
DOMINION OF CANADA

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER,

1884.

Printed by Order of Parliament.



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REPORT
OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

FOR THE
YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1884.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 1st January, 1884.

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

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

I have the honor to submit the Report of this Department for the year 1884.

Although Indian matters have on the whole maintained their normal satisfactory condition during the year, yet at two or three points there has not been wanting cause for anxiety. But happily the measures adopted to meet the emergency at each of these places proved effectual, excepting at Metlahkahtla, on the north-west coast of the Province of British Columbia, where the troubles which resulted from dissensions between rival missionaries and their adherents, which were referred to in my last Annual Report, still continue to exist.

Measures have, however, been recently taken by the Provincial Government which, I trust, will result in the re-establishment of law and order on that coast. The other points at which the condition of matters looked at one time somewhat perilous, were at the Crooked Lakes Reserve, which lies to the south-west of Qu'Appelle, in the district of Assiniboia and on a reserve on Battle River, near Battleford, in the District of Saskatchewan. At the former place trouble arose in consequence of a change made in the manner of issuing the rations, which had been for some time previously delivered in bulk to the chief and headmen, to distribute to the other members of the band. As, however, it was found that the aged Indians received but a comparatively small share of the supplies, the younger, though better able to provide for themselves, receiving the larger quantity, the farm instructor was directed to make an equal distribution. This caused discontent among the young men, which culminated in some of them violently assaulting the instructor and helping themselves

to the supplies. A force of North-West Mounted Police, under the command of Col. Herchmer, was dispatched from Regina to the spot, and although the Indians, who were well armed with Winchester rifles, were greatly excited and used very threatening language, the police succeeded, without bloodshed, in taking the ringleaders to Regina as prisoners. The latter were subsequently tried and pleaded guilty, but the magistrate directed their release, on the understanding that they should come up for sentence whenever called upon to do so, and that should they be guilty of any further breaches of the law they would also be punished for this offence. The disturbance at Battle River was occasioned by the refusal of the farming instructor to give an able bodied Indian provisions unless he worked for them. The instructor's refusal was in accord with the general requirements of the Department. The Indian, upon being refused, assaulted the instructor. A "sun dance" was in progress at the time, and as is usual at these celebrations, a large concourse of Indians had assembled, to whom the Indian who had been refused the supplies was not slow in making his complaint. Many of the young men sympathised with the complainant, and proceeded to act in such an unruly manner that an application was made to the officer commanding the North-West Mounted Police at Battleford for assistance to quell the disturbance. Major Crozier, with a number of his command, repaired to the spot, and succeeded, though not without considerable trouble, in arresting with his own hand the offender, who was brought to Battleford, tried, and imprisoned for a brief period. It is noteworthy that, although much provocation was given by the Indians, not a shot was fired by the police. Too much praise cannot be accorded to Col. Herchmer and Major Crozier and the men under them for the manner in which they acted on the two trying occasions above referred to, displaying, as they did, much intrepidity and great forbearance.

It is satisfactory to be able to report that the Indians who, as stated in my report of last year, were induced to remove north from the country bordering on the boundary line between Canada and the United States, have settled upon reserves, and are now making fair progress in farming—with the exception of Big Bear and his band, who delay their selection of a reserve, and who as they roam about the country and visit the reserves of other bands, endeavoring to instil disaffection among them, are a cause of considerable anxiety. Up to the present time, however, their efforts to induce the Cree Indians generally to increase their demands from the Government have been futile. I am glad to be able to report that Chief Pi-a-pot, who was also a disturbing element in the portion of the Territories where his reserve is situated, viz., the District of Assiniboia, has at length settled upon a reserve of his own selection, with which he expresses entire satisfaction, and he declares his intention of rivalling in agriculture the oldest settled bands in the Territories. I regret to have to report that various exceptional climatic causes, added to indifferent husbandry, greatly injured the crops on the reserves in the northern parts of the Territories.

Upon being advised of this fact, I directed that measures should be taken to prevent consequent suffering among the Indians. Supplementary contracts have accordingly been made with inhabitants of the territories for the supply of additional quantities of flour, as they may be required at the various points. I also authorized the purchase of an additional quantity of ammunition and twine, in order that the Indians might be able to supply themselves and families with fish and game during the winter.

In the District of Alberta the crops were more successful, the roots being particularly fine and abundant.

Notwithstanding the drawback of a dry season, there has been considerable work done by the Indians on the reserves. The new arrangement under which the instructors supervise the Indians while they work in their own fields, instead of working on model farms to serve as examples to them, is found to be productive of much better results.

Adverting to the improvement, intellectually, of the Indians of the North-West Territories, I am pleased to be able to inform your Excellency that the industrial schools at Battleford, Qu'Appelle and High River, which were referred to in my Report of last year, as then in contemplation, have been since established, and are now in operation. That at Battleford commenced its work quite early in the year, under the Rev. Thos. Clarke as principal; and the institutions at Qu'Appelle and High River at a later date, under the control, the former of the Rev. Mr. Huguenard, and the latter of the Rev. Mr. Lacombe. Trades have not as yet been introduced among the attainments to be required by the pupils; but it is hoped that during the ensuing year the progress of the children will admit of the same being done. The original proposal was that these institutions should be devoted exclusively to the education of Indian boys; but it would be a proper subject for the consideration of Parliament at its ensuing Session, whether a sufficient amount should not be voted to admit of the buildings being enlarged, and a staff of female teachers employed for the education and industrial training of Indian girls; the same being, in my opinion, of as much importance as a factor in the civilization and advancement of the Indian race, as the education of the male portion of the community. The appreciation in which the Indians hold this effort of the Government to improve their intellectual and industrial condition, is shown by the fact, that at the institution at Battleford, little or no difficulty was experienced in obtaining pupils; and for that at High River, more boys were offered than could be accommodated. It would, in my opinion, be advisable to establish two industrial institutions in the Manitoba Superintendency, in order to afford the rising generation of Saulteaux, Swampy Cree, and Cree Indians of the districts embraced in that superintendency similar advantages to those granted the Cree and Blackfoot Indians of the North-West Territories.

The sanitary condition of the Indians throughout the Territories has, on the whole, been satisfactory. There were no diseases of an epidemic character, with the

exception of measles and diphtheria, which prevailed to an alarming extent last winter in the band of Chief Pi-a-pot, on the reserve then occupied by those Indians, near Indian Head. A number of them fell victims to diphtheria; and the Indians attributing the origin of the disease to local climatic influences, fled from the reserve, after having set fire to their houses. They then proceeded to hold a "sun dance" in the vicinity of Qu'Appelle, to the terror of the white settlers. A requisition was made on the Commissioner of the North-West Mounted Police, and a force was despatched to the place. The Assistant Indian Commissioner for the North-West Territories also accompanied it, and the Indians were induced without much trouble to retrace their steps. As they, however, persisted in their objection to retain the reserve, they were permitted to select another tract of land, upon which they immediately settled.

The Indian Reserve Commission for British Columbia resumed in the Spring its work in the field; the same having been temporarily suspended, as stated in my last Annual Report, owing to the illness of the Commissioner, P. O'Reilly, Esq. The scene of its operations during the year was the Kootenay district, which lies immediately west of the Rocky Mountains, in the south-east part of the Province. Mr. O'Reilly has reported his return to Victoria, after having assigned lands for reserves to the Indians of the district.

Indian affairs in Manitoba, Keewatin and in the older Provinces of the Dominion have moved on in very much the same groove as heretofore. Demands from some of the bands for improved agricultural machinery, such as threshing, reaping and mowing machines, the formation of agricultural societies and the holding of exhibitions, afford pleasing evidence of progress and enterprise on their part. The erection at the expense of the funds, at their credit, of more commodious school houses, the repair or improvement of the old buildings, and the supplying of modern school furniture, books and materials for the better education of their children, afford proof of increased interest in the important matter of education. In this last respect, however, there still is much room for improvement. Schools for the higher education of Indian youth should be established in the Provinces of Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, in which the brightest and most promising pupils of the day schools might be trained in industrial pursuits, the knowledge of which would enable them eventually to rise in the social scale to an equality with the white artisan or husbandman. The interesting reports, published as appendices to this report, from the Principals of several institutions of this kind which are in operation in the Province of Ontario, furnish pleasing evidence of the happy results of such training to the Indian youths who have completed their course in them; and that the Indians appreciate such advantages is proved by the large number of applicants for admission to the more central institutions, already exceeding the capacity of the buildings to accommodate them. The progress of Indian children at day schools, however efficiently conducted such institutions may be, is very greatly hampered

and injuriously affected by the associations of their home life, and by the frequency of their absence, and the indifference of their parents to the regular attendance of their children at such schools. Industrial schools, at which the children not only are educated, instructed in industries, fed and clothed, but in which they are also severed during the school term from all connection with home life, are obviously preferable, as in them the obstructions to education, complained of in the case of day schools, do not exist.

The Indians of the Province of Quebec and of the Maritime Provinces certainly merit more liberal treatment in the matter of education than they have hitherto received at the hands of the Government; and unless improved methods for educating and training the children are adopted, but little hope for the intellectual enlightenment or social elevation of the Indians of those Provinces need be entertained. I would suggest, that in order to give practical effect to the above ideas, two schools of the industrial type, with accommodation for at least eighty pupils in each, should be established in the Province of Quebec; and one of such institutions in each of the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, that into either of the latter institutions, Indian children from Prince Edward Island be also admitted; the number of schools to be hereafter increased, should the success of those first established justify such augmentation.

I shall now narrate, for Your Excellency's information, the various matters of interest that have transpired in connection with Indian affairs in the several Provinces during the past year; and as last year's report contained a full description of each reserve, and gave statistics of the property owned, improvements made and crops raised by each tribe or band of Indians, I consider that it will be unnecessary to give information of a similar character in this report, as it would vary but slightly from that previously furnished.

ONTARIO.

The Six Nation Indians, whose reserve is situated on the Grand River, in the Counties of Brant and Haldimand, are increasing in numbers and in prosperity. Many of their farms are well cultivated, and the products of the soil and of the dairy exhibited at their annual agricultural exhibitions command the admiration of all persons who attend them. Their exhibition of this year was remarkably successful; and the Six Nations combined with it the Centennial celebration of the grant made to them, by the Crown, of the tract of land of which their reserve forms a part, in recognition of their loyalty and valor, as practically proved on numerous occasions on the field of battle, in defence of the British flag. The exhibition was well attended, and addresses commendatory of the fealty and prowess of their ancestors, and of the progress made by the present generation in civilization, were delivered by members of the Senate and of the House of Commons, and by other distinguished persons.

The quantity of new land broken by these Indians during the year amounted to nearly six hundred acres. They have an excellent school system on the reserve; and the institutions are efficiently conducted, but the attendance is not as numerous or as regular as it should be. The Mohawk Industrial Institute, which is under the control of the New England Company, which bears also the entire expense of its management, continues to keep up its character as a model institution, turning out annually young men and women fitted to take their places among the industrial classes as mechanics.

The Mississauga Band, who occupy a tract of six thousand acres within the Six Nation reserve, maintain their reputation as an enterprising and industrious people. They, like the Six Nation, are increasing in numbers.

The Chippewas of Sarnia and of Kettle Point and Rivière aux Sables, whose reserves are situated in the County of Lambton, have been greatly encouraged by having had better crops than was the case the previous year.

Their neighbors and kinsmen on Walpole Island had also excellent crops. The agent to those Indians gives a most satisfactory report of their progress, the comfortable condition of most of their families, and the general sobriety of the band. The Pottawatami band, who are also settled upon Walpole Island, though comparatively few in number, are in all respects deserving of as much commendation as the Chippewas. The Indians of Walpole Island increased the area of cultivable land on the reserve by breaking up about eighty acres of new land, during the year. The five schools on the reserves in the County of Lambton and on Walpole Island have been conducted, for the most part, with success during the past year.

The Chippewa, Muncey and Oneida Bands, whose reserves are situated on the River Thames, in the County of Middlesex, have made fair progress. A large proportion of the cultivated land of the Chippewa and Muncey Indians was, however, flooded in August, 1883; and an early frost occurring in the previous month of July, the Indians suffered considerable loss, owing to the partial destruction of their crops. The three bands last referred to added one hundred and three acres of new land to the cultivable area on their reserves. The schools on these reserves have continued in operation during the year; but serious complaint is made of the small and irregular attendance at the schools on the Chippewa and Muncey Reserves.

Many of the Wyandott Indians of the County of Essex, who were enfranchised in the year 1881, as stated in my report for that year, having served the term of probation required under the provisions of section 106 of the Indian Act of 1880, and having by their exemplary good conduct and management of property proved that they were qualified to receive their shares of the capital fund at the credit of the band, were paid the same by Order of Your Excellency in Council.

The Mount Elgin Industrial Institution, which occupies a site upon the Chippewa Reserve above referred to, continues its good work of educating and training Indian

boys and girls in industrial habits and occupations. Extensive repairs and additions to the buildings are in progress, which, when finished, will make the accommodation at the institute very complete.

The Oneida Band erected a new building to serve as a council hall and as a lodge room for the Good Templars and Orange societies. It is described as a very creditable structure of two stories in height.

The band, commonly called the Moravians of the Thames, whose reserve is situated in the Township of Orford, in the County of Kent, stimulated by the success which has attended their agricultural exhibitions, which were only begun in the year 1882, are reported by the local agent to have put forth fresh zeal in the cultivation of their land. The exhibits at their last fair were both numerous and excellent in quality.

The quantity of land newly broken on the reserve was thirty-five acres. The erection, in the year 1783, of a new school building, at the expense of the band, as described in my report of last year, has had the happy result—which I then expressed the hope might ensue,—of arousing fresh interest in the minds of the Indians in educational matters: their children are sent more regularly to school, and they are improving in their studies.

The two Mississagua Bands, who occupy reserves on Rice and Mud Lakes, in the County of Northumberland, are more addicted to fishing, trapping fur-bearing animals, and to the chase, than to farming. Evidence, however, of improvement in the latter industry on the part of some few of these Indians is not wanting.

They added to the quantity of land capable of being cultivated by breaking up ten acres of new land during the year.

The New England Company has a mission on each of these reserves, and its officers have done much to assist the Indians.

The schools are well managed.

I am pleased to be able to report a marked improvement in the moral tone of the Mississagua Band, whose reserve lies in the Township of Alnwick, in the County of Northumberland. The Agent states that the use by these Indians of intoxicants has greatly diminished. This improved condition of matters has been brought about by the vigorous prosecution of persons for selling liquor to the Indians, and by the trial, conviction and committal to prison of several Indians for drunkenness. As a happy result of the suppression of this evil, there is an improvement in the domestic habits of the Indians, and in their physical health. The school on this reserve has continued its operations during the year. The Mohawk Band, who reside upon a reserve on the Bay of Quinté, in the County of Hastings, are increasing in number, and the local agent reports that they are making steady progress in agriculture, and are, consequently, in comfortable circumstances. They added to their land under

cultivation twenty acres. The four schools in operation on this reserve are not all as efficiently conducted as might be desired; changes in the teachers may, consequently, have to be made. A large proportion of the land on this reserve has been under lease for many years, to white tenants. The leases which will then have endured for five years, will expire in February, and these lands will then be leased for the longer term of ten years. The reason for lengthening the term of the leasehold consists in the fact that it was found that a tenant under a five years' lease had not sufficient time to perform, without loss to himself, all the conditions of the lease as to improvement, and that, therefore, they remain, in most instances, unfulfilled, which results in injury to the premises and consequent loss to the Indians.

The Chippewa Band, whose reserve is situated on Georgina and Snake Islands, in Lake Simcoe, are reported to be improving in their manner of farming, and are also increasing the value of their personal property by the erection of new buildings.

That they are not indifferent to the importance of educational facilities being furnished their children is shown by the band having had a very commodious building erected, during the year, at their own expense, for school purposes, at a cost of about \$600, and the pupils in attendance are reported to be making excellent progress in their studies. The greater number of the band reside on Georgina Island, and a sub-division by survey of the same into lots of fifty acres each, has been ordered at the request of the band. This is a step in the right direction, and its having been assented to by the band is an indication of progress in intelligence, which, it is much to be regretted, is not observable in more of the Indian bands, by some of whom, although better things might fairly be expected from them, upon being urged by the officers of the Department to allow the sub-division of their lands into lots to be made, that thus each locatee might know the bounds of his habitation, objection was made to the same being done, through alleged apprehension that taxes might be imposed on them in the changed condition of matters, or that they might be defrauded of their lands, or for other flimsy reasons.

The vacancy occasioned by the decease of Mr. Wm. McPhee, the efficient local agent to the Chippewa Band, whose reserve lies in the Township of Rama, in the County of Ontario, which occurred in the month of September last, was filled by the appointment, in October, by Your Excellency in Council, of Mr. Duncan McPhee, the son of the former agent, that gentleman having proved himself to be well qualified for the position during his father's protracted illness, when he acted for the latter. This band continues to maintain its character for sobriety and industry. It is regretted, that in consequence of the death of the previous incumbent, and the interval that elapsed between that event and the appointment of his successor, no annual report or tabular statistical statement in respect to this band has been received. I am, therefore, unable, on this occasion, to furnish Your Excellency with any detailed information in respect to these Indians.

I regret to have also to report the death, during the year, of Mr. William Bull, Indian Agent at Cape Croker, in the County of Bruce, to the Chippewa Band at that point. Like Mr. McPhee, whose death I have previously referred to, Mr. Bull was a most efficient agent, and the Department therefore suffered a serious loss by his death, which was the result of an accident which befell him while doing some work on the agency premises, and in consequence of which he ultimately bled to death, having cut an artery in one of his arms.

As in the case of the Rama Band, and for a similar reason, I am precluded from supplying as full information in respect to the Cape Croker Indians as would be desirable. I may, however, inform Your Excellency that the Department is in frequent communication with the secretary of the council of the band, who is a half-breed, and a very intelligent man, and it is therefore kept fully advised of all matters of importance affecting the band; and I am consequently able to state that the condition of affairs on the reserve is as satisfactory as can be expected in the absence of an agent.

The three schools are kept up, and they are periodically inspected by the Inspector of Public Schools for the county.

The Chippewa Band, whose reserve adjoins the Town of Southampton, in the County of Bruce, experienced a disaster last year in the partial destruction, by frost, of their crops. The revenue derived from their fisheries was also less, by over \$1,000.00, than it was the previous year. The agent, however, reports that in other industries these Indians have been more successful than in previous years. Their schools are, on the whole, conducted with a fair measure of success.

It is stated by the agent, in his annual report, that the larger proportion of the band are well behaved, and temperate in their habits. This is certainly an improvement in the condition of matters on this reserve, as described in my last annual report.

The Chippewa Band, who reside on the Christian Islands, which are situated in the south-western waters of the Georgian Bay, increased the quantity of cultivated land during the past year by breaking up seventeen acres of new land. The past year's crop probably turned out well, as at the date of the local agent's report the prospect that such would be the case was favorable. The previous year's crop of corn was, however, greatly curtailed, owing to an early frost having blighted it; and as a consequence, these Indians endured considerable privation during the winter.

The effective measures adopted last year by the Department of Marine and Fisheries, for the protection from intrusion by other fishermen on the fisheries held by this band, under license from that Department, gratified the Indians exceedingly; and these efforts have been attended with the satisfactory result of an unusually

large catch of fish by the Indians. The agent reports that it is a rare thing to see an Indian of this band under the influence of intoxicating liquor.

The school on the reserve is well reported of.

The small Algonquin Band, whose reserve is situated upon Golden Lake, in the County of Renfrew, received with much gratification the location tickets for their individual holdings on the reserve, which, in my last Annual Report, I had the honor of informing Your Excellency were then in course of preparation, and these Indians promise to now take a greater interest in farming. They increased the area of cultivated land on the reserve by breaking up eight acres of virgin soil.

The Iroquois Band who, as stated in my report of last year, removed from the Lake of Two Mountains, to occupy a reserve in the Township of Gibson, express themselves as being prosperous, and contented; and the Superintendent reports that comfort and plenty seem on every hand to prevail. They added fifty acres during the year to their cleared land, and their prosperous condition, as described in the report published herewith, from Dr. Walton, should certainly act as an inducement to the residue of the band to remove from the sterile land on which they continue to reside, at the Lake of Two Mountains, to this most favorable location and thus ensure for themselves and their posterity forever a share in this most valuable property. A good school is in operation on the reserve, but the building in which it is at present held being incommodious, will shortly be replaced by a new structure, which is at present in course of erection.

The Chippewa Band, whose reserve consists of Parry Island, which is situated in the Georgian Bay, opposite to Parry Sound, are for the most part an industrious community. The demand for labor, occasioned by the extensive lumbering business carried on in the district, affords these Indians a good field for obtaining lucrative employment. Agriculture is likewise followed to a considerable extent by them. They have augmented their cultivable land by the addition of 5 acres of newly broken land. The two schools on the reserve continue to prosper.

The Chippewa Band, who reside on a reserve at Shawanega, in the Parry Sound District, devote much of their time to fishing. They also avail themselves of the labor obtained from the lumbering industry of the locality, to provide themselves with additional means of subsistence. They likewise pursue the tillage of the soil to some extent. There is a school in operation on this reserve, which is doing fairly well. New buildings for the school and the teacher's residence were recently erected, at the expense of the band.

The Chippewa Band who occupy a reserve on Henry Inlet, which is an estuary of the Georgian Bay, have a most unsuitable tract for agriculture; nevertheless, they show commendable enterprise in making the best they can of their position, and they are agitating the adoption of the *quasi* municipal organization, which Indian

Communities are permitted, under the provisions of the Statutes regulating Indian affairs, to institute. Their principal means of subsistence are derived from labor in the lumber yards. The school on this reserve is conducted very efficiently.

The French River Band of Chippewas, commonly known as "Dokis' Band," own a valuable reserve on French River, in the Parry Sound District. They do not, however, reside upon it, but occupy a part of the reserve of the Lake Nipissing Indians, which is situated on that lake. The most of them are traders, and carry on, more especially the chief, Dokis, who is quite a wealthy man, a considerable business with other Indians, in bartering goods with the latter for furs. They pay little or no attention to agriculture, and have no schools for their children.

The Lake Nipissing Band, above mentioned, are also Chippewas, and possess a fine tract; nevertheless, they cultivate but little land, devoting their energies to working for lumber merchants, and on the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The passage of the last mentioned road through the reserve, and the rapid growth of the village of Sturgeon Falls, which is situated in close proximity to it, has acted prejudicially, from a moral standpoint, to these Indians; much drunkenness being now reported to prevail among them, which was not at all the case previous to the construction of the railroad. The Department, however, has adopted measures to suppress the liquor traffic, a detective having been appointed to discover the violators of the law, and bring them to justice. Already, several parties have been convicted and severely punished. It is hoped that a school will shortly be established on the reserve. The Chippewas of Lake Temogamingue are a nomadic band. They were not represented when the treaty of 1850 was concluded with the Chippewa Indians of Lake Huron, and were consequently overlooked; nor was it until quite recently that they made this known to the Department. Enquiry having been instituted and their claim to share in the privileges of the treaty clearly established, they were included in the pay-list of annuitants under that treaty; and no provision having been made therein for land to be allotted to them as a reserve, a surveyor was last spring despatched to the spot to arrange the land matter with them. This, I believe, has been done; but the surveyor's report has not as yet reached the Department. The Naishcouthong Reserve and the Chippewa Band who occupy it, complete the Indian *cercle* of the Parry Sound District. It is a small reserve of sterile land, and the band, like the other Indians of the district, support themselves principally by working for lumbermen.

The large Indian population on Manitoulin Island, in Lake Huron, is mainly of Chippewa origin. There are a few Ottawas interspersed among them. I regret to have to report the almost total destruction, by an early and severe frost, of the crops of these Indians. Many of them were consequently reduced to great straits during last winter. By making timely advances to them from the interest money at their credit, the Department prevented much suffering. Many of the Indians were also

supplied from the same source with seeds to plant in the spring. Some of the Indians, moreover, obtained employment during the winter with lumbermen, and in the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and were thus able to alleviate their wants. Indeed, these Indians generally, are availing themselves more of the opportunities for obtaining profitable employment afforded them in the labor market, and they are much in request, and are greatly appreciated by their employers.

They complain bitterly of the diminution of their catch of fish, which is the result of the numerous pound nets set by white fishermen in the vicinity.

The bridge constructed at the joint expense of the Indians of the ceded portion of the island, and of the Government of Ontario, which was referred to in my last Annual Report, was completed during the year. It affords a ready means of communication between the two islands, and is therefore a great convenience to the white settlers on both of them.

Seven Indian schools are in operation on Manitoulin Island, two of which at Wikwemikong, are of the industrial type, and have proved most successful in training Indian boys and girls in occupations calculated to make them useful members of society. The institutions are, however, much in need of an additional subsidy, and the question of granting it is one worthy of the consideration of Parliament. The Indians on Manitoulin Island, discouraged, apparently, by the loss of their crops last year, only broke up twenty additional acres of new land in the spring of this year. This, when compared with the quantity of new land broken by them the previous year, namely, three hundred acres, shows certainly a great falling off.

The various Chippewa Bands, whose reserves are situated on the north shore of Lake Huron, and who are severally described in my report of last year, being for the most part nomadic in their habits, raise little or no crop. A few of the members of different bands, however, reside permanently on the reserves, and for the children of these, as well as of their wandering brethren, when they return to the reserves from the interior, as it is their custom to do for a few months every summer, schools are kept open on the reserves at Whitefish River, Whitefish Lake, Mississauga and Serpent Rivers. The two Chippewa Bands who reside upon a reserve on Garden River, in the District of Algoma, experienced a disaster similar to that which befel the Indians of Manitoulin Island, in the destruction of the greater part of their crops. They had, therefore, to seek the means of subsistence in other lines of industry. The Department also allowed them to cut small timber on the reserve, under license of the Indian Agent, and to sell the same, in order that they might in this way procure the necessaries of life. The close proximity of this reserve to the United States renders the obtaining by them of spirituous liquor with impunity a matter of easy accomplishment. This is found to be too much the case

with many Indian bands that occupy reserves near the boundary line between the two countries. There are two schools in operation on the reserve on Garden River ; but they are reported to be very sparsely attended, the parents evincing the usual Indian indifference as to regularity of attendance on the part of their children. There is little doubt, however, that much of the success of a school in this respect, as well as in others, depends upon the efforts of the teacher, and the interest shown by him or her in the progress and regular attendance of the pupils. These Indians added, during the year, twenty-two acres of newly broken soil to the area of cultivable land on the reserve.

The Chippewas of Lake Superior, whose reserves are described in my last Annual Report, are stated to be increasing in prosperity, which is in some measure attributable to the augmentation in value, as the country becomes more thickly populated, of fish, of which these Indians catch large numbers. Their crops were likewise very successful. These Indians, or as many of them as are willing to work, can also readily obtain employment at remunerative wages.

Upon each of these reserves a building for school purposes was erected several years since, in consequence of representations made to the Department, that teachers would be sent by the Roman Catholic Church to conduct the schools, as soon as the buildings should be completed. With the exception of two reserves, however, the Indians are still without teachers, although the buildings have been ready for two or three years, and the Department has expressed its willingness to contribute towards the salaries of the teachers when appointed. The schools that have been established are making satisfactory progress. One of them combines in its management a female orphanage. In this district, as elsewhere, when railway construction is conducted in propinquity to Indian reserves, the traffic in intoxicants has greatly increased, which, as is usually the case, has resulted in the demoralization of the Indians. The Department has, however, adopted measures to suppress the evil, constables having been stationed at the points where it most prevails.

QUEBEC.

The Algonquin and Tête de Boule Indians, who occupy a reserve on the River Desert, in the Township of Maniwaki, in the County of Ottawa, are described by their agent as being contented and prosperous. Some of them evince considerable aptitude for agriculture. They also obtain employment from lumber men, and are highly appreciated as workmen by their employers. The crops of cereals and roots on this reserve were quite abundant, and the hay crop exceeded the average return of that product by fifty per cent. These Indians have added thirty acres of newly broken soil to the cultivable land on the reserve. The school continued in operation during the year, but the attendance is complained of as having been very irregular.

The work done by these Indians during the past season, and in previous years, upon the roads which traverse the reserve, has brought them into excellent condi-

tion. The appointment of a resident Stipendiary Magistrate for the locality, and of a constable on the reserve, will, it is confidently expected, result most beneficially for the Indians, as the machinery is thus provided for the detection and punishment of the vendors to the Indians of intoxicants, which, as I stated in my last report, are too easily obtainable by them.

The Algonquin Band, whose reserve is situated on Lake Temiscamingue, in the County of Pontiac, are, as stated in my last year's report, more given to hunting and fishing than to steady agricultural labor, although the excellence of the soil in the tract owned by them affords them a favorable opportunity of pursuing successfully that industry. There is also a mill in operation at no great distance from the reserve, at which they may have their grain turned into flour at a reduced rate of toll, the Department having secured this privilege for the Indians, by granting, several years since, a small subsidy towards the erection of the mill. There is a school in operation at the Hudson Bay post, whereat some of the Indian children attend, but inasmuch as many of the Indians' houses are too remote from the Hudson Bay post for their children to go there, the Department is making arrangements for the establishment at a convenient point on the reserve, of a school for the benefit of the children of these families.

The Iroquois Band of St. Regis, who occupy a village situated on the east bank of the River St. Lawrence, in the County of Huntingdon, have greatly benefitted through the measures adopted by this Department, in concert with the authorities of the United States, to suppress the traffic in intoxicants upon both sides of the boundary line, which I stated in my report of last year were then about to be taken. Quietness and order now prevail in the village. With a view to insure, as far as possible, the continuance of this desirable condition of matters, a resident agent was appointed in September last, as it was considered that the former agent resided at too great a distance from the point to be able, when Indians returned to or were found in the village in a state of intoxication, to act promptly, either in the punishment of the Indian delinquents or in the discovery and bringing to justice of the parties who sold or gave the liquor to them. Mr. Tyre, the local Custom House officer, was appointed the Agent. He has resided for many years at St. Regis, and is held in high respect by both Indians and white people. By investing the Custom House officer at that place with the additional office of Indian Agent, the expense of building a residence for the latter official was saved, as the former already occupied suitable buildings.

The four schools established at various points on the reserve for the benefit of the children of this band are carrying on their operations, although they are greatly impeded by the usual irregularity of attendance on the part of the pupils. A neat building for one of these institutions was erected during the year on Cornwall Island, which forms part of the reserve, at the joint expense of the Department and

of the Methodist Church, under whose auspices it is conducted. Extensive repairs were also made to the Roman Catholic Church edifice at St. Regis, at the expense of the members of the band who belong to that denomination. These Indians are represented to be in a prosperous condition. As stated in my last Annual Report their principal employment consists in working in the woods for lumber merchants, and in piloting rafts of timber down the St. Lawrence. On some of the islands embraced in the reserve farming is followed with a fair measure of success. The large majority of the Indians settled on Cornwall Island, which is composed of most excellent arable land, have applied to the Department to have it sub-divided into lots. An exploratory survey was made in the autumn, and a plan for the sub-division of the land has been prepared. The Iroquois Band, who occupy as a reserve land in the seigniory of Sault St. Louis, in the County of Laprairie, and who, for the most part, reside at the village of Caughnawaga, on the River St. Lawrence, opposite to Lachine, are making fair progress in agricultural and other industries. Their second annual exhibition was held last autumn, and was a complete success, both as to the exhibits and the manner in which it was managed. A very commodious building, which cost about \$2,000, for holding these exhibitions, was erected last autumn, mainly at the expense of the band, although many persons interested in their welfare generously contributed towards it, and last autumn's exhibition was held in this building. The survey of this reserve into lots, which has been a most intricate and difficult undertaking, is nearly completed, and the Department is adopting measures with a view to locate in as satisfactory a manner as practicable, the various Indian families on the lots. This will be by no means an easy task, but by the exercise of patience and discretion it can, it is believed, be satisfactorily accomplished.

A change in the agency at this point was considered to be advisable, and was effected last summer. Complaints of their agent, in whom they appeared to have lost all confidence, were repeatedly made by the Indians; and, upon investigation, certain charges of a sufficiently serious nature to render a change advisable, were substantiated. The Indians appear to have confidence in the new agent, Mr. Alex. Brousseau, and it is hoped that the change will be attended with benefit alike to the Indians and to the Department.

The school on the reserve is not giving as much satisfaction as it is desirable it should give, and many of the Indians have recently expressed their opinion in regard to it in a practical manner, namely, by withdrawing their children and placing them at a private school, which has been lately established on the reserve, although they are obliged to pay for their tuition at the latter institution, whereas at the former, the teachers' salaries being paid by the Department, the children are taught free of all expense to their parents.

As an evidence of the enterprise of some of the members of this band, it may be stated that two of them, Chief Thos. Jocks and Alexander De Lorimer, have

undertaken an important contract for the construction of certain works on the Cornwall Canal. The same parties have also had under lease, for several years, a quarry at Caughnawaga, in which they employ a number of men and pay to the credit of the fund of the band dues on all stone excavated. As stated in my report of last year, there are some successful farmers among these Indians; others earn a livelihood by working for lumbermen, and piloting rafts of timber and boats down the Lachine Rapids. There is also an extensive business in Indian handicraft carried on in the village, and several of them have become well off through the sale of these wares. In consequence of the change of agents, the Department is without the usual Annual Report and statistical statement in respect to this band and reserve.

The condition of the Abenaki Band, whose reserve is situated at St. Francis, in the County of Yamaska, has changed but little since the date of my last Annual Report. I regret to have to report the prevalence among many of these Indians of the habit of indulging to excess in the use of intoxicants, which they appear to obtain *ad libitum* in the village of Pierreville. The Department recently sent a detective to the spot, with a view to the discovery of the parties who carry on this illicit traffic with the Indians; and it is hoped, by keeping a close watch on the various taverns and saloons, and the persons who frequent them, and act in collusion with the Indians and the vendors of liquors, that the guilty parties will be brought to justice. These Indians devote a considerable portion of their time to hunting. They also manufacture large quantities of baskets, chip and straw hats, moccasins and other Indian wares, which they travel long distances to dispose of. There are two schools in operation on the reserve.

Mr. Henry Vassal, the Indian Agent for the district, has appended in his report a list most interesting, to philologists, of names and words of the Abenaki tongue, with their interpretation. Mr. Vassal, likewise, has supplied a similar list, which will be found herewith, prepared by the Rev. Chas. Arnaud, the well known and justly venerated missionary at Betsiamits, on the north shore of the Lower St. Lawrence, of words and names in the language of that other branch of the Algonquin nation, known as the Montagnais. There is nothing special to note in respect to the small band of Abenakis whose reserve is situated at Becancour, in the County of Nicolet. They number about thirty souls, and their modes for procuring a subsistence are about the same as those followed by their brethren at St. Francis. The Huron Band, who occupy a reserve at Lorette, in the County of Quebec, have with habitual assiduity persevered in the manufacture of large quantities of snow-shoes and moccasins, and their prosperity has been commensurate with their industry. The population of this band is not decreasing; in fact, the contrary is the case; but the increase of their number is due to the fortuitous circumstance of the return to the reserve of some families who had left it for other parts some years previously. The school at the Indian village is represented to be more numerous and regularly

attended than was formerly the case; and this has resulted most advantageously to the children.

The Amalците Band, formerly of the Township of Viger, in the County of Temiscouata, fragmentary encampments of whom frequent the vicinity of Cacouna, Rivière du Loup, Rimouski, Point Levi and other places, still pursue their usual avocations, viz., the manufacture of Indian wares and hunting fur-bearing animals. The circumstances of these Indians in regard to land are fully described in my report of last year. Owing to their nomadic habits, it is impossible to afford the children of the band educational advantages.

The Micmac Band, whose reserve is situated on the River Restigouche, at Mission Point, opposite Campbleton, in the Province of New Brunswick, appear to be making most satisfactory progress in the cultivation of the soil. The quantity of land put in crop last year was more extensive than was ever previously the case on this reserve. The result, so far as grain was concerned, was satisfactory; the yield of potatoes, however, was below the average, owing to the wet season. These Indians have no difficulty in obtaining employment in the summer or in the winter, at remunerative wages, near their reserve.

The school building on this reserve has been thoroughly repaired, and the attendance at school has been fair. It might, however, be more numerous, considering the number of children in the band of an age to attend school:

These Indians increased the area of cultivable land on the reserve this year, by breaking up twenty acres of new soil. I am pleased to be able to state that as a consequence of the strenuous efforts of the local Indian Agent to suppress the traffic in intoxicants, drunkenness, which at one time was of frequent occurrence in this band, has greatly diminished.

The small Micmac Band, whose reserve is situated in the Township of Maria, in the County of Bonaventure, have improved morally, and have made satisfactory progress, materially, during the year. Sobriety now prevails on the reserve, which is the result of the measures adopted to prevent the sale of intoxicants to the Indians, among which may be mentioned the establishment on the reserve of a small lock-up, to confine Indians when intoxicated. These Indians have made many new fences, built several neat houses, and repaired the road which traverses the reserve. They also increased the area of their cultivable land by four acres. •

The various bands of Montagnais Indians, who frequent, in the open season, several favorite points on the north shore of the Lower St. Lawrence, and who, in the winter, repair to their hunting grounds in the remote wilds of the interior, had last year tolerable success in the capture of fur-bearing animals.

Cariboo and Ptarmigan were also numerous, and consequently these Indians had a good supply of food during the winter. The strenuous measures adopted by the

Department several years since, to suppress the traffic in liquor carried on with them by unprincipled traders, and the continuous efforts put forth by the energetic Superintendent of these Indians to prevent a recurrence of this evil, have resulted most beneficially to them in every respect. Their sanitary condition is good, their behavior excellent, and they are no longer the victims of rapacious white men, who, in times happily past, robbed them while under the influence of liquor (which was often, it was suspected, drugged to render their purpose more successful) of most valuable furs, the product of their winter's hunt.

The above remarks are in some measure applicable to all the Indians of the north shore, but more especially to those at Betsiamits, Maskanard, Grand Romaine Natashquan, Mingan, Seven Islands and the Moisie. The Indians of the first named place reside, when not engaged in hunting, upon the reserve set apart at that point, under the Provisions of the Act 14 and 15 Victoria, Chapter 24, for the Montagnais Indians generally of the north shore.

At the Godbout there are several families of Montagnais. The Indians at this place engage in seal hunting, and they appear to do so with successful results.

At Escoumains there is a small band of Montagnais who remain permanently at that point. They are well conducted and industrious, and they compete in the labor market with the white population of the locality.

The frequency with which, from its northern latitude, summer frosts occur on the Lower St. Lawrence renders the successful growth of cereals in that region hopeless; and, indeed, even root crops are more often a failure than the reverse. The Indians, as a consequence, have to rely entirely upon hunting and fishing as a means of procuring a livelihood.

The band of Montagnais Indians who occupy the valuable reserve at Point Bleu, on Lac St. Jean, in the County of Chicoutimi, are making considerable progress in the cultivation of land.

Their live stock are also increasing.

The opening up of the road through the reserve, which was referred to in my last Annual Report, has, as it was anticipated would be the case, resulted in new clearances of land being made by the Indians along the same.

The measures taken by the energetic Indian Agent for the Reserve, to put a stop to the vending of spirituous liquors to these Indians, have had the effect of almost completely suppressing the evil. And, as stated by the missionary in a letter to the agent, which is published among the appendices to this report, quiet and order now reign on this reserve. The same functionary bears testimony to the success which has attended the efforts of the agent in inducing the Indians to devote their time and money to agriculture. The hospital on this reserve affords

great relief to invalid members of the band. These Indians augmented the quantity of arable land on the reserve to the extent of fifteen acres of newly-broken soil.

They, like their brethren of the Lower St. Lawrence, follow the chase as a principal means of support. The lake on which their reserve is situated also affords them a fine fishing ground, of which they are not slow to take advantage.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The Indians of this Province are all Micmacs; and, commencing with the Island of Cape Breton, we find in the county of the same name, at Eskasoni, a band occupying a reserve of excellent land, which they cultivate to some extent. They added to their arable land, during the year, ten acres of newly-broken soil. The school on this reserve has continued its operations during the year, but irregular attendance on the part of the pupils has here, as elsewhere, to be regretted.

These Indians manufacture and sell quantities of casks, tubs and baskets.

The bands who occupy the two reserves in the County of Inverness, viz., at Whycomagh and Malagawatch, are reported to be improving in their condition and in their habits. The male portion of the community are, for the most part, coopers by trade; the females manufacture baskets, moccasins and Indian wares generally. These Indians are very industrious, and find a ready market in the surrounding towns and country for their manufactures. They are therefore able to provide for their families, and are contented and well conducted.

The principal production of the soil is the potatoe, of which vegetable these Indians raise large quantities. They broke up twelve acres of new land during the year, thus increasing the cultivable area of land on the reserve by that quantity. The school at Whycomagh continues to keep up its character as an efficiently conducted institution.

The band, whose reserve is on Middle River, in the County of Victoria, have an excellent tract of land, the soil being specially adapted for producing grain and potatoes, both of which crops promised an abundant yield at the date of the agent's report. As no statistical statement was received from the local agent, it is impossible to state what progress, if any, has been made by these Indians.

The school referred to in my last Annual Report as then about to be brought into operation on this reserve, was opened in November, 1853; and it is reported to be conducted very successfully.

The Indians who occupy the reserve in the County of Richmond are represented by their agent to be making slow but evident progress in the march of civilization. The crops on the reserve promised well at the date of the agent's report. These Indians broke up ten acres of new land, thus adding that quantity to the area already under cultivation.

The Indians of the County of Antigonish are settled in small groups on the several reserves in that county. They employ their time principally in manufacturing casks, tubs and baskets; and they do not give much of their attention to agriculture. They, however, increased the area of farm land by three acres of newly-broken soil.

Two changes took place in the agency which embraces this county and that of Guysboro' during the year, the first having been occasioned in the early part of the year by the death of the Rev. Wm. Chisholm, the former incumbent. The Rev. John J. Chisholm was appointed by Your Excellency in Council on 28th March to the vacant position, and that gentleman continued to discharge the duties for several months. He then tendered his resignation, which was accepted, and John Chisholm, Esq., of Antigonish, barrister-at-law, was appointed by Your Excellency in Council on the 4th November, to the position.

The Indians whose reserve is situated on Fisher's Grant, near Pictou, compete with their white neighbors in almost every branch of labor; and the change that has occurred within the last ten or fifteen years in their mode of obtaining a subsistence is graphically described in the report of the Rev. R. Macdonald, the Indian Agent for the district, which will be found among the Appendices published herewith. The school on the reserve is managed with efficiency, but the irregular attendance of the pupils prevents much progress being made by them.

These Indians cultivate but little land. They, however, increased the quantity of arable land on their reserve by breaking up new soil during the past year to the extent of two acres.

The Indians of the County of Halifax still continue for the most part non-resident on their reserve, preferring to frequent the suburbs of towns and villages, in which they find a market for the casks, tubs, baskets and other articles manufactured by them.

The Indians of the County of Kings follow similar pursuits for making a living, to those in vogue among their brethren of the county last referred to. There is, however, more excuse for these Indians residing on lands not their own, than there is for the Indians of the County of Halifax, for, with the exception of ten acres of land purchased by the Department several years since for the Indian families resident at Cambridge, there is no reserve in the County of Kings, and that quantity of land is quite inadequate for a population of eighty-four souls. The agent for the county reports that these Indians are quiet, orderly and rather industrious in their habits. The public schools in the county are open to Indian children.

The Indians of the County of Queens, although possessed of several reserves, in some of which there is excellent land, are for the most part resident in the vicinity of the town of Liverpool and of the village of Milton, and at Mill Village, where they occupy and cultivate lands belonging to white people. There are good salmon

fisheries in the streams at Milton and Mill Village, of which the Indians avail themselves largely to procure food.

