wood.....		75 00		
	H. Taylor.....	Board and horsefeed.....		4 50		
	R. K. Kenefick.....	Blacksmithing.....		30 75		
	J. B. Smith.....	do.....		29 00		
	Sundry persons.....	Freighting.....		2 00		
	I. G. Baker & Co.	Commission on advances.....		2 85		
		<i>Farm No. 22.—Blood Reserve.</i>				
	I. G. Baker & Co.	For Supplies under contract.....		3,825 14		
	J. McDougall.....	Supplies.....		87 00		
	W. Winder.....	2 pair of horses.....		850 00		
					1,216 47	

P. McLaren.....	Lumber.....	15 70		
Indians.....	Herdling.....	20 00		
do.....	Barley.....	21 18		
H. Taylor.....	Meals.....	42 50		
R. K. Kenefick.....	Blacksmithing.....	53 00		
J. B. Smith.....	do.....	23 50		
Sundry persons.....	Freighting.....	50 00		
I. G. Baker & Co.	Commission on advances.....	55 29		
			5,043 31	
<i>Farm No. 23.—Pincher Creek.</i>				
I. G. Baker & Co.	For Supplies under contract.....	2,676 94		
J. M. Dixon.....	do.....	10 00		
W. S. Lee.....	do.....	131 59		
W. Moyers.....	Driving horses.....	4 04		
J. P. McDougall.....	Transport of two men from Macleod.....	10 00		
J. B. Smith.....	Blacksmithing.....	21 00		
H. Taylor.....	Meals.....	28 25		
Sundry persons.....	Freighting.....	7 00		
I. G. Baker & Co.	Commission on advances.....	24 69		
			2,913 51	
<i>Farm No. 24.—Fish Creek.</i>				
I. G. Baker & Co.....	For Supplies under contract.....	2,213 94		
G. C. King.....	do.....	72 37		
Hudson Bay Co.....	do.....	24 35		
J. Lauder.....	1 horse.....	65 00		
Indian.....	Finding stray horse.....	2 00		
W. L. Latimer.....	Blacksmithing.....	15 00		
Sundry persons.....	Freighting.....	90 69		
I. G. Baker & Co.....	Commission on advances.....	23 07		
			2,506 42	
<i>Farm No. 25.—Moose Mountain.</i>				
Hudson Bay Co.....	For Supplies.....	141 79		
T. Howard.....	do.....	8 10		
Crevar & Herchmer.....	1 spring balance.....	0 40		
Mrs. B. Warwick.....	Board.....	10 20		
R. B. Johnston.....	do.....	7 95		
A. McArthur.....	do.....	15 30		
J. McDougall.....	do.....	2 30		
A. J. McPherson.....	Blacksmithing.....	0 90		
Sundry persons.....	Freighting.....	31 25		
			218 19	31,870 25
	Carried forward.....			39,903 12

M.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Brought forward.....		218 19	31,870 25	39,903 02
		EXPENDITURE—Continued.				
		<i>Farm No 25.—Moose Mountain—Concluded.</i>				
45 Vic. c. 2, and 46 Vic, c. 1...	Hudson Bay Co.....	For Commission on advances.....		0 10		
	C. Howard.....	do do		0 4 ¹ / ₂		
					218 75	
		<i>Farm No. 26.—Sarcee Reserve.</i>				
	I. G. Baker & Co.....	For Supplies under contract.....		675 37		
	W. Pocklington.....	1 saddle and bridle.....		50 00		
	J. Notier.....	Lumber.....		40 00		
	Indian.....	do		2 00		
	Sundry persons.....	Freighting.....		12 91		
	I. G. Baker & Co.....	Commission on advances.....		2 09		
					782 37	
		<i>General.</i>				
	T. P. Wadsworth.....	For Expenses in connection with transport of farm labourers for Treaty No. 7, from Toronto to Macleod.....		893 12		
	Mowat Bros.....	Kitchen utensils for distribution to farms in Qu'Appelle district.....		12 75		
					905 87	
		Total Expenditure.....				33,777 24
		Unexpended balance				6,125 88

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1883.
ROBERT SINCLAIR, Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

N.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		SIoux.				
		Legislative Appropriation under 45 Vic., c. 2.....				7,000 00
		EXPENDITURE.				
		<i>Bird Tail Creek and Oak River.</i>				
45 Vic., c. 2.....	I. G. Baker & Co	For Implements, tools and harness, under contract		730 40		
	Mullholland Bros.....	1 bell for school.....		37 00		
	Dr. McDiarmid.....	Medical attendance....		27 00		
	W. J. Mitchell.....	Medicines.....		3 74		
	Kearns Bros.....	25 tons of hay.....		250 00		
	Ben	Wages as Interpreter.....		8 00		
	Sundry persons	Freighting.....		4 25		
	T. Howard	Commission on advances.....		0 11		
					1,060 50	
		<i>Qu' Appelle.</i>				
	R C. Mission, Qu' Appelle.	For seed potatoes.....		237 87		
	Mowat Bros.....	do		675 00		
	do	Sacks for potatoes.....		17 70		
	J. A. Bruce & Co.	Garden seeds.....		15 45		
	Indians.....	Hay for cattle.....		40 00		
	E. A. W. R. Cameron....	1 plough		30 00		
	J. W. Fisher.....	Ammunition.....		23 25		
	R. R. Smith	1 file.....		1 50		
	do	Ploughing land.....		128 00		
	La Scusee	Wages as labourer on Reserve		40 38		
	Hoodahna	do do		21 00		
	Wematape.....	do do		10 00		
	B. Mathew.....	do Interpreter.....		13 00		
	Sundry persons.....	For freighting		66 30		
		Carried forward		1,319 45	1,060 50	7,000 00

[PART II]

N.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Brought forward.....		1,319 45	1,060 50	7,000 00
		EXPENDITURE—Concluded.				
		<i>Qu' Appelle</i> —Concluded.				
45 Vic, c. 2.....	J. W. Fisher.....	For Commission on advances.....		2 30		
	T. Howard.....	do do		0 13		
	Mowat Bros.	do do		0 63		
					1,322 51	
		<i>South Branch of the Saskatchewan.</i>				
	T. McKay	For 1 yoke of oxen.....		210 00		
	A. Fisher.....	Ferrying.....		4 30		
					214 30	
	L. W. Herchmer	Travelling expenses.....			334 00	
	C. R. Saffery.....	Board of man purchasing hay.....			9 00	
	Mowat Bros.....	Commission on advances.....			0 09	
	A. Macdonald.....	do do			0 06	
		Total Expenditure				2,940 46
		Unexpended balance				4,059 54

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1883.