The Indian children are allowed the privilege of attending the public schools of the county.

The Indians of the County of Lunenburg, as well as those of the county last referred to, are, as a rule, sober, industrious and religiously inclined. In Lunenburg they have several reserves, but except upon the one at New Germany, but little farming is done on any of them. The Counties of Queens and Lunenburg form one agency. During the year the Indians of these counties added five acres of newly broken land to the area previously under cultivation.

The Indians of the County of Cumberland, who reside on the reserve at Franklin Manor, on Hay Lake, are described by the Indian Agent for the county as a progressive people, devoting considerable attention to agriculture, and displaying an interest in the education of their children, who are allowed to attend the public schools of the district. These Indians increased the quantity of arable land on the reserve during the year by breaking up three acres of new soil.

The wandering Indians from other counties of the Province, who appear to prefer the County of Colchester, still frequent the precincts of Truro, which affords them a mart for their manufactures. Much sickness prevails among these Indians. Coming, as most of them do, from other counties, they occupy, while at Truro, tents or wigwams, and are thus exposed to the inclemency of the weather, often resulting in pulmonary attacks, which frequently prove fatal.

In the County of Hants there are two reserves, situated respectively on the west side of Shubenecadie and at Indian Brook. The larger number of the Indians reside upon the former reserve and follow agriculture to some extent. The want of an annual report and statistical statement from the Indian Agent for the district preclude my furnishing information relative to the progress of this band.

The Department hoped to have had a school in operation at Shubenecadie ere this. Much correspondence on the subject took place, but in consequence of the excessive prices asked by builders, the matter has remained in abeyance.

The Indian band who occupy a reserve in the County of Digby, on the confines of Annapolis, engage extensively in porpoise hunting and fishing, preferring those modes for obtaining subsistence for their families to tilling the soil, though a few of them do cultivate land, and they, during the year, added eighteen and one-half acres of newly broken soil to the arable quantity on the reserve. The school on the reserve is conducted efficiently, but the attendance is not as numerous or as regular as one would desire.

In the County of Yarmouth, which is included in the agency for Digby, there are a few camps of Indians, but no reserve.

In the Counties of Annapolis and Shelbourne, which are embraced in one agency, the Indians are, with a few exceptions, resident upon other people's land like the Indians in the County of Yarmouth. In the former county they own two reserves, but very few Indians reside upon them. Several families have purchased, or occupy on sufferance, parcels of land, which they cultivate to some extent, receiving from the Department assistance in seed and in ploughing.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Micmacs of the eastern counties of this Province are reported to have made considerable progress in agriculture. They are decidedly more industrious and enterprising than their Amalacite brethren on the west side of the Province. Besides farming, they engage extensively in fishing, ship-yard work and other manual labour.

The reserves occupied by the Micmacs and by the Amalacite Indians of this Province are so minutely described in my last Annual Report that it is unnecessary to repeat, in this report, the information respecting those tracts of land. The schools are still conducted on the reserves at Eel Ground and Burnt Church, in the County of Northumberland, though the one at this latter point was closed for a brief period, owing to the resignation of the teacher.

In consequence of a change made in the superintendency at Fredericton, for the Amalacite Bands who occupy reserves in the south-western counties of the Province, no annual report or statistical statement has been received regarding those Indians.

The change referred to was occasioned by the transfer of the former Superintendent, Mr. W. Fisher, to a position in the outside service of the Department of Inland Revenue, and the appointment, by order of Your Excellency in Council, on the 25th April last, of Mr. James Farrell to the position of Indian Superintendent for the district. No complaints have been received from these Indians, and this, of itself, is a sufficient indication that matters must be proceeding satisfactorily in the district, as Indians are not slow to make their grievances known, if any such exist. The schools established in the year 1883, upon the reserves at Kingsclear and St. Mary's, in the County of York, have continued their operations, and are well managed, and it is confidently hoped that much benefit will accrue to the Indian children if they can be induced to attend regularly.

In the north-western counties of Victoria and Madawaska the Amalacites appear to be more prosperous, the result probably of greater industry than is displayed by their brethren of the south-western counties. On the reserve at the mouth of the Tobique River, which is a fine tract of fertile land, the larger number of families (forty-seven) reside, and the majority of them are in comfortable circumstances.

They increased their area of cultivable land during the year by twenty-two acres of freshly-broken soil. The school on the reserve is highly spoken of, both as

regards the ability of the teacher and the regular attendance and progress of the pupils.

The reserve in the County of Madawaska is composed of equally good land, though it is not so extensive in area, as the reserve on the Tobique; but the Indians resident thereon do not follow farming for a living. These Indians, as well as some of those on the Tobique, engage extensively in hunting fur-bearing animals.

They have facilities for having their children educated, there being a public school quite near their reserve, to which the Indian children are admissible.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

The condition of Indian matters in this Province is not as satisfactory as one would wish. The two reserves, viz., on Lennox Island and in Township 39, fail to attract to them all the Indians in the Province. In fact, as many reside off the reserves as upon them.

The Department has held out inducements to the non-residents to remove to the reserves, offering to assist them in building houses, and in the cultivation of land; but little effect has attended these efforts. In the case of some of the non-resident Indians—for instance, those at Rocky Point—it is perhaps better that they should remain where they are, as they are doing tolerably well, from an industrial point of view, and occupy comfortable houses. There seems, therefore, to be no sufficient reason, in the case of Indians so situated, for removing them to either of the reserves. There are, however, other Indians, living in scattered groups in the vicinity of towns and settlements in the Province, who are in wretched circumstances; and it is these poor creatures whom the Department is desirous of seeing comfortably settled upon the reserves. The inducements, however, held out to them to remove, have hitherto failed of their object.

The local management also, of those on the reserves, has not been satisfactory. The Superintendent combines with his other duties the office of school teacher. It was thought that the latter position would not be incompatible with the other, but it is found that the duties of the two positions clash. The Superintendent having to attend during a greater part of the day to the school, has not sufficient time to give to the instruction of the Indians in the proper cultivation of their land, or to the other duties of the agency. A change would therefore appear to be necessary. It is thought, that were a Superintendent appointed, whose whole time could be devoted to the instruction of the Indians in agriculture, in curing fish (there is a fine mackerel fishery near the reserve on Lennox Island) and in other industries, and in seeing that they were comfortably domiciled, many of the Indians who prefer, at present, to reside near the towns and settlements, on perceiving the improved condition of matters on the reserves, would abandon their wretched ways of living and agree to settle thereon. The Indians upon the reserves added, during the year, eight acres of newly-broken land to the cultivable area. The school is reported to be effici-

ently conducted, and the progress of the pupils who attend regularly to be good ; but the attendance is very small when compared with the number of children on Lennox Island of an age to attend school.

MANITOBA AND KEEWATIN.

Commencing, as in last year's report, with the bands and reserves in the eastern part of the territory covered by Treaty No. 3, commonly called "The North-West Angle Treaty," from its having been concluded at that point on the Lake of the Woods with the Saulteaux branch of the Chippewa or Ojibewa Nation, the first reserve met with is that of the band on Lac des Mille Lacs, at Poplar Point. The agent reports that the gardens of these Indians are poorly kept; they prefer manual labor on the railway, which they can readily obtain in that district.

These Indians appear, however, to be increasing in prosperity, and to be gradually adopting the habits of white men.

The band occupying the reserve at Sturgeon Lake give more attention to working in the mines and to railway work than to agriculture. What little is done in the latter line is by the women—whose gardens, the agent reports, looked well when he visited the reserve in June last.

The band on the reserve at Lac la Croix appear to be making more progress in agriculture than either of the bands last described. The Indians on this reserve, which is situated in close proximity to the United States, are specially exposed to the rapacity of liquor vendors; and, as on other Indian reserves similarly located, consequent demoralization of the Indians ensues.

The band who own the reserve on Rivière la Seine have become dissatisfied with it, and have applied for another tract of land to be given them. They are said to cultivate their gardens with success, and to be desirous of improving their buildings.

On the reserves at Hungry Hall the same trouble with liquor vendors from the United States exists as was described above in connection with the reserve on Lac la Croix. These Indians cultivate land to some extent.

The crops of corn and potatoes on the reserves at the Long Sault were abundant, except on Neshotai's Reserve, where they were to a great extent destroyed by cattle breaking into the fields during the absence of the Indians. A school has been established for the benefit of the Indian children.

The gardens on the Wabegon and Eagle Lake Reserve are reported to be carefully attended too, and the cattle well kept. These Indians, being industrious, manage to feed and clothe their families comfortably.

The band who occupy the reserve at Lac Seul are in a very prosperous condition, possessing fine fields, in which they raise crops of cereals and roots. They also

occupy well built houses, and keep them neat and clean. There is considerable competition among them as to who shall have the best farm. These Indians have adopted the system so uncommon in Indian communities, and yet so desirable, of residing on separate farms, instead of all living in close proximity to each other. The latter system is disadvantageous from a sanitary point of view, and it retards greatly the progress of the Indians in industry, self-reliance and enterprise. A very good school is in operation in the vicinity of the reserve, and the Indian children who attend it are making satisfactory progress.

On the portion of the reserve belonging to the Mattawa and English River Band at Grassy Narrows, on English River, the Indians have erected several new houses, and appear to be making some progress in agriculture. A school house has also been recently built by them on the reserve.

The Indians owning the reserves at the Manitou River possess large and very well cultivated fields of potatoes and corn. They are described as a remarkably energetic and industrious class of Indians.

The Indians on the reserve at the Little Forks suffered a serious loss by the burning, about two years since, of their houses, which was done by order of the quarantine authorities, to prevent the spread to other parts of small-pox, which broke out at that point. The Indians then deserted the reserve, but they returned during the past year, and have commenced to cultivate land.

The gardens on the Coutcheeching Reserve were partially destroyed by drought and heavy falls of rain. A school house has been erected and a school opened on this reserve.

The land on the Stangeecoming Reserve is of a very rocky character, and is, therefore, cultivated with difficulty; consequently, very little is done in agriculture on that reserve.

The band owning the Naicatchewenan Reserve appear to have made no progress in agriculture, only five acres of potatoes having been sown by them. They have also but four houses on the reserve.

The Nickickosmineean Band, who occupy as a reserve a tract situated on a bay north-east of Rainy Lake, cultivate land thereon. They also own some cattle, and are desirous of increasing the number.

As many of the Indians on the foregoing reserves in the Rainy Lake district, and in the district east and north of that region, as it was necessary to vaccinate, and who would submit to its being done, were operated upon during the past season.

The crops of 1883 in the region surrounding the Lake of the Woods were not so successful as usual. The Department was consequently obliged to supply both grain and potatoes to these Indians, to enable them to plant their fields in the spring. The crop of wild rice, which forms a staple article of food with these Indians, was

also smaller; and the fish were not as abundant as in previous years. They had, therefore, to depend altogether last winter for a subsistence on what game they could obtain, and where game was scarce, the sufferings of the Indians were proportionately great. There was, however, an abundant yield of hay on the different reserves, and consequently their cattle had a sufficiency of fodder during the winter. The potato crop on all of these reserves and the yield of hay were last season below the average.

On the reserve at Sesbaska the Indians have made extensive preparations for building. The wild rice in the marsh and waters which front on the reserve gave an abundant yield, of which the band took advantage to secure a large quantity for the present winter's consumption.

I regret to have to report the loss, by the Indians resident on the reserve at Shoal Lake, of nearly all their cattle. The animals took refuge from a storm in a building which fell on and killed them.

The Department is most anxious to make the annuity payments to the Indians of the Lake of the Woods on their respective reserves, instead of at one point, as has heretofore been the practice, and the Indians were last year notified that that course would be hereafter followed. They, however, raised strong objections to the change, alleging that they were promised, when the treaty was made, that they would always be paid their annuities at the same place, and the agent appeared to be unable to induce them to return to their respective reserves. They were accordingly paid, as heretofore, at Assabaskasing. These large annual gatherings are very objectionable; as the Indians, meeting in this way and receiving what are to them considerable sums of money, generally indulge in gambling until the money, or any articles purchased with it, are all squandered. Moreover they, on these occasions, celebrate their heathenish rites and ceremonies, which tend to keep them in a degraded condition. It is believed that interested traders, who have been in the habit of reaping a rich harvest from these Indians at their annual meetings, use their influence to cause them to object so strongly to the change. It is to be regretted that the local agent's influence with the Indians is apparently not sufficient to counteract that of these self-interested parties, and to induce the Indians to agree to the policy of the Department, which is so clearly in their interests and for their advantage.

The following change was made on the 5th February last, in the districts of Mr. R. J. N. Pither, of the Couteheeching Agency, and Mr. John McIntyre, of the Savanne Agency, of Treaty No. 3. The reserves at Wabegon, Eagle Lake, Lac Seul, Sturgeon Lake, Trout Lake and Mattawan River, were transferred from the agency of the former to that of the latter officer; and the reserves at Lac la Croix and Rivière la Seine were transferred from Mr. McIntyre's to Mr. Pither's Agency. These changes were made, inasmuch as the relative position of the above reserves and

the places of residence of the agents to whose care they have now been respectively allotted are much more convenient, and the reserves can be reached at much less expense and trouble than was previously the case.

Adverting to the reserves and bands which come under Treaty No. 1, the principal reserve is that of St. Peter's, situated on the Red River; and the band of Chippewa and Swampy Cree Indians, who occupy it, comprise the most numerous Indian community in the Province of Manitoba. These Indians raise large quantities of produce, and the hay on the reserve is generally an enormous crop. The crops of the past year were, however, not as abundant as is usually the case. These Indians own a large number of live stock, and many of them are the possessors of improved kinds of machinery, such as reapers, mowers, threshing machines, &c.; also owning light carriages for driving purposes, and large double waggons for use in their farming operations, the old "Red River cart" being discarded for the more modern conveyance. The catch of fish by these Indians is usually very large, and that of last year was no exception.

They constructed a road of four miles in length, besides building a number of bridges and ditches on the reserve during the year.

There are several good schools in operation on this reserve.

More than forty acres of newly-broken land were added to the cultivable area. Fully one-half of the grain crop of the year 1883 on this tract was ruined by the frost.

On the Broken Head River Reserve the crops of 1883 were abundant, and their catch of fish having been large and the market price obtained for the same good, the Indians of this reserve did not suffer from want during the past year. Their crops last season, so far as barley and potatoes were concerned, promised well when the agent visited the reserve, but the wheat was very light. Their cattle are increasing in number, and are well taken care of by the Indians.

There is a good school on the reserve, at which the Indian children are making favorable progress in their studies.

The band occupying the reserve at Fort Alexander found themselves in rather trying circumstances last winter, owing to the failure of the grain crop of the previous season, the scarcity of fish and the absence of remunerative labor, which they formerly had no difficulty in obtaining at a saw mill, which was operated for several years on the reserve, but which was last year removed to another point.

Two schools are conducted on the reserve. One of these institutions, which is established in the interests of the children of the Roman Catholic portion of the community, is described as being most ably managed:

A marked improvement is reported in the band who own the reserve on Rosseau River. These Indians appear to be now desirous of following agriculture. It is

only within the last year that they have shown any disposition to cultivate land. They are receiving encouragement from the officers of the Department, which, it is hoped, will cause them to persevere in their efforts.

Some members of the band, whose reserve is situated at Long Plain, have recently evinced a desire to become farmers, and as it was considered advisable to encourage them, the agent was, last spring, instructed to hire a man to plough land for them. The Indians were pleased, and fenced the fields. They were subsequently supplied with a yoke of oxen, which they used last fall in ploughing; and the agent represents the work as having been as well done as it could have been had a white farmer been the ploughman.

The band for whom the reserve at Swan Lake was set apart still remain off the tract. Some land was ploughed for them thereon last season, and wheat, corn, peas, and potatoes were sown, with the hope that this might induce them to settle on the reserve, which contains fine farming land, and is in every respect a desirable location for them.

The progress of the Indians whose reserve is situated at Sandy Bay, has been much retarded by the height to which the waters of Lake Manitoba rose for several years, overflowing, as they did, their fields and destroying the crops. The waters having subsided, matters are in a better position on the reserve. These Indians possess a large number of cattle and not a few horses. The reserve is well adapted for grazing purposes. Their crops promised well at the time the agent visited the reserve. They erected several new houses, which are described as being neat and comfortable buildings of logs, hewed on both sides. They also built a very good school house of hewed logs.

The Indians of the Rolling River Band were greatly gratified by the Department purchasing for them a quarter-section of land on that river. They, however, claim a much more extensive tract. These Indians appear to have made up their minds to follow farming. They have already done a considerable amount of ploughing, hoeing, fencing and planting. Oxen, ploughs, other implements and seeds have been supplied them. There are about twenty acres under cultivation on the tract.

The band who own the reserve at Riding Mountain have received but very little assistance from the Department for several years. Some of them are industrious. They own a good many cattle; and their reserve being situated in the midst of a well settled country, they possess facilities for obtaining a livelihood which Indians less favorably placed have not. They, moreover, cultivate land to some extent; but their crops of last season were very light. There is a school in operation on the reserve.

The two bands and reserves last described come properly under Treaties Nos. 4 and 2 respectively. They were, however, during the past year, included in the

agency for the western section of Treaty No. 1, as they can be more conveniently supervised by the officer in charge of that agency.

The bands and reserves comprehended in Treaty No, 2 are to be found in the territory bordering on Lake Manitoba and its tributaries.

Owing to the height to which the waters of the lake rose and remained at for several years, much of the land fronting on it was completely flooded; and so considerable a quantity of the land on the reserve at Sandy Bay, on Lake Manitoba, was thus affected, that the Indians abandoned the tract, and for several years planted on land outside of the same. Since, however, the waters resumed their ordinary-level, the Indians have returned to the reserve, and they have now one hundred acres under cultivation. The land being well adapted for grazing purposes, this band are raising a large number of cattle and horses. They have erected a building for school purposes on the reserve.

The above remarks, as to the injury done to lands by the overflow of the waters of Lake Winnipeg, and the consequent abandonment of the same by the Indians, apply also to the reserve at Dog Creek. But I am glad to be able to report that, when the waters receded, these Indians likewise returned to and resumed work on the tract. There is a school in operation on the reserve, at which the pupils are reported to be making satisfactory progress.

On the Ebb and Flow Lake Reserve the band appear to be prospering, notwithstanding the light crops, which were the result of the drought of the early part of the season. The school on this reserve is efficiently conducted, and the proficiency of the pupils is marked.

The band occupying the reserve at Fairford are in a most satisfactory condition. Every year the progress of this community is noticeable; and in no year was it more remarkable than last season, the crops having been greatly in excess of those of previous years, and consisting of wheat, barley, oats, potatoes and hay. Their cattle are also increasing in number.

The council of this band framed, with the assistance of the agent, rules and regulations for the better government of the reserve, under the provisions of the Indian Act, 1880, and these having been submitted to Your Excellency in Council, were duly approved of, and thus have become law.

There are two good schools on the reserve, and the pupils in attendance are making very satisfactory progress in their studies.

On the reserve at Lake St. Martin, but little attention was given to agriculture until quite recently. These Indians have hitherto followed fishing and the chase for a subsistence.

A school is conducted on the reserve, and the interest taken by the chief (though a heathen) in the education of his young people, is manifested by his having, in the absence of a building for the purpose, given up his own house, that it might be used for the school.

These Indians appear to be able to support themselves without much difficulty.

The band who occupy the reserve at Sandy Bay of Lake St. Martin appear to make little or no progress in farming or building, contenting themselves with procuring what is sufficient to maintain life by the precarious pursuits of fishing and hunting.

A school is conducted on the reserve, with but indifferent success.

On the reserve at Crane River a much better state of things exists. The Indians have fine gardens, and their splendid fields of potatoes, the Superintendent reports, are kept scrupulously free of weeds. These Indians devote almost their entire time to agriculture. Their cattle are increasing in number and are well cared for.

The school on this reserve is ably conducted and the pupils are making very satisfactory progress. The school house recently erected is reported to be an ornament to the reserve.

The band who own the reserve on Water Hen River are in equally as good, if not in rather better circumstances than the band last referred to. They display remarkable industry in the tillage of the soil, which is amply rewarded by the comfort in which they live, their families being well clothed and fed, and the number of new dwelling houses and stables erected by them affords a further gratifying indication of improvement in their tastes and habits. These Indians also possess a splendid herd of cattle, in which they take great pride.

They have a very excellent school on the reserve, at which the pupils are instructed in the English, French and Ojibewa languages, and show remarkable proficiency in these as well as in their other studies.

On the reserve at Duck Bay the Indians raised a less quantity of potatoes than they did in the previous year. Their catch of fish and capture of fur-bearing animals were, however, larger than was the case in the previous year.

These Indians completed the erection of a school house on the reserve. The school is efficiently conducted and is giving satisfaction. This band and reserve are included in Treaty No. 4, but they were added to the agency for Treaty No. 2, as the reserve could be easily reached by the agent in charge of the reserves and bands of that treaty.

The testimony borne by the officers of the Department who are brought into contact with the various Indian bands interested in Treaty No. 2, to the intelligence, industry and sobriety generally of these Indians, is very gratifying; and it may be

added, that with the exception of what is due them under treaty stipulations, these Indians, as well as those interested in Treaties Nos. 1, 3 and 5, receive little or nothing from the Government, and they may, therefore, be considered as self-supporting.

The Indian bands and reserves included in Treaty No. 5 are located upon the shores of Lake Winnipeg, and on the easterly shores of the River Saskatchewan.

Commencing with the reserve nearest to that at Fort Alexander, on the south-east shore of Lake Winnipeg, viz., the reserve at Black River, the Indians occupying it do not appear to be making as satisfactory progress in agriculture as, from the quality of the soil, which is described as being fertile along the banks of the river, one might fairly expect. They maintain themselves mainly by fishing and hunting.

A school is conducted on the reserve, and a new building for the purpose is in course of construction.

At Hollow Water River the Indians are making some progress in farming; their fields are larger and better tilled than was formerly the case. They have also increased the number of their buildings.

These Indians erected a school house on the reserve, and a teacher has been engaged to open it.

The band occupying the reserve at Loon Straits are described as being very industrious and enterprising. They have made extensive improvements on the reserve:

A school teacher will be sent to this band as soon as the services of a competent person can be secured. The Indians have erected a school house, and are most anxious that their children should be educated.

The band who own the reserve at Blood Vein River have, until recently, been altogether nomadic in their habits. They are now building houses and planting potatoes. This, it is hoped, is the precursor of a better condition of things for these people.

On the reserve at Fisher River there is a large Indian settlement. They raise both grain and roots, but owing to the prevalence of drought and the numerous insects, their vegetables were almost entirely destroyed during the past season. These Indians possess a good herd of cattle, which are well taken care of by them.

They have an excellent school on the reserve, and the pupils are making commendable progress.

The Indians settled on the reserve at Jack Head cultivate their fields skilfully, and have erected a number of houses. I regret to state that the school at this point has been closed, but as soon as the services of an efficient teacher shall have been obtained it will be re-opened.

The band who occupy the reserve on Beren's River are annually increasing the size of their fields. These Indians, as well as the other bands in Keewatin and Manitoba, complain bitterly of encroachment by white men on their fishing grounds, which are thereby rapidly becoming exhausted, and will, unless the evil is promptly checked, soon cease to afford the Indians the subsistence which they have been in the habit, from time immemorial, of deriving from these fisheries.

On the reserve at Norway House the crops were not so large as usual. These Indians have, however, abundant resources in fishing and hunting, and it is seldom, therefore, that they suffer privation. They have a large herd of cattle, which are kept in good condition by them. They completed the erection of a new school house, and a well qualified teacher was recently sent to open it. There is another school on the reserve, which, however, is conducted in a very indifferent manner by an Indian teacher.

The Indians occupying the reserve at Cross Lake had not as large crops as usual. Their reserve is, however, well adapted for farming, and for raising stock, and it is hoped, therefore, that the band will not be discouraged, but will persevere in their efforts to become husbandmen.

A school was opened on the reserve, by the Chief as teacher, early in the year, and it has been kept up with a fair measure of success. The band have nearly completed the erection of a new school house.

The reserve at the Grand Rapids of the Saskatchewan is favorably situated. The Indians owning it have no difficulty in summer in obtaining employment in loading and unloading vessels at this point, which is the terminus of navigation, for the Northern Saskatchewan, both on the Saskatchewan and on Lake Winnipeg; and here, owing to the rapids of the river not being navigable, a tramway, with cars drawn by horses, is used to transfer passengers and freight from the lake to the river steamers, and *vice versa*. The fisheries also at this point are excellent, and the Indians on this reserve need, therefore, never be in want of food. They planted more extensively and with greater success during the past year than in previous years. A school house is in course of erection on the reserve.

On the reserves at Moose Lake and Chimahwawin, which belong to one and the same band, the Indians evince greater interest in farming than was formerly the case. They have enlarged their fields. Two new schoolhouses are in process of completion on these reserves. A school is conducted at each point.

The Indians of the Pas occupy reserves at several points. The larger number reside on the reserve at the Pas proper, where the Honorable the Hudson Bay Company have a trading post. The land on this reserve is not of very good quality. Nevertheless, the Indians cultivate it to some extent.

At Birch River they have an excellent tract of land, and the portion of the band settled on it are in comfortable circumstances—the result of their own industry.

They reside in neat and substantially built log houses. Another section of the band occupy a reserve at the Pas Mountain and cultivate land to a limited extent.

The Pas Indians still subsist, for the most part, on the fruits of the chase and on fish. They have a school at the Pas proper, and a building for another school has been recently completed at a different point on the same reserve, as the children of that locality are unable, owing to the distance at which they reside from it, to attend the first named school. The Indians on these reserves are remarkably moral, and are religiously inclined.

The reserve at Cumberland consists of a miserable tract of sterile land. The Indians who occupy it applied for a reserve to be given them in the vicinity of Fort à la Corne. Their wishes in this respect have only been partially met, owing to an insufficiency of available land at that point. The children of these Indians have had the advantage of a good school, which was ably conducted for a number of years by the Rev. J. W. Davis, who, however, recently resigned the charge. Another teacher has been appointed, and the school is still in operation.

The numerous bands and reserves above referred to are embraced in what is termed "The Manitoba Superintendency," and as evidence of the general improvement which has taken place in the condition of these Indians, and of the contentment that prevails among them, I can not do better than quote the words of the Inspector of the Superintendency, Mr. E. McColl, as they appear in his report published with the other appendices to this report. They are as follows:—"The increased interest in agriculture and education, manifested everywhere by the Indians visited, is a most encouraging and gratifying indication of their intellectual development and advancing prosperity.

"When I first inspected the agencies, seven years ago, endless complaints were laid before me by every band of Indians visited, with regard to inferior quality of supplies furnished them, and the non-fulfilment of the stipulations of their respective treaties generally, but in all my travels last summer, not a grievance of any description was referred to in my interviews with them, but, on the contrary, they frequently requested me to acknowledge their gratitude to the Government for dealing so uprightly and generously with them."

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

District of Saskatchewan.

Proceeding westward from the Indian Reserve at Cumberland, being the point last referred to in the Manitoba Superintendency, the first reserves reached are those of Chiefs James Smith and John Smith, situated respectively near Fort à la Corne and on the South Branch of the Saskatchewan. The band of the former chief have erected substantial cottages on their reserve, but their main dependence for a living is upon hunting fur-bearing animals. This avocation they pursue with considerable success.

There is a school in operation on the reserve. It is, however, conducted with but limited ability. The boundaries of the reserve were readjusted during the past season.

Chief John Smith's Band follow agriculture with a fair measure of success. They also erected several new houses on the reserve during the year. The school, which was closed last year, owing to certain repairs having been required to the building, was re-opened this spring.

The band of Wm. Twatt subsist almost entirely by hunting. Their reserve is very remote from settlement.

The reserve occupied by the band of Chief Chekastapaysin is situated near that of Chief John Smith. The few members of the band who reside on the reserve are making tolerable progress.

The bands of Chiefs Kopatawakemun and Kenemolay occupy reserves in the vicinity of Green Lake, and subsist by hunting, at which pursuit last winter they were very successful.

The band at Pete-quaquay were, until last year, very backward in agriculture, although they occupy a fertile tract of land. The farming instructor for the locality was, as stated in my last annual report, directed to give special attention to these Indians; and the result has followed, that they have taken fresh courage. New houses have been erected, the area of cultivable land has been increased, and a considerable quantity of new fencing has been made by them.

The bands of Chiefs Atakakoop and Mistowasis, whose reserves are on the Snake Plains, were able to sustain themselves during the winter upon the products of the soil, the fruit of their own labor. They also had a sufficiency of grain in the spring for seed, and of flour for food while they were planting the former. These Indians are adding to their realty by increasing the number of their houses.

There is a well managed school on each of these reserves.

Owing to the long distances the Indians on the three reserves last described are obliged to travel, in order to bring their grain to a mill, varying from forty-five to seventy-five miles, the Department offered, by public advertisement, a bonus to any responsible person who would erect a grist mill of sufficient capacity in the vicinity. No tenders have as yet been received; but the Indian Commissioner for the North-West Territories reports that he is in communication with parties with a view to the erection of mills in the vicinity of these and other reserves, where the same would be of benefit to the Indians—a grant of money for the purpose having been voted by Parliament at its last Session.

The bands of Chiefs Beardy and Okemasis, whose reserves are situated near Duck Lake, are equally as industrious and enterprising as the two bands last referred to;

and they have a superior advantage in the propinquity of their reserve to good flour mills at Duck Lake.

The effect of the attention bestowed by the farming instructor at Duck Lake during the past season, under special instruction from the Department, on the band of Chief One Arrow, whose reserve is situated on the South Branch of the Saskatchewan, has been to inspire them with renewed energy; and these Indians appear now to be anxious to improve their condition.

The Sioux Band, under Chief White Cap, whose reserve is situated at Moosewood, near Prince Albert, are reported to be making satisfactory progress. These Indians are very industrious. Besides doing a fair amount of work on their reserve, they are frequently employed by the white settlers to assist in farming and in other kinds of work. They have erected a number of new buildings on their reserve.

The thirteen bands above referred to are superintended from the Indian Agency at Carlton. The returns received show the number of Indians resident upon the reserves, and the area of land ploughed, and the quantities of produce raised last season on the reserves belonging to these Indians to have been as follows:—

Resident Indians.....	1,791 souls.
Land broken.....	5,625 acres.
Roots grown.....	8,960 bushels
Grain do	4,910 do
Hay cut.....	705 tons.

Proceeding westward from Carlton, the reserve in the Eagle Hills, occupied by Chief Red Pheasant's Band, is arrived at. These Indians added to the quantity of cultivable land on the reserve by breaking up forty-seven acres of fresh soil, making the area of land now under cultivation two hundred acres. Their root crops were fairly abundant. They made stronger fences and improved their buildings during the year. There is a school in operation on the reserve.

In the same locality—Eagle Hills—three bands of Stoney Indians are settled upon a reserve adjoining that of Red Pheasant, and although they only became resident thereon two years ago, they have made remarkable progress in farming and in building; they also had large crops of roots last season; and they ploughed, planted and fenced their fields in excellent style.

A school house has been built by them, and it is hoped that the services of a teacher to conduct the school will be procured at an early date.

The band of Chief Moosomin, whose reserve is situated on Battle River, are most industrious, and had a large extent of land under crop the past year. They were able to support themselves in 1883 from the produce of their fields. They have only been four years resident on the reserve.

A school is conducted thereon.

Contiguous to Chief Moosomin's reserve is that occupied by the bands of **Thunder Child** and **Nepahase**, who, although they only became resident last spring, planted and fenced forty-five acres, and thirty-nine acres respectively.

On the opposite side of **Battle River** are the reserves of **Chiefs Pondmaker** and **Little Pine**. The band of the latter chief only settled on their reserve last spring. They however ploughed seventy acres, fenced fifty acres and planted thirty acres of land, besides cutting one hundred tons of hay, and erecting twelve houses, two stables, a store house and a building in which to keep their implements and tools. The adjoining reserve is occupied by **Chief Pondmaker's Band**, who had under crop about two hundred acres. The root crops were more successful than the grain on these reserves last season.

These Indians own a considerable number of horses and cattle.

In close proximity to the reserve last referred to, lies the reserve of the band of which **Sweet Grass** is chief, having succeeded his father, **Strike-him-on-the-back**, who, feeling that his advanced age incapacitated him for the position, resigned the chieftanship. The new chief sets a good example to the band, being energetic and well behaved. The boundaries of this reserve were surveyed during the past season. These Indians have worked most industriously for several years. They have fenced in three hundred acres and ploughed two hundred and thirty-seven acres, of which one hundred and twenty-eight acres were put under crop last season.

They also cut two hundred and fifteen tons of hay.

The ten bands and six reserves last described are under the superintendence of an Indian Agent, who is stationed at **Battleford**. The following is a statement of the number of resident Indians, and the quantity of land ploughed, and of the quantities of produce gathered on these reserves last season:—

Resident Indians.....	2,423 souls.
Land ploughed and fenced.....	5,153 acres.
Roots grown.....	2,831 bushels.
Grain do	1,100 do
Hay saved	804 tons.

The Indian Commissioner for the North-West Territories, who visited the reserves above described in the spring, states, in his report, which will be found among the **Appendices** to this report:—"I was agreeably surprised at the advances made by these Indians since my former visit, and found that many of the new arrivals from the south were rivalling the older settled Indians in both cultivating the lands and building houses on the reserves."

Proceeding westward from the reserve of **Chief Thunder Child** and **Nipahase**, the Indian Agency of **Frog Lake**, near **Fort Pitt**, is reached. The first band and reserve met with in this agency are those of **Chief Seekasekootch**. These Indians

ploughed three hundred and six acres, and put under crop the past season two hundred and forty-four acres.

This band are annually adding improvements to their reserve by building and repairing houses, barns and stables. These Indians' houses are built on their farms, instead of, as is generally the case, being contiguous to one another. The result of the Indians being thus scattered is, that the work on each holding is done systematically by the occupant of the field for the benefit of himself and family, and emulation is aroused between the various holders of land, each vicing with the other for superiority of crops, buildings and fences.

There is a school conducted for the benefit of the children of this band.

On the south side of Beaver River there is a reserve occupied by a band of Chipewyans. Until last spring very little was done by these Indians in agriculture. A farm instructor was then sent to them, and they ploughed and planted eighty-seven acres. These Indians own a herd of 129 cattle, of which they take great care.

They have built forty cottages and thirty-five stables or barns.

North-west of the Chipewyan Reserve, between it and Moose Lake, is the reserve of Chief Kee-ye-win, on Long Lake. The band occupying this reserve were placed for the first time under a farm instructor last spring.

They ploughed and planted about thirty acres with barley, potatoes and other vegetables. They occupy ten cottages and own two barns. These Indians, as well as others of the band just before described, had always, up to last year, depended upon hunting for a subsistence, but as the country becomes filled with white settlers, this resource fails them, and they are obliged to have recourse to what is to them the more uncongenial occupation of tilling the soil.

There is a school in operation at Long Lake.

The next reserve arrived at is that of Chief Pas-ka-ah-gow-in. It is occupied by a small band of thirty-one souls.

The band of Chief Ne-paw-hay-haw occupy a reserve near Frog Lake, whereon they ploughed and planted last season twenty-five acres, but with the exception of potatoes, of which they secured 460 bushels, they had little or no crop.

The band of which Mah-Kayo is Chief, had, until last spring, cultivated land at Stony Lake. They then removed to Frog Lake, and were placed in possession of the land broken up at that point, and cultivated as a home farm by the farm instructor. They planted thirty-eight acres of cereals and vegetables.

There is a school for the benefit of the Indian children at Frog Lake.

The six bands and reserves last referred to, are managed by the agency at Frog Lake, which was removed from Fort Pitt to the latter place last season, as it is a more central point for the reserves of the district. The following is a statement of

the area of ploughed land and of the quantities of cereals and roots raised last season on the reserves within this agency, and of the number of Indians resident thereon :—

Indians resident on reserves.....	1,190 souls.
Land ploughed and fenced.....	1,260 acres.
Roots grown.....	4,050 bushels.
Grain “	4,670 “
Hay saved.....	485 tons.

The Roman Catholic Mission conducts a school at Frog Lake for the benefit of the Indian children.

The agent at this point reports that the fisheries are rapidly becoming exhausted, through the operations of white men, who fish for the eastern markets, and thus deprive the Indians of an important source of subsistence.

DISTRICT OF ALBERTA.

Leaving the Indian Agency at Frog Lake, and proceeding westward to Saddle Lake, the first reserve within the Edmonton Indian Agency is reached. The Indians owning this reserve are under a chief named Little Hunter. They have about one hundred and seven acres of land under cultivation, having added last season twenty acres to the quantity previously tilled by them. The constant rains of last August prevented the grain from ripening as early as usual; it is, therefore, feared that the crop was not an abundant one.

The other bands in the Saddle Lake district are those of Chiefs Seenum at Whitefish Lake, Pegasis at Lac la Biche, Mus-keg-ah-wah-tick at Washanaton Creek, Blue Quill at Eagle Lake, Chippewayan at Hart's Lake, and the Beaver Lake band at Beaver Lake. These bands are reported to be in a prosperous condition; but, from the absence of detail in the report of the agent for the district, I am unable to furnish Your Excellency with special information in respect to each of them. It may be stated that, while these Indians cultivate land to some extent, their main dependence for the support of themselves and families is on hunting fur-bearing animals. In this pursuit they engage extensively and with considerable success, as the part of the country in which they hunt is not as yet much sought after by white settlers, and consequently game and fur-bearing animals abound in it.

It is satisfactory to be able to report that a long-standing difficulty with Chief Seenum or Peccan, regarding the extent of country to which his band were entitled for a reserve, was, it is hoped, finally settled last autumn by that chief agreeing to accept a tract of similar proportions to the reserves allotted to other bands under Treaty No. 6. This chief held for years a very exaggerated idea of the quantity of land to which his band was entitled. This erroneous conception was the result of inaccurate translating when the treaty was made.

The reserve of Chief Blue Quill's band is situated at Egg Lake, opposite Victoria, on the south side of the Saskatchewan. These Indians are described as being very industrious in their habits and skilful hunters. They have thirty acres of land under tillage, all of which is well fenced; and their crop of grain turned out successfully.

The reserve of Chief Tommy la Potack is situated near Edmonton. His band is reported to have made satisfactory progress during the year.

Next in rotation is the reserve of Chief Alexis, whose band is reported to have succeeded admirably last summer, raising crops of both grain and roots.

The reserve of Chief Michel may be next referred to. The crops raised on this tract last season were of excellent quality; and they were also abundant in quantity. These Indians cultivate large fields of grain, which are well fenced. They also occupy good log houses, and are altogether in a prosperous condition.

The band of Chief Alexander occupy a reserve near that of Chief Alexis. They have also been most successful with their crops. Every family on this reserve has some land under tillage.

The band of Chief Pass-pass-chase is not in as satisfactory a condition as either of the bands last described, only a few of them attempt to farm.

A band of Stoney Indians, under Chief Sharphead, occupy a reserve on Battle River. This being their first year on the tract, they have done but little, having only put fifteen acres under crop. They have also commenced the erection of houses.

The three reserves of Chiefs Bobtail, Sampson and Ermine Skin, are contiguous. The Indians settled upon these reserves have made considerable progress during the past year; their chiefs setting them a good example in industry. They appear to be desirous of becoming proficient as farmers.

The distance at which these reserves lie from Edmonton rendered it very inconvenient for the Indian agent at that point to properly superintend them. It was thought, therefore, advisable to appoint on probation a local agent, and Mr. Lucas, who has for several years filled the position of farming instructor, and who possesses the full confidence of these Indians, was appointed probationally Indian agent for these bands.

Before leaving the district embraced in the Edmonton agency, I feel it to be incumbent upon me, as well as a pleasure, to refer to the excellent industrial institution which is conducted under the direction of His Lordship the Bishop of St. Albert at that place. The Indian pupils at this establishment, besides being instructed in the ordinary branches of education, have imparted to them, so far as the boys are concerned, a knowledge of farm work; and the girls are taught sewing, knitting and other household duties. The value of the service rendered to the Indian race by such institutions as the school at St. Albert, and that at Morleyville, which is of a similar

type, is incalculable, and His Lordship, the energetic patron of the former establishment, and his able assistants, and the Rev. John McDougall, the able principal of the latter institution, are deserving of every praise for the efforts put forth by them for the elevation of these poor children of the prairie and of the forest.

The following is a statement of the quantity of ploughed land and of the number of Indians residing on the reserves of the sixteen bands last referred to, and which are embraced in the Indian agency at Edmonton. I regret that owing to the non-receipt of returns from the agent, I am unable to furnish particulars of the quantity of roots, grain and hay secured on these reserves last season:—

Number of Indians resident on reserve.....	2,921 souls.
Land fenced and ploughed.....	1,405 acres.

Following the trail which runs southward from Edmonton until the trail which branches off in a south-westerly direction to Morleyville is reached, and proceeding by the latter route to the last named place, the reserve of the Assiniboines, who are commonly called the Stoney Indians, is arrived at. This tract is covered with timber of good quality, but the soil is totally unadapted for raising either grain or root crops. After a trial of several years, it was at length concluded last spring to give up the attempt to cultivate land here and to withdraw the farming instructor. This step would have been taken in the previous year, but the Indians entreated the Department to make one more attempt, which was done; but all the crops turned out, as in previous seasons, a complete failure. The Indians were being fed, and their young people were growing up in idleness, and they were thus becoming demoralized. They are skilful hunters; and in the open season there is abundance of work to be obtained in the locality. Provision was therefore made for supplying the wants of the aged, sick and helpless members of the community; and those who were able to work were last spring thrown upon their own resources, with the understanding that, should they at any time, owing to some extraordinary circumstances, be unable to secure a livelihood, assistance would be given them. Permission, under certain restrictions, has also been granted to these Indians to cut and sell the dead and fallen timber on the reserve—there being considerable quantities of the same rapidly going to decay.

This band owns a large and valuable herd of cattle.

The agent for the district reports that these Indians have done very well by hunting, although the season was not as favorable as usual, owing to the flooding of the beaver lands.

The school and orphanage conducted at Morleyville, under the auspices of the Methodist body, still continues its good work in the interests of these Indians, who are all adherents of that denomination.

Arriving at Calgary, and travelling thence in a south-westerly direction, the reserve occupied by the Sarcee Indians comes next in order under Treaty No. 7-

These Indians are believed to have immigrated from Peace River. The dialect spoken by them differs from the language of any other tribe in the southern districts of the Territories; and it is said to be similar to, if not the same language as, that used by many of the Indians of the Peace River country. The reserve occupied by this band is situated too near Calgary. The Indians resort constantly to that place, neglect their work, and many of their women pass lives of depravity in wretched tents or wigwams, pitched in proximity to the town. A larger quantity of land than usual was, however, cultivated on the reserve last year. Some of the Indians applied for separate fields, which were given them, and they ploughed the land,—the chief (who, as a rule, is by no means an exemplary character) setting them a good example by personally working and superintending their operations. The Indians ploughed last season about ninety acres, and built a number of houses in which to store away their vegetables during the winter.

The reserve of the Blackfoot tribe, situated at the Blackfoot Crossing, on the north side of the Bow River, continues to give good returns for the work done upon it. These Indians are making satisfactory progress, and have worked willingly and well during the past season. They are satisfied with their reserve and with the treatment which they experience at the hands of the Government. They had one hundred acres of land under crop last season.

On the reserve near Fort McLeod of the Blood Indians, who compose the most important branch of the Blackfoot Nation, there has been steady improvement in agriculture. Many of these Indians use the plough and harrow dexterously. The system has been adopted of, as far as possible, placing each family on a separate location. The area of land under crop last season was about one hundred and sixty-four acres. The products of the soil consisted of wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, turnips, carrots, onions and other vegetables.

The contractors for the supply of beef on this reserve built, during the year, a new slaughter house, which was greatly needed.

The Department also had new buildings erected on the reserve, consisting of a ration house, flour store, storehouse, instructor's dwelling, office, mess-room, employé's sleeping quarters, Indian council room, stable and barn. These buildings were very much required, as the old structures, which were built hurriedly several years since, were never otherwise than defective, and they had fallen greatly into disrepair.

The reserve of the Piegan Indians, who form another branch of the Blackfoot Nation, lies to the south west of Fort McLeod, on Old Man's River. Some of these Indians have quite large fields under cultivation, and plough and harrow the land with their own horses. The productions of the soil are similar to those raised on the Blood Reserve. I regret to have to report that very many of the cattle owned by these Indians have either perished, strayed, or been stolen. No doubt the loss may, in part, be attributed to each of these causes. Last winter was a very severe season,

and cattle suffered greatly in that section of country; and it is not improbable that some of the Indians' herd perished, and that others were either driven across the boundary line into the United States, or strayed among the cattle of owners of stock in those parts.

The above completes the bands and reserves of the Blackfoot Nation interested in Treaty No. 7, including also the Stoney and Sarcee Bands.

The following is a statement of the number of resident Indians on the several reserves within the territory covered by that treaty, and of the area of land cultivated, and of the quantity of grain and vegetables raised on the various tracts:—

Resident Indians.....	6,415 souls.
Land ploughed and fenced.....	1,458 acres.
Roots raised.....	39,631 bushels.
Grain do	2,313 do
Hay.....	130 tons.

I cannot close the portion of this report which refers to the Blackfoot Nation without again referring to the industrial school which was established during the past season at High River, for the education and training in industrial pursuits of the children of this powerful but loyal people. Opening as it has done under the charge of the Rev. Mr. LeCombe, a gentleman who has devoted many years of his life to serving these Indians in the capacity of a clergyman, and who possesses their entire confidence, I have every hope that the institution will accomplish the purpose for which it has been established, namely, the education in the ordinary branches of learning and the instruction in industrial pursuits as well as the moral and social elevation of the Indian children who may be privileged to attend it.

There are two day schools in operation on the reserve occupied by the Blood Indians, one being conducted under the auspices of the Church of England, and the other being managed by the missionary department of the Methodist Church of Canada.

DISTRICT OF ASSINIBOIA AND WESTERN PORTION OF THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

The Cree Indians interested in Treaty No. 4 (which covers what may be termed the central portion of the territories or the country included in the district of Assiniboia and the western portion of the Province of Manitoba) have next to be referred to.

Commencing with the reserves upon Crooked Lake, the reserve and the band of the late Chief Loud Voice demand notice. These Indians were very industrious during the year, having planted a large extent of land with potatoes and wheat. They also constructed excellent fences, and they are making commendable progress generally.

In the same locality, the band of Chuch-ah-chass are settled upon a reserve, in which they have also large fields under cultivation. A school house is in course of erection on this reserve. The school will be conducted by a teacher who is to be appointed by the Presbyterian Church.

The bands of Cowess or Little Child, and O'Soup, who occupy a reserve also on Crooked Lakes, have made marked progress. Some of these Indians are self-supporting, and many of them have large fields of grain and roots, and several of them have built quite neat cottages.

The band of Yellow Calf occupy a reserve in the vicinity of the former. In consequence of the part of the reserve where they had commenced to cultivate proving uncultivable, these Indians were obliged to remove to another location, and, owing to this fact, they had but a small area of land under tillage last season. They, however, ploughed more land in the autumn, and they will no doubt have a large return therefrom next season.

There are several reserves in the vicinity of Indian Head. Those which are occupied by the bands of Chiefs Jack and Long Lodge are contiguous. These Indians only settled upon their reserves last year. A report has, however, been recently received, stating that they had ploughed a large quantity of land in the autumn.

As I have already informed Your Excellency in the introductory part of this Report, Chief Pi-a-pot, who, with his band, occupied a reserve near Indian Head, having refused to remain upon it for reasons previously explained, was allotted a reserve elsewhere. This band settled upon their new reserve too late in the season to make improvements of any consequence thereon.

Chief Pasquah, whose reserve is on the Qu'Appelle Lakes, has done remarkably well, having worked steadily and thus set a good example to his band. This is a change for the better in this chief, who, until the past year, bore a very indifferent character for industry.

I regret that I have not any particular information to give Your Excellency, in respect to the other bands on the Qu'Appelle Lakes, or the bands at Touchwood and File Hills. The agent's report states nothing special regarding those Indians. It is, however, satisfactory to learn from it that there is a marked improvement on the part of the Indians, generally, of the agency, in agricultural attainments; that larger and more substantial buildings are erected; that the fencing of their fields is better done; that they bestow proper care on their cattle; that a larger quantity of hay has been made; and that an increased area of land was planted last season.

Schoolhouses were erected during the past year, upon the reserves of Chiefs Pasquah, Little Child and Little Bear.

The agent for these reserves and bands is stationed at Indian Head.

The following statement shows the number of Indians resident on the several reserves in this agency, the area of land ploughed and fenced, the quantity of roots and grain grown, and the quantity of hay cut:—

Land ploughed and fenced	2,994 acres.
Roots grown.....	12,719 bushels.
Grain “	5,579 “
Hay cut.....	1,533 tons.

As before stated, an industrial school for the education of the Indian children resident within the bounds of the territory embraced in Treaty No. 4 was, last autumn, opened at Qu'Appelle, under the Rev. Mr. Huguenard as principal; and I sincerely trust that it may prove to be of real benefit to the Indian youth of the district of Assiniboia and of the western part of the Province of Manitoba.

The bands and reserves which come under the charge of the Indian Agency at Birtle have now to be referred to. Commencing with the Assiniboine Indians of the Moose Mountains, who are distributed among two small bands settled upon as many reserves, it may be remarked that the tract occupied by the band of Chief Pheasant Rump is, it is feared, situated at too great an altitude to admit of the land being successfully cultivated. This band had fifty-five acres under crop last season. They are very industrious; and besides cultivating land of the extent described, they broke up a large additional area of land during the year. They are also good hunters.

The Indians composing Ocean Man's Band do not give such good promise of becoming self-supporting. Both of the bands last referred to were supplied last season with additional oxen and ploughs, which they have turned to good use by ploughing an increased quantity of land. The members of Ocean Man's band are not skilful hunters, nor are they successful as fishermen.

The band of Crees, under Chief White Bear, did remarkably well last season. They ploughed and planted a considerable area of land, putting in crops of barley, potatoes, corn and turnips. They, like the members of the band just previously referred to, are not successful hunters; but, as they are more energetic, there is greater probability of them becoming self-supporting.

The Cree Band, whose reserve is situated on Bird Tail Creek, and who, until last year, when Chief Way-way-see-cappo died, were under that chief, do not appear to be making much progress. The agent, however, reports that many of them are putting forth efforts to improve their condition, and that he entertains hopes of them becoming independent. They, last spring, planted forty-five acres; and their new chief, Shapwatung, purchased a mowing machine.

The next reserve in order is that of Councillor Gambler. These Indians at one time formed part of Way-way-see-cappo's Band, of which their head man, Gambler, was also councillor. They considered their chief lacking in energy, and decided to separate from the band and settle upon the reserve which they now occupy. The

agent reports great progress to have been made by these Indians during the past year, and that several of them, on ascertaining that the ploughed land on the reserve was insufficient to produce as large a crop as they desired to have, rented fields from white settlers in the vicinity of the reserve, wherein to sow grain. Several good houses were also built during the year. These Indians live in comfort. Some of them have in their houses many of the modern conveniences of life, and in their fields improved machinery, such as mowing machines and horse rakes, may be seen. They also own a number of cattle.

The band of Chief Kee-see-kouse reside upon a reserve near Fort Pelly. They are making steady progress in agriculture, are building good houses and constructing strong fences. They had seventy acres under cultivation last spring. Their crops consisted of wheat, barley, potatoes, peas and vegetables. A school house has been built, and it is hoped that a school will be established at an early date on this reserve. These Indians own a number of cattle, and altogether they may be described as being in a prosperous condition.

The band of Chief Key also occupy a reserve near Fort Pelly, and are doing well. They had fifty acres under cultivation last season, in which they planted wheat, barley, potatoes, and other vegetables. They also own a herd of cattle. These Indians are about to erect a school house on the reserve.

The band of Chief Coté, whose reserve is also situated in the Fort Pelly district, are maintaining the character they have earned for themselves as an industrious and enterprising people. They take great care of their cattle, which have increased to ninety-one in number. They also own fifty horses. They had under crop last season one hundred and six acres of wheat, barley, oats and potatoes. They dwell in well-built and comfortable cottages. These Indians have adopted the system of occupying fields in severalty, which is an indication of increasing intelligence.

A school is conducted upon the reserve, for which a new building is in course of erection, which, when completed, will be a substantial and comfortable building.

There are besides the foregoing bands, three non-treaty bands of Sioux Indians, who were several years since allotted reserves on Bird Tail Creek, Oak River and Oak Lake respectively. They, as has been stated in previous reports, formed part of the Sioux contingent which fled to British territory after the Minnesota massacre in 1862. They have improved the opportunities afforded them, and by their diligence have become self-supporting. The band on Bird Tail Creek own one hundred and twenty cattle, raise large crops, and have purchased, with their own means, three reaping machines and several ploughs and waggons. All of their houses are kept in a cleanly and neat manner. The school on the reserve is efficiently conducted.

The band settled on Oak River are in scarcely less prosperous circumstances. They have indeed a greater number of cattle than the Sioux on Bird Tail Creek,

namely, one hundred and forty heads. These Indians planted over eight hundred bushels of potatoes last spring.

The band who occupy the reserve on Oak Lake do not farm as extensively as those upon the two reserves previously described. Their principal dependence is on hunting and fishing, at which pursuits they are very adroit. They, however, raise a considerable quantity of corn and potatoes.

There is a small band of Sioux at Turtle Mountain, who are in occupation of land which is not included in a reserve. They are reported to be prospering both as agriculturalists and as hunters. They are also building very substantial cottages, and they appear to be desirous of improving their condition. The Turtle Mountain affords good hunting grounds and fishing streams for them; and they, as well as the other Sioux bands, may be regarded as practically self-sustaining.

The following is a statement of the number of resident Indians on the several reserves embraced in the agency last above described, and of the quantities of grain and vegetables raised, and of hay cut by them:—

Number of resident Indians.....	1,187 souls.
“ acres ploughed and fenced.....	1,888 acres.
Grain raised.....	4,415 bushels.
Vegetables raised.....	9,330 “
Hay cut.....	1,570 tons.

Before concluding my remarks upon Indian matters in the Province of Manitoba, in the district of Keewatin, and in the North-West Territories, the subject of the rights of the Indians of those parts to fishing lakes and streams deserves comment, more especially as the fisheries are being greatly interfered with by the encroachments of white fishermen, and by the construction, in some of the streams, of dams and other impediments to the passage of the fish to their spawning grounds. The right of the Indians to use, as they had previously done, the fishing lakes and streams was assured to them when the several treaties were concluded with them; and the Indians complain that faith is not being kept with them in this respect, as in some places the fishing grounds are becoming exhausted, owing to the quantities of fish taken from them for the eastern markets by white fishermen, and at other points the fish are diminishing in number in consequence of the obstructions in the streams, which have been previously referred to. As a matter of economy, it is advisable that the Indians should be confirmed in the use and enjoyment of the fisheries which they have been in the habit of using from time immemorial, as the Government, in allowing them this privilege, will accomplish a large annual saving. Otherwise, largely increased supplies of food will necessarily have to be issued to the Indians when the fishing resources fail them as a partial means of subsistence. Moreover, it is preferable to secure to the Indians well defined exclusive rights to certain fishing grounds than to have constant complications arising between

Indians and white men relative to their respective rights in the fisheries. But above all other considerations is that most important one of preventing dissatisfaction among our Indians, and the existence of a sentiment that the Crown has not kept faith with them in a matter, to them, of such vital importance as their fishing rights are. With a view to the conservation to the Indians of these interests, reports were obtained from the officers of this Department descriptive of the fishing streams and lakes which it would be advisable to secure for the Indians; and the purport of the same was duly communicated to the Department charged with the administration of the fisheries, with the request that no disposal of the fisheries referred to therein might be made without the consent of this Department having been previously given.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

With the exception of the disturbances which have been already referred to in the introductory part of this report as unhappily existing on the north-west coast, the Indian tribes of this Province are contented and peaceably disposed. They had in the past year an abundant harvest. Their manual labor in the various lines of industry in which they severally engaged secured them remunerative compensation; their fisheries were moderately successful; and the capture of fur-bearing animals was also considerable. They have, therefore, as a rule, an ample supply of food and clothing laid by for the winter.

The Indians of Soda Creek, Canoe Creek, Alkali Lake, and other places in the Williams Lake district, deserve more than sympathy for the trying position in which they find themselves, owing to the insufficiency of land in the district to meet their requirements as an agricultural and pastoral people. All the available Crown land had been pre-empted before the arrival of the Indian Reserve Commissioner in that district. Consequently there was no good land at the disposal of the Crown which could be allotted to these Indians. They are, however, entitled to land of suitable quality and sufficient in quantity for agricultural and grazing purposes, and it must be obtained for them; and the Provincial Government, with whom rests the responsibility of providing every Indian band in the Province with a sufficiency of land of a description that will be adaptable for the uses for which they require it, have been advised to that effect.

The legislation had at the last Session of Parliament, with a view to the abolition of the wasteful and, in other respects, pernicious Indian feast known as the "Potlach," which is so much in vogue in this Province, and for the suppression of the heathenish dance called the "Tamanawas," the celebration of which is attended with much that is disgusting and degrading to the Indians indulging in or witnessing it, takes effect from this date.

It is hoped that some of the more civilized bands of this Province, as well as of the other Provinces, will avail themselves of the opportunity afforded Indian com-

munities by the provisions of the Indian Advancement Act, which also received the Royal sanction at the last Session of Parliament, and which is, likewise, now in force to acquire the *quasi* municipal privileges contemplated thereby.

Reserve Commission.

As stated in the prefatory portion of this report, the work of the Commission in allotting reserves was confined, during the past season, to the Kootenay district. The report of the Commissioner, descriptive of its operations in the field, as well as reports of work previously done elsewhere, which were received too late to be inserted in last year's report, are attached as a special appendix to this report.

Two survey parties were engaged in running the boundaries of the reserves which were allotted in previous seasons in the vicinity of Lillooet and Bridge River, and at Ashcroft, and on the Shushwap Lake.

Industrial Schools.

The establishment of industrial schools for the education and instruction in useful trades of the Indian children of this Province, has engaged my attention, and communication on the subject has been opened up through the Indian Superintendent at Victoria, with persons who, from the zeal displayed by them in their labors as missionaries among the Indians of the Province, will, it is thought, if they engage in the work involved in educating Indian children, and training them in a knowledge of industries, carry the project to a successful issue. This subject seems also to be one worthy of the consideration of Parliament.

I regret to have to report the perpetration, in March last, at Sumas, on the Fraser River, by an armed mob from the United States, of an outrage, which consisted in the hanging of an Indian boy whom they suspected of having murdered a white man in Washington Territory. The Indians of Fraser River were greatly incensed, and in their indignation armed themselves, with the full intention of crossing the boundary line and hanging the first white man with whom they should meet in United States territory. The agent, Mr. P. McTiernan, who possesses, and justly, the entire confidence of the Indians, proceeded to the spot and succeeded in dissuading them from carrying out their intentions, by assuring them that the Government would cause full enquiry to be made, with a view, if possible, to the identification and bringing to justice of the perpetrators of the crime. Correspondence was opened up in the matter, through the proper channel, with the Government of the United States; but this Department is as yet without advice as to the result, if any has ensued.

With reference to the amount which was voted by Parliament at its last Session, to admit of the Indians of Kemsquit rebuilding their houses, which were destroyed several years ago, when the village was bombarded by Her Majesty's ship "Rocket," under what was apparently a misapprehension as to certain Indians who were suspected of having been guilty of robbing and murdering the crew and passengers of a vessel which was wrecked on the coast, near that village, the Indian Superintendent at Victoria was instructed, in the early part of the past season, to take steps for

the expenditure of the money in the manner proposed; but up to the present date no report has been received from the Superintendent in the matter.

The Indians of Metlahkahtla and of Fort Simpson, over whom, as well as over the Indians generally of the north-west coast, an agent was placed, as stated in my last Annual Report, refused to receive or recognize that officer. He accordingly returned to Victoria and, as already stated in the introductory part of this report, a stipendiary magistrate was, on the suggestion of Your Excellency, as expressed in an Order in Council of the 2nd June, subsequently appointed by the Government of British Columbia to administer justice on that coast, Mr. Andrew Charles Elliott having been nominated for the position by that Government, on the understanding that the salary of that officer, which was fixed at \$2,600 per annum, should be paid by the Government of the Dominion. Mr. Elliott has also been authorized to act as Indian agent for that region, without any additional pecuniary allowance.

Cowichan Agency.

The district included in this agency forms the southern portion of the Island of Vancouver. It contains twenty-nine bands, who occupy as many reserves. The agent reports that the Indian population of this district is decreasing. This is occasioned by the prevalence of pulmonary complaints, which frequently prove fatal.

He states that there is, annually, a gradual augmentation in the quantity of grain grown on the various reserves, and that last season sufficient wheat was raised by many of the Indians to supply their families with flour for a whole year. These Indians own a large number of cattle and horses. For the former they obtain liberal prices in the locality.

I regret to report that the feast known as the "Potlach" is still celebrated in this district.

It is hoped that the enactment of Parliament, at its last Session, prohibitory of these gatherings, as well as of the heathenish dance known as the "Tamanawas," will have the effect of putting a stop to the same here and elsewhere in the Province.

Not a few of the Indians of the Cowichan Agency obtained, during the past year, lucrative employment in the vicinity of their reserves, from lumbermen. They were thus enabled to take proper care of their crops, not having had a long distance to travel to their work in the woods.

The agent divided the reserve at Cowichan into individual holdings, and location tickets covering the same were issued by the Department to the different locatees. This has given much satisfaction to them, and application has been made to the agent by other Indian bands to sub-divide similarly their land, and after placing families on the various lots to obtain also location tickets for them.

The absence of schools in this large agency, for the education of the Indian children, is greatly to be deplored. Several of the religious denominations have, from time to time, attempted, through their clergy, to afford instruction to the Indian children of the district, but owing to the lack of interest taken by the Indians in the matter, the attempt has been as often abandoned. The Department is, however, in correspondence, through its Superintendent at Victoria, with the representatives, in British Columbia, of the New England Company, whose efforts for the elevation of the Indian race have a world-wide repute, with a view, if possible, to the establishment, under the management of the officers of that company, of an industrial boarding school for instructing, in the ordinary branches of learning, and training the Indian children in a knowledge of useful trades. Keeper Island, which lies off the west coast of Vancouver Island, and on which the New England Company have already established a mission, would, it is thought, be a favorable location for such an institution.

The Indian bands whose reserves are situated in the northern portion of this district depend for subsistence upon fishing and hunting more than upon agriculture or manual labor. Dog fish are very abundant in the waters of that district, and the oil extracted from these fish is sold to considerable advantage by the Indians.

West Coast of Vancouver Island.

The Indians of this region are divided into eighteen bands, occupying a like number of reserves. They are under the supervision of an agent who is stationed at Ucluelet. These Indians, with the exception of the band whose reserve is situated at Alberni, support themselves entirely by hunting and fishing; and owing to the large number of fur-bearing seals captured by them during the past year, they are this winter in good circumstances.

The agent reports a small increase in the Indian population of the district. The band who occupy the Opitchesat Reserve at Alberni, devote their attention entirely to home industries, and several of them support their families from the products of the soil, for which they find ready purchasers in the *chasseurs* of the neighbouring bands. There are five schools conducted under great difficulties in the district. Some idea may be formed of the obstructions with which the teachers have to contend from an incident narrated by the agent for the locality in his annual report (which will be found with the appendice to this report) as having transpired in connection with the school at Kytka—when the reverend gentleman in charge was held by some of the Indians until others of the band, sixty of whom had forcibly entered the house for the purpose, had released two Indian boys who had been detained by the teacher in school over the usual hours as a punishment for irregular attendance.

The formation of an Indian police force on each reserve in this agency and in the other agencies of the Province has had a most beneficial effect in suppressing vice generally, more especially the traffic in intoxicants and its attendant evils.

The Kyukahts, who form the largest tribe on the west coast, are remarkable for their industry. They are beginning to erect frame houses on their reserves instead of "rancheries," which is the style of building generally used by the Indians of the coast. The latter are most comfortless structures, affording less protection from the weather than an ordinary barn, and they are doubtless the cause, to a large extent, of the fatal pulmonary diseases which are so prevalent among the Indians of Vancouver Island.

The North-East Coast of Vancouver Island and part of the West Coast of British Columbia.

The Indians occupying reserves in this portion of the Province belong, for the most part, to the Kwawkewlth tribe. Great mortality prevailed during the past year in the various bands, of which there are twenty-five in the Agency. Diseases of the lungs and of the bowels were the most prevalent disorders, contracted from constant exposure to the weather and often increased by want of nourishing food. The Oolachan, a most delicious fish, which abounds in the waters of these parts, was, for some inexplicable reason, not caught in as large quantities as usual by these Indians last season, and they consequently suffered from want of this nutritious food, the fat of which is described as possessing special healing properties which render its use beneficial to invalids.

The depravity existing among the Indian women on this coast is greatly to be deplored. They repair, on arriving at years of puberty to the white contras and enter on lives of prostitution. In fact, they are frequently taken by their depraved parents to these places, and there morally sacrificed to satisfy the greed of the latter for money. This condition of matters is causing a rapid diminution of the population, the number of deaths greatly exceeding that of births, even in some of the larger bands. The male portion of the community, or the larger number of them, compete in the labor market at Barclay Sound and at other points, with other classes, and obtain remunerative wages; but they generally squander their gains in gambling before they return to their reserves.

Unlike the Indians of the west coast, the Kwawkewlths, and the Indians on the east coast of Vancouver Island, for the most part, prefer manual labor to hunting and even to fishing, their salmon fisheries being now to a great extent abandoned by them. To this rule, however, the Noovetees in the northern part, and the Laich Kiviltachs in the southern section of the agency, form an exception. Both of these bands still depend upon the fruits of the chase for a subsistence. The last named band are anxious to have a school established at Cape Mudge village. These Indians are described as being in every way superior to the other branches of the Kwawkewlth nation.

There have been but few transgressions during the past year in this district of the law prohibiting the sale or gift of liquor to Indians. It must, however, be ad-

mitted that the Indians of this agency are the most depraved and ignorant in the Province. There is but one school in operation in the agency, namely, at Alert Bay, where the agent also resides.

The Lower Fraser.

The Indian bands and reserves on the lower part of the Fraser River are forty-three in number, and are superintended by an agent who is stationed at New Westminster. The Indians settled upon reserves situated within the district from Yale to New Westminster, cultivated more land last year than they ever had done previously. The limits of this agency were extended during last season to Pemberton Meadows on Harrison River. The Indians of the last named locality do not appear to be in as favorable circumstances as the other bands of the agency. The land upon the reserves is said to be of very inferior quality, and their houses are not well built. They own, however, large numbers of cattle and horses. They are described as being a religious and moral people. There is a noticeable increase in the Indian population at Burrard Inlet mission, Sechelt, Sliamon and Clahoose. At the first named place the Indians have erected a fine church building at a cost, exclusive of their labor on it, of \$3,500.

They have established at this place a code of regulations for the government of their people, which provide for the suppression of intemperance and of immorality generally, and forbid the celebration of heathenish feasts on the reserve.

The Indians of the Lower Fraser are described as a contented and peaceable people, though a bad feeling has, I regret to report, sprung up between them and the Chinese. The Indians find that the latter interfere greatly by competing with them in the various industrial pursuits from which the Indians of this portion of the Province are accustomed to obtain a livelihood.

The Lillooet or Williams Lake District.

The Indians in occupation of reserves in this district, which lies north of the Cascade Mountains, are greatly impeded in their agricultural operations by the lack of the means of irrigating their lands. This process is absolutely necessary in this region to render tillage of the soil feasible or pasturage at all good. Consequently, although the actual area of many of the reserves would, on a superficial calculation, warrant the belief that the Indians owning the same have more than sufficient land for all uses, the absence of water, for purposes of irrigation, frequently reduces the actual quantity of land that can be used to a minimum.

The band on the reserve at Williams Lake consist of one hundred and forty-four Indians, and the whole quantity of land in the reserve suitable for farming purposes amounts to only ninety acres. This band has, however, a large proportion of meadow, and the sale of surplus hay cut from it affords them a revenue. The trapping of fur-bearing animals is also followed by some members of the band. Constables

have been appointed on this reserve to preserve order and to prevent the introduction of intoxicants by unprincipled white people. With this end in view, very prompt and effectual measures were also taken by the Indian Agent for the district, Capt. Wm. Laing Meason, which resulted in the conviction and punishment of several transgressors of the law. A considerable amount of immorality, arising from the use of intoxicants, and the cohabitation of Indian men and women with other than their own consorts, is reported to exist on this reserve. This condition of things results, as a matter of course, in the prevalence of disease and poverty, and in the existence of great unhappiness.

Special legislation to put a stop to this evil of illicit intercourse on the part of Indians who, at least, profess to be christianized, appears to be necessary.

In heathen tribes of Indians, however, the kindred evil of polygamy has always been practised, and heathen Indians will only be brought to refrain from practising it when the enlightenment, which ever attends the inauguration of the christian religion among the heathen, shall have changed their views in this as well as in other matters.

On the other hand, were legislation, having for its object the forcible suppression of the evil, to be introduced, I fear that, if it proved operative at all, it would only become so after very serious trouble had ensued, especially with the more populous tribes; and the enforcement of such a law would certainly be attended with difficulties of a most complicated character when it came to be applied to individual cases. For instance, the settlement of the question of priority of right when several women claimed the same man as husband would be most difficult; and then another question, most difficult of solution, would arise, in regard to the legal rights of the children, issue of such marriages. I apprehend, however, that the enforcement of any law that would interfere with their preconceived ideas as to marital rights would be so strongly resisted by heathen tribes generally as to render it inoperative. Moreover, the inculcation in the minds of Indians of principles that will lead them, from conscientious convictions, to abandon voluntarily the habit of polygamy, as well as other heathenish practices, is, I submit, the work of those who charge themselves with the responsibility of imparting instruction to them in the tenets of Christianity.

The band who reside on the reserve at Soda Creek consists of seventy-nine souls, and the arable land on the reserve amounts to about twenty acres, on which crops have been grown for fifteen years in succession.

Like the Williams Lake band, these Indians have good meadow land. They are described as being very industrious and cleanly in their habits, residing in well-built houses, which are kept in an orderly and neat manner. The most of them also own stables, and many have outhouses wherein to keep their supplies and implements.

The great want of this tribe is a sufficiency of suitable land for farming purposes. If this want were supplied, they would soon be in a comfortable condition.

Constables have been appointed to maintain order on this reserve, and the effect has been the repression of the liquor traffic, and of vice generally.

On the reserve at Quesnelle there is a considerable quantity of good agricultural land. The Indians occupying it have not, as yet, however, attempted to farm. Implements were given to them last summer, and they will probably now make an effort to cultivate land. These Indians are employed as boatmen, and they also hunt and trap fur-bearing animals. The estimated annual value of the furs thus taken by this band amounts to \$100,000, the Indians receiving payment therefor in goods, the duty upon which, at this point alone, is estimated to average \$16,000 per annum.

The reserve at Alexandria is situated on both sides of the Fraser River. Some of the land on the western side of the river is suitable for farming. On the east side, however, it is totally unfit. The Indians on the latter portion of the reserve appear to have become thoroughly demoralized, owing to the presence of two licensed taverns in close proximity to their village, whereat they obtain intoxicants *ad libitum*. The result is, that sickness and destitution are observable in every dwelling. A different state of things exists on the portion of the reserve that lies on the western side of the river. The houses of the Indians on that tract are described as being well built and kept clean.

On the Alkali Lake Reserve one hundred and seventy-nine Indians reside. There is a considerable quantity of good land in this reserve. It, however, requires irrigation to render it cultivable, and this cannot be obtained without the performance of much labor, and the exercise of an amount of skill in building a dam, which these Indians do not possess. In the meantime they cultivate but ninety acres of land, using the balance of the land as grazing ground for their horses, of which they possess five hundred.

These Indians, as a rule, are industrious and temperate in their habits. They work on wages for their white neighbors, and hunt. They are enabled from these sources to support their families in some degree of comfort. On the Reserve at Dog Creek there are only eleven Indians. They have thirty acres of arable land, from which they manage to obtain a subsistence.

The band occupying the reserve at Canoe Creek consists of one hundred and seventy-eight souls. The quantity of cultivable land in the reserve does not amount to eighty-nine acres. These Indians are described as a useless lot of people. They live in idleness, not having a sufficiency of cultivable land to occupy their time in tilling it. They, however, own over five hundred horses.

The population of the band in occupation of the reserve at Clinton is sixty-one. These Indians used to be notorious as drunkards and for disorderly conduct generally. By the exertions in their behalf of the Government agent at Clinton, Mr. Soues, they have now become models of sobriety and decorum. Many of them obtain employment at remunerative wages from the white people of the locality.

Implements and seed were supplied these Indians in the spring; but for want of water for irrigating the land, it did not even yield, in 1833, as much as was planted in it, and the agent states that even when the land is irrigated the area will not be sufficient to yield support for more than one-third of the band.

The number of Indians on the Pavilion Reserve is seventy-one. There is but little agricultural land on the reserve, and the largest portion of it is of the poorest quality. Another reserve was, however, allotted to these Indians on the opposite side of the Fraser, which is reported to contain good agricultural land; and as many of the younger members of the band have acquired a knowledge of farm work from the white farmers in the neighborhood, for whom they have been in the habit of working, they will, no doubt, turn this knowledge to good account when they begin to work the land on the new tract allotted to their band.

The chief of this band has purchased from a white man a farm of fifty acres near the reserve. Some of these Indians engage in gold mining on their own account with, however, but limited success.

The band who occupy the Fountain Reserve number two hundred and thirteen souls. They own about one hundred and seven acres of cultivable land. These Indians suffered a severe loss by the decease, last winter, of their excellent chief, Chilpuseltz. He was a most worthy man and displayed much judgment and ability in the management of his band and reserve. They are, as a result, an exemplary body of Indians, both as regards industry and general behavior. Many of them work at gold mining.

Nine members of this band purchased a good farm from a white settler. It is situated about nine miles from the reserve.

On the reserve at Lillooet there are one hundred and seventeen resident Indians. The agricultural land in this tract does not exceed a quarter of an acre for each adult, and owing to the number of years it has been under crop continually, the return from the land is now scarcely worth the labor involved in tilling it. Their houses are as a rule, of a good description, and are kept in a creditable manner. These Indians are very industrious and enterprising, engaging with skill in gold mining. They have applied for a school to be established on the reserve.

The Indians occupying the reserve at Bridge River number eighty souls. This reserve, though extensive in area, really comprehends but little arable land, and the latter is rocky in character and of poor quality.

The houses of these Indians are remarkable for the good workmanship displayed in their construction, and for the neat manner in which they are kept.

The members of this band are expert in gold mining; but owing to the mines having become exhausted, they now barely earn a temporary subsistence from that occupation.

The reserve at Cayoosh, which is distant about three miles from Lillooet, is occupied by eighty Indians. They have only ten acres of farm land in the tract. Thirty-six members of the band have no lands to cultivate. These Indians also work at gold mining.

On the reserve at Pashilquce (which is described by the surveyor as Cayoosh Reserve No. 2), situate about five miles south of Cayoosh Reserve, there is a resident Indian population of only thirty-six souls. They have fenced in and put under cultivation about ten acres of very poor and stony land; and the agent reports that there is not sufficient water in the locality to irrigate one-half of that small quantity of land. These Indians also engage in mining for gold.

The Chuwack Reserve, which is situated on the Fraser, about six miles further south, is occupied by a small band of fifteen Indians. They have about ten acres of good land on the reserve, and as they cultivate the whole of it, they have a larger area in proportion under crop, and are therefore in better circumstances than the other bands previously referred to.

On this reserve the agent discovered that some Chinese, workers in the mines, had introduced the smoking of opium among the Indians, and information having been laid before him against five of these foreigners for violating the law in this respect, they were convicted and severally fined \$50 and costs.

The reserve at High Bar, which is situated about forty miles north of Lillooet, on the Fraser River, is occupied by a band of forty Indians. They have only ten acres of cultivable land. There is a large quantity of good land in the reserve, which is, however, not arable, owing to the lack of water for irrigating it. These Indians are described as being thriftless, lazy and poverty stricken. They live on the fruit of the chase, and deer being plentiful in the locality, they can always procure a supply of food.

The Chilcotin Indians have not as yet been allotted reserves. They are distributed among several bands. That of Chief Toosey consists of ninety six souls. Owing to the small number of salmon (which was insufficient to feed even those that were fishing) caught last season and the total failure of the crop of berries, these Indians will, it is feared, suffer great privation during this winter.

The band of Chief Anohern comprises one hundred and ninety-three Indians. They have established a village and have erected a church building upon a large flat of land, situated about forty miles up the Chilcotin River, where they have also fenced in about fifty acres; but owing to the frost having in the year 1883 destroyed their crop, they were indisposed to plant extensively last year.

The band of Chief Kanim reside at a short distance down stream from the village last described. These Indians prefer hunting and trapping to manual labor.

The band of Chief Kivek, numbering forty-five souls, occupy a village a few miles distant from that of Kanim's band. They are also hunters and trappers.

The Chilcotin Indians are most anxious to have reserves allotted to them. There are grist mills in the part of the country which they frequent, and the Indians are not slow to recognize the advantage that will accrue to them from having these facilities for turning their grain into flour; but they say that, until they are assured in the possession of the lands claimed by them, by the same being regularly allotted to them, they are afraid to make any important progress in cultivating land, lest it should be pre-empted by white men, and they would then lose the fruit of their labor. The Indian Reserve Commissioner will, it is expected, be able to settle, in the ensuing spring, the land question for the Chilcotin Indians.

The character of the Indians generally of this agency for industry and propriety of conduct is well known. They have also acquired, from working for the white farmers in the district, a knowledge of farming; but the proportion of land fit for tillage allotted to them, as is amply demonstrated in the description above given of each reserve, quite puts it out of their power to earn a subsistence from that source; and as hunting and trapping, on which the greater number of these Indians depend for a living, and gold mining, in which many of them also engage, are rapidly becoming exhausted as means of supply for them, it appears imperative that additional land, that can be farmed with profit, should be furnished to them without further delay.

Kamloops and Okanagan.

The Indian Agents for both of the above districts having resigned in the early part of the season, Mr. Joseph W. McKay, who was appointed, as has been already stated, Indian Agent for the north-west coast, but who had returned to Victoria, owing to the refusal of the Indians at Metlahkatla and Fort Simpson to recognize him as their agent, was, by order of Your Excellency in Council, of the 30th of June last, appointed Indian Agent for the Kamloops and Okanagan districts. It was thought that considering the advanced state of the Indians of these districts, one Agent might be sufficient; and therefore, as a matter of economy, Mr. McKay was charged with the duty of superintending the Indians of both districts, thus saving one-fourth of the amount of salary previously paid the two agents.

In consequence of the changes above referred to in the Indian Agency for these two districts, no annual report has been received respecting the Indian bands and reserves therein.

The Department has, however, no reason for concluding that the past year was other than one of prosperity and progress with the Indians of those parts of the Province. Their past record shows them to be an industrious and, in many instances, an enterprising people. Those inhabiting the district of Kamloops are distributed among sixteen bands, resident on as many reserves. They derive their principal means of support from agriculture, salmon fishing, and manual labor on railways, steamboats, and on the farms of white settlers.

The Indians of the Okanagan district consist of thirteen bands, who occupy an equal number of reserves. They cultivate land to some extent, but their principal means of support are derived from stock raising.

ACCOUNTANT'S BRANCH.

The amount at the credit of the Indian Fund, which consists of all moneys which have accrued from annuities secured to the Indians under Treaty, as well as from sales of land, surrendered by them to be sold for their benefit, and which funds are held in trust for the benefit of numerous Indian Tribes and Bands, was, on the 30th June, 1884, \$3,271,910.02, being an increase of \$121,381.27 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 \$271,437.90, being \$7,133.18 less 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.....	\$1,025,673.68
New Brunswick.....	4,843.59
Nova Scotia.....	3,769.61
British Columbia.....	45,891.12
Prince Edward Island.....	1,993.87

Accounts kept and balanced daily 215, being 15 more than those of last year.

Pay cheques issued, 5,300, being 852 in excess of those issued last year. Certificates for credits, 165, being 10 more than last year.

Statements with vouchers forwarded to the Auditor-General, 48.

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

LAND SALES BRANCH.

The quantity of land sold during the year for the benefit of the Indians, was 24,175½ acres. The sales of these lands amounted to \$44,610.28.

The approximate quantity of Indian land now in the hands of the Department for disposal is 473,910 acres.

The collections made on account of old and new sales of land and timber amounted to \$85,672.81.

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

GENERAL BUSINESS.

Location tickets issued and entered.....	37
The number of new land sales entered.....	393
" payments on leases entered.....	578
Agents' returns examined, &c. " 	219
Assignments of lands examined and registered.....	259
Descriptions for patents examined, &c.....	247
Patents examined and despatched.....	242
Cancellations of patents.....	5
Cancellations of sales of lands.....	497

The number of letters received during the year was 14,778, being an increase of 2,102 over the year 1883.

The number of letters written was 11,938, covering 16,007 folios, being an increase of 1,472 letters and 1,621 folios over last year.

Memoranda, reports, &c., covering 1,839 folios.

Besides the above there is a large amount of work done in the shape of memoranda for letters to be written and for things to be done, reports on accounts, on schools, on returns of property, on returns of supplies issued and in store; on claims to and on other matters respecting land transactions; on surveys; the drawing of plans and other technical work connected therewith, and with the erection of buildings, and with the construction of ditches, fences, bridges, and roads. Numerous searches have also to be frequently made for documents and for information in respect to past transactions. Of all of this work no record has been or can be conveniently kept.

Placed herewith will be found the reports for the past year, which have been received from the Commissioners, Superintendents and Agents connected with the outside service of this Department; also the usual statement showing the population of the various Tribes and Bands of Indians in the several Provinces, Districts and Territories of the Dominion; and a statement showing the property owned, produce raised, and the value of the other industries followed by the Indians; likewise a statement of the condition of the various industrial institutions and schools conducted in the interests of the Indians of the Dominion.

All respectfully submitted,

JOHN A. MACDONALD,
Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs.

SPECIAL APPENDIX TO SUPERINTEDENT GENERAL'S
REPORT.

INDIAN RESERVE COMMISSION,
VICTORIA, B.C., 7th June, 1884.

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

SIR,—When *en route* to Douglas, I was requested by Captain John, the Chief of the Scowlitz, Harrison River Indians, to allot for their use a patch of timber land on the right bank of Harrison River; and as I considered that the land previously reserved for them contained an insufficient supply of wood, I made a Reserve, No. 3, which is fully described in the minutes of decision herewith enclosed.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

P. O'REILLY, *I.R.C.*

MINUTES OF DECISION.

Scowlitz Indians.

No. 3.

A reserve of three hundred and seventy-five acres, situated on the right bank of Harrison River, at the mouth of Squawkum Creek.

Commencing at a fir tree, marked "Indian Reserve," about twenty-four chains west of the forty-six-mile post, on the Canadian Pacific Railway, and running north seventy chains; thence east one hundred chains; thence south to the Harrison River; thence along the right bank of the said river to the Canadian Pacific Railway; and thence along the boundary of the said Railway in a westerly direction to the point of commencement.

P. O'REILLY, *I.R.C.*

HARRISON RIVER, B.C., 7th May, 1884.

INDIAN RESERVE COMMISSION,
VICTORIA, B.C., 7th June, 1884.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to forward herewith rough sketches and minutes of decision of the reserves allotted by me on the 6th May to the Chehalis Indians resident at Harrison River.

As previously reported, this band was visited by me in May, 1881, but owing to the absence of the chief and the greater number of his people, I could not then deal with their lands.

During a conversation with "Squalis" (Captain Bob), the chief, he complained that, owing to want of hay, his tribe had two years ago lost eighty-five head of cattle, and that his present reserve was principally sand and gravel, and therefore requested that some hay and timber land should be given him.

Having examined the localities I made the following reservations :—

No. 1. A tract of land of five hundred and twenty-five acres (situated to the north of and adjoining the old Chehalis Reserve) containing ninety acres of open grassy meadow, on which an abundant supply of hay can be obtained; it also includes the Indian potato gardens, and about one hundred acres of good bottom land, which, if cleared and cultivated, would produce large crops. The remainder is principally rocky and covered with scrub timber.

No. 2. A plot of sixty acres, situated on the left bank of Harrison River about a mile above the Chehalis Village. The old burial ground of the tribe is included in this reservation. The soil for the most part is of inferior quality, but being well wooded is specially valued by the Indians.

This tribe number about one hundred and twenty-six, viz., forty-eight men, fifty-two women, twenty-six children. Their principal fishery is on the Harrison Rapids, immediately in front of their village.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

P. O'REILLY, I. R. C.

MINUTES OF DECISION.

Chehalis Indians.

The old Chehalis Reserve of six hundred and twenty-six acres is hereby confirmed, with an addition of five hundred and twenty-five acres, described as follows :—

Commencing at the northern corner post of the old reserve, and running north to a point due west of the south-eastern corner post of Mr. George Morris' claim; thence east to the said corner post; thence following the slough in a southerly direction to the north-eastern corner of Mr. A. Onderdonk's claim; thence along the northern and western boundaries of the said claim, to the boundary of the old reserve, and thence magnetic west forty chains to the place of commencement.

No. 2.

A reserve of sixty acres, situated on the left bank of Harrison River, about a mile above Chehalis.

Commencing at a fir marked "Indian Reserve," on the left bank of the river and running south ten chains; thence east thirty chains; thence north to the Harrison River; and thence following the left bank of the said river to the place of commencement.

P. O'REILLY, I.R.C.

HARRISON, B. C., 6th May, 1884.

INDIAN RESERVE COMMISSION,

VICTORIA, B.C., 6th June, 1884.

The Right Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that on the 5th ultimo I visited the band of Indians residing at Douglas, to complete the work left unfinished on my former visit to that place. (See report, 15th March, 1882.)

The chief, "Jim Douglas," was absent at New Westminster, but I was fortunate in securing the attendance of the second chief, "Paul," a very intelligent Indian, who, with the principal men of his tribe, accompanied me to view the land they wished reserved for them. Their demands being reasonable, I had no difficulty in allotting to them the following tracts:—

No. 6.

"*Le-lach-en*," situated on the Lillooet River, about three miles from its mouth, contains sixty acres, and includes the two favorite fishing stations used by this band. Apart from its value as a fishery, the land is worthless, being principally rocky, covered with timber of small size.

No. 7

Is an ancient graveyard, situated on the right bank of the Lillooet River.

No. 8

Is a reserve of about six hundred and sixty-six acres, having a frontage on Douglas Lake and the Lillooet River, and its northern boundary is the now deserted town of Douglas.

The greater part of this land, though good soil, is subject to overflow during the freshets. Were it cleared it would produce good crops of hay. About ten acres have been cultivated by the Indians as potato gardens. Cedar, spruce and cotton-wood, in sufficient quantities for the use of the tribe, are found on this reserve.