ROBT. SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

O.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Legislative Appropriation under 45 Vic., c. 1.....				82,700 00
		Further grant under 46 Vic., c. 2				26,938 96
		EXPENDITURE.				
		<i>Salaries and Wages.</i>				
45 Vic., c. 2, and 46 Vic. c. 1....	Hon. E. Dewdney.....	For Salary as Indian Commissioner, 12 months, to 30th June, '83		3,200 00		
	E. T. Galt.....	do Asst. do 8½ do 15th Mar. '83		1,131 17		
	E. McColl.....	do Inspector 12 do 30th June, '83		1,800 00		
	T. P. Wadsworth.....	do do 12 do do		1,800 00		
	J. F. Graham.....	do Superintendent, Manitoba Superintendency, 12 months, to 30th June, 1883.....		1,600 00		
	R. J. N. Pither.....	do Agent at Fort Francis, 12 months, to 30th June, 1883		1,000 00		
	H. Martineau	do do Manitoba House, 12 months, to 30th June, 1883		1,000 00		
	Geo. McPherson, sen ...	do do Assabaskasing, 12 months, to 30th June, 1883		1,000 00		
	A. McKay	do do Norway House, 12 months, to 30th June, 1883		1,000 00		
	A. McDonald	do do Qu'Appelle, 12 months, to 30th June, 1883		1,200 00		
	Hayter Reed.....	do do Battleford, and acting Assistant Indian Commissioner, 12 months, to 30th June, 1883.....		1,266 66		
	N. T. McLeod.....	do Clerk in Commissioner's office, 10 months, to 30th April, 1883		833 36		
	Wm. Anderson.....	do Agent at Edmonton, 12 months, to 30th June, '83		1,200 00		
	J. M. Rae.....	do do Battleford, do do		900 00		
	C. E. Denny.....	do do Fort Walsh, 10 months, to 28th Feb., 1883		1,000 00		
	John McIntyre.....	do do Savanne, 12 months, to 30th June, 1883		730 00		
	L. W. Herchmer.....	do do Birtle, do do		1,200 00		
		Carried forward		21,861 19		109,638 93

[PART II]

O.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts
		Brought forward.....		21,861 19		109,638 93
		EXPENDITURE—Continued.				
		Salaries and Wages—Continued.				
45 Vic, c. 2, and 46 Vic, c. 1 ...	F. Ogletree.....	For Salary as Agent at Portage la Prairie, 12 months, to 30th June, 1883.....		833 32		
	A. M. Muckle.....	do do St. Peter's, 12 months, to 30th June, '83.....		600 00		
	Joseph Kent.....	do do Fort Alexander, 5 months, to 30th Nov., 1882.....		166 65		
	H. A. J. Macdougall.....	do Clerk, 6 months, to 31st December, 1882.....		420 00		
	L. J. A. Leveque.....	do do do 30th June, 1883.....		855 00		
	J. P. Wright.....	do do do do.....		855 00		
	T. T. Quina.....	do do do do.....		885 30		
	J. A. Macrae.....	do do do 30th April, 1883.....		720 00		
	W. Pocklington.....	do do do 28th February, 1883.....		750 00		
	N. Chastellaine.....	do Interpreter, 12 months, to 30th June, 1883.....		250 00		
	E. Allen.....	do Agent for July.....		81 67		
	J. J. McHugh.....	do Inspector of Farms, 12 months, to 30th June, 1883.....		923 64		
	Wm. McGirr.....	do Clerk in Commissioner's office.....		900 00		
	H. Keith.....	do do do.....		750 00		
	F. H. Paget.....	do do do.....		720 00		
	A. R. Springett.....	do do do.....		300 00		
	R. G. R. Eden.....	do do do.....		498 45		
	H. G. Norris.....	do do do.....		176 58		
	A. B. McIntosh.....	do do do.....		150 00		
	C. E. D. Wood.....	do Clerk, Fort McLeod.....		180 00		
	W. E. Jones.....	do do Qu'Appelle.....		325 15		
	G. W. Gairdner.....	do do Carlton.....		761 54		
	J. A. Mitchell.....	do do and Overseer, Victoria.....		400 00		
	W. Sherwood.....	do do Macleod.....		675 00		
	C. O'Callagan.....	Assisting Agent Herchmer at annuity payments.....		76 50		
	J. O. Armit.....	do McPherson do.....		40 00		
	M. Morrison.....	do Pither do.....		50 00		
	N. McDougall.....	do McIntyre do.....		48 00		
	M. H. Bell.....	do Martineau do.....		112 00		
	A. W. Reynolds.....	do McKay do.....		174 00		

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[PART II]

M. Cummings.....	do	Ogletree	do	34 00	
F. Gouin.....	Salary as Clerk			148 00	
O. Richardson.....	Clerical services			70 00	
O. H. Howland.....	do			10 00	
J. B. Lash.....	do			14 00	
J. A. Petrie.....	do			50 00	
R. C. Macdonald.....	do			122 00	
W. Willoughby.....	do			8 00	
J. A. Fraser.....	do			134 00	
Miss Samuel.....	do			50 00	
M. Benson.....	do			10 00	
G. E. Simeon.....	do			42 68	
J. Carhey.....	Wages as Storeman			480 00	
E. McGillivray.....	do			489 24	
J. Calder.....	do			540 00	
J. A. Markle.....	do			716 13	
J. Lillie.....	do			108 87	
R. Green.....	do			219 33	
W. R. Johnston.....	do			51 08	
J. Spence.....	do			74 95	
A. Gilmore.....	do			40 00	
H. Jordan.....	do			21 44	
D. W. Davis.....	Moving stores			10 00	
J. B. Lash.....	do			15 00	
G. Kenly.....	Wages as storeman			70 00	
F. K. Gibson.....	do			105 00	
A. Taylor.....	do			5 00	
E. Larkin.....	Wages as Teamster			420 00	
D. Gray.....	do			140 00	
G. Norquay.....	do			123 00	
H. L. Coot.....	do			66 67	
T. Hogg.....	do			175 00	
W. Moyers.....	do			63 26	
D. McCauley.....	do			4 61	
T. Spence.....	do			8 00	
Sandy.....	do			17 00	
E. Anderson.....	do			27 50	
F. Nalleau.....	do			52 00	
S. Geddes.....	Wages as Interpreter			441 00	
J. Munro.....	do			400 00	
P. Erasmus.....	do			405 00	
P. Hourie.....	do			675 00	
P. Coutois.....	do			428 00	
J. Alexander.....	do			238 46	
P. Spence.....	do			110 04	
S. Dejardina.....	do			150 00	
J. Daniel.....	do			270 00	
Carried forward.....				43,390 25	109,638 93

O.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH WEST—Continued.