This completes the reservations for the Douglas tribe, as far as I am able to deal with them; but I would respectfully call your attention to the concluding paragraph in my report of the 15th of March, 1832, in reference to the Pemberton Meadows.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

P. O'REILLY, *I.R.C.*

 MINUTES OF DECISION.
Douglas Indians.

No. 6.

"*Le-la-chen*," a reserve of sixty acres, situated on the Lillooet River, about three miles from its mouth.

Commencing at a cedar marked "Indian Reserve," on the right bank of Lillooet River, and running east ten chains; thence south thirty chains; thence west twenty chains; thence north thirty chains; and thence east ten chains, to the place of commencement.

No 7.

A graveyard of about three-quarters of an acre, situated on the right bank of Lillooet River, about a quarter of a mile below "*Le-la-chen*."

Commencing at a cedar marked "Indian Reserve," and running west two chains; thence south three chains; thence east to the Lillooet River; and thence up the right bank of the said river to the place of commencement.

No. 8.

Douglas, a reserve of six hundred and sixty-six acres, situated on the eastern shore of Douglas Lake and both banks of the Lillooet River.

Commencing at a cedar marked "Indian Reserve," on the right bank of the Lillooet River, at the mouth of "Slickquot" Creek, and running south sixty chains; thence east one hundred and fifty chains; thence north sixty chains; thence west twenty chains; thence north to a point due east of the south-eastern corner of Douglas town site; thence west to the said corner; thence along the eastern shore of Douglas Lake to the most southerly point thereof; thence west to the Lillooet River; and thence up the right bank of the said river to the place of commencement.

P. O'REILLY, *I.R.C.*

DOUGLAS, B.C., 5th May, 1884.

INDIAN RESERVE COMMISSION,

VICTORIA, B. C., June 5th, 1884.

The Right Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to state for your information that, having completed the reservation of land for the Yale Indians, I proceeded, on the 26th of April, to Spuzzum, ten miles distant.

It was at this place that Mr. Sproat, the late Indian Reserve Commissioner, on the 21st of May, 1878, included in the Indian Reserve fifty-two acres of land for which Mr. L. Malatesta had obtained a Crown grant. After a voluminous correspondence between the Provincial and Dominion Governments, it was decided that the former should pay to the Indians the sum of \$325 as compensation, and that an equal amount of land should be given to them elsewhere.

The circumstances having been explained to the chief and his people, I examined the ground they wished reserved for them, and allotted:

No. 1. A piece containing seventy-five acres, adjoining the southern boundary of the old reserve. Like most of the land in this locality, it is utterly worthless for agricultural purposes. It is prized by the Indians only on account of the timber on it, which, when converted into cordwood, finds a ready sale.

No. 2 is a piece of land situated two miles below the Alexandria bridge, containing about nine acres, which includes three acres recorded on the 19th of March, 1866, by an Indian woman named Coweki-noe. The woman is dead; but, as the Indians desire to have it, I have added this piece of land to the fishing station reserved by Mr. Sproat on the 21st of May, 1878. With the exception of two potato patches, the ground is rocky and valueless.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

P. O'REILLY, *I.R.C.*

MINUTES OF DECISION.

Spuzzum Indians.

No. 1.

A reserve of seventy-five acres, situated on the right bank of Fraser River, nine miles above Yale.

Commencing at the south-western corner of the old Spuzzum Reserve and running south twenty chains; thence east to the Fraser River; thence up the right bank of the said river to the south-eastern corner of the old reserve; and thence along its southern boundary to the place of commencement.

No. 2.

A reserve of nine acres, situated on the left bank of Fraser River, about two miles below the Alexandria bridge.

Commencing at the north-eastern corner of the old fishing reserve and running north twenty chains; thence west to the Fraser River; thence down the left bank of the said river to the north-western corner of the said reserve; and thence along its northern boundary to the place of commencement.

P. O'REILLY, *I.R.C.*

SPUZZUM, B.C., 26th April, 1884.

INDIAN RESERVE COMMISSION,
VICTORIA, B.C., 5th June, 1884.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to report that in accordance with the suggestion contained in your letter to Dr. Powell, of the 17th January, 1882 (No. 96), I proceeded to Yale on the 23rd of April to visit the Kuthlalth Reserve.

Mr. Sproat, the late Indian Reserve Commissioner, had already defined a reservation at this place, but had omitted to give the Indians any timber lands. Having made an examination of the ground, I found it desirable to extend the boundaries in an easterly direction, and I assigned to the tribe one hundred and sixty eight acres, which, except for the firewood upon it, is utterly valueless, being gravel soil of the poorest description.

I enclose herewith a rough sketch and minute of decision of the land referred to.

I have the honor to be Sir,

Your obedient servant,

P. O'REILLY, *I R.C.*

MINUTES OF DECISION.

Yale Indians.

A reserve of one hundred and sixty-eight acres, situated on the left bank of Fraser River, about one mile above the town of Yale and adjoining the Kuthlalth Reserve.

Commencing at the south-eastern corner of the Kuthlalth Reserve and running east forty chains; thence north sixty chains; thence west to the Fraser River; thence down the left bank of the said river to the boundary of the Kuthlalth Reserve; and thence following the said boundary in a southerly direction to the place of commencement.

P. O'REILLY, *I.R.C.*

YALE, B.C., 25th April, 1884.

INDIAN RESERVE COMMISSION,
VICTORIA, B.C., 16th December, 1884.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that, as previously reported in my letter of the 11th June, I proceeded to Kootenay (*via* Portland and the Northern Pacific Railroad to Sand Point), and arrived at Wild Horse Creek on the 4th July, where I was met by "Isidore," the Chief of the Upper Kootenay Indians, accompanied by most of his tribe.

I explained the object of my visit, and invited them to show me what lands they most desired to have reserved. Owing, however, to their excessive demands, and not being provided with a competent interpreter, I decided to defer the consideration of their land question, and to proceed to the "Tobacco Plains," 60 miles south of Wild Horse Creek, where a portion of the tribe resides, "David" being sub-chief; and here I was fortunate in being able to secure the services of an experienced interpreter, Mr. John Campbell, who is favorably known to the Indians.

I found "David," the sub-chief, quite as unreasonable in his demands as "Isidore" had been, claiming the whole country from the boundary line to the Columbia Lakes, an area of 1,100 square miles, and I had great difficulty in inducing him to listen to any proposals to the contrary. He repeatedly referred to the large reserves allotted by the United States Government to the Indians, containing millions of acres, and compared them with the small area he asked for. He also pointed out that the chiefs on American territory, only a few miles to the south, received an annual pension of \$500.00 each; and he complained that the Kootenay Indians had received nothing at the hands of the Dominion Government, though the Crees, Blackfeet and Stoneys, on the other side of the mountains, had been furnished with stock, seeds, implements, and even rations.

Mr. Phillips, the only settler in this part of the district, rendered me much assistance at this place, by supplying general information as to the character of the land. He accompanied me when riding over the country with the chief.

Having made a thorough examination of the most suitable localities, I reserved for the use of this tribe a tract of land containing 11,360 acres, consisting principally of open, rolling ground, interspersed with belts of timber, pine, larch and fir. The houses of this branch of the Kootenay tribe are situated in immediate proximity to the boundary line; they have four acres of land cultivated as gardens, and about twenty more closely adjacent may be used for a similar purpose. At the northern boundary of this reserve, a stream of water flows from the mountains, but sinks into the ground soon after it leaves the hills. If flumed, which could be easily done, and at comparatively small outlay, it might be brought to a flat of fairly good land, containing about 120 acres.

This reserve is principally valuable as a stock range, the snowfall generally being light; and the Indians drive their horses and cattle here in the spring when grass is not to be found elsewhere.

On the 22nd July I returned to Wild Horse Creek, and lost no time in apprising the Indians of my readiness to confer with them. They waited upon me in a body, headed by their chief, "Isidore." No result was obtained, however, for several days. The chief stated, again and again, that he would not accept any limits to his reservation, unless they included the whole valley of the Kootenay and Columbia Rivers (from the International boundary line) and followed the base of the Rocky Mountains to the boat landing on the Columbia River. He also refused to give the census of his people, the number of their stock, &c. This was afterwards obtained for me by Mr. D. McLaughlin, an old resident of Kootenay. Mr. McLaughlin speaks the language and knows every Indian in the district. His return may, therefore, be accepted as correct. I informed the chief that I could not accede to any such demand as that made by him, nor could I form any idea of what was necessary for the require-

ments of the tribe until I had visited the land. After a good deal of persuasion he promised to accompany me on the following day.

This examination occupied several days, and at length I decided upon the limits of reservation No. 1, as described in the rough plan and minutes of decision herewith enclosed.

No. 1. Reserve is bounded by the St. Mary's and Kootenay Rivers, both of which are accessible to cattle; there are a few alkali lakes, but no running streams. It contains 18,150 acres; of this some 5,000 acres are of small value, being partly wash-gravel flats on the St. Mary's River, extending the whole length of the southern boundary; and the remainder, a ridge of rough, stony, lightly timbered land, situated in the centre of the reserve. The principal value of this reservation is the range to the west, containing approximately 5,000 acres of excellent bunch grass, and the swamp lands to the east, on the banks of the Kootenay, from which a good supply of hay can be obtained. Should the reclamation scheme in the hands of Mr. Baillie Grohman (and which is encouraged by the Local Government) prove a success, this low stretch of bottom land (which is overflowed during the greater part of the summer) may become of considerable value.

On this reserve, at the time of my visit, about sixteen acres were cultivated without irrigation; the soil is poor and gravelly, and crops are consequently light.

The principal village of the Kootenays, consisting of forty-seven houses, is situated on the south bank of the St. Mary's River, on the property of the Rev. Father Fouquet. The "St. Eugene Mission" has been established by the Roman Catholics at this place, and here the Indians congregate during the winter months.

On the 5th August I arrived at the Lower Columbia Lake, the place of residence of another portion of the Kootenay tribe, and of whom "Moyeas" is the chief. Here, again, I was met by requests for a greater area of land than I considered necessary, although their demands were not so excessive as those of the other portions of the tribe, and I found them more amenable to reason. They also had a greater claim to favorable consideration, as they had evidently done their best to fence and cultivate such portions of the land as could be irrigated, and had erected comfortable houses for themselves, which they showed me with commendable pride. Having ridden over the land with the chief, and examined the crops and improvements, I decided to allot to them a tract of land embracing 8,320 acres, as shown on rough plan and minutes of decision. Of this, about 100 acres is cultivable, the remainder is broken, rolling and gravelly, lightly timbered with pine and fir, and more or less rocky as it approaches the base of the mountains. About 800 acres is grassy swamp on the bank of the river, covered by the water at its lowest stages. The Indians prize this, as affording feed for their cattle in winter.

The abandoned pre-emption claims of Thomas Jones, Edward Chancey and Sophie Morischo are included in this reservation. The two former were cancelled in the Land Office at Kootenay, and Mrs. Morischo, who is now living in American territory, left the country some years ago, when she sold her improvements consisting of houses, fencing, &c., to the Indians.

A limited quantity of swamp hay can be cut on the abandoned claim of Mr. Jones.

Until recently, these Indians subsisted almost entirely on the products of their annual hunt on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, and on the salmon which formerly were abundant in the Columbia River. These sources of supply being exhausted and game not very plentiful in their own country, they now depend chiefly on their cattle, horses, and gardens, supplemented by what they can earn as herders, packers, or laborers. Considering that until the last few years they had seen nothing of farming operations, some of their little patches are very creditable to them. Wheat, peas and potatoes are their favorite crops; the former being packed to the Mission on St. Mary's River, where there is a small flour mill.

A considerable trade is carried on with the Stoney Indians, who cross the mountains to buy horses in exchange for rifles, ammunition and furs.

The Indians of the Upper Kootenay number 281 and possess 2,511 horses, and 618 cattle.

On completing my work in the Upper Kootenay Valley, I proceeded to visit that of the Lower Kootenay and the Indians resident there. I arrived on the 26th August, and after examination I found that, owing to the periodical overflow of the river, which extends to the very base of the mountains, it was impossible to procure land suitable for agricultural or even garden purposes in that valley.

Through the interpreter, Mr. McLaughlin, the Indians asked that land be given them on the right bank of the Kootenay River, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of the International boundary line. I acceded to their request, and made Reservation No. 4, though most reluctantly, for a more worthless piece of land, in its present condition, cannot well be imagined.

Of the 1,600 acres so reserved, 1,200 are swampy marsh land, inundated during the freshets, and never quite dry, even at low water. About 500 acres of open, grassy land might be sufficiently reclaimed to grow swamp hay, by cutting through the banks of the river, which are higher than the surrounding country.

Should the Kootenay reclamation scheme be carried out, the whole 1,200 acres could be brought into cultivation, and would, I believe, prove a valuable piece of land. The soil is an alluvial loam, with clay in places, and a top stratum of vegetable mould. The banks of the river are covered with a dense growth of willow and crab, with cottonwood interspersed. The remaining 400 acres, situated on the foot hills of the mountain, are absolutely worthless, except for the scrub timber upon them, which affords an abundant supply of fuel. An attempt has been made by the Indians to cultivate four small patches on the hill-side. All of these have failed, the crop barely returning the seed planted.

This branch of the Kootenay tribe is the least advanced in civilization, being far removed from any white settlement. Formerly, they crossed the Rocky Mountains to hunt, but the buffalo being exterminated, they now depend principally on fish and berries for their subsistence, and are frequently in distress when these are not obtainable. They have the character of being superstitious, lazy and deceitful, and are great adepts at gambling. They number fifty-two men, thirty-five women and seventy-three children, a total of 160, of whom "St. Pierre" is the sub-chief; and they are possessed of forty horses and five cattle.

In conclusion, I think it well to state again, that I experienced very great difficulty in dealing with the Indians of the Kootenay country. Their demands for large tracts of land were induced by the reasons I have before given, but I am glad to say that finally they appeared satisfied with the allotments made for them, and which, I believe, will not materially interfere with white settlement.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

P. O'REILLY,

Indian Reserve Commissioner.

MINUTES OF DECISION.

Upper Kootenay Indians.

No. 1.

A reserve of eighteen thousand one hundred and fifty acres (approximately) situated at the mouth of St. Mary's River, Kootenay district.

Commencing at the south-eastern corner post of B. M. Jenkin's pre-emption, No. 2, and running west three hundred and twenty chains; thence south to the St. Mary's River; thence down the left bank of the said river to its confluence

with the Kootenay River; and thence up the right bank of the said Kootenay River to the place of commencement.

P. O'REILLY, *I.R.C.*

Kootenay, B.C., 30th August, 1884.

Upper Kootenay Indians.

No. 2.

A reserve of ten thousand five hundred and sixty acres (approximately) situated at Tobacco Plains, Kootenay district.

Commencing at a monument on the International boundary line, at the foot of the Rocky Mountains, and running east ten chains; thence north twenty chains; thence west eighty chains; thence north five hundred chains; thence west two hundred chains; thence south five hundred and twenty chains; and thence east two hundred and seventy chains, to the place of commencement.

All water flowing through this reserve is allotted for the use of the Indians.

P. O'REILLY, *I.R.C.*

Kootenay, B.C., 18th July, 1884.

Upper Kootenay Indians.

No. 3.

A reserve of eight thousand three hundred and twenty acres (approximately), situated between the Lower Columbia Lake and the Rocky Mountains, Kootenay district.

Commencing at the south-western corner of Mr. G. Hope Johnston's pre-emption, No. 23, and running east eighty chains; thence south eighty chains; thence east two hundred and twenty chains; thence south two hundred and eighty chains; thence east one hundred and twenty chains; thence south two hundred chains; thence west to the Columbia River; thence following the right bank of the said river, and the Lower Columbia Lake to the south-westerly corner post of John Jones' purchased claim; and thence along the southern and eastern boundaries of the said claim to the point of commencement.

All water flowing through this reservation is assigned for the use of the Indians.

P. O'REILLY, *I. R. C.*

KOOTENAY, B. C., 9th August, 1884.

MINUTES OF DECISION.

Lower Kootenay Indians.

A reserve of one thousand six-hundred acres (approximately), situated on the right bank of the Kootenay River, about three miles north of the Intercolonial boundary line.

Commencing at a pine tree marked "Indian Reserve," and running east forty chains; thence south one hundred and eighty chains; thence west to the Kootenay River; thence down the right bank of the said river to a point due west of the starting point; and thence east to the place of commencement.

P. O'REILLY, *I.R.C.*

LOWER KOOTENAY, B. C., 28th August, 1884.

INDIAN RESERVE COMMISSION,

VICTORIA, B.C., 17th December, 1884.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that on the 11th of August I visited a band of Indians, offshoots of the Shuswap tribe, near Kamloops, who, under the leaderships of a Chief named "Kinbasket," some forty years ago migrated from Shuswap and settled in the Columbia valley. Although connected by marriage and association with the Kootenays, this band has preserved its language and individuality, and presents a favorable contrast to its neighbors, being superior to them in every respect.

After much conversation with "Kinbasket," in presence of the tribe, he stated that he wished to have his land at the foot of the Lower Columbia Lake, where he had lived for many years. Their demands were, I considered, in excess of their requirements; so after a careful examination, I allotted them two thousand seven hundred acres on the right bank of the Columbia River. This includes their church, their houses, and their cultivated ground, also a prairie containing about four hundred acres of excellent soil to irrigate, which water can be brought without difficulty from Shuswap Creek. The greater part of the reserve is poor quality soil, much broken with ravines and thickly timbered with fir and pine, both black and red. At the time of my last visit, twenty-eight acres were under fence and partly cultivated; some thousands of split rails were on the ground, in readiness to fence their land so soon as it was defined. Owing to the depth of the snow fall this is not a good winter range for cattle; consequently the necessity for providing fodder will be an inducement to these Indians to utilize their agricultural land, of which they have an abundance. At present their horses exist during the winter on the grass and rushes standing above the ice in the river bottoms. These Indians number fifty-eight, and own three hundred and twelve horses and two cows; they bear an excellent character for industry, and have been continually employed by the Railway survey parties as packers and canoe men. They are good guides, hunters and trappers. They exhibit a strong desire to engage in agriculture, and will, I think, turn their land to good account.

A large and profitable salmon fishery formerly existed on this reserve, but for some years past only a few fish have been caught by the Indians, owing to the establishment of many canneries, and the systematic destruction of the fish in the Columbia River in American territory.

In every case, where practicable, a supply of water has been reserved, sufficient for the use of this band, as is more particularly described in the minutes of decision forwarded herewith.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

P. O'REILLY, I.R.

MINUTES OF DECISION.

Shuswap Indians—Kinbasket's Band, Columbia Lakes.

A reserve of two thousand seven hundred acres (approximately), situated on the right bank of Columbia River, near the foot of the Lower Columbia Lake, Kootenay district.

Commencing at a fir tree marked "Indian Reserve," and running east fifteen chains; thence north one hundred and twenty chains; thence west sixty chains; thence north eighty chains; thence west forty chains; thence north forty chains; thence west to the Columbia River; thence up the right bank of the said river to a point due west of the starting point; and thence east to the place of commencement.

The water of Shuswap Creek (which flows through this reserve) and 100 inches of water from Aylmer Creek, are also allotted for use on this reserve.

P. O'REILLY, I.R.C.

KOOTENAY, B.C., 14 August, 1884.

PART I

OF THE

REPORT OF DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

GRAND RIVER SUPERINTENDENCY,
BRANTFORD, 26th August, 1884.

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

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

In the completion of twenty-two years' service as your visiting Superintendent and Commissioner for this Agency, I can give positive assurance of marked progress by the Indian people under my charge, in all that pertains to their prosperity—in population, education, moral and social condition, and in their agricultural industry, to which nearly all, happily, adapt themselves.

During the year named, the changes in population have been :

In the Six Nations :—

Births	99
Additions by returned absentees and their wives.....	13
	112
Deaths.. ..	83
Removals, women married into other bands.....	3
	86
Increase	26

In the Mississaguas :—

Births	7
Additions by marriage.....	4
	11
Deaths	8
	3
Increase.....	3
The Six Nations number.....	3,230
The Mississaguas "	218
	3,448

Total population.....3,448

The rule excluding illegitimates has, it is believed, a salutary effect. The general health, as reported by the medical attendants, has been fair, but which, it is thought, would be much improved were the dam across the Grand River at Caledonia removed, and a proper system of drainage adopted for the Reserve. The Six Nations met with a serious loss in the death of their interpreter, Chief George H. M. Johnson, at the age of 68, whose end was hastened by wounds inflicted on two occasions some years ago, by a tavern keeper and wood depredators, for discharging his duty. He was most active, enterprising, and zealous in the mainten-



ance of the rights and nationality of his people, faithful and fearless in obedience to any command, and most loyal to Her Majesty the Queen.

The School Board of the Six Nations continues its successful work, as shown by the accompanying report of its honorary secretary.

In addition to their eight schools are four others. The Mohawk Institute, with its ninety pupils (male and female), supported by the New England Company, of London, England, is still in charge of its Superintendent, Mr. R. Ashton, who has carried into effect the training of Indian teachers, thus supplying a—hitherto—great want.

The Indians are advancing in agriculture, as is shown by many of their farms. Their houses, outbuildings and fences are generally good.

In my last Annual Report I had to refer to a deficient crop; now, unfortunately, to one so much more serious, as to necessitate relief in provisions to a number of families.

The grist and saw mills alluded to in my last year's Report have been completed and are in successful operation, to the convenience and benefit of the people.

In October last the Six Nations Agricultural Society held its sixteenth annual show in their spacious building and grounds, and notwithstanding the failure in crops, proved to be, on the whole, an excellent—though small—exhibit in grain, stock, dairy products, vegetables, preserves, needlework, and even the fine arts.

The press was represented by several reporters, and the editorial columns of one of the newspapers closed an article with the following paragraph:—

“No intelligent man could have attended this agricultural exhibition by the Six Nations Indians without being convinced of the great progress made during the past few years in the moral, intellectual and physical condition of these tribes of the aboriginal inhabitants of Canada, whatever may be said to the contrary by superficial observers and commentators on Indian morality, progress and civilization.” While another editor remarked: “The exhibition serves fully to demonstrate, in a marked degree, the rapid and continued onward progress of our red neighbours.”

In consequence of similar shows in adjoining townships the attendance of whites was much smaller than usual, but several prominent gentlemen from Brantford, and some farmers, were interested and surprised with what they saw.

The Six Nations annual ploughing matches came off at a later day, during fine weather. The soil proved rather dry. There were ten adult competitors (fewer than usual) for the seven useful prizes, the youths having their matches on a subsequent day.

Many spectators were present.

In presenting the Governor General's prize plough to the winner, Jackson Jimison, I took occasion to address those present, pointing out the necessity for good and deep ploughing; that all should practice it, become skilled, and contend for the prizes offered.

At the close of an article upon the ploughing matches, the editor observes:—

“We returned, after an agreeable day, impressed with the conviction, that our Indian neighbours are progressing, and are entitled to the highest encomiums for the great mental, moral and material improvement they are making year after year.”

It is pleasant, too, to relate increased zeal in the performance of statute labour, and that much work is done, while the numerous culverts and bridges are cared for at considerable cost.

The spirit and aim of the Indian Act, for the suppression of giving or selling liquor to Indians, has, I regret to state, been frustrated by repeated and successful efforts of counsel to question the provisions of the Act.

This course renders some amendment necessary, in order to prevent interference with an object of such paramount importance to the Indian race.

The Indian Councils and people generally are strong advocates for the exclusion of liquor, and it is a matter of surprise and regret that any one should assist in opposing the benevolent wishes of the Government, and the earnest desire of the Indians for their own welfare.

Upon the departure of His Excellency the Marquis of Lorne, and Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise, the Six Nations Council sent a farewell address, to which a gracious answer was given.

And, upon the arrival of His Excellency the Marquis of Lansdowne and Lady Lansdowne, a decorated address of welcome was forwarded, which received an admirable lengthy reply.

Upon learning of the death of His Royal Highness the Duke of Albany, the Chiefs again evinced their sympathy and loyalty, by a message of condolence to the Queen, Her Majesty most graciously responding, with Her grateful thanks.

In October last His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Robinson, accompanied by the Provincial Secretary and Mrs. Hardy, with several gentlemen, visited the Chiefs in their Council House.

The Governor was received in a most loyal spirited manner, with a royal salute, the bands playing the National Anthem.

After opening a Council and interchange of addresses, His Honor left with similar manifestations as upon his arrival.

In conclusion, I have to refer to the usual fitting recognition of Her Majesty's Birthday, upon the 24th of May, which was celebrated with the proverbial "Queen's weather," by about 1,200 Indians in gay attire, the customary programme being carried into effect in a most creditable manner.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. P. GILKISON,

Visiting Superintendent and Commissioner.

WALPOLE ISLAND AGENCY,
WALLACEBURGH, ONTARIO, 25th August, 1884.

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

SIR,—In accordance with instructions contained in your circular of 3rd April last, I herewith transmit census and tabular statement of the Chippawas and Pottawattamies of this Agency, for the year ended 30th June, 1884, together with a copy of the census of both bands taken by me in April last.

Owing to the almost total failure of crops in the season of 1883, the Indians had pretty hard work to get through the winter, but with a few exceptions they managed to get through without much hardship. The harvest for this year (1884) is now nearly over, and crops of all kinds are exceptionally good.

The Indians are turning their attention more to cultivating the land, and are making some progress. Those who confine themselves entirely to agriculture are in much the best circumstances.

You will notice by the tabular statement sent herewith that many of them have quite a good exhibit.

The Indians are for the most part very comfortable in their houses, many of them having all the necessaries and some of the luxuries found in the houses of the better class of white farmers.

The crops, such as corn, potatoes, beans, &c., have been very well attended to this year, in the way of hoeing and cultivating, and have given much encouragement in the increased yield, showing that it is well worth their while to cultivate the land. There will be a larger quantity of wheat sown this fall than usual, as they are beginning to see the advantage of having their bread for the coming season ensured.

The land is of the best quality, and will produce all kinds of crops with very little labor. Fruit of all kinds grows with very little trouble. Many of the Indians have fine orchards and raise considerable fruit for sale.

The Indians are giving more attention to the housing and feeding of their stock during the winter, but there is plenty of room for improvement in this particular.

A better breed of cattle and horses is much needed, as their stock is pretty well run out. A new breed of pigs altogether would be a positive advantage.

There are two schools on the island, the Chippewa school, under the auspices of the Church of England, and the Pottawattamie school, under that of the Methodist Church. Both of these schools have been kept fairly well during the last year, and the children have made some progress. The average attendance has not been very large but has been more regular, and a better system of teaching has been adopted. Many of the parents are getting quite anxious about the education of their children. Divine service is held in both churches every Sunday, which is well attended. The Indians appear at church clean and well dressed, and are orderly and attentive.

The Pottawattamies have the frame of a new church up, and expect to finish it before winter, when they will use the old church for a Council House.

There is very little intemperance among the Indians, only a few of the older ones being noticeable in that way, the younger Indians being for the most part sober and well behaved.

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

ALEX. MCKELVEY,
Indian Agent.

WESTERN SUPERINTENDENCY—1ST DIVISION.
SARNIA, 2nd September, 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, in regard to the Indian Band in my Agency, for the year ended 30th June, 1884.

This being my first Report I would say that since my appointment I have spent a good deal of my time on the reserves. I have tried as much as possible to stimulate the Indians under my charge to industry in the culture of their lands.

Last year their crops were almost a failure, on account of the wet weather and the lack of proper drainage on the Indian farms. But this year, I am happy to say, their crops are very good.

In preparing the tabular statement, I have been careful to get my estimates as nearly correct as possible, from personal inspection and from the information the different Indians were able to give me.

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

A. ENGLISH,
Indian Agent.

WESTERN SUPERINTENDENCY—2ND DIVISION,
STRATHROY, ONTARIO, 28th August, 1884.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to forward herewith tabular statement and my annual report of the several bands of Indians within my Agency, for the year ended 30th June last, as requested by your circular, dated 3rd April, 1884:—

The Oneidas of the Thames number.....	770
Births.....	25
Deaths.....	15
	—
Increase.....	10
 The Chippewas of the Thames number.....	 452
Deaths.....	18
Births.....	10
	—
Decrease.....	8
 The Munceys of the Thames number.....	 123
Births.....	8
Deaths.....	7
	—
Increase.....	1
 Total.....	 1,345

The Oneidas of the Thames live in the Township of Delaware, County of Middlesex, and occupy a reserve of 5,400 acres.

The three schools on this reserve are doing tolerably well, and are fairly attended. During the past year a very creditable two-story hall was built on the south-west part of the reserve, chiefly through the exertions and supervision of Dr. Oronhyatekha, their medical adviser, who spared neither time nor pains over its erection. It is used as a council house for the band, and also as a lodge room for the Orange Society and the Good Templars.

The Chippewas and Munceys live in the Township of Caradoc, County of Middlesex, and occupy a reserve of 12,095 acres of the best land in the township.

The schools on this reserve are not attended so well as we imagine they ought to be. A number of the Indians who live towards the western part of the reserve are very much away and have their families along with them, thus depriving their children of the opportunity of attending school for a considerable portion of the year, while a very large percentage of the others are very remiss in sending their children to school. The agent and teachers have been trying to impress upon the parents thus remiss the necessity of enforcing more regular attendance, still a very large amount of carelessness exists.

The Methodist Society has built, during the past year, a very neat comfortable church on the northern part of the reserve, which, we trust, will be the means of much good.

The Mount Elgin Industrial School, under the efficient management of the Rev. Wm. W. Shepherd, continues to do good work.

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

The state of the reserve shows a gradual degree of improvement since the unused portions of it have been leased to whites, as good fences are made, and the scrubby timber and brush are disappearing.

Owing to the unusual flood of July and the early frost of August, a very large portion of the crops within my agency were destroyed. The Indians suffered very much loss in consequence.

A very respectable percentage of the Indians are church members. The Church of England and Methodist Missionary Society have missions on the Caradoc Reserve. They also, with the regular Baptists, have missions on the Oneida Reserve.

The general health of the people during the year has been good.

The Indians are gradually prospering in intelligence and civilization. The great majority of them are well clothed, and make a very respectable appearance in

public among the whites, for whom a number of them are, during a very large portion of the year working.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

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

THOMAS GORDON,
Indian Agent.

WESTERN SUPERINTENDENCY—3RD DIVISION,
HIGHGATE, ONTARIO, 20th August, 1884.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit herewith my annual Report and tabular statement, showing statistics of progress made by the Indians of this Agency. This band or tribe is known as the Moravians of the Thames, and now numbers 275, which is an increase of 7 since last report. The general health of the Indians, at the present time, is all that could be desired.

School matters have improved during the past year. The Department erected a new school house on the reserve last fall, with which the Indians are very much pleased; it has caused a better attendance of the children, who are making fair progress in their studies.

I cannot give as good a crop report as last year, although there was as large a number of acres under cultivation.

Wheat was a fair crop; oats fair; potatoes and roots good; corn and beans were a total failure, having been destroyed by the frost in September. This was a serious loss to the Indians, as they depend on their corn for bread through the winter.

There has been an increase in the number of tons of hay, owing to a number having seeded down some of their old land, which is a step in the right direction:

The Indians held their second Agricultural Fair on the 25th of October. It was a decided success. The entries were numerous, the attendance large, and the quality of the exhibits, particularly in grain and roots, would compare favorably with many white township exhibitions. They take a great interest in this fair. I am sure it is doing great good among them, as they are already taking greater pains tilling the ground and putting in their crops.

There has also been an increase in the number of acres of new land broken, which, I think, is a direct result of the agricultural fair, as many are not slow to perceive that in order to secure a prize, they must have new land to raise from, and not the same fields that have been cropped and re-cropped for the last twenty or thirty years.

The roads on the reserve are kept in good order by the Indians themselves, very little help being asked from the Department in this respect.

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

JOHN BEATTIE,
Indian Agent.

NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY—DIVISION No. 1.
INDIAN OFFICE, MANITOWANING, ONTARIO, 26th August, 1884.

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

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

The past winter has been one of much hardship to many of the Indians under my charge, caused by an unusually early and severe frost, which greatly injured the crops.

The corn crop, which is next in importance to the potato crop, was entirely destroyed. Potatoes also were, in many instances, frozen in the ground. This deficiency in their food supply caused the prospect, at the commencement of the winter, to be anything but cheering. This condition of matters was reported to the Department, and I was promptly placed in funds to relieve all cases of actual need amongst the Indians.

As the winter advanced, many of the Indians obtained employment getting out railway ties, also on the railway works now in progress, thus enabling them to maintain themselves and their families without assistance. Others were not so fortunate, and had to use their seed grain, and it became apparent, when the planting season arrived, that seed potatoes and grain would have to be furnished to many who would otherwise have been unable to put in crop. This was done, and from the appearance of their gardens, which bid fair to yield abundantly, it is hoped that the coming harvest will place the Indians in a condition to go through the winter well provided with food.

Owing to the scarcity of grain and the reduced catch of furs, and also to the diminished take of fish for domestic use, the latter caused principally by the pound nets, which are now becoming numerous along the shores of the Georgian Bay, the Indians are beginning to realize that a great change is taking place in their condition, and that they will be compelled to devote themselves more to the cultivation of the ground than heretofore, and also to avail themselves of the opportunities for employment afforded by the saw mills, lumber shanties and railway works now in progress. The labor of the Indian is in frequent request for such work, also as deck hands on steamboats, and on surveying parties, and would be still more so if he could be relied upon to work for a stated term. It is, however, too frequently the case, that as soon as the Indian has worked for a week or two he gets dissatisfied and wants a change. This uncertainty makes their services less in request than they otherwise would be, as they are generally considered quick, intelligent and good workmen.

The health of the various bands has been fairly satisfactory. All reserves accessible from Manitowaning are periodically visited by the medical officer, Dr. R. M. Stephen, who takes an active and kindly interest in the welfare of the Indians.

The sale of liquor to Indians continues, I regret to say, notwithstanding the efforts made for its suppression, and during the year seventeen Indians have been fined or imprisoned for intoxication; and, wherever practicable, those who supplied the liquor have been prosecuted. One case, the conviction in which had been appealed, was argued before the judge of this district and the conviction confirmed.

The reserves on the north shore being rarely visited, are more exposed to the machinations of the liquor sellers, and the difficulty in getting the Indians to give evidence against them renders it extremely difficult to bring such offenders to justice.

Schools have been in operation during the year at Wikwemikong (boys, girls and industrial), Wikwemikonsing, Buzwales, Sheguiandah, West Bay and Sheshegwaning, upon this island, and at Whitefish Lake, Whitefish River, Mississagua and Serpent Rivers, on the north shore. During the past winter most of the schools were visited (in some cases two or three times) and generally a decided improvement was noticed. During the past summer the schools have been inspected by R. McLean, Esq., Public School Inspector, who will doubtless report fully to the Department. Considerable improvements have been made by the Indians to the roads through their reserves upon this island.

The bridge or roadway to connect Barrie Island with the Manitoulin Island has been completed and will be a great boon to settlers on Barrie Island.

The Superintendent's dwelling house and Indian office at Manitowaning having become dilapidated, the building has been placed in repair and now presents a greatly improved appearance.

The premises for so many years occupied as a dwelling house and surgery for the medical officer to the Indians at this place, being past repair, have been sold, and an allowance made to the doctor in lieu of rent.

The wharf and storehouse at this place, the property of the Department, have been leased for a term of three years, from the 7th September last, at \$250 per annum.

The sum of \$10,600 has been, during the year, distributed amongst the Indians as annuity under the Robinson Treaty and interest upon invested capital.

The sum of \$438.21 has been granted towards the relief of distressed Indians during the past winter and spring. A portion of that amount has been repaid by those whose circumstances enabled them to do so.

A supply of blankets has been received and distributed amongst the old, sick and infirm Indians.

I believe I may safely say, that although some loss was experienced by the destruction of the crops by frost last fall, yet notwithstanding that circumstance, during the year a considerable degree of prosperity has been enjoyed, and the prospect of an abundant harvest renders the outlook favorable in the extreme for the coming year.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAS. C. PHIPPS,

Visiting Superintendent.

NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY—DIVISION No. 2.

PARRY SOUND, ONTARIO, 26th August, 1884.

The Right Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to report that I have just concluded the annual annuity visit to the various bands of Indians in this widely spread Superintendency.

As a whole, I find them happy, contented and evincing, at all events, a desire to advance in the path of civilization, while some add strong effort to the mere wish.

The Parry Island Band of Indians—the most favorably situated of any in this superintendency—seem to make laudable efforts in agricultural matters. The abundant demand, however, for labor at adjacent lumbering establishments, tempts them, as well as many white settlers, to neglect the cultivation of the soil for more congenial occupations. In educational matters the advance is slow but steady, and a fair amount of interest is shown in their two schools.

To the Shawanaga Band, the same conditions apply, so that agriculture is not carried on with a desirable zeal. One very serious impediment to agricultural progress, is a migratory habit in which this band indulges. About the beginning of July they move, bag and baggage, from one part of their reserve—the gardens—to another—the fishing ground—where they remain till fall. By so doing, they leave their scanty crops in a great measure to take care of themselves. I am glad to say, however, that the educational interests of the children are fairly well attended to.

The Henvey Inlet Band is very unfavorably circumstanced as far as agricultural matters are considered. Their reserve consists almost entirely of burnt, flat rock, with here and there a patch of dry, sharp sand, and occasional saucer shaped hollows in the rock, of from $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 acre in extent, in which has accumulated decayed vegetable matters. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, the Henvey Inlet Indians seem to be very superior in intelligence and energy. They perform a sort of statute labor among themselves and seek after thorough tribal organization under the Indian Act. Their school is in an admirable state of efficiency, and they are to be congratulated on having amongst them their present schoolmaster and his family.

The Dokis Band may correctly be termed a tribe of shopkeepers or traders. On my return journey I met the principal members of this community on their way

home from Penetanguishene with four or five boats and large canoes, deeply laden with provisions, groceries, dry goods, sleighs, sewing machines, &c., &c. The property in their possession might be approximately valued at from \$1,500 to \$2,000. With these goods they will trade during the coming fall and winter. They do not occupy their reserve; neither do they attend much to agriculture, nor have they any school.

The Nipissing Band of Indians occupy a large and fertile reserve on the northern shore of Lake Nipissing, the value of which has been much enhanced by the Canada Pacific Railway passing through it, and by the growth of the village of Sturgeon Falls, close to its western boundary. Though possessed of an abundance of fertile land, they do not seem to make much effort at farming. During the past year they have been largely employed on the C. P. Railway and in lumbering operations. Drunkenness was reported among them, and two parties were prosecuted under the 90th section of the Indian Act. This band, though possessed of a large interest fund, does not keep any school, and the existence of discord in its midst convinced me that the present is an inopportune time at which to introduce educational affairs. I hope a more favorable opportunity will present itself next year.

The Temogamingue Band is really a tribe of nomads. I met them at the Hudson's Bay Co.'s factory, on Lake Temogamingue, at a point 40 miles due west of Lake Temiscamingue, on the Ottawa River. They were nearly all living in tents. Hunting and trapping seem to be their principal occupations. They are, however, very solicitous about their backward condition, and earnestly desire that a reserve be surveyed for them, so that they may settle down and devote themselves to agriculture. On pressing the subject of education on their attention, they promised that as soon as they had settled down on a reserve, they would build a school-house and pass a resolution, yielding into the hands of the Indian Department, \$1.00 per capita, out of their annuity money, towards the salary of a school teacher.

The Gibson Reserve, occupied by part of the Oka Band of Indians, is in an unusually prosperous condition. Comfort and plenty seem on every hand. Both the old and newly-elected chief assured me that they were all prosperous, happy and contented; and I only found one unfortunate consumptive who was not so. They have about 220 acres under cultivation, of which 50 acres were cleared last spring. The soil of the reserve is very good, producing oats 4 and 5 feet in height, and 55 bushels per acre. The settlement, at present, consists of 33 families of 117 souls. They estimate their present crop as follows:—Peas, 150 bushels; oats, 600 bushels; rye, 100 bushels; turnips, 600 bushels; potatoes, 7,000 bushels; timothy hay, 50 tons; beaver hay, 30 tons. Besides winning these agricultural products from the soil, the band has peeled 221 cords of tan bark, for which they have received \$3.50 per cord. They have also earned, during the year, about \$1,700, by the manufacture of lacrosse sticks and whip stocks, and about \$1,200 at saw-mill work. In the way of stock, they own 6 horses, 7 yokes of oxen, 16 cows and 16 head of young stock. The school accommodation is very insufficient. At my suggestion a public meeting of the band will be called, when it is expected that steps will be taken to erect a larger and more commodious school-house. At present there are 21 pupils on the roll, and an average daily attendance of 10.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
 Your obedient servant,
 THOS. S. WALTON,
Indian Superintendent:

NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY—DIVISION No. 3.
 SAULT STE. MARIE, 23rd August, 1884.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose to you my Annual Report, for the year ended 30th June, 1884, of the Garden River, Batchewana and Michipicoten Bands of Indians under my charge.

As will be seen from my statistical statement, the grain crops have fallen off considerably this year. This was mainly owing to the bad season and early frost, the greater part of the Indian corn and wheat having been destroyed. The potato crop was not what was expected, owing to the ravages of the Colorado beetle. Other industries have been about the same as heretofore.

From the fact of no lumbering operations having been conducted on Indian lands this year, the Indians have been obliged to go elsewhere for work. Some found it at the mines, on the border of the surrendered portion of the Garden River Reserve, while some found winter employment in the United States.

There were several deaths during the year, mostly from age and consumption.

The whiskey evil still prevails, and, from the want of a constable, the Indians escape punishment. As I before stated, the close proximity of the reserve to the United States enables the Indian to purchase and bring over what whiskey he requires. One man met his death from this cause this spring. He was drowned from his boat, while returning at night to Garden River.

The Indians still anxiously enquire as to the time when the arrears, to which they consider themselves entitled, will be paid. I have told them that the matter is still under the consideration of the Department.

The quantity of land sold in the various townships in my agency during the past year was 3,019 acres, and there is a prospect of more being taken up by settlers this fall.

The attendance at the schools is anything but satisfactory. The parents will not insist on their children going to school, and every opportunity is taken for holiday.

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

WM. VAN ABBOTT,
Indian Lands Agent.

NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY—DIVISION No. 4.
INDIAN OFFICE, PORT ARTHUR, ONTARIO, 30th August, 1884.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit herewith tabular statement and list of Indians and property under my care for the past year. Since my last Annual Report, I may say that the Indians are more prosperous, particularly in the agricultural way. Their crop of potatoes this year will be about 7,050 bushels, being 2,350 bushels in excess of last year. They will have a fair return of turnips, carrots and beets. The fish are abundant, and the prices high. This is owing to the building of the Canadian Pacific Railway along the coast of Lake Superior. Wages are also good, and those willing to work have made money.

The health of the Indians generally has been good. Diphtheria broke out among the Pic River band, and also an affection of the throat, like croup. I was telegraphed to by the ex-chief, that the children were dying and wanted medical assistance, and I replied immediately to burn equal parts of tar and turpentine in a dish and fumigate the room or wigwam. This was done, getting the remedy from Mr. Spence, of the Hudson's Bay Company, and it had the effect of eradicating the disease entirely. This was while making my annuity payment tour last July, and finding the remedy so effectual, I bought and distributed 200 bottles among the different bands, as a protection.

I may say that intoxicating drink has been given to the Indians this year by unprincipled railroad navvies or men, at Fort William, Red Rock and Pic River. The public works going on is the cause of this. A special constable (an Indian) has been appointed at the Pic River, by my request, for their protection, and two extra

ronstables at Fort William. At the latter place a lock-up is much required to confine night marauders who have been arrested, until they can be brought before the legal authorities for trial. As it is now, many escape.