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AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Brought forward.....		43,390 25		109,638 93
		EXPENDITURE—Continued.				
		Salaries, &c. — Continued.				
45 Vic., c. 2, and 45 Vic., c. 1....	A. Stevenson	For Wages as Interpreter.....		180 50		
	A. McKay	do		89 00		
	J. Longmore.....	do		43 50		
	T. Munro	do		10 00		
	P. Lapierre	do		62 50		
	A. Favel	do		10 00		
	A. Gaddi	do		10 00		
	J. Tait	do		2 00		
	J. S. Stevenson	do		10 00		
	P. Flamant	do		51 75		
	Indian	do		2 00		
	G. Bird	do		10 00		
	J. Brass	do		6 90		
	P. Ducharme	do		11 00		
	C. Nolin	do		22 50		
	L. W. Herchmer	do		8 00		
	G. C. Ives	Paid Interpreter		1,258 07		
	J. Jones	Wages as Herder—Treaty No. 7		40 00		
	H. M. Bibb	do do		144 22		
	J. M. Thompson	do do		694 70		
	J. Stevenson	Feed and care of cattle.....		7 00		
	Indians	Herding cattle.....		127 75		
	P. Dubois	do		6 00		
	J. Geddes	do		1 00		
	L. Mekis	Driving horses.....		8 00		
	T. Lemae	do ox		25 00		
	W. Wywain	do cattle		86 00		
	M. Gordon	Driving cattle		3 75		
A. Tavel	do		10 00			
P. Galarneau	do		20 00			
J. Strayneus	do		18 00			
R. B. Johnston	do		54 00			

[PART II]

J. Brass.....	do	10 00
W. Peart.....	Messenger, Commissioners Office.....	215 00
Indians.....	Wages as Messengers.....	108 00
C. Deiter.....	Carrying despatch.....	2 50
L. Lynn.....	do	20 00
Anthony.....	do	7 50
A. Munro.....	do	20 00
E. McGillivray.....	Hire of Messenger.....	4 00
G. McPherson.....	Carrying mails.....	17 00
J. Tanner.....	do	55 00
F. L. Hewgill.....	do	40 00
G. Marchand.....	do	2 00
J. Kipp.....	do	50 00
T. Lemac.....	do	10 00
M. Baker.....	Carrying letter.....	11 00
C. Lawford.....	do	3 00
H. McAlpine.....	Carrying telegram.....	4 00
C. Thompson.....	Blacksmithing.....	2 10
T. McGillivray.....	Wages travelling with Agent.....	8 25
O. Pepin.....	do	19 50
B. Gray.....	do do as Cook.....	24 50
C. Gauthier.....	do do do	50 00
E. Dufresne.....	do	3 00
O. Flamant.....	do	58 00
J. D. Tomkins.....	do	30 00
A. Mecqua.....	do	3 00
Thomas.....	do	6 00
O. G. Colquhoun.....	do	35 00
Anthony.....	do	14 25
E. Lepotac.....	do	14 00
W. Joseph.....	do	37 50
T. Howard.....	Commission on advances.....	0 13
O. O. Edwards, M.D.....	Medical Officer, Qu'Appelle.....	730 00
P. Pruden.....	Assisting Chipewayn's band in farming.....	10 00
W. Williams.....	Wages as Ferryman.....	10 00
J. Holmes.....	Sundry services.....	3 00
J. Green.....	do	108 00
G. Marchand.....	do	10 00
T. Stevenson.....	do	7 50
G. Bird.....	do	12 50
J. W. Fisher.....	Paid laborers.....	17 25
W. C. B. Grahame.....	Forwarding clothing.....	100 00
A. Stevenson.....	Hauling wood.....	22 50
J. Ducharme.....	Driving logs.....	55 00
A. Stewart.....	Hauling logs.....	16 00
J. Longmore.....	do	3 00
A. Thibodeau.....	do	30 37
Carried forward.....		48,580 74
		100,638 93

O.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—Continued.

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AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Brought forward.....		48,380 74		109,638 93
		EXPENDITURE—Continued.				
		<i>Salaries and Wages—Continued.</i>				
45 Vic., c. 2, and 46 Vic., c. 1....	G. Thomas	For Cook in soup-kitchen, Victoria		60 00		
	E. Larkin.....	Cook at mill, Treaty 7.....		256 63		
	J. Kelly	Mechanic at mill, Treaty 7.....		36 00		
	E. Barnett.....	Cook do		20 75		
	J. Kean.....	Manager do		40 32		
	Indians	Sundry services.....		370 50		
	H. A. Kanouse.....	Finding lost horses		30 00		
	J. R. Scott.....	do		30 00		
	W. H. McKinney.....	Washing and re-curing bacon.....		14 00		
	W. A. McKay.....	Services in obtaining oats		12 00		
	Maria Villebran.....	Cleaning office		7 00		
	Mrs. McKay	do		2 00		
	W. Munro.....	Putting up shelves		2 00		
	A. Murray.....	Services as butcher.....		18 00		
	S. S. Jones.....	Sundry services.....		20 00		
	Sundry persons	Services.....		3 50		
	J. McIntyre.....	Wages of crew.....		161 00		
	W. W. MacIsle.....	Legal advice.....		25 00		
	R. R. Smith.....	Ploughing.....		320 00		
	J. Mugaberry.....	Feeding cattle.....		3 00		
	A. L'Hirondelle.....	Guide		37 50		
	P. Munro.....	do		50 00		
	A. C. McKenzie.....	Cutting hay		40 00		
	Chiniquy.....	Cutting lumber		120 00		
	W. Peart.....	Cutting wood		25 00		
	G. Ness.....	Carpenter work.....		12 75		
J. Waychan.....	do		7 00			
W. Latimer.....	do		4 50			
J. A. Simmons.....	do		3 00			
J. Knudson.....	do		8 50			
U. Whitford.....	Services.....		30 00			
M. McDonald.....	do at Battleford.....		83 65			