The boys' and girls' schools at Fort William are well kept and attended, also the school at Red Rock, which has an excellent teacher, and which has been lately much improved by the supply of school books, tablet lessons, and a blackboard, furnished by the Department, much to the encouragement of the teacher and the children.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. P. DONNELLY,

Indian Agent.

COUNTY OF RENFREW, GOLDEN LAKE AGENCY,
SOUTH ALGONA, ONTARIO, 11th July, 1884.

The Right Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report on Indian affairs within this Agency for the year ended 30th June, 1884; also tabular statement.

During the past year two Indians have died—one was killed in a drunken quarrel with another Indian, and the other, who was 80 years of age and lived alone, was burned to death in his shanty.

There were two births during the year.

The crops, owing to the dry weather, do not look well.

The lands in the agency have been divided among the families composing the band and location tickets issued to each head of a family. They are very much pleased at this, and promise that they will now take much more interest in farming, as each one will have his own land to work upon.

The old chief has been deposed, on account of his age and incompetence, and a new chief has been elected, who takes great interest in the affairs of the band, and has now the members engaged in opening roads where they are required.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES PAUL,

Indian Agent.

COUNTY OF HASTINGS, TYENDINAGA AGENCY,
SHANNONVILLE, 1st September, 1884.

The Right Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit, for your information, the following Report, together with the tabular statement, for the year ended the 30th June, 1884. This band now numbers 965, being an increase of sixteen during the year; they were thirty births and fourteen deaths.

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

I regret, however, to say, that some of the teachers have not been what we anticipated.

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

A number of those who have devoted their attention to farming have done very well, as the land on this reserve is well adapted for that purpose.

The greater part of the land under cultivation is occupied by white tenants whose term of lease expires this fall. A number of the buildings and the fences generally have become very dilapidated. The Indians are beginning to see the necessity of leasing their lands for a longer term, in order to allow the tenants to make suitable improvements thereon.

The amount distributed during the year, such as salaries, pensions, annuities, &c., was about (\$5,881.98) five thousand eight hundred and eighty-one dollars and ninety-eight cents.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
MATHEW HILL,
Indian Agent.

SIMCOE AGENCY,
GEORGINA, ONTARIO, 8th August, 1884.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my Annual Report and tabular statement herewith, for the year ended 30th June, 1884.

The population shows a net increase of two during the year; the result of five births, one marriage, two deaths, and two expulsions. The last mentioned, Jacob Johnson and wife, for continued absence and other irregularities.

There is no nominal change in the quantity or value of land improvements in extent, yet practically there is a great improvement in the condition of the land as cultivated. A great portion only partially cleared is being more improved since my last report, and the great object I have in view is to do well what is in hand before pushing into the wooded portion of the reserve.

There still remain many rough places in the district cultivated, which require attention.

A good many are making good progress in farming. There are a few who neglect to improve their opportunities, and I have tried hard to get them to follow the good example of others.

The yield of produce last year was considerably more than the previous year, and I think the present year promises even better results.

We had the pleasure of a visit from Mr. Inspector Dingman, who complimented the band on the apparent good condition of their farming and general thrift.

Two new houses have been built during the year, and the chief has in course of construction a very nice frame barn, which, with improvements he is making in drainage, and in fencing, will make his place quite attractive. A new school house is also in process of completion; it is very neat, and will no doubt serve an excellent purpose.

Two or three of the band were unfortunate in losing their horses, which was a serious loss.

I have much pleasure in referring to the progress the children are making at school under Mr. Mayes, the teacher, and the continued good average attendance.

I made an effort to let pasture on Georgina Island this summer, but did not succeed very well, taking only a few cattle. It happens that many stock breeders found pasture elsewhere this season, and besides our facilities for conveying animals to and fro are not good, and rather discouraging to those who might be induced to engage pasture. I was anxious to turn this pasture land to good account, to get back the outlay for seed. We hope to succeed better next year.

Intemperance is rare, though a few cases do crop up, which I have made vain efforts to restrain, but the great portion of the band as a rule is generally temperate. On the whole the band is decidedly progressive. The live stock is in excellent condition and tolerably well housed in winter.

The church property is now neatly fenced with boards, and the appearance of the new school house alongside adds much to the locality. The lot opposite has been as yet unimproved, but this summer it is being cleared up, which will lessen the danger to which the property is exposed from fire.

Chief Bigcanoe, who was re-elected the past spring, is a very active, energetic man, and is improving his property rapidly, and is very ready to help those who require and deserve it. Over and above his farming operations, he cultivates bees successfully. He has this year either 13 or 15 hives; a very profitable industry.

I have found a market for firewood cut from dead trees for several of the band, and this could be increased if an effort were made by those who farm but little.

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

J. R. STEVENSON,
Indian Agent.

No Report from the Cape Croker Agency, the Agent having died before the end of the fiscal year.

SAUGEEN AGENCY,
SAUGEEN RESERVE, 5th September, 1884.

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 June, 1884.

This band numbers 362, being a decrease of six during the year, caused by emigration.

There have been 17 births, 16 deaths and 7 emigrations. The cause of death in most cases was consumption.

You will notice a slight falling off in the crops, caused by the early frosts which prevailed.

There has been a large decrease in the amount realized from fish. Last fall the amount realized was \$695, the fall previous the amount realized was \$1,697.50.

There has been a large increase in the amount realized on culvert timber and railway ties.

In other industries there has been a slight increase.

A very large proportion of this band are well conducted and of sober, steady habits. There are a few idle and improvident Indians who are addicted to intemperance whenever the opportunity offers. Every effort has been made to find out the guilty parties and have them punished.

We have three schools, which are well conducted, and the pupils are making considerable advancement considering the opportunities they have had. The Inspector of Schools for the County thinks they will compare very favorably with many of the white schools in his district.

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

JOHN CREIGHTON,
Indian Agent.

ALNWICK AGENCY,
ROSENEATH, ONTARIO, 23RD August, 1884.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my Annual Report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1884. By the latter it will be seen that the number of the band is now 231, showing an increase of 14. Of these, 3 were admitted by vote.

There has been a great decrease in the use of intoxicants among these Indians during the past two years, probably due to the prosecution of those supplying the liquor. I have committed four Indians during the year for drunkenness, and one white man for supplying the drink. It is found very difficult to procure convictions against the latter class, as the Indians will not give information against them.

The greatest evil existing here is the anticipating of rents, in some cases from two to seven years. The Indian goes to the tenant and receives the money, or its equivalent, allowing a very large discount. The money is then injudiciously spent in a few weeks, and when winter comes, the families suffer from the want of food and other necessaries. This cause also gives the agent considerable trouble. The tenant claims that his rent has been paid: the Indian has gone from home hunting, and having no money to receive, does not come to sign the pay list, and the signature of some other Indian must be obtained in lieu thereof.

The sanitary condition of the band is good, showing a great improvement in the domestic habits of the members.

Fences are frequently consumed during the winter months for fuel.

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

JOHN THACKERAY,
Indian Agent.

MUD AND RICE LAKE AGENCY,
GORE'S LANDING, 30th August, 1884.

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

SIR,—Enclosed please find tabular statement for the year ended the 30th June, 1884.

To the information contained in the tabular statement, I have very little to add. The year has passed with very slight changes on either reserve.

The Indians of my agency continue to be as honest, temperate and industrious as Indians can be. In agricultural pursuits they make very slow, but evident advancement.

The reserves being situated on the shores of Mud and Rice Lakes, the Indians are tempted to go trapping, fishing and shooting, which they prefer to farming. Yet it gives me pleasure to be able to state that there are exceptions, as some Indians of both bands are working their lands very fairly.

The schools are supplied with very good teachers, Mud Lake school being taught by an Indian, and the Rice Lake school by a young lady from Whitby.

There has been very little sickness during the past year and nothing of importance has occurred.

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

EDWIN HARRIS,
Indian Agent.

No Report from the Rama Agency, the Agent having died before the end of the fiscal year.

PENETANGUISHENE AGENCY,
PENETANGUISHENE, 26th August, 1884.

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 taken every opportunity during the year, on my visits to the reservation, to inspect thoroughly the lands under cultivation by the Indians, and to give them instructions and explanations as to the best means of planting, sowing, and general care of the crops, and I am pleased to report that on my last visit I found that they had greatly profited by the instructions, and that the young crop gives assurance of an excellent return. They have not as yet, however, nearly as much land under cultivation as they should and could have, and I have strongly urged them to increase their clearings. This I feel assured they will do, as I have received the promise of quite a number to that effect.

The land on the reserve is very good, and is well timbered with hardwood. The beech and maple on the island is very superior. I have seen trees over three feet in diameter, and so straight in the grain that the Indians had split the timber into rails eleven feet in length.

The early frost of last year destroyed a large quantity of the corn on the island, entailing considerable hardship on the Indians, with whom it forms a large portion of the winter's food.

The chief and band, at the last council meeting, expressed themselves very thankful for the protection granted to their fishing grounds by the Department. They say that they feel the improvement already, and that they can now catch fish near home, in places where, for the last few years, they were quite unable to find any. They are quite pleased at the prospects, and are fully persuaded that a few years' protection will restore their fishing grounds to the same plentiful state as that in which they used to be.

I am pleased to be able to report that the Indians are abstaining from liquor drinking, and that it is now an unusual thing to see an Indian intoxicated. I can safely say that this is mainly owing to there being a resident agent here, as it is with this town the Indians mainly trade. By repeated warnings to the hotel keepers and liquor dealers I have succeeded in making it well nigh impossible for any temptation to be thrown in the way of the Indians.

The band have adopted a very intelligent system of road-making on the reservation, similar to that under our municipal law. I am giving them every encouragement to make good roads on the reservation, and this year they have done considerable work. They have already made a very fair waggon road, quite straight, and extending back fully three miles. I have every reason to believe that they will have ambition enough to compete with their white neighbors, and that in a few years the island will have the appearance of a well laid out township.

The school, which is under the charge of Mr. Wellington Salt, is very well conducted, and the teacher is very painstaking, especially with the younger children, but the average attendance continues small. It has been still further reduced by the removal of four scholars to the Shingwauk Home, and three to the Mount Elgin Industrial Institution at Muncey Town.

The occasional employment of the Indians at Muskoka Mills, loading barges, continues to be a great help to them, as they are very well paid for such work.

The health of the band has been very good, there having been only three deaths, an old man, an old woman, and a young child.

The band, generally, are contented and happy, and have very little contention amongst themselves. I know of only one dispute, and that arose through the killing of a sheep by dogs, and this I settled by making the owner of the dogs pay for the sheep.

I have visited the islands on the north shore, and am able to report that no trespass has been committed during the past year.

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

H. H. THOMPSON,
Indian Agent.

SCUGOG AGENCY, ONTARIO, 30th August, 1884.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following Report on Indian matters in this agency, together with enclosed tabular statement, for the year ended 30th June, 1884.

The land on the Scugog Reserve is principally good grain producing and pasture land, and contains 800 acres, 400 of which are surrendered and leased for the benefit of the band. Of the remaining 400 acres, about 340 are cleared. About 250 acres of this is now under a very fair state of cultivation. I am sorry to report that, with a few exceptions, the Indians of this band do little or nothing towards farming their land, outside of raising potatoes, corn and garden vegetables. This is owing principally to their not possessing the necessary hoes and implements, and also, that they have been allowed to rent their lands, illegally, to white men year after year. This last evil has, however, now been remedied, as all the crops grown illegally on the reserve were seized by me, but were afterwards released on condition that for every load of grain or other produce removed a full load of manure would be returned, delivered on the land, the lessors also signing an agreement not again to rent any land on the reserve unless permitted to do so by the Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs. This is, without doubt, the best plan to make the Indians use greater efforts to work the land themselves. I have pleasure in reporting that, on my strongly urging some of the Indians, they laid out all the money they could possibly spare from their spring payments in buying seed grain and hiring teams to plough, and I must say the result has been encouraging. Some of these Indians are really anxious to work, and are good, strong, able men, and if helped judiciously, would soon show great improvement. On the unsurrendered portion of the reserve there are very few improvements, as there is not a single well or good substantial barn or stable, everything being of a temporary kind. A small orchard on the reserve here and there improves its appearance and supplies the Indians with a moderate amount of good fruit. The fences are rapidly getting out of repair, and I find it a hard matter to get the Indians to make an effort to improve them, rail timber being scarce. If some plan is not soon devised for improving this portion of the reserve, it will deteriorate in value year after year. The 400 acres of surrendered land leased to responsible men is improving as fast as can be expected, there being good barns and stables, wells, &c., on the different places, and they are in a good state of cultivation, comparing favorably with any of the improved farms in the neighborhood. I regret to have to report that the sale of intoxicants to Indians is still continued. I yet hope to convict several parties who have supplied the Indians, but whom I cannot fine for want of evidence. This band now numbers forty-three, an increase of two over last year. Their general health is very good, there having been very little sickness among them during the past year. School matters have been at a standstill for years, but I have at last induced a few of the Indians to send their children

to the school adjoining the reserve. Not having a school of their own is a drawback, as not a child of the band has been attending school for the past four years.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

GEO. B. McDERMOT,

Indian Agent.

MOUNT ELGIN INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTION,

MUNCEY, ONTARIO, 30th June, 1884.

The Right Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to report upon the condition, wants and prospects of Mount Elgin Industrial Institution at the close of my third year in charge, 30th June 1884.

The year will be memorable in the history of the Institution on account of the disastrous flood of the Thames River, on July 11th, which swept the flats, taking over seventy acres of a most beautiful and promising harvest, together with a large amount of rail and board fence, which added very materially to the expenses of the year.

The introduction, at the commencement of the year, of a carefully prepared system of marks, promotions and rewards, has proved a great incentive to study and general good conduct. Two pupils successfully passed the entrance examination for the High School at St. Thomas, and out of 103 successful candidates the two were numbers six and seven. Two others failed to pass on one subject. The conduct of the pupils has, on the whole, been most exemplary.

The plan of having all the school in three divisions and only two of them in school at the same time, has worked admirably in all the departments of school and industry, and will result in greater efficiency in all. It will be obvious that a teacher devoting his full time to two classes can accomplish more for them in two days than he could in three with four or five classes to divide his attention.

Although it is a regulation of the Institution that all pupils leaving without the permission of the Principal are considered dismissed and will not again be admitted, yet this is not found to be a sufficient penalty to prevent them from going at certain busy seasons when tempting offers are made or when they become restive over some imaginary grievance. This occurs sometimes when a few months more would enable them to pass for the High School. Could not this difficulty be largely obviated by the Department requiring all parents and guardians (as a condition of their children being admitted to the advantage of the Institution) to sign articles of agreement binding the parents and guardians to continue the pupils the full time of the agreement?

Would it not be an additional inducement to the pupil to fulfil the terms of agreement if the Department would retain the annuity money during all the years of Institution life, to be refunded to the pupil, with interest, upon the production of a certificate from the Principal showing that the terms of agreement had been fulfilled?

Again, if each pupil who succeeds in passing the entrance examination for the High School could have the promise of six months or one year at the school free of charge, would it not be a great incentive to study and to remain at the Institution. This could be accomplished without a very heavy expenditure owing to our proximity to the city of St. Thomas (twelve miles.) Fifty dollars per half year would settle the account the pupil returning to the Institution from Friday till Monday of each week.

With these additional inducements to study and the improvements on the buildings completed, we doubt not but that in a very few years we could supply a large number of teachers for the Indian work.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. W. SHEPHERD.
Principal,

To the School Board of the Six Nations :

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to submit my Report for the year ended 30th June, 1884.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Receipts.

1883-84.	To balance brought forward July, 1883.....	\$ 704 67
	New England Company's Annual Grant.....	\$1,000 00
	Six Nations do	1,500 00
	Indian Department do	400 00
		\$2,900 00
		\$3,604 67

Expenditure.

1883-84.	By salaries.....	\$1,787 50
	Buildings and grounds	409 04
	School furniture.....	16 10
	Fuel	97 25
	School apparatus, books, &c.....	71 00
	Printing and office expenses.....	29 19
	Sundries :	
	Fees for children attending white schools...\$12 60	
	Travelling expenses.....	9 00
	Prizes	40 75
		62 35
		2,472 43
	Balance in Bank of Montreal.....	1,132 24
		\$3,604 67

The yards connected with schools Nos. 2, 3, 7, 8 and 9 have been graded and fenced. The yard at No. 7 was also considerably enlarged.

School-house No. 2 has been thoroughly repaired and re-painted. The repairs and improvements to school No. 8 have not yet been carried out, but will be proceeded with at once.

I beg to recommend that School-house No. 9 be enlarged ; that all the schools be supplied with some chairs for the use of visitors, and that arrangements be made for the further improvement of school grounds, the planting of shade and ornamental trees, and, where necessary, to provide for a supply of pure water.

I am happy to report that the educational progress of the schools has been very satisfactory. At the recent promotion examination, the percentage of passes was 82, as compared with 72 of last year.

I must refer you to the tabular statement for the relative condition of the several schools, simply adding that No. 8 was kept back by the prevalence of measles in the school section, which proved fatal to three of the scholars.

There has been a large decrease (80) in the number of names upon the school registers for the past year, although the average attendance shows a decrease of only 14. The register number in school No. 2 has decreased 23; in school No. 10 16, and in No. 8, 14.

School No. 6 has been closed during the past six months, the attendance being too small to warrant its maintenance. As stated in my former report, the inhabitants of this section form the greater body of those of the Six Nations who adhere to their primitive faith and customs, and present the most strenuous opposition to all attempts to introduce education amongst them. Efforts have been made by individual members of the Board to induce them to send their children to school, and many promised to meet the Board and discuss the subject, but on the day appointed for the meeting, the chiefs called their people together to celebrate the "bear dance," consequently none attended the school meeting.

I recommend that the school be re-opened as soon as the corn crop is gathered, and that an agent be specially employed to visit from house to house during the winter months and use every possible means to induce the children to come to school. I would also urge the Board to send a special deputation to the Council of the Six Nations, to impress upon that body the necessity of passing such by-laws as will enforce the attendance at school of all children of school age for at least 100 days in the year.

The Educational Department of Ontario having, at the request of the Indian Department, assumed the supervision of Indian schools, Dr. Kelley, the Public School Inspector, has visited all the schools on the reserve; he also favored me with his presence at the examinations of the Board schools, and expressed his gratification at their efficiency.

It is much to be desired that some arrangement should be made by which all the schools among the Six Nations may be placed under one Board of Management, as, until this is effected, it will be impossible to obtain accurate statistics regarding the school attendance, or to prevent children going from school to school at pleasure.

At the close of the school year, 347 children of the Six Nations were attending the Board schools, 13 attending schools amongst the whites, their fees being paid by the Board, and 60 attending the Mohawk Institution; total, 420.

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

R. ASHTON,
Hon. Sec. and Inspector.

REPORT for the year ended 30th June, 1884. Comparative condition of Schools.

No. of School.	Name of Teacher and date of taking charge of School.	No. on Register.	Average attendance.	Percentage of attendance.	Admissions.	Present at Examinations.	Promoted.	Standard.	Presented in each standard.	Result of Exam., June 30th, 1884. No. passed 50 per cent. of marks.					Percentage of passes upon the number presented, 1884.	Ditto—previous year.
										Reading.	Dictation.	Notation.	Arithmetic.	Grammar.		
2	Miss F. Maracle (Indian), April, 1881.	63 (89)	25.3	40.1	7	35	27	V.	1	1	1	1	1	88	90.8	
								IV.	6	6	6	6	6			
								III.	6	6	6	6	6			
								II.	11	8	10	8	9			
I.	8	5														
3	Miss S. Davis (Indian), January, 1884.	50 (52)	24.1	48.2	4	30	23	V.	6	5	4	6	6	86.7	83.5	
								IV.	0							
								III.	5	4	1	5	5			
								II.	9	7	5	8	8			
I.	7	7														
5	Miss J. Latham (Indian), January, 1884.	32 (32)	12.3	39.7	9	19	11	V.	1	1	1	0	84.6	55		
								IV.	1	1	1	1			1	
								III.	2	2	2	2			2	
								II.	3	2	3	2			2	
I.	7	5														
6	(Closed.)	17 (33)	7	41.1	Not	examin	ed.			Not	examin	ed.				
7	Mr. D. Hill (Indian), February, 1884.	59 (65)	17.9	30.3	14	33	16	V.	0	1	1	2	2	70	54.83	
								IV.	2	4	6	6	7			
								III.	7	4	6	1	4			
								II.	7	4	6					
I.	7	6														
8	Miss M. Davis (Indian), April, 1883.	31 (45)	12	38.7	3	15	7	V.	0	2	3	2	4	77.7	80.3	
								IV.	4	1	2	2	1			
								III.	2	3	4	5	4			
								II.	5	3	4	5	4			
I.	4	3														
9	Mr. C. Russell (Indian), January, 1884.	48 (48)	18.6	38.7	13	29	14	V.	1	1	1	1	81.4	71.6		
								IV.	2	0	2	1			2	
								III.	5	5	5	4			5	
								II.	6	5	5	5			4	
I.	6	3														
10	Mr. P. H. Martin (Indian), August, 1881.	47 (63)	23	48.8	1	47	25	V.	1	0	1	1	85.8	72		
								IV.	2	1	2	2			2	
								III.	2	2	2	2			2	
								II.	13	10	10	12			12	
I.	15	12														
Totals, 1884.		347	140.2	40.7	51	208	123		164	123	97	92	95	48		
								V.	10	8	8	10	9	8	82	72
								IV.	17	11	15	15	15	17		
								III.	29	24	28	26	28	23		
								II.	54	39	46	41	43			
								I.	54	41						

In the 3rd column, the figures in () are the numbers on register in 1882-83.

R. ASETON,
Inspector.

WIKWEMIKONG INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

WIKWEMIKONG, 21st August, 1884.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to submit to you the following Report:

It is with a sentiment of gratitude to the Author of all good that we say in all sincerity that our two schools have given us satisfaction. The children's health was excellent, with the exception of a few weeks, when the whooping cough was prevalent in the village. Many a child died in the locality, but none in our institution. During the course of the year, however, one boy had to leave us, on account of his health, but he had always been very delicate from his infancy.

The average number at the boarding schools was fifty-nine: Five boys learned shoemaking, two carpentering and painting, two blacksmithing, two baking, one weaving.

The children's progress kept on steadily. I only wish to mention one fact. In the month of February the boys gave an exhibition of their proficiency in the shape of an examination, followed by a little drama. Although the public had been invited, the attendance was unfortunately very small, the appointed day having been one of the worst of that severe winter. Our worthy agent, Mr. Jas. C. Phipps, gave the unqualified expression of his satisfaction, as will be seen in the *Manitowaning Expositor*. One great advantage of this little display is to dispel gradually the excessive bashfulness of the children of Indian blood, who, for this very reason, even when otherwise as far advanced as their white companions, appear, as a rule, to be their inferiors. I speak, of course, of those branches only where they can successfully compete, for there are some in which it is almost impossible for them to be the equals of the whites.

The result of our efforts has not been limited to our children who are boarders. A noble spirit of emulation has been spread in our village, for, without speaking of carpentering, for which the generality of Indians have a remarkable taste, two young men have learned blacksmithing, and both can now quickly and cleverly do all kind of work in that trade. In fact, last winter they have shod no fewer than twenty sleighs, most of them for the use of the Indians of our village. Their taste for neat building has also improved very much, and we have now in our village private residences put up by Indians which would be an ornament to larger towns.

Our white shoemaker's health having failed, we replaced him by a young Indian, brought up in our institution, with whom we have been well pleased. Competent judges, whom I could name, told me that, without flattery, that young man could, for the finish of his work, compete with any shoemaker.

The large bank stable which was commenced last summer is now completed. It cost about \$1,200.

Carpentering and blacksmithing were practised in one common large building, which soon became too small for that double purposes. The shop is now devoted exclusively to the latter trade. Another one, 40 x 25, with a double story, was raised some months ago for the carpenters only. The upper story will partly be used for waggon painting.

A large decked boat of ten tons capacity was built by Indians for the use of the establishment, and has already made several long trips to get freight for the house.

The boys' recreation ground has been improved also, and every day the Toronto tourists would admire the dexterity with which our Indian urchins handle a base ball.

The female establishment has kept up its reputation. The children are animated with the best dispositions. They evince a remarkable taste for cleanliness, and this not only in the boarding school but in their own private houses, after they have retired from the school, or as servant girls. For any household duty, I can say, without fear of exaggeration that they are at least on a level with any white girl of their age and condition.

Six former pupils of the establishment will, by next fall, be on the teachers' list, which speaks well for their ability and good behavior.

In point of morality, I am proud to say that they esteem virtue. One example will confirm my statement. Not long ago one former pupil of the institution, an orphan of about 18 years of age, was rudely assaulted by a ruffian. She not only despised the proffered sale of her honor, but she actually had a serious hand to hand scuffle, in which she stood her ground until her screams called somebody to her help.

Their attachment to their *alma mater* is something surprising to those who know how Indians, especially, are fond of their parents. Latterly a girl of 12 years of age, whose father and mother live in the village, requested the Superior of the school to receive her in the house, to die. She had no peace until her prayer was listened to by her sorrowing parents.

These few facts give us the satisfaction to see that we are doing some good to our poor Indians, and encourage us to continue strenuously the arduous task we have assumed.

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

A. BAUDIN,
Director.

SPECIAL REPORT PREPARED FOR THE INDIAN DEPARTMENT, FOR
THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1884.

THE SHINGWAUK AND WAWANOSH HOMES,

SAULT STE. MARIE, 30th JUNE, 1884.

The Right Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,— I have much pleasure in complying with the request of the Department, to furnish a report showing the working, progress, and general results of my Indian Homes, for the year, ended 30th June.

As the Department is aware, these Homes for Indian children were brought into existence mainly through the efforts of a few friends in England, encouraged to undertake this work of charity through the visit of the Indian chief, Buhkwujgenene, in the year 1872. The Department is aware, also, that we have had, and have, peculiar difficulties to contend with. Our first institution, at Garden River, was, in 1873, burnt down six days after it was opened. Also, being so greatly dependent on gifts of charity, we have several times run very short of funds, and have been almost compelled to close; added to which, our land, 90 acres in extent, though admirably situated for an institution, is poor and unprofitable, and up to the present time has been of more expense than benefit to the institution. Still, amid all these drawbacks, we have been enabled to persevere, and can look back upon the past year as one of the most satisfactory in every way that we have had, and for this we feel devoutly thankful to Almighty God.

The Work of the Homes.

At the Shingwauk, we employ a school master (Mr. Wotton), matron and Indian servant. This is the whole staff within the building. The senior Indian boy is captain, and he has two subalterns, and these take turn week about in superintending the boys at their outdoor and other work. The boys do most of the scrubbing, washing dishes, &c.; also, chop wood, draw water on tramway from the river, attend to farm and garden work, &c. Their work is changed every week, and they receive a little pocket money if they work well. Generally, I employ a farm man, but have had difficulty in securing a suitable person, so a senior boy, Wells

Shingwauk, has been in charge since spring, and has done very well. He ranks as apprentice, and attends school in the evening.

The working hours for the boys are from 6 to 7 and 7:30 to 8 a.m., and 5 to 6 p.m. They wear tin badges on their arms while on duty and are not allowed to play while their badges are on. Apprentices work 10 hours a day and come to school only in the evening.

The boot shop has been in charge of an Indian apprentice, Harry Nahwuhquagezlik, all winter. He learned his trade with us, and is able to do all the making and mending for the institution, besides job work for outsiders. He is a very good, steady workman, and has had one pupil under him.

The sash and door factory is in charge of Samuel Fox, a white man, and three apprentices, Isaac, Salgejeah and Pedahdig, work under him. The factory was started 1st January. We had some trouble with the pump freezing, but otherwise have had fair success. The buildings are about 200 yards from the Shingwauk.

At the Wawanosh Home we employ a lady superintendent (Miss Cunningham), who teaches and has charge of the girls, a matron and gardener. The girls assist in the house work, cooking and baking, and receive a little pocket-money, like the boys.

The laundry is about 200 yards from the Wawanosh, and beside it is a cottage where Mrs. Bridge, the laundress, lives. Three to four girls are almost constantly engaged at laundry work; they are changed every week, and receive pocket-money.

School work.—The same subjects are taught at both the Homes, and the examinations are conducted so that girls and boys may compete together for the highest places. Girls, however, have the option of putting in laundry work, sewing, knitting, &c., in the place of history and grammar. School hours at the Shingwauk during summer are from 9 to 12 a.m., 3 to 5 p.m., and 7:30 to 8:30 p.m. At the Wawanosh they are somewhat shorter, and special hours are set apart for sewing, knitting, &c. The school is divided into 1st, 2nd and 3rd divisions, and these divisions are sub-divided into two or more classes, as necessary, according to the number of pupils. The first division (boys and girls) take up the Fourth and Fifth Reader, history, grammar, geography, arithmetic, English composition, definitions, &c. The 2nd division take the Second and Third Readers, geography, arithmetic, &c. The 3rd division are beginners, and do not advance beyond the second part of the First Book. Every pupil has his own books and slate, with his number, and has to make a deposit of a few cents on each as a guarantee that he will keep them in good order. Additional subjects taught to some of the pupils are singing, drawing and medicine. We also give marks for good conduct, punctuality, tidiness, cleanliness, talking English, responding, &c., which marks count at the examination.

Sunday Services.—Since the Memorial Chapel was opened in August last, the pupils from both the Homes have attended the services there. We have morning service at 11, Sunday-school in the school-room at 2, and afternoon service at 3:30 p.m. The girls bring a lunch with them and remain for all the services.

The progress made at the Homes.

As I have already stated, the progress made at both the Homes during the past year has been very satisfactory. I think we never had a nicer or more promising set of pupils, or a more satisfactory staff of teachers. The examinations just concluded speak well for the progress made in school work and scriptural knowledge. At the Shingwauk the marks taken by the whole school were 67.9 per cent. for school work, and 71.9 per cent. for scripture. At the Wawanosh the marks taken by the girls collectively were 60.9 per cent. for school work, and 47.6 per cent. for scripture. This is the best record we have had yet.

During the year we have opened our beautiful little chapel, built in memory of the late Bishop Fauquier. The cost was nearly \$1,000 complete, and it is paid for within a little. We have also opened a sash and door factory. It is run by a 14-horse power engine. The money for starting this was raised chiefly by selling out our printing office and reducing our farm stock. The balance is borrowed from the

Shingwauk Savings Bank, at 6 per cent. It has been started in the hope that it may prove a source of profit to the institution, and also be a means of affording employment to some of our ex-pupils and fit them for making their living by engaging at other factories when they leave us. One white man is employed as foreman, and all the rest of the work, tending the engine, feeding the machines, &c., is done by the Indian apprentices.

This spring we have completed a good dock in $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet of water, and made an excellent tramway from the institution, past the factory, down to the water's edge. We have also done a little fencing and cleared an acre or so of land.

At the Wawanosh, one girl, Esther Shingwauk, has learned to work very nicely at the sewing machine, and within the last week or two has commenced knitting socks on a knitting machine.

General Results.

John Esquimau has been dilligently studying theological works, Greek and Latin, during the year, with a view to entering the ministry; he has been exceedingly studious, passed good examinations (taking as high as 90 per cent. on some subjects), and next fall is to go to a theological college in Montreal.

Benjamin Shingwauk, senior pupil and captain at the Shingwauk Home, has been studying hard, preparing for the public examination at Sault Ste. Marie, 23rd July, and hopes to take a third-class certificate.

Jane Sampson, a former pupil at the Wawanosh, has been two years in my employ as nurse. I am giving her \$7 a month, and could not wish for a better servant.

About two weeks ago both the Homes were officially visited and examined by Mr. R. McLean, the School Inspector. He spoke in high terms of praise of both our institutions, and was specially struck with the readiness with which our pupils understood and spoke English. This is one of the chief points we aim at, and, on the whole have certainly been successful. Not a word of Indian is heard from our Indian boys after six months in the institution. All their talk among themselves while at play, is in English. Even those who knew not a word of the English tongue when they came to us last fall, now talk nothing else among themselves. We bring this about principally by great strictness—sometimes punishing heavily any old pupil who presumes to break the rule. The boys feel the benefit of it, and do not rebel.

One of the most hopeful features, of late, has been that several of our old pupils who have left have written to ask us to take them back, in order to complete their education. Among these are Joseph Esquimau, who has taught school for two years at Lake Nipigon, and Susan Esquimau, who is at present teaching at Birch Island.

I may add, in conclusion, that if only the attendance of those pupils whose parents have signed agreement for them to stay a term of years could be enforced, we should have every cause for encouragement and hopefulness in our work.

It is annoying and discouraging to have good buildings and good teachers, and all in excellent working order, and yet only half the proper number of pupils, and to know that in many cases it is not the pupils themselves who are to blame, but the parents, who often retain their children, and prevent their completing their education, in order to satisfy their own selfish ends.

Trusting that I have included in this report all that the Department was desirous of being informed upon.

I have the honor to remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

EDWARD T. WILSON.

P.S.—I should have added that we had only one case of serious illness during the year, and have had no deaths in the Home for two years.

No report from the Caughrawaga Agency, a new Agent having been appointed about the end of the fiscal year.

ST. REGIS AGENCY, DUNDEE, 16th July, 1884.

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

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

The increase in the population since my last report, according to the pay list, is 13.

I am pleased to report a marked change as to the quietness and order prevailing in the village of St. Regis since last fall and fore part of winter, owing to the United States Department of Indian Affairs and the Department of Indian Affairs at Ottawa having, by concerted action, stamped out the selling of liquor at Hogansburgh, St. Regis and Dundee, by prosecuting parties guilty of infractions of the Indian Act. I have only noticed one Indian under the influence of liquor since these prosecutions were commenced, and the liquor must, in this case, have been procured from the vendor by a white man, and given to the Indian at Dundee.

At St. Regis I have only noticed a few drunken Indians, and they were returning in the ferry boat from Cornwall, where they, no doubt, procured the liquor. In a town like Cornwall there are so many worthless characters who, for the sake of getting some themselves, will purchase liquor for an Indian, that it is almost impossible to keep it from the Indians altogether. The *Fete Dieu*, or grand procession, as it is called, which came off on a Sunday in June last, was entered into this year with much enthusiasm, and was got up in the old style. Although a large number of visitors and sight-seers were present, all were quiet and orderly, as not a drop of liquor was sold in the village or on boats carrying excursionists to and from St. Regis. The chiefs deserve credit for their successful efforts to preserve order. The *Fete Dieu* presented this year a favorable contrast to the disgraceful scenes which characterized some former processions.

The three Catholic schools have been in operation during the year, but the attendance has not improved very much, and the same careless attitude towards the schools is kept up by the parents, who exercise no control over their children. The teachers cannot be expected to make much progress under the circumstances, for so soon as a scholar has advanced to a certain stage he is either taken from the school or voluntarily ceases to attend, and a younger one takes his place, thus keeping the schools at about the same low grade.

Repairs to the St. Regis church have been commenced, and with what the present contractor gets for his work, and what the late Rev. F. Marcaux left for the purpose of decorations, after the present work is completed it ought to be a respectable looking and comfortable edifice.

The St. Regis church stands on the Canadian side of the Province line, but is attended by those of the band who live on the American side, and who are willing to assist in the repairs, but the Canada Indians will not accept any help from them, so that they can have it under their own control. The French Canadians who live on the chenail, and who attend the church, would also assist, but the St. Regis Indians will not accept aid from them either. The reason why our Indians are trying to exclude the American Indians is on account of not being allowed to get wood on the American reserve, and having been prosecuted for so doing. In this way they seek to retaliate; such unfriendliness—merely on account of an imaginary line passing through their reserve, and the avarice of some of the band, especially the American chiefs or trustees—is much to be deplored, as they are all one band.

The Rev. Mr. Mainville, who, about a year ago, took charge of the spiritual welfare of the band, spares no pains to minister to their wants as a missionary, in a pleasant and agreeable manner, feeling interested in the schools and doing what is possible for their further efficiency.

The health and prosperity of the band has been good.

During the year 1883 there were 95 births, 51 deaths and 25 weddings in the mission.

The mission consists of 1,985 souls, 110 of whom are French Canadians and the remainder members of Indian families.

This, of course, includes those on the American side of the line and under Mr. Mainville's ministrations.

A small but neat looking building has been erected on Cornwall Island to serve as a school house and church for the Indian Methodists residing there. The school teacher is an Indian.

The making of baskets is the principal industry of the Indian women. There is not much bead work made, as it cannot be sold without travelling through the country, which entails considerable expense, whereas baskets find a ready sale at home, although the price seems small. No moccasins of any account are made here for sale, as it is difficult to procure skins. The making of husk mats, berry picking, &c., during the season, adds a considerable part to the living in summer.

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

JOHN DAVIDSON,
Indian Agent.

No Report from A. P. LeBel, of the Viger Agency.

ST. FRANCIS AGENCY.

PIERREVILLE, 22nd August, 1884.

The Right Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit to you my annual Report on the affairs of the Abenakis Indians of this place.

There has been no progress made by the Indians since my last report, either in the culture of the soil or in the manufacture of their goods, but on the other hand there has been no falling off; they have cultivated on a small scale and worked at their respective trades. There is one thing, however, which some have gone into with greater zeal than ever; it is drunkenness.

I have already had the honor to make known to your Department, in some of my former reports and private letters, that such a state of things was caused by the great number of places, in the French Canadian Village of Pierreville, where intoxicants are sold, and by the facility with which the Indians can procure it. I cannot say positively that merchants or hotel keepers sell spirituous liquors direct to the Indians, but I know well that whites do buy some which they surreptitiously hand over to them.

It is very difficult to procure sufficient evidence against those go-betweens. No one dares to act the part of complainant, especially with the prospect of having to pay the costs, in cases of non-success or of the insolvency of the delinquents, your Department having repudiated any such responsibility, as in the case of Daniel Wasanmisett. I have, however, the satisfaction to be able to state that a half-breed, living among them was recently convicted of having furnished intoxicants to an

Indian, for which offence he was sent to prison, not having been able to pay the fine of fifty dollars imposed upon him. It is to be hoped he will be an example to others.

I see by certain articles in reviews and papers that quite an interest is taken in the etymology and meaning of names given by the Indians to different places in the Province. I therefore take the liberty to append to this report a list containing names and words in the Abenakis language, with their translation, compiled by myself, with the aid of a few educated members of the tribe, especially Messrs. Lazarre Wasanminett, Joseph Laurent and Henry Masta.

Its usefulness to those who take an interest in the science of geography and in the study of languages is my excuse for taking the liberty of addressing it to you.

I also beg to append thereto a similar work in the Montagnais language, on other localities, from the Reverend Father Arnaud, Oblat. I have copied it from the annals of the Propagation of the Faith, June number, 1880, where it would likely remain unknown to the majority of the readers of your Annual Official Report.

It should be observed that the Abenakis language is one of the dialects of the Algonquin language, one of the great languages of the Indians of North America.

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

H. VASSAL,
Agent.

LIST OF NAMES OF CERTAIN PLACES IN THE ABENAKIS LANGUAGE.

Alsigantegou—St. Francis River.

Alsigantegou—"Als" means shell, "teg" river. Shell River.

Alsigantekook—To the River St. Francis.

Nikanntegou—Tardy channel, one of the branches of the St. Francis River. The first branch of that river which we meet going up the River St. Lawrence. This word means "the river ahead," or "the front river."

Aiamihawiguamigwi; menahan—Church Island; large island at the mouth of the River St. Francis, where the old parish church was built. Island on which the hut for praying is erected.

Kotoliôntegou—Laverdure Channel—one of the channels of the River St. Francis on which the Abenakis house now is—supposed to have been thus called by one of the residents of the place.

Azansnaskwikook—To the rushes. Marsh found at the lower extremity of the Island St. Joseph, in the River St. Francis, and called "Auvergne Marsh."

Alnânbâi Menahan—Indian Island. An island in the River St. Francis belonging to the Indians and called by the Canadians "Isle Ronde," Round Island, from its shape. "Menahan," island; "Alnânbâi," word used by the Abenakis to designate all the members of the tribe taken as a whole, a community, a people.

Kwanonbagnagak—Long Island (from its shape). An island in the River St. Francis, now called by the Canadians "Isle à l'Ail," being a corruption of the name "Isle à la Laye," by which it was formerly known, as the old titles will show, and thus called because the Seigneur of St. Francis had sold it to the Abenakis for the consideration of a barrel of powder, a gun and a sow, "laie," as formerly called in old French.

Oudaskuim—The commons. A piece of land used by the Abenakis Indians to pasture their cattle, thus called because of the name of one of the members of their tribe who had resided on this island about 200 years ago.

Waziginsit Msaskog—The place from which the big snake came out. Passage through which the water of a small marsh reached the River St. Francis. A very old superstition which still exists among the Abenakis is, that a big snake passed there and left the traces of its passage. For them, the "Msaskog," big snake, is a legendary monster.

- Odanak**—The village. This is the name given by the Abenakis to the village of Pierreville.
- Kawasnitigon** or **Nitook**—Signifies the river of fallen timber, or large timbers uprooted by a hurricane. It is the name by which the Abenakis call the (Rivière aux Vaches) Cow River, a tributary of the River St. Francis, about 7 miles from its mouth on the left shore. This French name is derived from a wrong translation of the word above mentioned, which was taken for the word "Kaogenitegon" which means "Rivière aux Vaches," Cow River.
- Pakessowi Sibo**—The small river "à la perdrix," Partridge River, one of the tributaries of the "Rivière aux Vaches," Cow River. It is called by the Canadians "Rivière Pakisso," Pakisso River.
- Maknapekasik**—The small red rock, name given by the Indians to the first rapid which is met with going up the river St. Francis, about 8 miles from its mouth.
- Masquanaguaiik**—Means high liver or gourmand. Place on the River St. Francis where a large number of Indians lived, and from which they used to catch good fish and were therefore called *high livers*. The Canadians call this place "le Côteau de Pêche."
- Paknabagaik**—Enlargement of the river. Basin of the River St. Francis.
- Pengalansik**—The rapids above the basin of the River St. Francis. It is believed that this is the place forded by Major Rogers during his expedition against the Abenakis in 1759.
- Oudamanganaps**—Place where pipe clay is found and called Spicer Rapids, on the River St. Francis, about 7 miles from Drummondville.
- Nasgatequantegon**—"La Rivière Noire," Black River, a tributary of the St. Francis River, in which it discharges its waters, below the village of Drummondville.
- Nasgateguaniganik**—Black River Portage. Name given by the Indians to the falls of Drummondville.
- Wiguahigans**—Place where large birch bark is found. "Wigua" means large white birch bark, that with which they make their wigwams and canoes; hence the name of "wigwam," bark hut "Wiguawoul" means bark canoe; "Wiguamademie" signifies a mountain having the appearance of a wigwam. Name given by the Abenakis to a small mountain at St. Pie, County of Bagot, where the two branches of the River Yamaska meet. The River Yamaska derives its name from this mountain. "Wiguamadenitegon" means river near the mountain resembling a wigwam. "Wiguahigans" is situated three miles from the village of Drummondville on the river St. Francis; there are rapids there generally called the Four-Miles Rapids, or Hemming's Falls.
- Kwanahammoik**—Means long point. The village of L'Avenir, County of Drummond.
- Mamidapskijowok**—(Kingsay Falls.) Water which runs through rocks.
- Seguilamanik**—(Melbourne.) The place where black vermilion is found, or black paint, used by the Indians to tattoo themselves.
- Madahkik**—(A small river) discharging its waters in the River St. Francis, above Melbourne. This word means, bad land.
- Wadopikhak**—(A grove of alders.) Name given to the small river Windsor.
- Pimihlansik**—(Brampton Falls.) A place in which the water falls, whirling. "Pimigan" means anger.
- Uncobagak**—(Lake St. Francis), Eastern Township; source of the River St. Francis. Means, Lake at the Narrows.
- Maskikongamac**—(Hay Lake.) Lake Aylmer, Eastern Township.
- Skacewantegon**—A branch of the River St. Francis, which passes through Sherbrooke. The Iroquois used to call the Abenakis "Skacewanilom." Tradition relates that a great battle was fought on an island situated at the entrance of this branch of the river, between the Iroquois and the Abenakis. It was proposed that the battle should be fought in single combat, each side to be represented by one of its own warriors. They were to run around a pine tree, which was on this island, and the victor in the race would have the right to kill his adversary, which would decide the victory between the two nations. The Abenakis was the victor, and

the name of this tribe, in the Iroquois language, was given to this river. For the same reason a small lake, near Sherbrooke, received the name of "Skacewaninebasseck."

Mamhlaobagak—(Lake Memphramagog), means large sheet of still water.

Koategon—(Coaticook). Pine River, a branch of the River St. Francis.

NAMES OF OTHER LOCALITIES.

Lake Megantic—"Namagantic." Large trout lake. "Namac" means, large lake trout.

Chaudière River—"Makigontegon," Rivière des Prairies. (Meadow River), or large fields.

Nicolet—"Pittugan." Entrance to the lake.

Yamachiche—"Wombomkantrik." White sand.

Rivière du Loup (en haut)—"Embamasic." Crooked river.

St. Hyacinthe—"Wiguamadnicsis." Little Maska.

Sorel—"Messassonliane." Big Sorel.

Lake Champlain—"Sito&mbagook." Double bay.

Missisquoi Bay—"Masipskouik,"—place where flint is found.

Richelieu River—"Masipskouitegon,"—from Missisquoi Bay.

NOTES TAKEN FROM THE REV. FATHER CHARLES ARNAUD'S LETTER

Annals of the Propagation of the Faith. June, 1880.

Peikuagamin.—Name of Lake St. John, in the Montagnais language.

Shekotimin.—Chicoutimi.

Ashnapmashuan.—The name of a river, indicating that moose deer is hunted there.

Netetishin.—Pointe Bleu. A place where bears were hunted.

Attickmek-uts—White fish.

Aiami-ru, Olshimau—God.

Tadousac—"Tatoushak". "Tatouslak"—Place where the ice is broken—The winter harbour designated by the Indians.

Saguenay—Shagahmen-hi. There are holes in the ice—Seals formerly made holes there, through the ice.

Escoumanis—"Escoumim, Eskouim"—Blue berries and red seeds are still to be found there, "Uishatshinim"

Stadacona—"Statakostnen, tatagushtnen, Statakona." A place where we have to pass over pieces of wood as on a bridge—The passage from Sillery to the river St. Charles, was very likely made at the foot of "Cap blanc" upon a gathering of unlashd pieces of timber.

Hochelaga—"Oshelaka, Oshinaka"—Place where one who is lying in wait is caught, is made a fool of and turned into derision.

Ottawa, Ottaouais, "Ottaouets"—According to the old Montagnais language, still spoken by some "Naskapis," and whose pronunciation is nearly the same as that of the Ottawas—(place where the water is boiling as in a kettle, rises and swells). This name was given later to the Indians of that place.

Assikon Asseck—Kettle, chauldron, "etc.," has been added, I believe, to explain that it is only at that place the water is to be found boiling as in a kettle and not in waters as in rapids.

Canada, "Kanata, Kanatak, Kanatats"—The letter D is omitted in Indian, and replaced by T; sometimes it is soft and sometimes hard. One who goes to visit, to explore, to see.

Kanatats—War cry; they are coming. It became a cry of joy when they recognized friends. Jacques Cartier must have been saluted with the word "Kanata." When he asked, by signs, or through interpreters, who are these people he was answered "Kanatate." Hence the name of Canada given to Quebec.

- Uapistikain—Uapistikoiats**—To Quebec ; literally translated, means white cape, white promontary, white mountain. The mountain on which Quebec is built, is "Uapistikoiats."
- Stadacona**—Place where the water was forded by means of logs, probably the cove where the Champlain market is now built. Hence "Kanata Stadacona," given by Jacques Cartier to designate Quebec.
- Maniknagan**—Place from which the Indians obtained bark for their canoes. That bark can be found in certain places only.
- Mataouan, Mattawan**—Place where two rivers meet and form but one.
- Metapetshouan (at Lake St. John)**—Place where the stream of the river meets with the lake waters.
- Betshuoan (near Mingan) "Petshnou"**—Place where the current of the sea meets the river stream.
- Mingan, Minkan, Maïkin**—Place where are wolves.
- Watsuan, Watsuoanish**—Called by the French Ouitshoian-ins. (These two rivers are at Lake St. John)—Waves, rapids with white foam.
- Betshamu—Betshamits** ; place where Lampreys are found. They are a species of sea eel which come up the river.
- Papenachoir,**—"Papinashuts"—Laughing Indians.
- Cacouna,**—"Kakona"—Where porcupines are found.
- Chicago,**—"Shikako"—Where there are skunks.
- Peiknagamiu**—(Lake St. John)—Its approaches are flat.
- Shekotimiu**—(Chicoutimi)—Very deep water when compared with other rivers.
- Kinokomiu—Konokomi**—Long lake, deep water.
- Quebec**—When the French arrived in the country they did not meet with the Micmac Nation who were residing at Quebec ; they only met with the Montagnais, who occupied the whole of the coasts, from Betshamits to Three Rivers.
- Jacques Cartier**—Called Stadacona, Canada, the place where he landed. A few years later when Champlain arrived, hesitating to land in the midst of the crowd of Indians who had assembled on the shore ; he heard the cry "Kacpek ! Kacpek !" "Kanatats ! Kanatats !" Come on shore ! friends ! friends ! The verb Kapan or Kepan, in the Montagnais language, means ; to land, to go ashore, &c., 2nd person imperative, Kackpek or Kepek.
- Bastiscan—Pathiskan, or Patiscan, Patahis Kan.** Vapour, light cloud—it also means "Pemikan."
- Cataraqui—Katarakue**—(Imp. dubitative). They are probably hidden there ; speaking of the enemy. It should be remembered that in the Montagnais language. A, C are often taken one for the other, as well as A, U, B, P. They have the same pronunciation. D T C G K Q have the same consonance ; properly speaking there is but the letter K. The letters C G Q are made use of only to soften the pronunciation in certain words. S J are the same, also letters L R N, which are made use of indiscriminately one for the other, as in the following words :—
- Masknalo, }
Masknaro, } Meaning the same. The tail of the bear.
Masknano }
- Kanata**—Canada.
- Kacpek, gochek**—Quebec.
- Iroquois, Huron, Algonquins**—Champlain who heard these names for the first time from the Montagnais, his allies, as he called them, and with whom he travelled, applied them to the nations above referred to, but giving to these words a French termination.
- Iroquois, irnokue**—In the Montagnais language means a formidable man, a man to be feared.
- Algonquins or Algonmekuins**—As called by Champlain in his first trip.
- Algonmekuins**—The Montagnais say, Algonmekuots. Those who paint their faces with red paint.

Hurons, Urons—From the verb “uroin or urnin,” which means to roar, to shout, &c. Niagara—Maka, nekala, nekara—Word used to denote a usage, a continuation, so that Niagara, urons, means a place where the roar is constant. This name was probably given to those falls to make a distinction from other falls where the noise is not so great, and by extension the name of Huron was given to the Indians who lived in the vicinity of Niagara—urons, place where constant noise or roar is heard.

It has been objected that those places are not in the country occupied by the Montagnais. My answer to this is that when the Jesuit Fathers visited those places they were accompanied by Indians or guides taken from Quebec, who spoke the Montagnais language. There is, therefore, nothing surprising in the fact that Champlain, upon hearing the Indians call those places or tribes by these names, continued to use them.

Signed,

CHARLES ARNAUD, O. M. I.

LAKE ST. JOHN AGENCY, 23rd August, 1834.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit herewith my Report on Indian affairs, for the year ended the 30th June last.

There has been an increase of 27 souls in the band.

Sickness has been more prevalent than usual, and many have died from consumption.

The hospital, as in former years, is of great help to the Indians; the last improvements to the building have made it quite comfortable.

Last year's crop was very good, and that of this year promises to be equally so.

Every year new clearings are made.

The increase of stock this year has been very satisfactory.

The road through the reserve (begun last year) was completed this summer, and clearings have been commenced on its line.

The school has been well attended.

The strong measures adopted towards the vendors of spirituous liquors have had a good effect. I have had, however, again to prosecute a white person for this offence. I hope it will be the last prosecution of the kind which will be necessary.

I have just received a letter from the Rev. Father Lacasse, the missionary of this tribe for several years past. I beg to enclose it to you, as it may be of some interest to the Department.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

L. E. OTIS,
Indian Agent.

CHICOUTIMI, 15th August, 1834.

L. E. OTIS, Esq.,
Indian Agent, Lake St. John,

SIR,—As missionary to the Indians of Lake St. John for several years past, I have much pleasure in offering you my congratulations upon the success which has attended your efforts for their welfare.

The Indians are now very sober, a fact which is no doubt due to the punishment which you have caused to be inflicted on persons found guilty of selling intoxicants to them in contravention of the law.

Quiet and order reign on the reserve; quarrels and dissensions are almost unknown among the Indians, and it must be a source of gratification that you have been able to persuade many of them to put aside some of their earnings each year for the purpose of clearing up their lands.

The result has been most gratifying, some Indians, on their return from hunting, having found themselves the possessors of a hundred bushels of wheat.

The hospital has been productive of much good, and we hear no more of the Indians dying in numbers on their return to the reserve, from change of air and food, aggravated by exposure in damp tents.

Dr. Matte is unremitting in his professional attendance on the sick, and all the Indians have reason to be thankful for the improvement in their condition.

Signed,]

B. LA CASSE, O.M.I.

MARIA AGENCY,
MARIA, 27th August, 1884.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you my Report on the affairs of the Agency of the Micmac Indians of Maria, for the years 1883-1884.

I also beg to enclose my tabular statement for the same period.

The Micmac Indians of my agency have made some progress since last year. Several parcels of land have been ploughed for the first time since last spring. The crops appear to be good and promise to be remunerative.

A great deal of new fencing has been done and several nice houses have been erected; and, thanks to the small allowance made by your Department, the road has been well repaired where necessary.

Since my last report I have erected a small gaol in order to incarcerate therein the inebriates and other delinquents. Thanks to this gaol, which the Indians and the vendors of intoxicating liquors are much in dread of, I have obtained what I did so much desire—sobriety among the Indians. If this habit of sobriety can be maintained I trust to be able to make an industrious and prosperous people of them.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your very obedient servant,

J. GAGNÉ, Ptre.,
Indian Agent.

RESTIGOUCHE AGENCY,
CROSS POINT, N. B., 18th July, 1884.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you, accompanying this Report, a tabular statement giving the population, and showing the state of culture and the improvements which have been made on the Micmac Indian Reserve at Ste. Anne de Restigouche.

The best proof of the constant progress of the Indians in agricultural pursuits is to be found in the fact that portions of the reserve most adapted to agriculture are sold at very high prices to-day, and those who have cleared land can hardly be induced to part with it. Young married couples have great difficulty in procuring enough land on which to erect houses.

The grain harvest has been very good, but the potatoe crop was indifferent, owing to the great quantity of rain which fell during the summer season.

The area sowed last spring was the largest ever sowed on the reserve.

There is a great deal of work going on now, in the vicinity of the reserve, and wages are so good, both in winter and summer, that I am prepared to say there will be no misery for Indians who are able and willing to work.

The school has been in operation during the whole of the scholastic year, and although the attendance has been good, I cannot help remarking that a greater number of children should attend.

The school house has been partially repaired, and it is hoped that the repairs yet to be made will shortly be completed.

Drunkenness is on the decrease now, as the law is always enforced against any Indian delinquent, and also because the Indians cannot procure liquor themselves, but only through the assistance of strangers and voyageurs.

During the year there were 21 births, 19 deaths and 6 marriages.

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

O. DRAPEAU, Ptre.
Indian Agent.

RIVER DESERT AGENCY.

MANIWAKI, 23rd July, 1884.

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, showing the affairs of the Indians of my Agency during the year ended the 30th June, 1884.

The sanitary condition of the Indians during that period has been exceptionally good.

The population is almost stationery, the number of births being 13, and deaths 12.

The progress made by the Indians in agriculture is, on the whole, satisfactory, although not so rapid as I would desire, during the year (30) thirty acres of bush land have been cleared and put under crop. The Indians are very contented, and are fully sensible of the efforts made by the Department to ameliorate their condition. Some of the more prominent members of the band have shown an aptness and taste for agricultural pursuits which is very creditable. Amongst those whose advancement deserves special notice is Louis Peznadasate, second chief. He is the most progressive man of the band, and devotes nearly all his time to cultivating his land and extending his clearing. He has erected a very comfortable log house, 24 by 30, during the spring, and has it now almost completed. His stock consists of a span of good horses, two milch cows and a number of young cattle. The Tête de Boule Indians, who form part of the Desert band, but who seldom visit the reserve, live principally by the chase, although a number of them work for the different lumbering firms in their shanties during the winter months. Several Tête de Boule families, whom I induced to settle on the reserve, are making as much progress as I could reasonably expect.

The crops, both roots and cereals, were fully up to the average, and secured in good condition. Hay was plentiful and of excellent quality, the yield being fully fifty per cent over the average. This was chiefly attributable to a continuous fall of rain during the greater part of the month of June, which largely promoted its growth.

In the early part of the season the Colorado beetles made their unwelcome appearance, and in such numbers as to threaten the total destruction of the potatoe

crop. However, the judicious application of Paris Green, which I instructed the Indians how to use, soon destroyed the obnoxious pest.

The Indians, when not engaged in agricultural pursuits or hunting, readily find remunerative employment from the lumbering firms. So thoroughly do they understand operations in the woods that several of them have had contracts on their own account, during the past winter, for taking out saw logs for Messrs. Gilmour & Co. The agent of that firm informed me that those Indians attended closely to their duties and carried out their agreements in a very satisfactory manner.

The roads on the reserve are now in very good condition, a culvert and cross laying on the main road, where it crosses lot (5) five Road Range; were in a rather dilapidated and dangerous state. I drew the attention of the chief and other Indians to the fact, and suggested, that it would be advisable for them to turn out on a stated day and have it repaired. They promptly acted on my suggestion, and put them in a thorough state of repair.

The Bridge over Congo Creek, in Desert Front Range, has been completed. The work on the same was carried out strictly according to instructions, as per plan and specification received from your Department. It has a span of 14½ feet, supported by four piers. All the timber used in its construction is white pine, perfectly sound. The work of construction was carried out under the superintendance, of a thoroughly practical man, and was performed by Indians of the band, all of whom performed the various duties assigned them very efficiently and to my entire satisfaction.

I regret to state that the slaughter of Moose deer was much greater last winter than it has been for a number of years past. The snow was unusually deep and the early spring thaw, followed by sharp frosty weather, created a thick crust on the surface, through which they could only move very slowly, and consequently became easy victims to the ruthless hunters. I had strongly urged on the Indians not to kill any during the close season, unless compelled by absolute want to do so. They evidently paid but very little attention to my advice, as I was informed that in several cases the moose were wantonly slaughtered for the sake of the hides only. As the chief and more intelligent members of the band are decidedly opposed to the illegal killing of this noble animal, I have no doubt that, in a reasonable time, the evil referred to will cure itself. It is very seldom that I hear any complaint of immorality amongst the Indians. My attention however was recently directed to a case of gross immorality which occurred in the village. A notable feature in connection with the matter was that not only were the Indians themselves the complainants, but were also directly instrumental in bringing the guilty parties to justice, and securing a conviction, thereby showing their detestation of the offence in the most practical way possible. I consider the action of the chief and other Indians in this matter was highly commendable. The guilty parties were sentenced to two months imprisonment in the common goal at Aylmer. I have already given you the particulars of this case in my letter of the 19th June last.

The question of surrendering a portion of the reserve lands has been agitating the minds of the Indians for some time past. A council of the chiefs, and Indians entitled to take part in the deliberations, was held on the 5th November, to decide whether they would give their assent to the proposed surrender or not. I explained to them that the reserve contained an area of 45,000 acres, the greater portion of which is lying idle, and that after retaining even more than sufficient for themselves and families there would still remain a very extensive tract of land, which they could never possibly utilize, which if sold would materially increase their funds. After having discussed the matter for some time, they decided on a postponement, until the spring, when a larger number of interested Indians would have an opportunity of being present. In accordance with this arrangement, another council was held on the 16th June last, and was largely attended. I again repeated the advantages which they would derive from carrying out the proposed surrender. The chiefs were unanimously in favour of it, and strongly urged on the council to carry out the suggestions made by the Department, as explained in your letter, No. 35600, of the 24th February 1882. Some of those present, conspicuous among whom were John McDougall and John Bull,

considered it inadvisable to assent to a surrender of any portion of their lands at present. A lengthy discussion ensued, and it was again decided, without putting the question to a vote to leave the matter over for further consideration.

The difficulties caused by the Makatanine family regarding that portion of lots 2 and 3, Desert Front, which was surrendered years ago and sub-divided into village lots, and to which I made reference in my last annual report, have not yet been removed. In conformity with the terms of surrender, a number of these lots were leased for building purposes. As soon as the lessees entered thereon, the Makatanines endeavored to frighten them off. Failing to do so, they built a fence across a number of said lots. I informed them, that although reluctant to take legal proceedings against them, I could not permit them to trespass on their neighbors, and that I would insist on the fence being removed, and that if the same were not attended to, in a reasonable time, I would be compelled to adopt such means as would prevent them from further annoying their white neighbors; at the same time I again informed them that if they could furnish me with satisfactory proof that any portion of the surrendered land had been cleared or improved by them, that they would be compensated therefor. They would not agree to this. They are a very obstinate family. I shall, however, continue my endeavors to convince them of the folly of continuing the course which they have hitherto followed, in connection with this matter, and shall only resort to coercive measures when every other alternative shall have failed.

It is very difficult to induce many of the Indians to send their children to school. Those who have attended made fair progress, but the attendance was very irregular. This is partly caused through many of the Indian families removing to the woods during the winter months. Some children also who remain on the reserve, but who live a considerable distance from the school, may attend in summer, but owing to bad roads or other causes, are unable to do so in winter. During the year, 37 children have profited by the teachings of Sister M. du Sauveur, who is a very painstaking and efficient teacher.

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

CHAS. LOGUE,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
VILLAGE OF LORETTE.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you my annual Report for the year ended 30th June last, accompanied by the ordinary tabular statement, which shows an increase in the population of the Huron Indians at Lorette. This increase is due to the fact that three families, who had left the village some years ago, have returned.

There has been no discernible progress in the cultivation of the soil this year; the reserve, the only place where the Indians have land to till, is too distant from the village—one mile and a-half—they, therefore, planted potatoes only and a small quantity of oats.

The crop this year was tolerably good.

The prosperity of the village is due to the manufacture, by the Indians, of moccasins and snow shoes; these industries are kept up by the energy of a few merchants of the place, especially Messrs. Philippe Vincent, François GrosLouis and Maurice Bastien.

The children have attended school with greater assiduity than heretofore, and the result has been most favorable.

The old habit of hunting is fast disappearing, and, in time, will be altogether discontinued.

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

GUIL. GIROUX, Ptr.,
Missionary.

NOTRE DAME DE BETSIAMITS, 25th August, 1884.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you, for your information, my annual Report on Indian affairs in my Superintendency. Enclosed please also find my tabular statement.

Maskonard.

The Indians of Maskonard, Grande Romaine and Natashquan have been tolerably successful in hunting for fur-bearing animals. With the exception of two families who suffered from hunger during the winter, all the others got on pretty well, as they were successful in killing cariboo and some white partridges, but they ran short of ammunition.

The health of these Indians this year has been good and they have behaved well. There were, however, two cases of intemperance, which I placed before Mr. Magistrate O'Brien when I met him at Sept Isles, as I could not attend to them myself.

Those Indians are very poor, especially as regards clothing.

I have distributed to the aged Indians and to the widows the 15 pairs of blankets I received last fall. They were of great assistance to them. They wish to get some more, as they are so very poor.

As I had a balance on hand from last year's allowance, I have been able to help them a little, but there is nothing left for next year. I therefore beg to solicit that a certain sum be added to the amount which is annually sent to me so as to enable me to help them, as the amount allowed for the other bands is barely sufficient for them.

When I passed through those places, the cod fish had not as yet made its appearance. Only a small quantity was caught last year.

I am of opinion that it is useless to try and induce Indians to fish like the whites.

The expense incurred by the Government in furnishing them with fishing tackle is of no benefit to them. They have sold their nets, also a portion of their lines and sinkers, &c., &c. They say they prefer to go in the woods as they have always been in the habit of doing.

They are afraid of being sick at sea. I believe that if the Government wishes to take care of them it would be better to encourage them to go hunting in the woods; but for that they require powder, shot and percussion caps, and at least 15 pairs of blankets.

Were the Government to grant them those articles, they would be very grateful for the gift.

Eight families were absent hunting on the Esquimaux land. I could not, therefore, see them, as they did not return before I left.

Mingan.

Six adults died last fall at Mingan from fever and colds. They were all well when I was there. Their behavior during the year has been good and they have abstained from all spirituous liquors.

They were not very successful in hunting for fur-bearing animals, the fire, as you know, having passed over their hunting grounds. No one, however, suffered from hunger during the winter.

They succeeded in killing some cariboo and a number of white partridges, but they also ran short of ammunition.

The fishing, considering their number, did not amount to much, they having only killed 45 salmon.

Those Indians are very poor, especially as regards clothing. I join them in soliciting the Government to give them 15 pairs of blankets; also some powder, shot, &c.

Four families belonging to this band had crossed over to the southern coasts of Gaspé. I could not, therefore, see them, but I was informed that they are all well-behaved and were only to return on the reserve next summer.

Sept Isles and Moisie.

I have ascertained with pleasure that the Indians of Sept Isles and of Moisie abstained during the whole of the year from spirituous liquors. They are a well-behaved band and their health is good. Their success in hunting for fur-bearing animals was not very great, but there was no misery among them. They killed some cariboo and a great number of white partridges, but also ran short of ammunition.

During my stay there several Indians were busy fishing for cod. They were tolerably successful, but when the time to go in the woods arrived, they could not stop, they had to go! The boat which you gave them is in good condition.

I took upon myself to place a young girl 15 years of age in a family. She is infirm, not being able to walk. Her mother is a widow and cannot take her into the woods. I have made no definite arrangement as regards the payment for the keeping of this girl, but I trust you will see that her expenses are paid.

There are also two old persons, a man and wife, each 80 years of age. They have no family connection and are incapable of supporting themselves. They are at the mercy of every one. They have asked me to obtain for them a shelter for the winter. I told them that I could not promise to do anything for them until I was authorized by you to that effect.

As there are several old Indians and widows there, 15 pairs of blankets would be of much help to them. As you know, those blankets cannot last them very long, as they have nothing else to travel with.

Godbout.

The Indians of Godbout have enjoyed good health during the whole of the year. They did not hunt but spent a part of the winter season at *la Pointe des Monts*, in company with some other families who had gone there to hunt for seals, which were very plentiful. Besides seals they killed also all the white partridges they wanted, as they were in abundance. I asked them if they had experienced any misery during the winter. They answered me that with the exception of two families, who, through their own improvidence, had suffered a little, they had not. Last year the head of one of those two families, J. Bte. Picard, killed as many as 50 seals, but he spent foolishly what he had made; later not having succeeded in obtaining credit from a certain trader, Picard and this trader tried to get the Government to support him. It was then that he telegraphed to the Department. He also prevailed upon a reverend gentleman, through false representation, to telegraph to me. On my arrival at that place, having found out that his scheme had been discovered, he left for parts unknown and I have never seen him since.

The other party, who is a good for nothing, lazy fellow, also suffered to a certain extent. He told me himself that he had refused to work for a telegraph company at \$1.00 per day and found, because he said the pay was not high enough.

I know that neither of them ever pay their debts; that they are lazy and are addicted to drink.

A few pairs of blankets would be received with gratitude by the widows and the two old Indians of that place. They have also applied to me for powder, shot and percussion caps.

Escoumains.

The health of the Indians at Escoumains is good. This band is very well-behaved and they do all kinds of work; they do not suffer in any way.

To encourage them, I distributed to them, last spring, a small quantity of potatoes and seed grain.

Their crop looks well and promises a fair yield, if there is no frost. They have built two good shingled-roofed log houses. They own an old horse, and they have asked me to try and get them a plough, one harrow and a pair of wheels.

There is a resident doctor at Escoumains. Last year a poor Indian woman would have actually died had it not been for the charitable attendance of this doctor, although he knew perfectly well that her husband could not pay him.

The doctor has since informed me that he would not attend, in future, to the Indians, unless the Government were willing to give him some remuneration for his services. The Indians hope that the Government will do so.

Betsiamits Reserve.

All the Indians of Betsiamits are now together; their health is good and they are a well-behaved people. They have made some progress, as far as temperance is concerned.

There were two deaths during the last winter, caused by consumption.

The result of their hunt for fur-bearing animals was about the same as that of last year. They have disposed of their furs, however, at a higher price.

They experienced no misery during the year; the white partridges were of great assistance to them during the winter.

I distributed to them, at the request of the chief, some potatoes, and they planted nearly the whole of them. I also gave them spades and shovels, so that they might cultivate their potatoes.

I make no reference to the wood cut on the reserve, as the matter is already well known to your Department.

On account of the great number of widows, old Indians and children residing on the reserve, I beg to apply for 25 pairs of blankets; also for medicines, such as pain killer, paregoric, salts and senna, camphor, cod liver oil, &c., &c.

From \$50 to \$100 worth of medicine would be of great use to our poor Indians, especially were they to get it this fall.

The constable accompanied me during my visits to the different posts on the coasts, and his presence had the effect of making the Indians understand that the Government will exact good behavior from them.

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

L. F. BOUCHER,
Indian Supt.

CHATHAM HEAD, N.B., 1st September, 1884.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to submit herewith, for the information of the Department, the inclosed tabular statement for the year ended the 30th of June, 1884.

The tabular statement shows a decrease in the population of five during the year, which was caused by death.

The Indians in this superintendency continue in much the same state; quite a number, however, have made much progress in farming, and I have endeavored to encourage others to follow their example by giving a larger share of seeds to those who farm most.

With regard to the statistics, there is little or no difference from last year.

The moneys received from the Department have been disposed of with as much economy as possible in the purchase of seeds and in assisting the sick and aged ones.

The school at Eelground, taught by Mr. Finne, is in a very efficient state, and cannot fail to have a beneficial influence. I regret to state that the one at Burnt Church has been closed for some time past, owing chiefly to the difficulty of getting a teacher who would take charge of it for the salary offered, but I hope to be able to have it again opened before long.

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

CHAS. SARGEANT,
Indian Supt.

No report from the South-Western Superintendency, New Brunswick, formerly under Superintendent Wm. Fisher.

PERTH CENTRE, N.B., 30th August, 1884.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my annual Report of Indian affairs in this Agency for the year ended the 30th June last.

The Indian band at Tobique has a population of 187, being an increase of 21 over last year, arising partly from births and partly from immigration. That at Edmundston has a population of 30, having decreased one during the year. The total population of both bands is 217.

The agricultural prospects of the band at Tobique are better than last year, there there having been more seed sowed; the crops are looking well.

The school which has been taught continuously at Tobique for the last three years and a half, has been a success. The teacher, Miss Hartt, possesses the esteem and confidence of the band, and the children have made good progress under her tuition. The average attendance for the last year was 20, being 80 per cent. of the whole number attending school.

The small band at Edmundston (above referred to) have a splendid tract of 500 acres of land. They do not farm much themselves, but let it out to the white settlers on shares.

They do not send their children to the public school of that place as they formerly did, although the school house is not more than 100 rods from their dwellings. The number in the band of an age to attend school is about eight.

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

MOSES CRAIG,
Indian Agent.

ANNAPOLIS ROYAL, N.S., 11th August, 1884.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit herewith my Report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1884.

I regret not being able to report an improvement in the condition of the Indians of this district during the past year, they remaining in much the same condition as heretofore.

I have visited every encampment in Annapolis County, and gained all the information from Shelburne that was possible. The census shows a slight increase in the numbers of the band.

I have ascertained that there are several lots of land reserved for the Indians, but so far cannot learn the number of acres in each reserve. The land is exceedingly rough and a great proportion of it utterly unfit for cultivation.

Owing to the exceedingly dry weather of last season, the crops throughout the whole country were unusually light. The crops planted by the Indians suffered from drought, in common with those of the white settlers.

A few Indians own small tracts of land containing from half an acre to two acres. These lands are cultivated by them, while others are permitted to plant on the property of neighboring farmers, but as none of them keep stock or own farming implements, I have found it necessary to purchase manure and hire men to plough the land for them, otherwise it would have been useless to supply them with seed.

Salmon fishing and trapping have, in the past, been a source of considerable income, but these are fast failing, the former being injured by the erection of mill dams; the latter, from the fact that valuable fur-bearing animals are fast becoming extinct.

Referring again to the reserves I find it impossible to induce the Indians to settle on them, and they are now willing to permit the sale of them, since some white men are trespassing by the cutting of timber and otherwise. I have posted notices in one or two localities forbidding such trespass.

In conclusion, I would say that very little improvement can be expected in the Micmac Indians until they learn to lead a more settled life than has characterized the tribe in the past.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
GEO. WELLS,
Indian Agent District No. 1 "A."

BEAR RIVER, N.S., 13th September, 1884.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my Report, with tabular statement, respecting the Indians of my Agency, District No. 1 "b," including the Counties of Digby and Yarmouth, for the year ended the 30th June, 1884.

There is no change of importance to note since my last report, the Indians continuing the same routine from year to year, any change for the better being hardly perceptible.

The tabular statement shows an increase in the various industries, owing largely to the high prices of fish, oil and furs during the last summer and autumn.

In agricultural pursuits, with a few exceptions, I have no improvement to report, as the majority prefer the more exciting yet uncertain employment of hunting or fishing. We also regret to note a small decrease in the average attendance at the Indian School on the reserve on account of many leaving the reserve in autumn and spring. Mr. Kerr, the teacher, is very diligent in his duties, striving, not only to advance his pupils in reading writing &c, but in habits of cleanliness and morality.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
FREEMAN McDORMAND,
Indian Agent, District No. 1, "B."

KENTVILLE, N.S., 17th July, 1884.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to send you, to day, my annual Report on the state of the Indians in this County, as well as tabular statements connected therewith.

I have still the pleasure to record the peaceable, quiet and orderly conduct of the Indians of this Agency, being far superior to that of their white neighbors, of the same class in life. They are almost all of them sober, temperate, and moderately industrious. As a rule they are a religious people, many of them pious, strictly Roman Catholic, attending their chapels on Sundays and holidays whenever they can—some, perhaps weak in morals, through the faults of their white neighbors.

Death has stricken down two of the most notable men among them, father and son—I mean the two Pauls. I placed more confidence in Joseph Paul than any other man among them. I entrusted the management of the Indian or Government fund entirely to him and was guided much by his judgment. They will be much missed here, as newer families are coming in who are not their equals.

Some six weeks since I received information of an outrage committed upon two peaceable, inoffensive families, by two drunken roughs breaking into their camp in the night, beating the men, the women fleeing into the woods, in their fright, for safety. They then set fire to their camp, after breaking and destroying everything valuable. This occurred about eighteen miles from here. I immediately wrote to a prominent magistrate in that neighborhood, asking him to take notice of the affair and bring the offenders to justice.

I have since learned that with the help of Father Holden they have compromised the affair with money; but it should have been a criminal matter.

There are no Indian schools in this County, but the public schools are all open to Indians. They do not, however, often avail themselves of the privilege thus open to them. One boy, however, attends our school, and a bright, clever fellow he is, and a favorite with the whole school.

The Indian is evidently in a state of transition. Woods, guns and hunting grounds disappear, but enterprise, ambition and amalgamation will take their place, and the effect will some day be apparent.

Pardon this digression, but I cannot help thinking that they will attain, as they deserve, a future better than their present.

Your most obedient servant,

I. E. BECKWITH,
Indian Agent, District No. 2.

CALEDONIA, N. S., 25th August, 1884.

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

SIR,—As the accompanying tabular statement contains all requisite information, any Report for this year, concerning the Indians in the counties of Queen's and Lunenburg, must necessarily be brief.

Death has carried off, within the past two months, Mr. Peter Gload, of Grafton, and his wife, Hannah. Gload was a man of an industrious nature, and had made a very comfortable home for himself and family. He was the only self-supporting Indian in the County.

Bad neighbours have since frightened their only daughter from the homestead, in order, I am told, that the practice of stealing timber may the more easily be carried on.

I regret to have to record a sad case of drowning, occasioned by liquor. It occurred in February last, at Mill Village. The *Liverpool Advance* thus speaks of the lamentable occurrence: "Our Indians, who are pretty flush with cash, had rather a lively time at their camps a few weeks ago, on eight bottles of rum, obtained at Liverpool. One of them, a young man named Peter Pigtow, rushed from his companions early Sunday morning, while crazed with liquor, and has not since been heard of. His friends have been searching for him in all directions, but have found no trace of his whereabouts. Fears are entertained that he has either fallen into the river or strayed into the woods and perished. *So much for rum's doings.*" A few months later, while some men were working logs about the dam, the body of a man was discovered lodged against one of the piers. Upon examination it proved to be the remains of the unfortunate Pigtow. Since then I have administered the temperance pledge to the majority of those under my care; and to remove temptation, have called on all the liquor dealers at Liverpool, and received their promise to give no liquor to Indians under any consideration.

Quite a large quantity of salmon was taken in the early spring by Indians at Mill Village, and later on by those at Milton. During the month of February a few Indians took from the Port Medway river salmon aggregating 55 lbs., and selling at \$1 per lb.

The Indians of this county have had a fair return of crops, excepting hay, which is below that of last year. The children do not take as kindly to the schools as I would wish. The dislike of associating with them in the school evinced by white children may, to some extent, account for this.

In Lunenburg County, the attendance at school is about the same as last year.

The crops with them are, as here, fairly good; hay below last year.

The Labradorers have sold out to an American company their shares in the gold mines near Bridgewater, and placed the money in bank.

I find the Indians of both counties, as a general rule, sober, industrious and attentive to their religious duties. Were they not tracked by unprincipled vendors of poisonous liquor, they would be examples worthy the imitation of their more civilized white neighbour.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS J. BUTLER,
Indian Agent, Districts 3 and 4.

No report from District No. 5, Nova Scotia, to which a new Agent has been newly appointed.

No report from Mr. James Gass, District No. 6 "A", Nova Scotia.

TRURO, N.S., 15th July, 1834.

The Right Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to enclose herewith tabular statement containing statistics for the year ended 30th June last; also Report concerning the Indians under my charge.

I have very little to state. We have had the usual amount of sickness and death, but no deaths from contagious diseases.

During the past year I had two persons arrested for selling liquor to the Indians, and proved my case; but, unfortunately, they both escaped from the hands of the

policemen and have not been seen since; but it had a good effect, as very little "fire water" can be obtained by them since that time.

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

D. H. MUIR, M.D.,
Indian Agent, District No. 6 "B."

PARRSBORO', N. S., Oct. 1st, 1884.

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

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

I am pleased to be able to report a marked improvement in the condition of the Indians living at Halfway Lake. This band devote considerable attention to the cultivation of their lands, and are generally more industrious in their habits than those living in other parts of the County. They take considerable interest in the education of their children, and, so far as they can, send them to the district school.

Their crops were good, but many suffered the loss of a large portion of their potatoes during the winter on account of their cellars not being frost-proof. They feel the need of a suitable team to do their ploughing; as it is, they are compelled to work out with the nearest farmer in order to secure the service of his team in breaking up their land.

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

A. T. CLARKE,
Indian Agent, District No. 7.

PICTOU, N.S., 30th August, 1884.

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

SIR,—Changes in the habits of the Micmac tribe of Indians are so slow of accomplishment: that one finds scarcely anything to note from one year to another. If, however, a comparison be made with a period ten or fifteen years past, the difference between then and now is obvious enough to make a decided impression on the most careless observer. A change has certainly been effected in the mean time; but like everything else in which the tribe acts a part, it has been produced so gradually and noiselessly that we become aware of its existence only by comparing the state of facts before us with what our memory calls to recollection.

A very few years ago, the Micmac tribe was entirely engaged in basket making and cooping. A desultory essay by way of fishing with hook and line in the deep sea, was the only variation in their monotonous life. Hunting, of course, they followed, as they still to some extent do, at special seasons; but their staple avocation was as described. Wood was plenty and within available distance of the towns, in which they found their principal market. With the disappearance of the forest, the Micmac found his ancient occupation gone, and necessity constrained him to exert his energies in a new direction. He began to appear in other fields of labor, so that to-day, there is no employment in which he does not compete, occasionally at least with his white brethren. He enters the mine, he works on a farm, he is a wharf builder, he makes boats, he is a self-taught, but skilful house and ship carpenter.

Withal, he is the least troublesome to law officials, and the least offensive to his fellow men, of all Her Majesty's subjects. An occasional indulgence in intoxicating liquids—and this is growing rarer every day—is the only cause that ever brings him into acquaintance with a bailiff or policeman. His honesty amid great want and frequent privation is proverbial. I have never known a single case of theft to have occurred in the tribe. In his dealings with traders who give him credit for the merchandise he purchases, he may be dilatory in meeting his engagements to make payments; but he never pleads the statute of limitation. His money may be slow of coming, but it is sure in the end.

St. Anne's Day, July 26th, is his greatest festival—his Christmas, New Year, and Thanksgiving combined. He repairs to his church, usually built on a picturesque island, and always on this occasion draped out with tasteful ornaments and finery, that is not by any means tawdry or otherwise inappropriate. Wild flowers deck the altar, and arches of evergreen lead to the entrance. He is dressed in his best, and his wife and daughters exhibit their well-preserved silks in a profusion that causes envy to many a peasant girl. The festival over, and his religious exercises very earnestly performed, he returns to his usual habitation and to whatever avocation he may have found best adapted to the securing of a livelihood. In years past, he used to wander through the forest, or pass in a canoe from headland to headland, pitching his wigwam where he passed the night, and never remaining long in one place. Of late, he has become settled in his habits, and dwells from year to year in the same locality. He builds a house and makes it comfortable. St. Anne's Day alone calls him forth from his home. He reverences his chief, and consults him in every serious undertaking. The young suitor gets his leave before uniting his fate with the dusky maiden who has won his regard. The chief's word is law when it is uttered; but custom and the unwritten traditions of the race, effectually dissuade that important dignitary from interposing his awful authority in other than matters of weighty import. And all the time the chief, notwithstanding the power he exercises, is to all appearance an ordinary Indian working at his trade, and eking out a precarious subsistence, undistinguishable from the subjects who acknowledge his dominion.

In the district under my supervision, very little farming, comparatively speaking, is carried on. A few persons cultivate potatoes enough for their own use, and one or two raise wheat. The lands reserved for them are not sufficiently extensive to admit of wider agricultural operations.

On the Pictou Reserve they have a small village and school, which latter, however, is not as well attended as the attainments and industry of the teacher should command,—still it is doing much good.

I have filled up the returns sent from the Department, and mail them herewith.

I have the honor to be,

Yours most respectfully,

RODERICK McDONALD,
Indian Agent, District No. 8.

HEATHERTON, ANTIGONISH Co., N.S., 6th October, 1884.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you the annual tabular statement of Indian Affairs, in my district, for the year ended 30th June, 1884, to which I can add but little by way of report. My appointment to the agency took place only three months before the end of the year, and, therefore, my experience in the capacity of Indian agent does not enable me to enter upon a complete report. The figures in the tabular statement can only be approximately correct in several instances, as it

is difficult to obtain reliable information from the Indians. This, however, is not owing to an indisposition on their part to impart the information, but to their inability to do so as well. One would imagine that the chief and captains of a small band, like that of the Micmacs in this district, would be familiar with the affairs of the band, but one has only to seek the information necessary for a complete report to know how utterly unreliable it is when received. Were it not for the encouragement given by Government in the shape of farming implements and fertilizers, farming would be impossible to them, and would soon be abandoned for the more congenial occupations of coopering, basket making, and bead work, and even with the aid they receive, I fear it will be long before the Indians of Antigonish can be considered an agricultural people.

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

JOHN J. CHISHOLM,
Indian Agent, District No. 9.

RED ISLAND, N. S., 2nd September, 1884.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to submit herewith the tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1884.

To the information therein contained I have but little to add.

The crops on the Indian reserve, thus far, promise well, and should the weather continue favorable, will yield a fair average.

The Indians of my agency make slow but evident progress in cultivating their lands.

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

JOHN McDOUGALL,
Indian Agent, District No. 10.

RIVER INHABITANTS, INVERNESS Co., N. S., August, 1884.

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

SIR,—I have very little to add by way of supplement to the tabular statement I have the honor to transmit to you. During the year ended 30th June, last, there were 9 births and 5 deaths. I am happy to state that the condition of the Indians throughout my agency has very materially improved during the last year. By slow degrees, some of them are becoming more thrifty and provident.

A few of them had sufficient potatoe seed for their own use, and some to spare, last May. As a rule, the Indians of this band are very industrious. In winter and summer the majority of the men are generally employed in coopering, making wash tubs, butter tubs, churns, &c., &c., and the women in making baskets and beaded moccasins, and porcupine quill fancy boxes. These wares they dispose of for the necessaries of life principally in the Village of Whycomah.

When not in real destitution, they seem always happy and contented, much more so than other people could be under similar circumstances. Potatoes, for which the soil on the Whycomah Reserve is well adapted, are their principle article of food.

The Indians of my agency are a law abiding people, and afford an example it would be well for some of their white civilized neighbors to imitate.

I have now only to add that 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 anywhere a people among whom the precepts of nature and religion are more faithfully observed.

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

D. McISAAC,
Indian Agent, District No. 11.

IONA, 10th September, 1884.

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

SIR,—In connection with Indian matters in this district, I have nothing very important to report.

The school at Middle River has been in operation since November last, and I am happy to report that it is doing very well.

The children attending school show a degree of intelligence and tidiness, altogether wanting in those who do not attend.

The crop of potatoes and grain this year promises to be excellent. The soil in Middle River Reserve is specially adapted for potatoes and wheat.

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

R. GRANT,
Indian Agent, District No. 12.

CHRISTMAS ISLAND, N. S., 25th August, 1884.

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

SIR,—I forward by this day's mail, tabular statement. Outside of this statement, I have nothing to report.

Your obedient servant,

M. McKENZIE,
Indian Agent, District No. 13.

LENNOX ISLAND, P.E.I., 8th August, 1884.

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

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

I am happy to be able to state that the Indians of Lennox Island are giving up their nomadic habits.

Usually when the spring sowing was over, the Indians would leave the reserve for places in the vicinity of railway stations, where they would pitch their tents, to return only for Ste. Ann's day, the 26th of July, when, after one week's stay, they would again go away for two or three months to return for the winter season.

With the exception of one or two families who remained on the Island, the others always absented themselves every year.

This summer, however, only two families left the reserves. All the others remained, and have expressed their intention of spending the whole of the summer on the Island.

Some of these Indians live by fishing. At this season of the year they fish for cod ; later on for mackerel.

Two Indians of this reserve purchased a large fishing boat last spring, for which they paid \$40.

In order to obtain the necessaries of life, those who do not fish follow their own trade, and those who do not live on the reserves, earn their subsistence by making butter tubs, baskets, &c.

The Indians of these reserves are making some progress in agriculture, and they evinced last spring greater interest in the cultivation of the soil than they ever did before.

I distributed last spring 231 bushels of potatoes to be used as seed, 19 bushels of wheat, and 110 bushels of oats.