[PART II]

Ô. Desjardins.....	do at Carlton.....	20 00		
J. L'Heureux.....	Preparing census of Blackfeet.....	25 00		
J. Healy.....	Assisting at Blood treaty payments.....	4 00		
F. Littlefield.....	do do.....	10 00		
T. Fanc.....	do Sarcee do.....	5 00		
F. Marriott.....	do Walsh do.....	27 00		
A. White.....	do do do.....	25 00		
W. McKay.....	Freighting oats.....	87 50		
J. Murphy.....	Issuer of rations.....	33 00		
J. F. Vidal.....	Driving horse.....	5 00		
A. M. Muckle.....	Paid wages.....	33 00		
Hudson Bay Co.....	do.....	5 25		
E. Laroque.....	Erecting fence.....	8 00		
W. Anderson.....	Paid Chief and headmen of Treaty No. 6 for attending payments.....	32 00		
H. A. J. Macdougall.....	Paid wages.....	3 00		
T. H. Thomas.....	Washing towels.....	2 00		
E. Dewdney.....	Paid wages.....	11 00		
S. Beach.....	Unloading car.....	12 00		
			50,582 09	
<i>Travelling Expenses, Rations, &c.</i>				
E. Dewdney.....	For Travelling expenses.....	1,592 55		
E. T. Galt.....	do.....	1,136 60		
T. P. Wadsworth.....	do.....	1,005 00		
H. Reed.....	do.....	695 50		
J. M. Rae.....	do.....	908 75		
W. Anderson.....	do.....	485 75		
A. McDonald.....	do.....	1,287 07		
L. W. Herchmer.....	do.....	1,470 50		
W. Pocklington.....	do.....	532 00		
C. E. Denny.....	do.....	297 75		
J. J. McHugh.....	do.....	537 00		
F. Ogletree.....	do.....	266 70		
H. Martineau.....	do.....	841 76		
R. J. N. Pither.....	do.....	230 25		
G. McPherson.....	do.....	317 00		
A. McKay.....	do.....	849 95		
J. P. Wright.....	do.....	84 10		
L. J. A. Leveque.....	do.....	344 25		
J. McIntyre.....	do.....	67 00		
N. F. Macleod.....	do.....	46 75		
J. A. Mitchell.....	do.....	56 00		
J. F. Graham.....	do.....	32 00		
J. A. Macrae.....	do.....	353 00		
W. McGirr.....	do.....	527 65		
	Carried forward.....	13,964 88	50,582 09	109,638 93

O.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Brought forward.....		13,964 88	50,582 09	109,638 93
		EXPENDITURE—Continued.				
		Travelling Expenses, Rations, &c—Continued.				
45 Vic., c. 2....	H. Keith.....	For Travelling expenses		106 85		
	T. F. Quinn.....	do		46 00		
	E. Allen.....	do		48 00		
	A. M. Muckle.....	do		118 25		
	E. McColl.....	do		39 45		
	H. A. J. McDougall.....	do		89 00		
	M. Cummings.....	do		19 50		
	R. Green.....	do		135 75		
	E. Dewdney.....	Board allowance.....		175 50		
	W. Shearwood.....	Paid board allowance of Teamsters		15 00		
	M. Morrison.....	Travelling expenses		37 50		
	A. W. Reynolds.....	do		9 00		
	W. Shearwood.....	do		29 00		
	J. W. Fisher.....	do		18 55		
	S. Geddes.....	Rations		69 75		
	I. G. Baker & Co.....	do		689 20		
	M. Morden.....	do		29 60		
	J. Holmes.....	do		1 20		
	T. Spence.....	do		57 75		
	P. Coutois.....	do		45 75		
	T. C. Power & Bro.....	do		50 29		
	S. C. Ashby.....	do		170 74		
	J. McIntyre.....	do		225 75		
	J. Spence.....	do		22 50		
	N. W. Mounted Police.....	do		148 12		
	Mowat Bros.....	do		7 38		
	J. McKnight.....	do		23 45		
	T. P. Wadsworth.....	do		23 25		
	P. Erasmus.....	Ration allowance for Teamsters		96 00		
	S. McGillivray.....	Horse hire		22 00		
	S. C. Ashby.....	do		10 00		
	J. A. Mitchell.....	do		100 75		

Indian	do	13 00
J. Munro.....	do	10 50
W. Latimer.....	do	7 50
A. Arcan.....	do	34 00
J. Murphy.....	do	22 00
F. A. Smart.....	do	5 00
J. Nolin.....	do	10 50
A. Gaddi.....	do	2 50
E. Warren.....	do	2 00
C. Barr.....	do	7 50
H. Reed.....	do	107 25
J. M. Rae.....	do	6 00
H. A. J. Macdougall.....	do	50 00
M. Grout.....	Hire of waggon.....	12 00
S. G. Fogg.....	Ferrying.....	34 50
Hudson Bay Co.....	do	27 17
J. Hallet.....	do	3 00
J. R. Scott.....	do	6 00
C. H. Jones.....	do	18 00
E. McGillivray.....	Transport.....	10 00
T. C. Power & Bro.....	do	10 00
Hudson Bay Co.....	do	5 00
J. Kelly.....	do	12 00
J. R. Scott.....	do	22 15
D. McDougall.....	do	5 00
J. Bird.....	do	22 50
W. A. Hewbach.....	do	10 00
W. & W. Transportation Co.....	do	14 00
Hudson Bay Co.....	Horse feed.....	131 90
J. M. Rae.....	do	56 25
R. R. Smith.....	do	51 94
I. G. Baker & Co.....	do	499 19
H. Taylor.....	do	69 75
T. H. Orr.....	Board of men.....	8 55
L. S. Johnston.....	do	2 50
P. C. Stock Association.....	do	48 00
D. D. Hood.....	do	2 25
M. Begg.....	do	15 00
A. McArthur.....	Board and lodging.....	3 00
R. B. Johnston.....	do	19 20
H. C. Halford.....	Meals.....	5 50
T. McKay.....	Horse feed.....	200 00
R. S. Smith.....	do	34 40
Crerar & Herchmer.....	do	38 13
Mowat Bros.....	do	7 00
Stobart, Eden & Co.....	do	11 87
Carried forward.....		18,348 21
		50,582 09
		109,698 93

O.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Brought forward.....		18,348 21	50,582 09	109,638 93
		EXPENDITURE—Continued.				
		<i>Travelling Expenses, Rations, &c.—Continued.</i>				
45 Vic., c. 2....	W. Anderson	For Horse feed.....		9 40		
	Canada Pacific Railway..	Freight on oats		125 80		
	E. McGillis	Horse feed.....		7 50		
	C. R. Saffery	do and meals		179 75		
	A. Baulf.....	do		26 61		
	Indian	do		59 35		
	W. E. Jones	do		18 00		
	W. Winder	do		72 25		
	D. Wanamaugher	Stabling		48 50		
	H. Kuntz	Horse hire		12 00		
	W. H. Reed	Hay		7 00		
	French & Smith	Horse feed.....		7 00		
	R. Scott.....	do		4 40		
	R. Green	do		280 00		
	W. R. Abbott	do		50 00		
	P. Ballendine	do		100 00		
	Isaacs & Elwell	do		5 53		
	Saffery & Denny	do		58 51		
	A. K. McKenzie.....	do		119 53		
	A. J. Prongua	do		75 00		
	W. D. Antrobus	do		75 00		
	G. D. Gopsill	do		9 00		
	T. Howard.....	1 pair of blankets		7 00		
	T. N. Campbell.....	Supplies at Carlton.....		4 50		
	I. G. Baker	do		20 00		
	W. C. B. Grahame	Travelling expenses.....		90 90		
	Paul Kane.....	do		54 10		
	M. J. Ryan.....	do		25 00		
	F. X. Girard, M.D.....	Accountable advance for travelling expenses.....		200 00		
	Gilmour & Salisbury	Freight of baggage.....		100 00		
				20,200 04		

Law--Amount received for sale of oats to the North-West Government.....

40 00

20,160 04

Printing, Advertising and Stationery.

Queen's Printer.....	For Printing.....			
Benton Record.....	do		451 05	
P. G. Laurie.....	do		275 00	
Burland & Co.....	Lithographing 500 maps.....		13 00	
Toronto Mail.....	Advertising.....		175 00	
do <i>National</i>	do		92 40	
do <i>Sentinel</i>	do		17 60	
do <i>Advertiser</i>	do		11 00	
Chatham Planet.....	do		11 44	
Hamilton Spectator.....	do		22 08	
Montreal Gazette.....	do		38 72	
Canadian Illustrated News	do		36 08	
P. A. Landing Herald.....	do		17 60	
Winnipeg Times.....	do		9 00	
Irish Canadian.....	do		52 22	
Saskatchewan Herald.....	do		17 60	
Guelph Herald.....	do		8 00	
Orange Lilly.....	do		30 80	
Aylmer Times.....	do		7 92	
Ottawa Citizen.....	do		9 68	
The Shareholder.....	do		38 72	
Le Canada.....	do		22 00	
Brantford Courier.....	do		38 72	
Central Canadian.....	do		27 28	
Bradford Witness.....	do		8 36	
Belleville Intelligencer.....	do		8 36	
London Free Press.....	do		27 28	
Exeter Times.....	do		46 64	
London Herald.....	do		8 36	
Catholic Record.....	do		30 80	
Pembroke Standard.....	do		11 00	
Morning Chronicle.....	do		6 16	
La Minerve.....	do		45 76	
Paris Star.....	do		38 72	
Canadian Sportsman.....	do		8 80	
Hudson's Bay Co. & G.	do		19 92	
N. West.....	do			
L'Original Advertiser.....	do		22 00	
Sarnia Canadian.....	do		7 04	
			8 80	
Carried forward.....			1,720 91	70,742 13 109,636 93

O.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Brought forward.....		1,720 91	70,742 13	109,638 93
		EXPENDITURE—Continued.				
		Printing, Advertising, and Stationery—Continued.				
45 Vic, c. 2	Stratford Herald.....	For Advertising		8 40		
	Brockville Times.....	do		18 48		
	Stratford Times.....	do		8 36		
	Christian Guardian.....	do		17 60		
	Toronto Telegram.....	do		61 60		
	Evening Canadian.....	do		17 60		
	Yorkville News.....	do		7 92		
	Prince Albert Times.....	do		6 50		
	Eganville Enterprise.....	do		6 16		
	Berlin News.....	do		16 72		
	Pontiac Advance.....	do		7 04		
	Le Quotidien.....	do		25 52		
	Canada Lumberman.....	do		6 16		
	Monetary Times.....	do		12 90		
	Halton News.....	do		5 72		
	Prescott Messenger.....	do		9 68		
	Seaforth Sun.....	do		4 41		
	St. Catharines Journal.....	do		27 23		
	L'Opinion Publique.....	do		17 60		
	A. M. Muckle.....	do		2 00		
	J. W. Fisher.....	Stationery.....		10 65		
	Kennedy, Strome & Co.....	do		115 25		
	A. Macdonald & Co.....	do		9 20		
	S. C. Ashby.....	do		7 50		
	C. K. Wells.....	do		30 78		
	I. G. Baker & Co.....	do		23 40		
	Crepas & Herchmer.....	do		0 20		
	Mowat Bros.....	do		2 45		
	Clarke Bros.....	do		5 42		
	Brown & Curry.....	do		3 25		