One Indian sowed 5 bushels of wheat, another 13 bushels of oats, several sowed each 8 bushels of oats and planted as many bushels of potatoes, and sowed from 1 to 2 bushels of wheat.

The crop looks well, with the exception of the potatoes, which were damaged by rain which fell almost constantly during last July.

The crop last year was very good ; several families had enough potatoes to last them through the winter, and two Indians of the Morell Reserve had enough left to plant last spring.

An Indian who owned a piece of land and a house near the church, but who only occupied the house for about one week during the year, sold the land and house to another Indian named Stanislas Franois, for the sum of \$60.00 ; and having economized this last succeeded in paying the whole amount during the year. He sowed two acres of this land with oats, and cleared one acre, on which he planted potatoes. He is full of courage, and says that in three years he will have ten acres cleared.

He manifested much pleasure in showing me his field of oats, which is remarkably fine.

The Morell Reserve Indians are very anxious to own a horse with which to work their lands, and also to bring to the railway station, 5 miles distant, their manufactured goods. Each time I have had occasion to visit their reserve they never failed to ask me if I was going to purchase the horse during that visit.

They have much difficulty in procuring horses to plough their lands in the spring.

I am still teaching on Lennox Island. The children are making good progress, and are very docile.

I had the pleasure of a visit from Mr. J. S. Murray, School Inspector. He appeared quite satisfied with the result of the examination, and said he intended making another visit here during the summer season.

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

JEAN O. ARSENAULT,
Indian Superintendent.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AGENCY—TREATY No. 1,
MANITOBA, 30th August, 1884.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit, for your information, the following Report and tabular statement in duplicate, showing the state of the Indians under my charge, for the year ended 30th of June, 1884.

The Roseau River Bands

were paid this year on the 5th and 7th of July, and I am happy to state that there was a marked improvement in these Indians, both in their appearance and in their conduct. Last year, when I was leaving the reserve, there were, I believe, nine-tenths of them lying drunk, but this year when I left the reserve there was not one Indian the worse of liquor. I had two very good constables this year, and through their exertions, the use of liquor among the Indians was prevented to a great extent.

I commenced paying them on Saturday, and on Saturday night, or rather Sunday morning, we were all aroused from our slumbers by the howling of drunken men and women. We immediately made prisoners of four of the Indians whom we found drunk, and destroyed several bottles of whiskey. Three of these were arrested for being drunk and the fourth one for attempting to stab one of the constables. We handcuffed them and made them secure until they got sober, and I fined the three for drunkenness under section 94 of the Indian Act. The other man who was taken up for attempting to stab, was in charge of a man who gave the constables some assistance, and while I was taking the evidence, the constables not having hold of him, he saw an opportunity and made for the woods which were close by. He had the handcuffs only on one hand, and the constables did not happen to have hold of him, so he made his escape, handcuffs and all.

On Sunday evening there were quite a number of French half-breeds on the reserve who had no business there, and we ordered them all away within thirty minutes, for I was under the impression that they had liquor secreted all through the woods, and in less than that time there was not one to be seen, and from that time until we left there was no appearance of liquor on any person.

These bands got 100 bushels of potatoes, a little corn and a few peas this spring, which they planted. The potatoes, I am afraid, will not amount to much, as they had been cut several times by the grubs before I saw them, and, at the time of payment, were looking very bad. The corn was looking well, but being american, I am afraid it will not ripen here. I hired Carribeau, the French half-breed whom I mentioned in my last report, to break and backset all the land he could this summer in breaking time, agreeing to give him \$1.50 for each ploughing. He had about ten or twelve acres broken when I was making the payments.

I also purchased an ox for them, for which I paid \$80, to replace the one sold by two members of the band in 1882. This amount I retained from the two Indians who disposed of the ox, retaining this year \$35, and last year \$45.

The Long Plain Band.

A number of this band show a great desire for farming. They were loaned a yoke of oxen this spring, but it was too late for putting in wheat before I got instructions to buy them; I therefore, had to hire a man and team to plough and sow with wheat the eight acres I got broken last year; the Indians themselves did the fencing.

The wheat looks very well for the chance it had. The ground was very dry when it was sown, and the most of the grain did not come up until the rains came, which

was three weeks or more after it was sown. From the present appearance, I would judge it will yield at least twenty bushels to the acre.

They planted this year about seventy-five bushels of potatoes, two-thirds of a bushel of corn, a little peas, and some garden seeds. In general, the crops on this reserve look well; the Indians have taken very good care of them and kept them quite clean.

I hired one of the Indians to break and backset all he could this season, agreeing to give him \$1.50 per acre for each ploughing. At the time of the payments he had 16 acres broken, and for appearance and quality I would put it against any ploughing I have seen.

I have made arrangements with the Indians themselves to pay them \$1 per acre for cutting, binding and setting up the eight acres of wheat. I prefer this way of getting the Indians to work, even if they have to be paid, as it will give them a knowledge of how farming is done and will be the means of inducing them to remain more on their reserves.

This band is pretty well satisfied, and I trust that in a very few years many of them will become self-supporting. There is quite a number of them who work out for the farmers at all kinds of work, and it will only require a few of those who understand the work to set the example on the reserve, and others, will follow the example set before them.

One of this band, by name Kitchipanness, purchased for himself an ox, and I am desirous to purchase a mate for it in place of the ox I sold some time ago, as there will be then two yoke on the reserve. There will be about 30 acres to plough this fall, and I am very anxious to have it all ploughed so that we may be able to get the crops in earlier next spring.

The Swan Lake Band

As usual, are determined not to go to their reserve to be paid. They want to be paid on, and have everything that is given to or done for them to be given and done on the section the Government gave them two years ago. They claim this place to be the reserve that was originally given them by the Treaty at the Stone Fort, and will never consent to give it up. They deny having consented to a division of the band by Governor Morris, in 1876, or to agreeing to take their reserve at Swan Lake. They claim that it was only the chief and one or two others who agreed to the change.

I trust that something will be done at once to make this band understand that it is impossible to allow them to hold the original reserve, as the whole country which comprised it is patented to actual settlers and others.

I got the ten acres on the reserve cropped this spring, eight acres of it in wheat and the remainder in potatoes, corn and peas, but owing to the lateness of the season and the dryness of the ground when it was sowed, the wheat crop looked but very middling, not having come up until the June rains fell. However I think it will ripen before the frost comes, but will not yield more than twelve or fifteen bushels to the acre. The potatoes, corn and peas looked pretty well.

With the permission of the Department, I let a job of breaking and backsetting twenty acres more on this reserve, at a cost of \$6 per acre, and when the man got fifteen acres ploughed one of his horses took sick, and he was in consequence unable to complete the contract in full. I believe it is just as well it happened so, for if the Indians are determined not to go there, I see no use whatever in making any more improvements.

I made arrangements, when I was there, on the 12th inst., to have the wheat cut and stacked. Last year six or seven families moved to the reserve and remained there all winter, and made a very good living by fishing, as they got ready sale for their fish to the farmers in the neighborhood; but early in the spring they went away to hunt, and have not since returned, all through fear of two or three of the leading men of the band.

I might mention that the crops on this reserve last year were all destroyed. The oats being quite late, met the same fate that was common to all the crops in that part of the country, being killed by the frost. The potatoes, although a very fair crop, were also all lost by being frozen when being dug and improperly pitted, through the carelessness of the Farm Instructor who had charge of the reserve at the time. Those that were pitted I found in one frozen mass when I went out this spring to get seed, and was therefore obliged to purchase.

The Sandy Bay Band.

This band was unable to make any progress for the past three or four years, on account of the high water; but I have every reason to hope that hereafter will be able to make rapid improvements, on account of the water in the lake having become several feet lower than it has been for some years.

This reserve is well adapted for stock raising and fishing. It never can be of much use for growing grain. Potatoes and other roots are about all that can be raised to advantage; but, notwithstanding, the Indians are well satisfied with it. They can raise any number of cattle with very little labor, and have the very best shelter for them in the numerous thickly-set bluffs adjacent to the lake, where they can have water in abundance at all seasons of the year.

They planted this year over one hundred bushels of potatoes, two-thirds of a bushel of corn, some peas and some of the smaller seeds, all of which looked very promising when I was making the payment of annuities on the 22nd July.

They have a pretty good supply of horses and horned cattle nearly all of their own raising, having only received from the Government one yoke of oxen, one of which strayed away shortly after. They are anxious to get the bull and cows they are entitled to under Treaty. Their stock consists at present of twenty-five horses and fifty-one head of horned cattle. They have hay in abundance this year. They have a fair supply of boats, one or two light waggons and a few carts. The chief of this band died since my last annual report. He died during the winter. He was a very old man and had been very noble for some time. I caused an election of a chief to take place this year before I commenced paying them. There were two men proposed for the position, and I caused a regular poll to be taken, the one candidate receiving twenty-seven votes and the other twenty-five votes. The name of the chief elect is Francois Demarais. He was an adopted child of the old chief.

They put up a very good hewed log building, 18 x 24 feet, for a school house. It was ready for the inside furnishing, with the exception of the roof and floor, which I expect to be soon completed, so that the doors, windows, desks and seats can be put in.

They built several new houses this year, making them very neat and comfortable, with good thatched roofs, and the logs were hewed inside and out, and they are making preparations for larger gardens another year. In many of their gardens I saw some of the finest corn and potatoes that I have seen in my travels.

The Rolling River Band.

This band was formerly under the supervision of Mr. Agent Herchmer. It appears to be composed of Indians from different reserves in the west. They have no regular chief and head men, and no regularly laid out reserve. The only land belonging to them is a quarter section purchased for them by the Government last winter from John Cameron.

I started for the Rolling River to make the payment of annuities on the 30th of July, and reached the encampment of the Indians about 11 o'clock of the 31st. I found the Indians encamped in a beautiful valley at the junction of the Little Saskatchewan and Rolling Rivers, where I also met Mr. Agent Herchmer with the supplies. I informed the Indians that I would deliver to them their supplies at the house on the quarter-section, which had been purchased for them by the Govern-

ment, and as soon after as they would be ready, I would commence paying them. The man, South Quill, whom they seem to regard as their chief or leading man, objected at once, stating that they had been paid where they were then encamped, and that they wanted to be paid there this year, as they looked upon this place as their reserve, having occupied it for many years back. I informed them that it was impossible for me to pay them there, as that land was patented to private parties, and that I, as well as themselves, could be prosecuted for trespass if we remained there. I then told them that they could consult among themselves, and I would go up to the house and await their decision; in about two hours they sent up a deputation, stating that they wanted to be paid there where their encampment was. I informed the deputation that I could not pay them there under any circumstances, and unless they came and took their money, I would have to leave in the morning to go to the Riding Mountain. I then waited for an hour or two, and went down to their tents and told them that if they did not receive their money I would leave at nine o'clock in the morning for Riding Mountain. I then left them and returned to the house, and about sun-down they all came trooping up to the house and consented to take their money this year, but another time they must be paid in the valley. So I commenced paying them, and paid them all by lamp light. I found, in paying them, that several of the names on the pay-sheets were on the pay-sheets of some of the other bands that I had been in the habit of paying.

Prior to this band being added to my Agency, Mr. Agent Herchmer placed on their reserve a Farm instructor, by the name of Pierre Contois, who speaks the Indian language, agreeing to pay him at the rate of forty-five dollars (\$45) per month and board; on the reserve were two yoke of oxen, two ploughs, one harrow, one waggon, and other smaller implements.

There is about twenty acres under cultivation on this farm, thirteen acres having been sown with wheat, five or six with potatoes, and the remainder with turnips, carrots and smaller seeds.

Owing to Mr. Agent Herchmer not having received instructions in time to purchase the oxen and seed, the sowing of the wheat was rather late; and in addition to that, the land is very high, and consequently was very dry at the time of sowing; the wheat did not come up until the rains fell in June, and for these reasons I fear will not escape the frost. When I was making the payments on the 31st, the wheat was not out in head, but was a most luxuriant crop; and if it gets a chance to ripen, will produce at least thirty-five or forty bushels to the acre. The potatoes and garden stuff looked pretty well, and will give a good return.

Contois broke about twenty acres of new land this season. He broke several pieces for gardens, and expects to have the whole ploughed this fall, ready to sow in the spring. He will also have to build stables for the oxen, and make a root-house for the potatoes and turnips. The stables and granary which were on the place when the Government purchased it were all burned down early in the spring, the origin of the fire is unknown.

I would urge very strongly that steps be taken at once to properly define the reserve for the band. Their claims are so extravagant that it will be almost impossible to satisfy them. They claim from a large boulder about twenty-two miles west of Minnedosa to within a few miles of Stoney Creek on the east, and north a considerable distance, making a very large tract of country.

This is the first year that an attempt has been made to assist this band in supplying them with oxen and seed grain. The instructor was supplied with provisions to deal out to the Indians, in order to induce them to remain on the reserve or farm, and to assist the instructor in working. Two of them did quite an amount of ploughing, and four others did all the fencing required, and nearly all of them, both men and women, did the hoeing and planting.

With the exception of their wanting me to pay them where they had been in the habit of getting their pay, I found them very agreeable; and I am of the opinion that if they got the privilege of electing a Chief and Councillors, and having a reserve given them, they would be content.

The Riding Mountain Band.

This band was also formerly under the charge of Mr. Agent Herchmer, but this year has been transferred to my agency.

I started from Rolling River, in company with Mr. Agent Herchmer, for this place, on the morning of Friday, the 1st of August. It rained heavily nearly all day. We arrived at the reserve about six o'clock in the evening, and found all the Indians of this band camped on the reserve. On the morning of the 2nd, Mr. Herchmer caused the provisions to be brought on the reserve, and I lost no time in delivering them.

After the supplies were delivered I commenced paying, Mr. Herchmer remaining with me, giving all information necessary, until I got through. It appears that this band got very little assistance from the Department for some time back. From the bull and cows, given them at first, they have raised twenty-six head. Three brothers, by the name of Bone, have taken care of the cattle and provided hay for them, and took care of them all the time, and they refuse to do so any longer, unless the Department gives them an interest in them in this way: the Government to accept from them the number of cattle which had been given them, leaving them the increase; the returned cattle to be then given to some other member of the band who would in his turn receive the increase, and so on until the whole band would be supplied. It appears Mr. Herchmer recommended this method should be adopted, and I am of the opinion that were it carried out it would have a very good effect. I am certain that unless some means is devised by which the Indians can be induced to take an interest in cattle, they will be neglected. They sowed about thirty-five acres of wheat, oats and barley, and planted eighty-five bushels of potatoes and some garden seeds.

On account of the dryness of the first part of the season, the wheat crop is very light. The oats were very heavy, having been sown later, and came on rapidly on account of the June rains. The wheat was well turned when I was there, and, I consider, would be out of the way of the frost, but the yield will be very light, not more, I would judge, than twelve bushels to the acre. The potatoes were almost a failure, the greater part of them never came up, and what did suffered very much from the grubs.

A number of this band seem to be quite industrious. One of them has a good mower and horse rake, with which he puts up a large quantity of hay, for which he gets ready sale.

They claim the north-east quarter of Section 8, which is also claimed by the Hudson's Bay Company, and the north-west quarter of Section 9, which is claimed by the Presbyterian Mission. They ask that the reserve be staked out for them, showing the limits, in order that they may be able to detect any person who would be likely to commit trespass. They also wish to have their reserve surveyed into plots, so that each family may know its own property. This reserve is considerably broken; the land in general is very rough, and I am informed that the crops in the valley are more subject to be caught with the frost than on the higher ground. This reserve is well and conveniently situated, as it has a grist mill, saw mill, blacksmith shop and general store on the adjoining section, belonging to Hudson's Bay Company, and another grist mill, saw mill planeing machine and shingle machine five miles or less down the river, belonging to Whimster & Boyle. The first mentioned saw mill has also a planing machine and shingle machine. A few of these Indians say they have claims at Lake Audy, about twenty-five miles north of the reserve, on which they had improvements for a long time, and they still claim them.

This matter of Indians claiming places where they had improvements prior to any treaty having been made, is occurring on almost all the reserves. There is one of the Roseau River chiefs and his followers who claim at the rapids on that river, about eighteen miles from the reserve, and similar claims are made by the Rolling River

Band, and Yellow Quill's Band. These claims come up every little while, and cause me a great deal of trouble, and may cause difficulty with actual settlers in those places, they should be settled at once, if possible. This reserve is the only one under my charge upon which a school has been established. I do not know how long it has been in operation. It is taught by Mr. Donald McVicar, a student from the Manitoba College. The school was closed when I was there. The school house was in a very delapidated state, in fact it is not fit for a school house. There are none of the scholars advanced beyond the second book. Mr. McVicar, from what I could learn, takes great pains with the children, and is very popular with them.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

FRANCIS OGLETREE,

Indian Agent.

ST. PETER'S BROKEN HEAD,
AND FORT ALEXANDRIA AGENCY,
CLANDEBOYE, TREATY NO. 1, MANITOBA, 25th August, 1884.

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, 1884, together with tabular statement, showing the census, industries and condition of the several bands of Indians within my Agency.

I beg to report that the Indians under my charge are doing most satisfactorily, and are, on the whole, prosperous and contented. They are gradually conforming to the way of living and mode of dress of the white man; only one man appeared at the annual payment at St. Peter's wearing a blanket, and only eight persons in the other reserves.

St. Peter's.

In visiting the people on this reservation, I noticed five sewing machines, all of which were paid for, two reapers, thirteen mowers, and one threshing machine, which cost over \$300, a number of buggies, light driving waggons, and lumber waggons, which are replacing the old Red River carts.

The crops at present are looking very well, although the wheat and oats are very backward, owing to the dry spring; for six weeks after seeding some sections had not a drop of rain, and it was thought there would be no crop. However, in July heavy rains came, which started everything, and the growth was very rapid. On the 1st July there were some fields where hardly a blade of green grass could be seen, but when I reached home, on the 20th, the grass was over two feet high and the heads of grain were appearing.

Prairie hay is poor this year, but the hay lands on the north of the reserve are good, there being hundreds of acres of splendid hay.

The gardens are, with few exceptions, very poor, owing to the want of rain and the grubs. Gardening has been most discouraging during the last two years.

The catch of fish last winter and during the spring was very great, and there was a ready sale for all not required for home consumption.

I called for statute labor on the 16th June (one and a-half days) and a good deal of work was done; four large and several small bridges were pulled down, and rebuilt; low places were filled up, ditches made, and over four miles of a road cut along the east side of the Red River through the woods (half a chain wide), there being now only half a mile more to chop and three small bridges to build to make a continuous road from East Selkirk to the north end of the reserve. This I hope to get done next year.

I have inspected the schools at intervals during the year, and the progress of the children is most satisfactory; this is particularly the case as regards those under the care of Miss McKenzie, Mr. Cochrane and W. H. Prince. The great drawback is that the parents go off fishing and hunting and take the children with them. I have discouraged this as much as possible and advised the men to leave their wives and families at home during the hunting and fishing seasons.

I am sorry to say that owing to Father Allard's very serious illness this summer the Roman Catholic Schools have been closed for some time, but as the Rev. gentleman has now recovered, he will, no doubt, soon have them in operation again.

The Indians have been remarkably steady and sober this year. A Temperance Society was successfully organized last winter by the clergymen of this reservation; and in connection with it some entertainments were given, which were productive of much good.

More than forty acres of new land has been broken, and over twenty summer fallows will be put in crop next year.

On account of the severe frost last fall, the crops of grain and garden stuff were very much damaged; grain to the amount of fully fifty per cent., and tender plants entirely.

Broken Head River.

The crops of grain when I saw them were miserable from the want of spring rains. Potatoes were fair, garden stuff almost completely destroyed from want of rain, and from the grub. However, I expect that the July rains, which were very heavy, must have revived vegetation, and I trust a fair crop will be the result.

The amalgamation of the heathen and christian bands on this reserve has worked very well so far. They are naturally brought together in the transaction of the business of the band, and a more friendly spirit is exhibited between them than heretofore.

The people of this band lived almost entirely on the produce of their fields, their fishing and trapping last winter and spring; as the fishing was good, men from Winnipeg came and bought the fish from them at their doors, giving fair prices, they were therefore comparatively comfortable throughout the year.

Their cattle were well wintered, and I suppose partly on this account no calves died, so that there is an increase this year of eleven head, which is most satisfactory.

A road has been cut by the Indians through the woods, on the west side of the river, up to the rapids, where I expect a number of them will settle, as land is good and timbered with second growth poplar, which would not be very hard to clear.

Fort Alexander.

The crops here, as in other parts of the country, with the exception of potatoes, are poor. The Indians planted this spring 560 bushels potatoes, 16 bushels wheat and 30 bushels barley, also garden seeds and corn.

The frost last fall almost entirely destroyed the grain crop, and as the fishing during the winter was poor, and as there was little work in the lumber woods for the men, the people spent a hard winter, but there were no cases of great destitution amongst them.

The removal of the saw mill at the mouth of the river, has been a great loss to this place, and the Indians only now realize the benefit they derived from it in the way of work and wages. Now, if they want to work in the winter, they have to go a long distance, and are not then certain to obtain it.

The fall fishing was not so successful last year, it being stormy, the catch was not quite 16,000 fish, a large number of which they sold for clothing and other necessaries.

This is a very poor place for stock-raising; the hay meadows are merely swamps in the woods, where a few loads of very inferior swamp hay can be obtained, and animals and horses have to become accustomed to it before they will eat it.

Timothy grows wild along the banks and amongst the bushes, showing that if the land was cleared, hay could be grown.

I was much pleased when examining the Roman Catholic school, to see how well the children could read both in English and in French; they evidently understood what they read about. This is one of the best schools in my agency, being well conducted; it would compare favorably with any common school in the country.

The Protestant school had only been opened a short time, when I visited it, and the children were backward; but Mr. Bruce, the teacher, will keep it open regularly now.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. M. MUCKLE,
Indian Agent and Farm Instructor.

MANITOBA HOUSE INDIAN AGENCY—TREATY No. 2,
30th August, 1884.

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

SIR,—In compliance with instructions contained in the circular dated Ottawa, 3rd April, 1884, I have the honor to transmit my report for the year ended 30th June last, on the Indians of Treaty No. 2 and part of Treaty No. 4, and also my tabular statement.

Lake Manitoba Reserve.

Arriving here one day later than the date upon which the payments were decided to be made, I at once proceeded to distribute the provisions and continue the general work attached to the payment of annuity money according to Departmental instructions. I held the usual meeting after the payment was over, when the first councillor in the name of the band, complained that the quantity of twine supplied is so small that if divided equally among the different families of the band they would not have enough even for the repairing of their nets. By general consent they divided it among the oldest members of the band. He also complained, in the same strain, as to the quantity of powder allotted to them. A complaint was made also that Kayquatooch, a member of the band, had, three winters ago, traded a government cow, under his care, for another cow and calf, but afterwards sold the calf for his own benefit. I held an investigation in the matter, the details of which I have forwarded in a special letter.

They asked me also to recommend that thirteen of the twenty-five spades to which they are yet entitled be exchanged for thirteen shovels. The school house, of which mention is made in my report of last year, is not yet completed, in fact, they have only roofed it since last year's payment. However, I used the house as it was for my school inspection, after the teacher, Wm. Sanderson, had gathered the children together. Their spelling and reading were very fair, while good specimens of handwriting were exhibited. They are also taught arithmetic in which they seem to get along very well. I found it necessary, however, to advise the teacher as to his mode of teaching, and I trust that greater progress will be apparent on my next inspection visit. The crop of potatoes last fall was better than that of 1882, and the quantity of hay made, far exceeds that of last season. There is, however, a large decrease both in the value of fish and fur taken.

I inspected all the gardens on the reserve excepting those at Elm Point, which I had not time to visit owing to my being a day late here, and from the fact that Elm Point is situated some five or six miles eastward from the point where the annuities were

paid. The prospects for the coming crop are very good, and it will, I trust, exceed that of last year, as pretty nearly every garden has been enlarged this year.

I did not vaccinate here as the weather was very unfavourable owing to recent rains. Having now completed my labor at this reserve, I left there for Ebb and Flow Lake on the evening of the 10th, but the wind becoming again unfavourable, we had to camp on the island opposite the reserve after travelling some six miles. Mr. Inspector McColl joined us in the evening and spent the night with us, after despatching a messenger to the reserve to invite the chief and councillors to meet him.

They arrived next morning accompanied by the majority of the band, and an open air meeting was held.

The question of the school house was, of course, the most important discussed and resulted in a very satisfactory conclusion. Aware, as Mr. McColl was, of the division between the chief and a portion of the band, and the first councillor and the other portion of the band residing at Dog Creek, as to the proper site for the final erection of the Government school house; he proposed to them that it should be built exactly half way between Dog Creek and the present site, and that each portion of the divided band should build the road on each side, meeting exactly at the spot chosen where they would unite to build and finish the school house without any more delay or dissension.

The proposal was unanimously accepted by the band, and thus was this long vexed question settled satisfactorily. The meeting being now ended we left the reserve and reached Manitoba Village at 11 p.m. The wind having increased in fury on the following morning, and finding it impossible to use my boat, I consulted Mr. McColl and by his advice went alone by canoe, leaving instructions to my crew to follow me. The journey to the reserve was a very dangerous one owing to the heavy sea, but at 2 p.m. I succeeded in landing at

Ebb and Flow Lake Reserve.

After the distribution of provisions and the payment of annuity money, together with all the work connected with this, was over, I held a general meeting of the band, and judging from the fact that they only asked for a brush plow, it is evident that the Indians of this band are contented with what the Government has done for them. They were also thankful for the vaccination which I performed on them, being aware of the fatal effects of small-pox. From personal inspection of their gardens, I judge that they were enlarged to the extent of two acres and a-half, but they have not sown all their broken land, as seed potatoes were somewhat scarce this year. Fish being scarce also, they have not killed as many as usual, while the total value of fur taken is also considerably less than last year, owing to there being no rats to kill.

The school was kept open and attended pretty regularly during the scholastic year, and although fair progress is apparent, yet, owing to the illness of Mrs. Asham, the teacher, the children have not advanced as much as would have been the case if they had the benefit of her tuition during the whole year. However, Mrs. Asham will again assume her duties after the vacation is over, and from the energy and devotion she brings in her work, I am confident that my next report of this school will be in every way a most satisfactory one.

Having finished my duties at Ebb and Flow Lake, I started for Fairford Reserve, and although the wind kept annoyingly unfavorable, I succeeded in reaching my destination at the appointed date.

Fairford.

It gives me much pleasure to write about the Indians of this reserve, as year by year and step by step they advance steadily in the paths of civilization. As you will see by the tabular statement, their crop is greatly in excess of that of last year.

Besides 1,040 bushels of potatoes, they have also raised 32 bushels of wheat, 128 bushels of barley, 5 bushels of oats, 7 bushels of carrots and 9 bushels of turnips, besides stacking 350 tons of hay. They killed more fish than last year, but the fur hunting was no better; in fact, the Indians begin to realize that fur-bearing animals are decreasing yearly, and they therefore turn their attention to farming more than they did in the past. Their cattle are steadily increasing: They lost two cows this year; one having died from sickness, while the other was gored to death by a mad bull; a cow was exchanged for a mare and colt without my knowledge or permission, but I had it returned to the band. A two year old heifer was killed by Councillor Sanderson, but he replaced her with a cow. In view of the large increase of young stock, I consider that the different bands should be supplied with a branding iron, so that the Government cattle might be easily found in case of their straying away or being exchanged without my knowledge or that of the chief and councillors.

At the meeting which I held after the payments were over, I was glad to hear the chief mention his sorrow at the growing immorality among the Indians of his band, and express his willingness to try and stamp it out as much as he could. He stated that, together with his councillors, they had decided not to admit any more natural children as members of the band, and asked also if, in case the fathers of such children were known, they could be made to support their offspring. The chief was also pleased to hear that the by-laws asked for had been sanctioned, and he hopes that a great deal of good will accrue to the reserve from the fact of their being in force. He asked that the Department might kindly replace the cow that died through sickness. He called my attention to the four and a-half acres of land which he has under cultivation, and told me that he was going to break up two more acres this fall, praying, at the same time, the Government to grant him a plow and harrows for his own use. While speaking of this, he expressed himself strongly in favor of farming, and said that in future he wished to rely solely on farming for the bread of himself and family, and that he did not intend to go hunting any more. If he does as he promises to do, his example will be of great benefit to the other Indians of his band.

The Indians there were greatly disappointed at not receiving their grist mill yet, but upon my assuring them that it was coming, they were satisfied.

The inspection of the schools under the Rev. Geo. Bruce and Wm. Anderson, was a very pleasing feature of my visit to Fairford. That of Mr. Bruce is, of course, superior to the other, his competency as a teacher being recognized, and the attendance at his school being so large, he naturally feels encouraged in his work.

The pupils are taught spelling, reading and writing; they are also made to explain what they read. Their translation of Indian words and sentences into English shows that they are toiling hard to acquire the English language. Some of the pupils are also studying grammar, while the majority of them seem pretty well up in geography. Some very good singing was also heard, although the children seemed a little shy in the presence of strangers.

The inspection of Wm. Anderson's school was a pleasant surprise to me, as I found great progress there. The children are all taught according to Mr. Bruce's system, and have also the same branches of study. Before parting with the Indians of this band, a final meeting was held, and proved to be very satisfactory to all concerned. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Inspector McColl clearly defined my relation to them as Indian agent, and explained my duty as such. This will be of great help to me, and will facilitate the proper discharge of my duties, as for some time past the Indians were growing indifferent to my endeavors to forward their interests.

After having answered all questions asked of him, and given the Indians sound advice on everything of interest to them, the Rev. Mr. Bruce gathered all the school children together, and while the general shaking of hands was taking place, the children were heard sweetly singing "God Save the Queen."

Having some more gardens to inspect at the lower reserve, and some on the west side of the river, I visited all of them before the day ended.

The next morning I left for

Lake St. Martin Reserve.

On my visit to this reserve last winter I found the Indians in very good circumstances; they seemed to have an abundance of flour, bacon, fish and tea.

The potato crop of last year was smaller than that of the previous year, early frosts having damaged it to a great extent. The fur hunting and fishing were better than the last season.

School on this reserve was kept all through the year in the same building as last year, but progress is not so marked as on the other reserves; the teacher himself, although doing his best, is not so competent as other teachers. He complains, however, that this is owing to the want of attendance of the pupils, and I think it but fair to state that some of the more advanced scholars show evidence of attention on his part, as they read fairly and show good specimens of handwriting.

While inspecting the gardens, I found all the broken land under cultivation, and fair prospects for a good crop this year. One acre was broken this year. The general progress is slow on this reserve, but as some objection was raised to the re-election of the same councillors, owing to their want of interest in the affairs of the band, I took occasion to give them a lecture, and warned them that if such complaints were again made, I would recommend their dismissal for incompetency. I trust this threat will have the desired effect of making them more devoted to their duty.

Sandy Bay Reserve.

The Indians of this band require more encouragement than those of any other band, because they are slow in understanding the advantages which are offered to them by the Government; therefore the general progress here is less marked than anywhere else. The potato crop was just one-half that of the previous year; they caught just enough fish for their own consumption, and they felt the increasing scarcity of the fur-bearing animals. They only broke a quarter of an acre of land since the last annuity payment, and have taken no steps whatever towards the erection of a school house, complaining that they have no tools whatever for that purpose. They also complained of the incompetency of the teacher, but although I admit that he is not very efficient, he has certainly good reason to complain about many members of the band, who do not encourage him in any way by sending their children to school. The inspection of the school showed very little progress, but in the case of pupils who attended regularly, material progress was apparent.

The teacher states that as soon as the children begin to know something, their parents take them away, and when they return they have to begin their studies all over again, having forgotten what they had previously learned.

I reprimanded the parents, who promised to help the teacher more in future.

Having no more to do here, I left for the next reserve. Arrived at the Fairford River, I left my boat, so as to proceed to the mission on foot, as I had some more gardens to inspect on the way up. On the following morning, the wind having become favorable, we sailed for

Crane River Reserve.

On my arrival there, I proceeded to the election of a headman, and the result was the re-election of Ahyatpeetahpetung. I took occasion of this to give him good advice for the management of his band. He stated that he would do his best, but that as work increased, he found the responsibility increasing, and thought that if he was made chief, with four councillors, he would manage matters better still. I, of course, explained to him that his was a fraction of a band, that the band to which he belonged had a chief and four councillors, besides himself, and that, therefore, I did not consider his request, which I promised, however, to mention, a reasonable one.

I was happy to find that the school house was very nearly complete, lacking only the door and windows. I inspected the school and found that the children were getting along very well.

They are taught somewhat according to Rev. George Bruce's system, and the same books are used. The Indians speak favorably of their teacher, William Sabiston, jun. He however, complained about the school house not being yet ready for occupation, and knowing the importance of having everything finished before the fall, I told the Indians they must have the doors and windows made and placed in position, and that they must also make the tables and seats, as well as the blackboard. Finding that they were somewhat indifferent to my urging, I told them that I would stop on my way back from Duck Bay and ascertain how far they had got on with their work.

I stopped on my way back and found the door and windows in position, but although most of the boards necessary for the tables, seats and blackboard were out and ready for use, they had not made them, owing to there being no nails on the reserve. I promised to send some in time, and I have no doubt the teacher will be able to enter the school house—which I consider an ornament to the reserve—before winter sets in. The stovepipes and elbows were delivered there this year and put in the school house.

The potato crop, though a very large one, was much smaller than was expected, as it suffered greatly from early frosts. But little fishing and hunting was done during the past season, an evidence that these Indians are turning their attention to farming. They asked for nine scythes and snaths and one dozen scythe stones. These Indians will yet become good farmers, and the education of their children will no doubt gradually wean them from a nomadic life.

Water Hen River Reserve.

After one day and a-half of travelling, I reached this reserve, and after the election had taken place resulting in the re-election of the same chief and two of the old councillors, and the replacing of two others by two much better ones, I went on with and completed the annuity payments.

The Indians of this band are ambitious to make their reserve the first in my district, and with that object in view, are pushing forward with energy in the path of progress. As will be seen by reference to the tabular statement, they show improvement in everything, building of houses and stables, larger crops, increase in the number of acres under cultivation, increase in the number of cattle, and last but not least, their school and energetic teacher, Mr. Jules Tabouret. On my visit there last winter, I found that the children were already feeling the good effects of schooling, but the examination they underwent during my inspection of the school this summer showed their progress to be far ahead of my expectations. Reading is taught both in English and French, as well as writing and arithmetic in those languages. Some very good specimens of handwriting were also produced, revealing in these children a wonderful talent for imitation. The examinations opened and ended with the singing of hymns, and the will with which all the children joined in the choruses showed them to be possessed of good musical talents. Before my departure from Winnipeg I called on his Grace Archbishop Taché, who takes special interest in the progress of this school, and he kindly gave me a number of prizes for it and the Duck day school.

Unwilling to see the Government behind in this act of encouragement to the children, I purchased a few more for these two schools, and distributed them to the different deserving children. I may say that this seemed to crown the happiness of the poor little boys and girls, who smited their gratitude for the gifts. Rev. Father Camper, the Indian Missionary, who was present, ended the happy gathering by a few well chosen words of encouragement.

The next day being Sunday, I attended divine service, at which all the members of the band were present. The ceremony was impressive and the Indians appeared to be very devout.

Duck Bay Reserve.

On my arrival here, I proceeded at once to the election of the headman and the band unanimously re-elected Jas. Beauchamp for another term of three years. As will be seen by the tabular statement, the potatoe crop here, though large, was less by one-fourth than that of the previous year, having suffered from early frosts.

The Indians killed more fish, however, than they did last season, while their fur hunting was also more profitable than it was last year.

Kisicoonce, their chief, was present this year, and enquired if their request that Poplar Point be added to this reserve had been granted. Having received no reply from the Department before my departure from Winnipeg, I was unable to give him a decided answer.

The school house is a fine building, now in progress of completion, being roofed and floored, and I feel justified in saying that the teacher, Mr. Wilfrid Adam, will be able to take possession of it before winter. The school has been kept since last fall in the headman's house, and there it was that I held my inspection, in a room of about 8 x 12 feet, used as the school house. I was not at all prepared for the progress shown by the pupils. I had expected to find them mere beginners, but I found that this school had already deserved for itself a special mention. In the face of numberless difficulties which the teacher has had to surmount, it is certainly noteworthy that the Duck Bay children should be so well advanced. Their English and French spelling and reading were very good; their translation of Indian words into English and French showed that they knew the names of every object they saw. They also exhibited specimens of good handwriting. They seem also to take readily to the rudiments of arithmetic and their perfect enumeration and correctness in the addition table show that the teacher has adopted a proper system of teaching.

Rev. Father Camper, who was present here also, joined with me in distributing the prizes to the little ones, and he explained to them in Indian that they were rewards for their good attendance and diligence at school.

After the inspection was over I was asked by the headman if I had received any news of the two oxen they had asked the Government to supply to them. I, of course, assured them that they would have them pretty soon.

General Remarks.

In concluding my report, I am happy to state that the Indians of my district generally deserve the encouragement which the Government grants them so liberally. The task of reforming them and inculcating into them a thorough understanding of the beneficial influence of schooling is, of course, an arduous one, but certainly when I find general willingness to be taught, it lightens my labor and incites me to devote my energy more and more to their welfare. Thus it is that I have toiled so hard to establish schools in my district, and to-day I am proud to say that the children of the different bands can now come to the teachers and acquire for themselves education which will prove the most valuable gift the Government has power to give them.

Besides the nine schools established on the several reserves, which are strictly Government schools, the school at present kept regularly open at Manitoba Village, although founded by the Church of England Missionary Society, also comes under my supervision. The 22 of the 34 pupils now attending are Indian children, belonging to the Ebb and Flow Lake Band. There is an average daily attendance of 13 children, whose parents had settled around the village before the reserve was surveyed. I inspect this school monthly, and at the general examination, which was held on the 19th of June last—at which I was present—I was happy to note the progress which the children are making under the competent mastership of Mr. John Sinclair, the Church of England catechist here.

The general behaviour of the Indians, during my visit to their reserves, was orderly and respectful, and no liquor of any description was to be seen among them.

The winter seems to be the time when strict watch has to be kept over such reserves as Lake Manitoba, Ebb and Flow Lake, and Fairford, owing to their being easy of access, and much visited by white men in quest of fur and fish, for trading purposes. Three cases came under my notice last winter, and the accused parties being arrested and convicted, I fined them all heavily, with a warning that imprisonment would be added to the fine if they should be again convicted of a similar offence before me.

The work attendant upon the annuity payments was much more important this year than in the past. Instructions were more numerous and better defined; and I feel that everything possible has been done to carry them out to the best of my knowledge and ability. Apart from the usual work performed by me during the annuity payments of the past years, I had, this year, to attend to the re-election of chief and councillors, where terms of office had expired; to distribute clothing, and, as you will see by the attached list of names, to vaccinate during my visit to the different reserves, 233 adults and children.

The provisions were all inspected by me, before delivery to the Indians, and although the flour and tea were of good quality, having tested both as instructed by the Department, I found that they were not according to samples. I accepted them, however, as the chiefs and councillors of the different bands were satisfied with them, but I feel in duty bound to report upon the matter.

One ox harness and collar for the Duck Bay Band of Indians was not delivered at Duck Bay; but on my return to Manitoba Village, upon finding that it had been forgotten here, I ordered it to be forwarded with the least possible delay.

I was greatly disappointed at the non-arrival of my yacht, as I had expected to receive it in time for the trip this year. I was, therefore, obliged to hire the same boat that I had last year, the rigging of which was so poor that twice during the trip, while tacking under a heavy head wind, the blocks were carried away from the masts.

In closing my report I think I but just to refer in high terms to the assistant sent out to me this year. Having made the same trip with me last year, he proved himself of great assistance from the experience he had acquired, and greatly facilitated my labors by the readiness with which he helped me in the performance of the numerous duties of my office.

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

H. MARTINEAU,
Indian Agent.

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COUTCHEECHING AGENCY—TREATY No. 3,
RAINY LAKE, KEEWATIN, August, 1884.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit the following Report on the Indians under my charge, and also tabular statement, for the year ended 30th June, 1884.

I left Rat Portage on 5th July, with my assistant and a constable, as we had heard that there was a quantity of liquor on the American side. Opposite Hungry Hall Reserves, at the entrance of Rainy River, Mr. Lyons, Stipendiary Magistrate at Rat Portage, also sent two constables. We arrived at Hungry Hall on the 6th, and the following morning visited the gardens, and called a council of the two bands, and as I had received instruction to remove from the pay-sheet the names of several families who only come to the reserves at the times of payment, and as there were several families who come under this head, I notified them of the fact. Mawintoobinese, who was speaker, said that if all other Indians were not paid, they would not accept

their annuities. I reasoned with and advised them, but they were decided. I closed the council and proceeded on to Long Sault. Called a council of the Long Sault Band; as Mawintoobinese's brother was one of the councillors of this band, he comes under the head of those to be removed from the pay-list; another councillor was elected, and his name was struck off the pay-sheet. One of the chiefs of the Hungry Hall Band, which had refused to accept annuities, was at this place en route to Fort Francis. He requested me to pay him his annuity, but I told him that as he had refused to accept it while I was on his reserve, he would have to wait till my return from making the payments to the other bands. He blamed Mawintoobinese as the cause of their refusal, and told him so. I told him, in presence of Mawintoobinese, that he was chief of his own band, and asked him why he wore the medal if he could not rule his own followers, and that neither Mawintoobinese nor any other chief had the right to rule or control others than his own followers. The two bands at Long Sault have good fields of potatoes, but part of their corn is backward, owing to the dry weather in June. There have been three births and three deaths in these two bands.

The two bands at Manito Rapids have large fields of corn and potatoes. Last spring they had about 150 bushels of potatoes—after keeping enough for seed—which they sold.

The band purchased an ox last fall with their money, and when I visited the reserve in spring, they had two ploughs working. Four births in these two bands.

Little Forks Band have returned to their reserve, and have planted corn and potatoes. They have requested tools to replace those burnt during the small pox. They also have requested two young animals which were killed at the same time.

Two births and one death in this band.

Mickeseese Band, at Coutcheching, have planted on their large reserve, but still have gardens at the village. Their potatoes have a good appearance, but the corn is backward, and they have not been successful with their small seeds. Although I have instructed them, they sow them too deep, and allow the weeds to grow. The half-breeds hauled out wood for a school house during the winter; but the Indians and half-breeds do not agree, so the building has not been put up. These Indians have a large hay marsh on their reserve, but, owing to the drought, I am afraid they will be short of hay for their animals.

Five births and eight deaths occurred on this reserve.

Kaicatchewenan Band.

These Indians have more land under cultivation than last year. They were short of potatoes for seed, having lost them by frost.

I vaccinated forty men, women and children in this band. Their gardens of potatoes have a good appearance, but corn will be a failure.

I have to record one birth and three deaths in this band.

Nickickoseminecan Band.

This band have several gardens of potatoes, but the corn will also be a failure. They have two fine cows and one ox, but no bull. The chief had made a proposition to his followers to assist him to purchase a bull, but did not succeed. He wishes the Department to assist him to purchase a bull.

There was one death during the year, and I vaccinated twenty in this band.

Rivière la Seine Band.

I called a council of this band, as they wished to exchange reserve B No. 1. They have requested five miles on a lake named *Equahuacan*, on *Rivière la Seine*, and three miles a short distance from the mouth of the river, and they wish it to be surveyed at an early date. They have several good gardens where they wish to take the three miles; their other gardens also look well. The chief has about a quarter

of an acre of good wheat, but the corn is poor, owing to drought. The chief has requested some nails and glass for their houses.

Six births and two deaths occurred during the year.

Lac la Croix Band.