Stobart, Eden & Co.....	do		2 50		
Hudson Bay Co.....	do		5 00		
E. McColl.....	do		4 00		
Stationery Office.....	do		558 44		
N. Germain & Co.....	1 letter press		15 00		
W. D. Publishing Co.....	1 copy of Winnipeg Directory.....		2 00		
				2,803 59	
<i>Medical Attendance.</i>					
L. Munro, M.D.....	For Medical attendance.....		241 25		
W. O. Morris, M.D.....	do		20 35		
O. C. Edwards, M.D.....	do		455 00		
S. A. Connell, M.D.....	do		15 50		
J. Kerr, M.D.....	do		60 00		
J. Cowan, M.D.....	do		20 00		
A. Jukes, M.D.....	do	Fort Macleod, 12 months to 30th June, 1883	700 00		
R. Miller, M.D.....	do	Battleford, 12 months to 30th June, 1883	600 00		
G. A. Kennedy, M.D.....	do	Fort Walsh do do	600 00		
J. F. Stewart.....	Vaccinating Indians		150 00		
E. Warren.....	do		78 00		
C. Adams.....	Dispensing medicines.		98 00		
Rev. J. Reader.....	do		51 66		
				3,089 76	
<i>Rents and Fuel.</i>					
R. J. N. Pither.....	For Rent of Fort Frances Office, 12 months to 30th June, 1883.....		300 00		
A. McKay.....	do	Grand Rapids Office, 12 do do	200 00		
D. McDonald.....	do	Manitoba House Office, 12 do do	120 00		
Geo. McPherson, sen.....	do	Assabaskasing Office, 12 do do	80 00		
A. McDonald.....	do	Qu' Appelle Office, 14 months to 31st May, 1883.....	233 34		
Hayter Reed.....	do	Battleford Office, 7 months to 23rd November, 1883	116 66		
F. Ogletree.....	do	Portage la Prairie Office, 12 months to 30th June, 1883.....	100 00		
A. M. Muckle.....	do	Office and Storehouse, Clandeboye, 25 months to 30th June, 1882.....	250 00		
W. N. Kennedy.....	do	Winnipeg Office, 3 months to 30th September, 1882	600 00		
J. B. McKilligan.....	do	do 9 do 30th June, 1883.....	1,800 00		
L. W. Herchmer.....	do	Office, Birtle, 12 months to 30th June, 1883.....	260 00		
W. Anderson.....	do	do Edmonton, 9 months to 28th February, 1883	149 99		
C. E. Denny.....	do	do Fort Macleod, 8 months to 30th September, 1883.....	133 33		
J. McIntyre.....	do	Office and storehouse at Fort William, 2 years and 7 months, to 30th June, 1883.....	258 33		
M. S. May.....	do	Commissioner's office, Ottawa.....	45 00		
Carried forward			4,586 65	76,635 48	109,638 93

O.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Brought forward.....		4,586 85	76,635 48	109,638 93
		EXPENDITURE—Continued.				
		Rent and Fuel—Continued.				
45 Vic., c. 2...	Hudson Bay Co	For Rent of office, Carleton		280 00		
	do	do storehouses at Edmonton, Victoria, and Lac la Biche		180 00		
	A. McDonald & Co.....	do storehouse at Edmonton.....		60 00		
	T. McKay	do do Prince Albert.....		60 00		
	J. M. Rae	do room for Interpreter at Carlton.....		25 00		
	E. McGillivray	do soup kitchen at Victoria.....		20 00		
	D. M. Marsh.....	do ration house at Walsh.....		80 00		
	T. C. Power & Bros.....	do storehouse do		72 00		
	J. Potts	do do at Macleod		110 00		
	W. Winder	do do do		12 50		
	J. C. Halford.....	Storage at Crooked Lakes		2 50		
	North-West Fuel Co.....	Coal for Winnipeg office		145 00		
	do	do Mr. McGill's office.....		113 50		
	W. Scott	Wood for Winnipeg office.....		190 00		
	Hudson Bay Co	Fuel for Carlton office.....		24 50		
	E. McGillivray	do soup kitchen, Victoria.....		10 00		
	L. Hagyet.....	do Walsh office		56 00		
	R. Watson.....	do do		25 00		
	A. McKay	do do		15 00		
	A. Stevenson	do office at Qu' Appelle		41 25		
	R. Smith	do do		48 00		
	J. Anderson.....	do do		2 50		
	Indians	do do		46 50		
	J. Nolin.....	do do		49 00		
	A. Todd.....	do do		16 00		
	Mowat Bros	do do		3 00		
	A. Page.....	do do		13 00		
	Newman, Finnerty & Co.	do do		17 50		
	J. Ducharme	do do		44 25		
	J. T. Geddes	do do		8 00		
	J. T. Stevenson	do do		8 00		

I. G. Baker & Co.....	do	office at Fort Macleod	63 00	
E. Leroque	do	do	4 75	
D. Sinclair	do	do	2 00	
J. Leroque	do	do	2 00	
M. Gillis	do	office at Regina	8 00	
W. Garrioch	do	do Manitoba House	33 00	
J. Favre	do	do do	24 00	
W. Sanderson	do	do do	24 00	
J. Haines	do	do Birtle	60 00	
J. Edwards	do	do do	12 00	
				6 592 40
<i>Telegrams and Postage.</i>				
Great North-Western Telegraph Co				
Canadian Pacific Telegraph Co.....	For Messages		744 74	
United States Military Telegraph Co.....	do		20 76	
G. S. Wood	do		48 87	
H. Richardson.....	do		5 22	
J. H. McKnight & Co	do		3 00	
B. O. Lenoir.....	do		38 10	
J. C. Halford	do		30 64	
A. M. Clark	do		2 40	
A. Taylor	do		25 79	
E. Dewdney.....	do		32 46	
Postmaster, Carlton	Postages		5 90	
do Battleford.....	do		19 52	
J. Henderson	do		32 00	
A. McDonald.....	do		299 00	
H. Martineau.....	do		23 00	
F. Ogletree.....	do		5 27	
J. M. Rae.....	do		4 18	
J. McIntyre.....	do		4 00	
A. M. Muckle.....	do		1 47	
E. T. Galt.....	do		11 49	
W. Sutherland.....	do		20 00	
H. Richardson.....	do		20 00	
W. Hargrave.....	do		6 00	
W. L. Wood.....	do		10 00	
A. B. Wood.....	do		10 00	
L. G. Baker & Co.....	do		10 00	
Hudson Bay Co.....	do		27 70	
Mowat Bros.....	do		8 00	
			10 00	
				1,479 51
Carried forward				84,707 39
				109,638 93

O.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Brought forward.....			\$4,707 39	109,638 93
		EXPENDITURE—Continued.				
		Miscellaneous.				
45 Vic, c. 2...	I. G. Baker & Co.....	For Supplies for offices, articles of outfit, &c.....		1,041 11		
	Hudson Bay Co.....	do do		372 34		
	A. Macdonald	do do		239 53		
	Mowat Bros.	do do		193 89		
	Stobart, Eden & Co.....	do do		51 73		
	J. W. Fisher.....	do do		10 98		
	N. W. Mounted Police....	do do		57 55		
	T. Hayden.....	Rails for storehouse		7 50		
	Leighton, Jordan & Co.	Supplies for Sitting Bull.....		21 00		
	Creer & Herchmer.....	Sundry supplies.....		33 49		
	W. Brass	do		55 00		
	A. McKenzie.....	2 carts		14 00		
	A. Calder	1 pair of bobsleighs.....		40 00		
	Brown & Curry.....	Supplies.....		2 50		
	Newman, Finnerty & Co	do		1 50		
	T. Howard	1 butcher knife		0 50		
	H. Keith	1 pony and 1 horse.....		230 00		
	G. S. Wood.....	1 buckboard, horse, harness and tent for Interpreter Erasmus		190 00		
	A. Rougeblanc	1 horse		70 00		
	S. C. Ashby.....	2 waggons and harness for Inspectors Wadsworth and McHugh.....		528 74		
	Clark, Conrad & Curtin.	1 mess box for Mr. McHugh		7 50		
	J. J. McHugh.....	Articles of outfit		35 30		
	Franklin, Humbert & Co.	do for Mr. McHugh.....		47 00		
	W. Pocklington	Horse		125 00		
	A. Calder	Buckboard.....		117 00		
	G. Lavally	1 horse for Assistant Commissioner.....	200 00			
		Less—Amount received for sale.....	150 00			
					50 00	
	G. Fraser.....	1 pair of horses for Assistant Commissioner, transferred to farms		425 00		
	J. McIntyre.....	Articles of outfit.....		2 95		
	R. S. Smith	1 buckboard pole.....		15 00		

G. C. King.....	1 waggon and harness for Agent at Macleod.....	200 00		
Hope & Bromley.....	1 tent and mallet do do.....	18 30		
M. Hughes.....	2 chests do do.....	15 00		
C. Fraser.....	1 buckboard for Agent at Edmonton.....	115 00		
T. Howard.....	1 set harness for Commissioner.....	35 00		
A. E. Forget.....	1 horse do.....	150 00		
W. Newton.....	3 sets halters and repairs for Commissioner.....	19 00		
N.-W. Mounted Police.....	1 pair horses for Pie-a-pot.....	200 00		
do	1 horse for Department.....	100 00		
Newman, Finnerty & Co.	1 buckboard and harness for Interpreter Hourie.....	90 00		
J. Colvin.....	2 horses for Agent at Walsh.....	135 00		
J. J. Campbell.....	Articles of outfit.....	19 72		
National Mfg. Co.....	1 tent.....	21 00		
W. Williams.....	Repairs to ferry boat.....	4 00		
J. W. Ferrier.....	Blacksmithing.....	5 00		
W. Reid.....	do.....	14 00		
C. Thompson.....	do.....	24 78		
R. K. Kenebeck.....	do.....	37 00		
T. Hourston.....	do.....	4 50		
O. W. Evans.....	do.....	67 82		
W. Lenny.....	do.....	24 50		
J. B. Smith.....	do.....	44 50		
A. McKenzie.....	do.....	16 50		
R. Lynn.....	do.....	15 00		
D. Lavalley.....	do.....	3 00		
C. McCusker.....	do and repairs.....	135 11		
O. George.....	do.....	15 50		
S. C. Ashby.....	Repairs to tents.....	12 25		
J. Graham.....	do harness.....	11 50		
P. St. Luc.....	do outfit.....	4 60		
W. D. Whitney.....	do threshing machine.....	35 37		
J. Cottingham.....	do harness.....	5 75		
J. W. Fisher.....	Shoeing horses.....	8 40		
D. Mills.....	Horse hire.....	5 00		
W. Munro.....	do.....	4 00		
Indian.....	Hay for oxen.....	9 00		
Allan & Coste.....	Executing bond.....	5 00		
A. M. Muckle.....	Contingent expenses.....	28 12		
J. Lovell & Son.....	1 copy Dominion Annual Register.....	18 00		
M. Hughes.....	Furniture for Commissioner's office.....	88 25		
Horseman & Co.....	Cash box do.....	3 00		
W. F. Alloway.....	1 table do.....	20 00		
Mullholland Bros.....	Sundries do.....	69 45		
E. T. Galt.....	3 keys do.....	1 50		
Armstrong & Dougall....	Sundries do.....	14 00		
D. Scott & Co.....	1 hand waggon do.....	5 50		
	Carried forward.....	5,843 44	84,707 39	109,633 93

O.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT:	BY WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Brought forward.....		5,843 44	84,707 39	109,538 93
		EXPENDITURE—Continued.				
		Miscellaneous—Continued.				
45 Vic., c. 2....	R. Waitt.....	For Stove and sundries for Commissioner's Office.....		15 65		
	J. Hope & Co.....	Sundries do		11 98		
	A. Macdonald.....	Shingles for storehouse, Battleford.....		342 00		
	D. McLeod.....	Scantling do do		92 02		
	W. Latimer.....	Erecting do do		600 00		
	I. G. Baker & Co.....	Commission on \$106,915 advanced for annuity payments..		2,142 22		
	R. S. Hale & Co.....	Horse medicine.....		3 35		
	K. D. Graham.....	do and instruments for Physician, Treaty No. 7.		393 33		
	M. Silverman.....	1 rifle and ammunition for nightherd.....		33 40		
	J. P. Wright.....	Petty cash disbursements.....		19 44		
	E. Dewdney.....	do		87 53		
	W. McGirr.....	do		19 50		
	R. R. Smith.....	Lamp chimneys, office at Qu'Appelle.....		3 00		
	S. Geddes.....	Making cupboard do		7 75		
	J. Baptiste.....	Expenses in preparing to act as Guide.....		5 00		
	Nelson & Holloway.....	10 bushels of lime.....		12 50		
	J. Green.....	6 do		7 00		
	Canadian Pacific R'y.	Hire of car to transport cattle, Winnipeg to Rat Portage...		31 00		
	E. McCoskrie.....	Transport of cattle, Rat Portage to Long Sault.....		80 00		
	M. H. Bell.....	Driving cattle, Long Sault to Fort Francis.....		91 38		
	Hudson's Bay Co.....	do Coutcheeching to Rat McKays' Reserve....		36 00		
	P. G. Laurie.....	1 year's subscription to Saskatchewan Herald.....		2 00		
	Winnipeg Times.....	do		10 00		
	C. Simmons.....	Scavenger work, Winnipeg Office.....		15 25		
	R. Sutherland.....	do do		15 00		
	H. G. McMicken.....	Moving furniture do		42 50		
	Fortier & Townley.....	Repairs do		111 91		
	Winnipeg Post Office	Rent of drawer do		13 00		
	J. D. Fortier.....	Glass and glazing do		2 50		
	Hugh Sutherland.....	1,500 shingles do		7 50		
	W. Hill.....	Moving furniture do		13 50		
	J. E. Ashdown.....	1 pair scales, Agent Martineau.....		15 00		

International Tent Co.....	1 ensign do	5 75		
A. G. Forgie	2 flags, Inspector McColl	18 00		
do	1 tent, Agent McIntyre	39 00		
C. R. Saffery	Expenses going for mower	14 50		
E. T. Roberts	10 gallons coal oil, Carlton	36 00		
J. Mugaberry	Hay for cattle	5 00		
W. Peart	Washing towels, Commissioner's Office	6 00		
N. Germain & Co.	Stove and fittings do	9 10		
L. McMeans	1 rack for files do	45 00		
E. T. Galt	1 copy telegraphic code do	2 50		
D. W. Davis	Building boat and materials	77 45		
G. Moulinaus	Rafting lumber	60 00		
Indians	Sundry services and supplies	87 00		
C. Whitford	Logs and building office, Macleod	245 00		
E. McColl	Expenses of tour of inspection, season of 1882	1,532 38		
	LESS—Advance. See Public Accounts, part 3, folio 117, 1881-82	700 00		
			832 38	
T. P. Wadsworth.	Expenses of tour of inspection	924 70		
	LESS—Advance	700 00		
			224 70	
A. McKay	Expenses in paying annuities	1,449 56		
	LESS—Advance	787 95		
			661 61	
J. H. Smith & Co.	1 revolver and ammunition for use by Mr. Leveque at pay- ments	15 05		
S. Pockett	Poundage fees, &c.	17 15		
T. Banbury	Hauling waggon	7 00		
L. Flamant	Ox collars	19 00		
J. Cameron	Payment for improvements on Rolling River Reserve	1,400 00		
D. D. Hood	Feeding cattle	7 00		
T. Howard	2 portable warehouses and expenses in erecting the same at Indian Head and Regina	2,585 48		
Stobart, Eden & Co.	Threshing grain	316 20		
B. Prince	do	43 50		
A. M. Muckle	Paid Registrar for search for patent	0 50		
S. Moran	Hay for cattle	15 00		
P. St. Luc	Doors for stable	3 50		
H. Reed	Amount paid Chiefs and Headmen, Battleford District, Treaty No. 6, for attendance at payments	48 00		
J. Aken	1 hay knife	3 00		
E. Leroque	Putting up shelves in office, Macleod	20 00		
McLean & Watson	Drawing lease	5 00		
A. P. Forget	Hire of ox	4 00		
C. Sayers	Finding bull	5 00		
E. McGillivray	Samples of contract supplies	7 30		
	Carried forward		17,013 32	84,707 39
				109,638 93

O.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Brought forward.....		17,013 22	84,707 39	109,638 93
		EXPENDITURE—Concluded.				
		Miscellaneous—Concluded.				
45 Vic., c. 2....	F. Howard	For Storage and insurance.....		347 60		
	C. G. Walsh.....	½ cost of telephone line to Regina and rent of instrument.....		198 25		
	Mowat Bros.....	Paid witness fees, Gapeau vs. Brown.....		13 20		
	G. Creggan.....	Inspecting clothing.....		16 47		
	J. W. McLean.....	Keep of horse.....		5 25		
	D. Watson.....	Drawing agreement.....		3 00		
	N.-W. Mounted Police...	½ cost of mail service.....		3,101 66		
	C. George	1 ration blackboard.....		12 00		
	N.-W. Mounted Police...	Herding cattle.....		343 58		
	T. A. Sanborn & Co.....	Cab hire.....		3 00		
	A. M. Muckle.....	Serving warrant.....		6 25		
	L. W. Herchmer.....	Expenses in prosecuting liquor sellers.....		82 00		
	W. F. Buchanan.....	500 bags.....		100 00		
	D. O'Connor.....	Advance for expenses, Higgins vs. Regina.....		100 00		
	W. Anderson.....	Expenses at payments.....		4 00		
	C. Lawford.....	Wintering cattle.....		30 00		
	C. R. Saffery.....	Keep of cow.....		8 75		
	R. Thompson.....	Painting waggon.....		14 00		
	S. & H. Borbridge.....	Samples, mocassins, &c.....		4 20		
	C. S. Crowe.....	Feed for cattle.....		36 25		
	J. H. Ashdown.....	Branding irons for tools.....		200 00		
	G. E. Maddison.....	Lamp glasses.....		1 50		
	J. Sinclair.....	6 packing cases, &c.....		40 00		
	T. P. Wadsworth.....	Accountable advance.....		200 00		
	E. McColl.....	do.....		1,000 00		
	Sundry persons.....	Freighting.....		1,530 69		
	T. Howard.....	Commission on advances.....		15 04		
	D. S. Curry.....	do.....		1 95		
	A. Macdonald.....	do.....		75 41		
	I. G. Baker & Co.....	do.....		262 22		
	W. H. Lyon & Co.....	do.....		4 94		

Hudson Bay Co.....	do	do	12 15	
J. W. Fisher.....	do	do	16 64	
Mowat Bros.....	do	do	31 27	
Moore & Macdowell.....	do	do	1 32	
Brown & Curry.....	do	do	100 06	
Norris & Carey.....	do	do	4 50	
Merchants' Bank.....	do	do	1 18	
W. McGirr.....	do	do	5 48	
			21,947 17	
		Less—Amount deducted from payment to Contractors.....	15 60	
				24,931 57
		Total Expenditure.....		105,638 93

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
 OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888
 ROBT. SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

P.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
45 Vic., c. 2		<p style="text-align: center;">COMMISSIONER'S HOUSE AND OFFICE.</p> Legislative grant under 45 Vic., c. 2.....				12,000 00
		There was no expenditure on this account.				

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
 OTTAWA, 30th June, 1883.
 ROBT. SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

MEMORANDUM of sums which have been returned to Consolidated Fund at various times in reduction of Indian expenditure within the Provinces named between 25th February, 1881 and 30th June, 1883 :—

MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.	
Refund of Indian annuities	\$ 613 00
“ cash received for the sale of barley and potatoes	1,716 32
Refund of cash received for the sale of lumber	1,267 30
Refund of cash received for the sale of oxen, horses and mules	355 00
Refund of cash received for sale of copying press	15 00
“ “ “ “ surveyor's outfit	230 20
“ “ “ “ a shed at Winnipeg.	50 00
“ payments on saw and grist mill on Old Man's River, Treaty No. 7	6,300 00
BRITISH COLUMBIA.	
Refund of cash received for the sale of implements	50 00
NEW BRUNSWICK.	
Refund of unexpended portion of grant for the purchase of seed grain	25 31
	\$10,622 13