On my arrival, I called a council of this band, and while they were assembling, the chief accompanied me to visit their gardens, which have a good appearance. His implements are all in a house, and are well cared for; in fact, most of them do not appear to have been much used.

After delivering the supplies, I opened the council, which was in reference to an ox which had been killed by American lumbermen, for which he had received \$50. I told him that he should have handed the money to his agent for the purchase of another ox, and that should he be guilty of a like offence, he would be liable to be deposed from his position as chief.

He told me that the band had held a council, and as they were still entitled to one ox from the Department, they were willing to give up this ox in place of the ox killed, if the Department were willing, as the whole band had a share of the cash and provisions (\$95) which Mr. Macmanus gave them for the ox.

There were two whiskey peddlers camped on the American side, about two miles from the reserve, but as we remained one day, and the constable kept a watch, no liquor was brought on the reserve. I asked the chief if he wished for the remainder of the cattle, and he told me he could not answer me, but would give an answer later. There have been three births and one death since my last visit to this reserve.

I left Coutcheching in a canoe, with three men, on the 4th, for Hungry Hall, to pay the annuities to the two bands who had refused to accept them on my former visit.

We arrived at Hungry Hall on the morning of the 6th, when I called a council and elected a councillor in place of the one whose name was struck off the pay-sheet, and paid the two bands their annuities.

On my way down the river, I was informed by the chief of Little Forks that his two oxen had been killed. I went ashore on the reserve and examined them, and to all appearance they had been struck by lightning. He has requested two oxen to replace those, and also two young heifers, which were killed for food during the small-pox epidemic.

The supplies for the various bands on this agency were delivered in good condition, and according to samples, at the stated dates.

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

R. J. N. PITHER,
Indian Agent.

ASSABASKASING AGENCY—TREATY, No. 3,
11th August, 1884.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit the following Report and tabular statement in connection with the Indians of this Agency, for the year ended the 30th day of June, 1884.

The crops of 1883 at the Lake of the Woods, Rat Portage and Islington, were a failure, the cause being drought in the early part of the season and severe frost in September, which destroyed vegetation.

The Indians were unable to save any wheat, barley or Indian corn for seed, and the potatoes were so much damaged by the frost that nearly all which were pitted for winter's use rotted in the pits. Very few were saved in a condition for planting in the spring of this year. The seed supplied by the Department was, however, sufficient provision for spring work.

The two Indian bands at Shoal Lake had a fair crop of potatoes, which although not fully ripe, served to a certain extent for seed. Their grain, was however, all destroyed by the September frost.

The hay crop was good throughout the Agency, and the Indians secured enough to supply their cattle during the winter.

The fisheries last autumn were not so good as they had been in former years.

The early frosts unfortunately killed nearly all the wild rice, which had promised to be an abundant crop.

In consequence of this destruction of the crops, many of the Indians living in localities where game was scarce suffered more or less for want of food during the winter, while those who live within reach of the Agency received some supplies from me. Where game was plentiful, suffering to any great extent did not exist.

The health of the Indians on the whole has been good, although there has been some sickness among them during the past year.

I regret to say that the traffic in intoxicating liquor, which is sold to the Indians by unprincipled persons is carried on with more vigor than ever.

GEO. McPHERSON,
Indian Agent.

SAVANNE AGENCY, TREATY No. 3,
KEEWATIN, 7th August, 1884.

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 bands of my Agency.

Lac des Mille Lacs Band.

On 28th May I left Fort William to visit the Indians and distribute the seeds. I delivered the tool chest to the chief and councillor. They were satisfied with it, and the seeds furnished. They had not begun to cultivate their land, as the young men were away.

On 30th June I left for Winnipeg, to get the annuity money, and returned to Savanne on 5th July, where Mr. MacCallum and the crew were waiting for me.

On 7th July I paid this band at the reserve at Poplar Point. The band has been decreased by the transfer of sixteen families to Lac Seul. Kaybaigon's band, who were here, we refused to pay. The gardens are poorly kept, the young men being employed on the Canadian Pacific Railway. A great improvement is noticeable in their clothing. They are not prepared to receive the balance of their cattle, nor to build a school house.

The supplies were up to the samples furnished, and quite satisfactory to the Indians.

We vaccinated seven, and were pleased to find that the vaccinations of last year were all successful.

There were two deaths and three births during the year.

Sturgeon Lake Band.

I visited this band on 3rd June. They are making no progress in agriculture, preferring to work in the mines and on the railway.

On 11th July I arrived at this reserve. As the provisions had not come, and only two Indians were present, I could not go on with the payment. In the afternoon the rest of the band arrived from Lac des Mille Lacs. A council was held, and a chief and councillor were chosen. I visited the gardens and found the few potatoes planted by the women looking well. The tools were in a very poor condition. I told the chief that a tool house should be built at once.

On 12th July the provisions arrived, and I went on with payment. Provisions were not up to sample. The Hudson's Bay Company's transports, with supplies, not arriving in time at Fort Francois, the Indians accepted them, however. I deducted \$5 from Shenogawan, who, last year, by error, drew his son's annuity.

I vaccinated thirteen Indians, and found that there had been one death and three births since my last visit.

Wabegan and Eagle Lake Band.

On 18th July I paid this band and distributed the provisions. At their request I reserved flour and bacon for each band, for haymaking. The cattle furnished last winter look well, the cows having calved. The Eagle Lake Band lost one cow. They ask for a plough and harrow complete for each band. The gardens are well attended to and will produce a good crop. There has been no starvation among them. No whiskey sellers were heard of and the Indians seemed industrious and well clothed.

I vaccinated forty-eight Indians. Two deaths and four births occurred during the year.

Lac Seul Band.

On the 22nd July I paid this band, together with sixteen Indian families, formerly paid at Lac des Mille Lacs. They were greatly pleased with the supplies and the grub hoes furnished.

I examined the gardens at Frenchman's Head, and was surprised at the fine fields of potatoes, barley, wheat, corn and garden produce. Last year over 11,000 bushels of potatoes were harvested. One Indian alone, with a hoe, put in five bushels of wheat. They have no ploughs nor harrows yet.

The houses are well built, neat and clean. Instead of being huddled together, they are spread out like farm houses. Each Indian strives with the other to see who can have the best clearing. They have a great number of boards sawed and set up to dry in front of their new buildings, and complain that they are short of whip saws. This band is deserving of all encouragement. They have been planting potatoes introduced by the Hudson Bay Company a century ago, and wish potatoes of a better quality for seed.

I inspected the school in charge of Rev. James Irvine. The building is substantial, light and well ventilated. The children are making satisfactory progress. The attendance is not so great as it would otherwise be, on account of the distance of the reserve from the school.

The Indians in council refused to consent to Père Marcoux erecting a school at Frenchman's Head, saying they did not wish to have different churches among them.

With the consent of the band, two Indians applied for commutation.

I left fifty vaccine points with Mr. Irvine, to enable him to vaccinate any absentees.

I vaccinated forty-three Indians, and ascertained that there had been sixteen deaths and twenty births during the year.

Mattawan and English River Band.

I arrived at Mattawan on 24th July. Next morning I called a council, and found that the chief and his councillor were absent. I sent a messenger to notify them that I would pay on the next day, 26th July, at the appointed place. After

waiting all day, as the chief did not appear, and as the other Indians were present, I called a council and explained that this was the place appointed by the Government for payment, divided the provisions and distributed the annuities. I handed to the chief's son his father's share of the supplies. At their request I reserved some flour, bacon, &c., to be used in hay making.

On my way to Grassy Narrows, I was informed that the son of the Eagle Lake chief had whiskey, intending to trade. I gave chase, but he escaped among the Islands.

The gardens at Grassy Narrows were found in a satisfactory condition. Several new houses are being built here.

Peter Ocheek has erected here the frame of a schoolhouse. It is put up in a very inferior manner. Père Marcoux wished to obtain the usual grant from the Government. I promised to lay the matter before the Department.

The band wishes to receive the cattle yet due to them.

I vaccinated eight Indians, and have to report three deaths and three births as having occurred since my last visit.

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

JOHN McINTYRE,
Indian Agent.

INDIAN HEAD—TREATY No. 4,
NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES, 16th September, 1884.

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

SIR,—I have the honor, in compliance with the request of the Department, to submit the following Report, with the tabular statement, for the year ended 30th June, 1884.

The Indians of this treaty are gradually settling on their reserves, leaving now but a few unsettled in the western portion. Most of the latter will soon follow the example of the others, as they have no recognized leader since Piapot settled down.

There is a marked improvement in the management and handling of their implements and the way they attend to the work required of them on their small farms.

The houses now being put up are larger and more permanent buildings. The fencing on the Crooked Lake and Touchwood Hills Reserves is very good.

The cattle look well. They have been properly attended to, and are in excellent condition. The increase this spring has been good.

A large quantity of hay has been made, and well secured from weather and prairie fires.

A larger area has been put under crop this year than the last. Owing to the scarcity of work oxen on all the reserves, it was not expected that every family would sow early. The majority had to wait for the cattle until the more fortunate had their seed in the ground. The consequence, I fear, is that a great portion of the wheat crop has been destroyed by frost.

School houses have been built on Pasquah's, Little Child's and Little Black Bear's Reserves. A little more work will finish and make them comfortable.

The Indian Industrial School building, now approaching completion, is situated at the Roman Catholic Mission, in the Qu'Appelle Valley. There will be no difficulty in getting scholars.

I am sorry to report that there was a good deal of sickness among the Indians last winter. It was chiefly confined to the families who came on the reserve last

summer. The mortality was largely due to consumption. The principal sufferers were Piapot's and the Assinaboine bands.

In the month of March there were five cases of scarletina on Little Child's Reserve. Dr. Dodd was immediately sent for, and he succeeded in arresting the progress of the disease.

One case of small-pox was also reported on the same reserve; this was also confined to one family.

I have to report the death of Chief Kah-kee-she-way, or Loud Voice, from old age. He was blind for three years before his death. He was carefully attended to the last, and at the widow's request, a paling was put round his grave. As he was a leading chief, it is pleasing to know that at his death he advised his people to be loyal to their Queen, to take the advice of those over them, and not to leave their reserves.

During the payment of annuities Loud Voice's son On-cha-pow-how-wace, was elected chief in his father's stead, and the election now awaits confirmation.

Chief Cha-ka-chas having resigned his chieftainship two years ago, his Indians were put in Loud Voice's band and they took part in the election of the new Chief.

In my last report I alluded to Chief Pasquah as a drawback to his band. I am glad to be able to report favorably of him this year. He has done good work during the spring and has kept constantly on the reserve, except when he came to the office on business.

The Indians have, upon the whole, behaved well during the past year, and it is a matter of congratulation that the disaffection at Crooked Lake, last February, ended so quickly, for, among Indians, nothing is more contagious than a grievance.

Yellow Calf, who commenced the disturbance, is neither chief or councillor; he is a diligent worker, and since spring has broken a large quantity of new land.

The recommendation made last June, that Chief Piapot should be allowed to change his reserve and select one for his band, has satisfied him and them. He shows every inclination to make a good start and promises that in two years his band will be as far advanced as any in the treaty. He is a pushing, intelligent Indian, and it is hoped that he will do as he says.

In addition to the tabular statement, a return of Government property at the agency and in the hands of Indians and farming instructors, is herewith enclosed.

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

A. MACDONALD,
Indian Agent.

BIRTLE AGENCY—TREATY No. 4,
BIRTLE, 26th July, 1884.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to forward the annual tabular statement, with a detailed account of all the departmental property in my charge, its value and condition, together with a carefully prepared estimate of the value of private property in the hands of the Indians in my agency. The prospect of a bountiful harvest last season was destroyed by unusually early frosts, greatly injuring the wheat, and in many cases entirely destroying the potato crop. These unlooked for disasters, I am happy to report, have not discouraged the Indians, and the cost of the extra quantity of provisions required to enable them to support their families and remain on their reserves amounted only to eleven hundred dollars (1,100) for my entire agency,

clearly showing that they are rapidly giving up their feeling of dependence, and looking to themselves for a livelihood.

In my last report I was obliged to find great fault with Way-way-sa-capo's bands; but I am able now to report a great change for the better in both reserves, more particularly in Gambler's, where a large crop has been planted, and a great area of new land broken this season, seventy-five (75) acres having been broken in June alone. Several of these Indians, finding that they could not get a sufficiently large crop in on the ploughing they had on their reserve, have rented fields from the settlers in the vicinity, on which they have sown wheat.

Three men of this band have sown thirty (30) bushels of wheat and over forty (40) bushels of potatoes each. This is very satisfactory, considering the small number of oxen and agricultural implements among them. I am now in a position to give them new ploughs, harrows and another yoke of oxen, and I confidently expect great results. Several very good houses have been built this year, and the people are generally clean and tidy. There are still many very lazy men, but I believe the energy displayed by some of their friends this year will have a good effect on all. This reserve has had a good deal of assistance, but I think most of it has been distributed with a good result.

Way-way-sa-ca-po's old band, now under acting chief Tom Shapwating, are still very backward and poor. But this spring they planted (45) forty-five acres of the Farm No. 1, and the new chief has sold his last pony to buy a mower, in order to furnish a good supply of hay, one great cause of their wretchedness being the poverty of their cattle in the spring in former years. The purchase of the mower will probably be followed by the rapid improvement in the condition of their cattle, and their consequent ability to get their crops in earlier. The extremely dry weather in May caused their wheat to come up very irregularly; and I fear a great deal of it will not ripen. A heavy frost on the morning of 1st July cut down all their potatoes, and the crop will be small in consequence. This band have also suffered greatly from the neglect of the mill owners on the Bird's Tail Creek, to provide fish-gates in their dams, and, consequently, no fish have got up stream to these Indians for two years, greatly increasing the expense to the Department of keeping them on their farms. It is to be hoped that the Fisheries Department will shortly take steps to remove this great drawback to Indian prosperity, from all of the creeks and rivers in my Agency.

Although still miserably poor, these Indians are, many of them, making efforts to better their condition, and, although they will cost the Department a considerable amount for provisions for another year, I feel confident that they are about to throw off their dependent attitude and strike out for themselves.

The probable early construction of the Manitoba and North Western Railroad, in the immediate vicinity of both these bands, will be a great stimulant to greater exertions, as it will not only afford the Indians work on its construction, but will also enable the settlers to give many of them employment at fair wages. The great depression caused by the want of railway facilities has completely cut off all chance of remunerative employment from these bands.

The Riding Mountain Band are not increasing their farms, but as formerly reported, are receiving very little assistance from the Department. All the band plant potatoes, but only four do any general farming. They are very industrious and successful hunters, and are uncommonly well dressed; are well conducted and easily managed; and I regret that the Department has seen fit to transfer the band to Mr. Agent Ogletree.

As previously reported, I succeeded in persuading Chief South Quill to take possession of the quarter section purchased at Rolling River from John Cameron, and a good crop of wheat, potatoes and turnips was planted this spring, under my direction. The construction of the railroad in this vicinity will materially assist this band, many of whom are expert navvies; and I have no doubt they will soon give up their loafing habits and settle down to farming. This band has also been transferred to Mr. Ogletree, who can, owing to railway facilities, give them a great deal more attention than I have been able to do.

The Key's Band, above Fort Pelly, have made great improvements on their reserve, and have a large crop planted. I hear, however, that all the potatoes have been destroyed by frost on 1st July, and the extremely dry weather in May retarded the germination of the wheat to such an extent that it is doubtful if it will ripen in season. There are only as yet thirteen families residing on this reserve, the rest being at Shoal River, where they have been persuaded to remain, through the representation of interested parties, that a reserve would be given them at that point. The whole country being either timber or muskeg, it is impossible for them to raise crops, and they subsist almost entirely on fish, and are very poor, the Headman living in a bark tent or wigwam. I hope that many of these people will shortly join their friends at Pelly, where their reserve is a good one. Most of the men are very hardy, and could earn large wages if they could get work. It is to be hoped that better times will cause the development of the lumber interest in their neighborhood, which will afford them congenial and lucrative employment.

Kee-see-konse's Band, also near Pelly, are advancing steadily, and are building good houses and fences, and taking great care of their cattle, which are lent them during good behavior, they having on two separate occasions killed all their treaty cattle while suffering from starvation, caused by total failure of their winter's hunt.

A good school house has been built on this reserve by Indian labor, and is a very creditable building.

This Band would have been self-supporting this year if the frost had not struck their potatoes in July; but I fear great damage has been done, which will occasion a good deal of help being required.

Coté's band are doing fairly well, and are taking great care of their cattle, which are increasing so fast that some arrangement will have to be made shortly to enable each individual Indian to reap some more substantial benefit from raising cattle than the present system allows.

A school is well conducted at this reserve, by Mr. C. McKay, and the few children able to attend, owing to the great distance of the homes of most of them from the school, are making good progress.

A very much larger attendance will be obtained if, as suggested, a few biscuits are served out daily to the children attending, the want of a midday meal being the great cause of the small attendance. Several traders are now competing with the Hudson's Bay Company for the fur trade in this district, and the cost of the necessaries of life have now greatly fallen, more particularly flour, a bag of which can now be purchased for five mink skins, when last year it took nine.

Frost has also visited this reserve in July, and some assistance will also be required in consequence. The Assiniboine Bands at Moose Mountains managed to fall-plough all their land, and had their crop in very early indeed, but the great elevation and the exposed situation of their reserve caused the snow to blow off during the winter, and as the first rain fell about the 12th June, but little of their crop came up in time. Most of their potato seed perished of dry rot. These bands have done all it was possible for people to do with the number of cattle, ploughs, &c., they have had, and if the spring had been favorable, would have now been self-supporting. They have just been supplied with more oxen and ploughs, and have broken a great deal of land lately. The liberality of the Department in furnishing extra cattle, ploughs and harrows to my agency will speedily be rewarded by the great increase in acreage under crop next year.

The Assiniboines take great care of their cattle, and get a great deal of work out of their oxen. Assistant Instructor McArthur deserves credit for the amount of work done with such a limited outfit, and with a comparatively small issue of provisions.

The Cree Band, at the east end of the mountains under White Bear, contrary to my expectations, are now working uncommonly well, and are taking great care of their cattle, having broken a lot of new land. They are paying attention to their instructor, and are likely if the seasons will permit to support themselves very shortly.

I am sorry to report that the fishing in their lake is not as good as formerly, a falling off I attribute to the use of fixed nets on the Souris, which prevents the fish ascending to spawn up the small creeks in the mountains.

I greatly fear that the great altitude of all these mountain reserves will preclude good crops generally, although in some seasons the magnificent soil may overcome the climatic drawbacks.

Most of the settlers at the base of the mountains have good wheat this year, and it is extremely disheartening to the Indians, that after fall-ploughing and getting their crop in so early, their harvest should give such small promise, while their white neighbors close by have fair returns.

These bands, accustomed to subsist entirely on the buffalo, are wretched, small fur hunters, and are worse off for clothing (more particularly the bands under Red Bars and White Bear), than any Indians in my district, and it is almost impossible for them to either hunt or work in extreme cold weather. Very fortunately the timber is handy, and they are able to keep on large fires during the winter.

The Bird's Tail Sioux in common with all the Sioux in my Agency, are practically self-supporting, the only assistance given being to a few aged and sick, with a very occasional present of a few bags of flour at haying. This band have now 120 head of cattle in good order, and are rapidly returning cattle in lieu of those first given them. These returned cattle are lent to other Indians, who will hereafter return to the Department cattle equal in number and quality to those they receive.

The Bird's Tail Sioux have large crops, and have purchased three reapers and several ploughs and waggons for themselves, their only complaint being that they cannot find work at even low wages, the settlers being so impoverished from the want of railroads that they cannot afford to hire. Their school is well conducted by Mr. Burgess, and all the houses are clean and tidy, most of the families having a good cook stove of their own. They are about to be supplied with a mower and rake, and will consequently have more time for other work. Their large stock of cattle taking a great deal of hay, necessitated their spending a large portion of the summer in collecting a sufficient quantity with the scythe.

The Oak River Sioux have planted over eight hundred (800) bushels of potatoes alone, and are doing very well indeed, taking great care of their cattle, which now number over 140. Their houses are, however, very poor generally, and must continue so, as there is no wood on the reserve fit for building. They have been in the habit of flocking to Brandon in search of work, and have been supplied with a great deal of whiskey. I have lately, however, taken steps that will effectually stamp out this evil, and have received great assistance from the authorities at Brandon to this end, all the Sioux having been ordered out of town for a time, which will cause them to return to their reserve. The crops at both these reserves look well, more particularly corn and potatoes, and I expect the Oak River Band will dig sixteen thousand (16,000) bushels of potatoes, for which there is always a good market at Brandon, these Indians being most successful in preserving their potatoes over the winter. The Oak Lake Sioux are almost self-sustaining, receiving a very few bags of flour at haying. They are taking good care of their cattle, but are not farming extensively, although they raise considerable corn and potatoes. They are good hunters and catch a great many fish, but the fishing is falling off, owing to the dam on Plum Creek, which stops the fish ascending to spawn.

The Turtle Mountain Sioux are doing very well indeed, having broken thirty-five (35) acres with one yoke of oxen. I have obtained permission to purchase another yoke of oxen, with which I expect to see them do a great deal of work. They are building excellent houses, and are very ambitious to get along. Turtle Mountain affords them capital hunting and fishing, and with the exception of a little seed and three (3) bags of flour, they have received no assistance this year.

Very few of the Indians in my agency have more than one wife, and most of the heavy work is now done by the men. Only one Indian has been arrested during the year, and the absence of crime is very remarkable. The various missionaries

among the Indians appear to be slowly influencing them towards the abandonment of their heathen practices, but great expectations cannot be realized with the older Indians, and it is to the rising generation, and the influence gained over the young in schools, that the missionaries must look for any adequate recompense for their labors. In my endeavors to carry out the instructions of the Department, I have been greatly assisted by all the employees in my agency generally, and to Mr. Markle, the Clerk and Storekeeper, too much credit cannot be given for the careful manner in which he has kept his books and stores. I am sorry to report that there has been a great deal of sickness during the year, particularly among the Bird's Tail Sioux. Fever and consumption have been the chief complaints, the former attributable to the want of animal food. The almost total disappearance of game necessitates the speedy introduction of sheep and pigs among the Indians.

On the whole, the Indians have made fair progress during the year, and if none have made great strides towards independence, none have retrograded.

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

L. W. HERCHMER,
Indian Agent.

PAS AGENCY—TREATY No. 5,
NORTH-WEST TERRITORY, 14th July, 1884.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to submit to the Department, with the accompanying tabular statement, my first Report on Indian affairs in this district, from the time I received intelligence of my appointment to this Agency up to June 30th last.

On the 18th February last I received an official letter from L. Vankoughnet, Esq., informing me that His Excellency the Governor General had been pleased to appoint me to the Pas Agency, for which appointment I have already expressed, and do now again express, my sincere thanks to His Excellency.

Understanding from the same official letter that arrangements had been made with the Hudson's Bay Company at the different points, during the winter, to supply those Indians in this district who were too aged or infirm to secure a living for themselves, with actual necessities, but which had not been carried out by the Hudson's Bay Company, owing to the want of a list of names, I proceeded as early as possible to visit every band in the district, in order to ascertain their condition and to obtain the necessary list of names for the Hudson Bay Company, who accordingly supplied the relief.

I was informed by H. Bélanger, Esq., that at that time he was unable to furnish a large amount of flour and bacon, so that only a small amount was given out, which commenced in March and ceased in May, but small as it was, it has undoubtedly had the effect of increasing the loyalty of the Indians.

At Grand Rapids the Indians complained that they had not been treated the same as the Plain Indians.

From my former position among the Indians, I have, for about ten years, had many opportunities of witnessing distressing cases of destitution, which have too often (especially in winter) resulted in premature death. During the summer months the Indians usually kill plenty of fish for daily food: but in winter small jack fish (which are caught by cold angling on the ice), often serve merely to satisfy the pangs of hunger. It is, therefore, little matter for surprise that when I visited them, toward the end of this last winter, the Indians were rejoiced at the prospect of some alleviation of their distress.

While visiting the various bands in this agency, I advised them to get out fencing for their gardens ere the snow thawed. This, I am glad to say, they did at the Pas and Birch River in real earnest.

The Pas Reserve, being in the immediate neighborhood, is the one I most frequently visit, and it will consequently be most frequently referred to in my report.

At seed time I went down to that part of the Pas Reserve where most of the Indians live, for the purpose of teaching and assisting them to sow their wheat.

Seed time over, and having received instructions from Mr. Inspector McColl to visit the Pas Mountain and inspect the land which some of the Pas Band wish to have given them for a reserve, I proceeded thither; but, with difficulty reached the place, owing to the low stage of water. I examined a portion of the land, a report of which I have already submitted to the Department.

While at the Mountain, I advised the Indians to break up new land with the hoe (for they have no ox) this summer, and promised to ask the Department if wheat could be given them for all the land already under cultivation, and also a small mill. This, for the most part, they promised to do; and some seemed to think better days were coming, and were struck with what I reminded them about their hunting in former days only resulting in poverty now; whereas, if they cultivate the soil, they will see more lasting good results.

Soon after my return from the Pas Mountain, I went (according to instructions received) up to Cumberland, to consult with those Indians of that reserve who desire to be settled on a more arable piece of land. Some thirty families have asked to be removed to the vicinity of Fort la Corne. I informed them, by instructions from Mr. Inspector McColl, that the land they ask for is reserved for public purposes, and is not available for an Indian reserve. I have already reported the result of this meeting, which is simply this,—the thirty families in question are unwilling to settle anywhere else, and again ask the Department to be allowed to go to Fort la Corne.

While returning from Cumberland, I went across the portage to Birch River, and met a number of the Indians of that reserve in the Councillor's house.

The gardens of the Birch River Indians do them credit, and they have made good use of the little seed given them from time to time.

I advised these Indians also to break up new land this summer, and told them, if they promised to do so, I would try and get a supply of wheat for them sufficient to sow all the old ground next spring. To my astonishment they immediately stood up to signify their decided intention to do as I wished them.

The Birch River Indians ask for a small mill, wherewith to grind their grain; and also to have a resident Chief.

Birch River is a fine reserve, though nearly all wood land, and in seasons of very high water, is, in some places, in danger of being flooded.

The Indians at this reserve are decidedly progressing and are unceasingly building fairly good houses. They wish to farm, but do not receive enough seed grain.

The portage, from Birch River to the main Saskatchewan, is a distance of about three miles. The Indians constantly use this portage to obtain fish from the river. This summer they are making a wider and better road. They ask the Department for a horse and cart, for use in hauling their fish across the portage.

On my return from Cumberland and Birch River, I went on with the completion of the dwelling-house I put up last fall.

On 24th June, Mr. Surveyor Green arrived to complete the survey of Indian lands. A portion of land was surveyed north-west of us, so that this house now stands between two boundaries of the Pas Reserve.

The Pas Indians (with some assistance from myself, in food) have nearly completed a road through the woods from the Eddy to here. This road will be very useful, as delays are sometimes caused by storms on the lakes both, in summer and in winter.

I have asked the Pas Indians also to break up new ground this summer, and have promised to ask that they may be supplied with wheat for all the old ground next

spring. I have also told them they cannot expect to have potatoes given them every year, and have advised them to dig several cellars where the land is high and dry, in order to store sufficient for seed in the spring.

I have been unable to visit the Pas Reserve for some time, as I am anxious to finish my house ere I leave for Winnipeg to obtain the annuity money. I believe, however, that some new land has already been broken, and have no doubt that for the most part the Indians will do as they have promised. These also ask for a small mill.

The Indians belonging to the Pas Band are comparatively numerous, and find it hard to break up the land, which, at the Pas proper, is not of the best quality. Those of the Pas Band who live at the Mountain have no ox at all. Of those cattle which the Pas Indians received from the Government, one ox and two cows have died. The other ox is at Birch River, but is almost too old to do any work. The bull, I am informed, is of very little use. I have, however, promised them to remedy this with an animal of my own. I have seen quite a number of men and boys pulling the plough themselves, thus helping each other to prepare the ground for the seed.

The day schools in this agency are, I am sorry to say, now all closed. No Government teacher has as yet succeeded Miss Budd (now Mrs. Deschambeault) at the Pas. The Rev. J. Settee last November, of his own accord, and out of pity for the children, opened the school, and continued it more or less all winter. I visited the school, and found the children doing remarkably well.

At Cumberland, the Rev. J. W. Davis kept up the school until recently, when he was compelled to close it (owing to indisposition) earlier than the 30th June, the time of his intended resignation. I examined his scholars last winter, and was struck with the promptness of their answers, and the order of the school. In Mr. Davis' resignation the Department have lost a most efficient teacher, and one who took a decided interest in the Indian children.

At the Pas the Indians are too numerous, and some too far away, to send their children to one school. In winter the distance is often too great, and in summer canoes cannot be spared nor can the children be trusted alone. Neither have they sufficient clothing in the cold weather; yet some did come three or more miles, but I fear they not unfrequently suffered from cold and hunger. The main difficulty, however, is now, I think, fairly on the way of being removed. At the Eddy the Indians have put up the walls of a school house, and have sawn boards for the same. I was glad, and so were they, when I received instructions from Mr. Inspector McColl to have the Eddy school finished. This is now well nigh accomplished, and will, when a suitable teacher arrives, give satisfaction to the band. Several years ago the subject was brought before me by one of the old Indians, a councillor of the band, who deeply felt it when he saw the little ones running about, as he said, almost like the brutes. He is, however, now rejoiced to be the chief workman in completing the school.

In conclusion, may I be allowed to remark that the morality of these Indians will compare well with that of the same number of professing Christians in England. The Indians observe the Lord's Day, except when they work on the steamers; a large number of children and young people attend the Sunday school at the Pas; and generally they love to go where they can hear the word of God. As a rule they are at peace with one another, and cases of immoral conduct are very rare. But these remarks apply particularly to the Indians at the Pas and Birch River. The good work of the Church Missionary Society among these poor people deserves high commendation: At Cumberland and Grand Rapids the morals of some of the Indians are not so good. It the former place I have had occasion to speak publicly to the Indians on the immoral conduct of some of their number.

The Hon. Hudson's Bay Company have done a great deal for the good of the Indians, and have been exceedingly kind in allowing me the use of their offices for interviews with Indians, and in assisting me in any way they could.

I beg to remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH READER,

Indian Agent.

BEREN'S RIVER AGENCY—TREATY No. 5,
LAKE WINNIPEG, 13th September, 1884.

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 official year ended 30th June, 1884.

On the 6th July I started from Winnipeg to make annuity payments to the bands of Indians under my supervision. I arrived at

Black River Reserve

on the evening of the 10th. After the payments I visited the reserve and found that the land along the bank of the river is good for farming purposes. The potatoe crops, which were looking well at the time, did not turn out as well as was expected. The Indians have fourteen houses, three stables, four head of cattle, and they ask for potatoe, wheat, barley and garden seeds; also hoes, axes and a chest of carpenter's tools.

On the morning of the 11th I left for Dog Head at 3:30 a.m., but got wind bound at George's Channel. On the 12th I started again at 3:30 a.m., and arrived at Dog Head at 4 p.m. I found the Island bands all on the pay ground, but as they were preparing for a great medicine dance and feast, the chief, Peter Stoney, and his councillors, refused to take their annuity payments that day. I informed them that as my time could not be wasted in that way, and as they informed me that they were not ready, I would proceed to Fisher River Reserve at once, make the payments there and, on my way back, I would again stop at Dog Head and pay them their annuity, if they were ready. I accordingly started away the same evening for Fisher River, and arrived there at 5 a.m., on the 14th.

I visited the reserve and found the crops looking well, but later they turned out to be a failure, yielding only about half the crop of former years. The Indians have forty-six dwelling houses, eighteen stables, twenty-seven head of cattle and thirty-four acres under cultivation.

As there is no good timber fit for building purposes on the reserve, the band ask for a timber limit on the south side of the river. They also want a hand grist mill, two iron harrows and two brush-breaking ploughs.

At 7 p.m. on the 17th I landed at Dog Head, in order to pay the Island bands. I asked the chief whether he was ready and willing or not to take his annuity, which he very readily consented to do, and apologized for his former behavior in the matter.

These Indians are living at four different places or reserves, which they want surveyed as soon as possible. They ask to be paid their annuities hereafter at Hollow Water, Loon Straits, Blood Vein and Jack Head.

At Hollow Water reserve the Indians have built thirteen houses. The land is not very good for farming, and very little improvement is manifest. They have no cattle, as the seven supplied the band were divided between Jack Head, Blood Vein and Loon Straits, and they ask that cattle be sent to them, believing that they are entitled to them.

At Loon Straits Reserve they have built eight houses. They ask for cattle to be supplied to them in the place of the ones that died, and they want more twine and ammunition.

The land is good for planting; and there are good hay meadows in the immediate neighborhood.

At Blood Vein Reserve the Indians have made no improvement worth mentioning. They have only two houses and two acres under cultivation, and that badly

attended to. They allowed the cattle supplied to them to wander away and die, and now ask for more to replace those lost.

At Jack Head Reserve the Indians are doing very well, under the management of their councillor, James Sinclair. They have built sixteen houses and have about twenty-five acres under cultivation.

They generally raise very good crops of potatoes on this reserve, but the failure of the crop here this year was about the same as in other reserves. They only got about a third of a crop. They ask for more hoes, axes, pit, cross-cut and hand saws, and files for the same. They want cattle instead of those lost in 1881 (one ox and one cow); the ox died fat from some disease, which killed him in a few hours; the cow was lost while they were away at Dog Head receiving their annuity payments. It was found some time after by two young men from Fisher River, and sold by them to some person living at White Mud River.

Beren's River Band.

The Indians have built forty log houses, including Poplar River and Grand Rapids (B.R.) Reserves; also four stables. They have eleven head of cattle. Their gardens, with two or three exceptions, appeared neglected. They did not clean the weeds out of them until too late. Here only about a quarter of the usual crop was secured. They ask for more hoes, mattocks, grooving-picks, ammunition, twine and seed potatoes, wheat, barley and garden seeds.

They want seven head of cattle for Poplar River and seven for Grand Rapids, as they claim that they were promised them by treaty.

They also ask to be paid their annuities at Grand Rapids and Poplar River Reserves hereafter, as they are obliged to travel too far over a dangerous route to get their payments.

Norway House Band.

The Indians here have seventy-six log houses and thirty stables; fifty-two head of cattle and fifty acres under cultivation. Their potato gardens did not appear to thrive as usual, on account of summer frosts, but they got better returns after all than the majority of the bands in this treaty.

They ask for hay lands about the Pine Creek, at the north end of Play Green Lake.

The band request that their chief and councillors be paid as other chiefs and councillors. They also ask for medicines to be supplied to them, as they are very much in need of them, and cannot afford to purchase them from the Hudson's Bay Company. They want more hoes, axes, scythes, two harrows and two cross-ploughs.

Cross Lake Band.

The Indians have built sixteen dwellings houses and one stable. They have seven head of cattle.

Their potato crop turned out poorly, as in other reserves, and, with but a few exceptions, they are very indifferent about attending to their gardens, so that little or no progress is being made.

They ask for medicines to be dispensed in the band. They want more hoes, axes, mattocks and hay forks.

Grand Rapids Band.

The Indians have twenty dwelling houses and one stable, but no cattle, as they allowed them to perish for want of proper care.

Their potatoe crops looked very much neglected. They state that they have five acres under cultivation, but with one or two exceptions they do not plant at all. They work irregularly about the landings and warehouses, in the steamers of the

North-West Navigation Company, in cutting wood for the company and fishing. As a whole, they are a very dependent and lazy class of Indians.

After the payments had been made at this place, Peter Turner complained to me that he had not received his annuity, whereupon I examined the pay-sheets, and found that his order had been paid to C. Thompson, of the Hudson's Bay Company. This order he (Peter Turner) informed me, had never signed, nor given permission to Mr. Thompson to make, but subsequently, when in presence of each other and before me, Turner admitted that he had authorized Mr. Thompson to draw for a debt which he had owed the Hudson's Bay Company.

Chimawhawin Reserve.

These Indians at this place are a portion of the Moose Lake Band. They have twelve dwelling houses, and have about three acres under cultivation. Their gardens are small and generally badly attended to. Part of the reserve was surveyed during the fall of 1882.

They ask for permission to cut and sell cordwood from their reserve to the Navigation Company. They also ask for cattle, as they state that they are entitled to them, never having received any of the seven sent by the Department to the Moose Lake Reserve.

There are good hay meadows in this reserve, which would be a great advantage in cattle raising.

Moose Lake Reserve.

The Indians here have succeeded in building themselves twelve log dwelling houses. They have allowed all the cattle (seven) supplied by the Department to perish for want of proper care. They kept them out in the open air during all winter, and although they had enough hay cut and stacked, they were too negligent or lazy to feed them, and consequently they all starved to death.

While at Chimawhawin, the chief, together with a large number of the band, requested me to make the annuity payments to the rest of them near the Hudson's Bay Company's Post, where they were all camped, excepting an old man who always kept away from other people as his face was eaten up by cancer.

They further represented that in 1882 they were obliged to wait for about ten days after the date of payment at Moose Lake, as I had been obliged to visit the Pas Mountain Reserve before paying them, as they were last on the list of payments, and that if I paid them on my way up the Saskatchewan, it would only delay the Pas payment two or three days longer. As their request was reasonable and just, I paid them where they were camped, and went to visit the reserve in a canoe with two men. I there met Ostinamakaw, and as I had no money with me, I could not pay him there. I made out an order for him to sign in favor of Mr. McDonald.

On my return on Sunday evening to the Hudson's Bay Company's post, I informed Mr. McDonald of the note, but in the hurry of starting next morning, I forgot to hand him the money or the order, but on my return I paid the money to Mr. McDonald at Chimawhawin.

Pas Band.

These Indians have one hundred and four log dwelling houses, twenty-eight stables, sixty-two acres under cultivation, eighty head of cattle and six horses.

Part of their reserves have been surveyed during the summer and fall of 1882.

This band is divided, and live on four different reserves, viz. : Pas Village and Big Eddy, Birch River, Shoal Lake and Red Earth Reserves.

The land is good along the banks of the Saskatchewan, Birch and Carrot Rivers, and very good at and about the vicinity of Shoal Lake and Red Earth.

At the latter place the Indians are doing very well indeed ; their cattle (which they purchased and raised themselves) are very fine looking ; their gardens well attended to, with good root houses or cellars, and a building in which they store their implements in common.

They ask for more hoes, axes, hay forks, two cross ploughs, two harrows, and that permission be granted them to cut and sell cordwood along the banks of the Saskatchewan River.

Having had my doubts aroused at Grand Rapids, I took particular care to question parties presenting orders for absentees. The consequence was, that I soon found out that fraudulent orders were presented for payment, especially in the case of Abraham Bell, of this band. Application being made, I refused to pay it without his written order, regularly signed and witnessed, whereupon the party withdrew, and, in about ten minutes after, appeared again, this time with a written order, regularly signed and witnessed by H. Belanger.

I asked the man where Bell was and who had written the order ? He informed me that Bell was at Cumberland ; that the order was made out and witnessed by Mr. Belanger, without the knowledge of Abraham Bell. As I believed that the order was fraudulent, I refused to pay it.

Orders of the same nature were refused by me as coming from John Bell, sen., Cameron Cook, and others of the band.

Cumberland Band.

The Indians have built thirty-six log dwelling-houses and nine stables ; have nineteen acres under cultivation, and thirteen head of cattle. Their potatoe crops were not up to the average of former years ; they state that August frosts injured them considerably. The reserve for these Indians was surveyed by Mr. Austin, D.L.S., in 1882. It is altogether a poor place for either farming, hunting or fishing.

Many of the Indians requested to be allowed to move up the Saskatchewan River, as far as La Corne or the Forks, but have been refused. Nevertheless, several families moved up there during the last three years.

Quite a number of Indians were absent from the payments, and a number of fraudulent orders for annuity payments were presented by Mr. Belanger, which I refused to recognize, as I was fully convinced, by evidence taken, that they were not genuine.

After completing the annuity payments at Cumberland, I proceeded to visit, by canoe, Shoal Lake and Red Earth Reserves, and by travelling night and day, got back to the Pas on the sixth day. From there I proceeded on to Winnipeg and arrived there on the 27th September. After finishing the business connected with the annuity payments, I returned to the agency at Beren's River, arriving there on the 23rd October,

The winter was very cold, with deep snow throughout the country, but the fisheries having turned out well during last fall, the rabbits being numerous and deer plentiful, the Indians did not suffer from starvation.

During the winter I made a tour of inspection of schools and reserves by dog-train to Poplar River, Norway House, Cross Lake, Jack Head and Fisher River, and found that there was no hardship for want of food or through sickness.

On the 21st June I left Beren's River, in a York boat, for Winnipeg, in order to get the money and make the annuity payments of 1884-85, and arrived there on the 1st July.

By letter of the 5th April last, No. 358, I forwarded to the Department a detailed statement regarding schools and other matters in connection with the bands under my supervision, and therefore refrain from further remarks thereon.

I have the honor to be, Right Honorable Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. MACKAY,
Indian Agent.

CARLTON AGENCY—TREATY No. 6,
CARLTON, N.W.T., 11th August, 1884.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to state that, in pursuance of instructions received from the Honorable the Indian Commissioner, I left Edmonton last October for this place, arriving on the 9th of November. The work of transferring stores was at once entered into, in order that Mr. Gairdner, who was being relieved, might not be delayed in entering upon the duties of his new office at Battleford.

In submitting to you a general report of the affairs of this district, extending over the past year, permission is asked to indicate that for such information as relates to that portion of it which elapsed before the date of my assumption of the charge of this office, dependence is necessarily placed on other sources than that of personal knowledge.

It will not be out of place if, in commenting on the condition of my Indians, a passing tribute is paid to my predecessor, Mr. Rae, for their desire to improve, their good sense and industry must have been developed in great measure, by the firm, just and kindly treatment that seems to have been extended to them by that gentleman, under whose superintendence such long and rapid strides in improvement were made.

The supplies which the Hudson's Bay Company contracted to deliver were of good quality, and after having been submitted to the test of use, give satisfaction. In estimating the amount of bacon required for annuity payments, and for the destitute, as well as in calculating the quantity of tea wanted for the Farm Instructors, some oversight most probably occurred, as they were both insufficient. Owing to the close economy practised by Mr. Rae in the conduct of agricultural operations, the Indians had, during the year 1883, no more implements than were indispensable for the required purposes. As their cultivated land had last autumn largely increased in area, and many of their implements and tools had become useless and beyond repair, the spring found us in a somewhat unenviable condition to cope with the work that had necessarily to be performed. Loss, however, was fortunately avoided by the willing spirit of the Indians, which caused them to engage in their work, despite the difficulties to be contended with, and by the energy of our instructors, who spared themselves no pains in fostering this spirit and helping them in their work.

For some time previous to my arrival here, owing to lack of means for travelling, and from other causes, it had not been possible to give much attention to those bands which have reserves at a distance from the agency. An endeavor has been made to give a fresh progressive impetus to these, the result of which it is hoped will soon be seen.

Of the various arrangements made for the benefit of the Indians during the winter, under sanction of your Department, those for the milling and purchase of Indian grain are most worthy of notice. The action of the Department in purchasing the surplus crops at market prices, and directing the expenditure of the amounts paid therefor, secured great benefit to the Indians. An almost entire control of the crop was kept; any unfair dealings in grain transactions were guarded against, and goods were obtained for the Indians on most advantageous terms, this latter being a great consideration, where goods are so high priced as in the Saskatchewan district.

The individual custom of those selling grain would not be worthy of the competition of traders; but in the aggregate, when they have vouchers or cash to expend, it is such as any merchant might desire to have; and thus, by adopting such measures as render it possible to control and direct the trade, the same advantage is obtained for them as a co-operative society would enjoy.

This principle has also been extended to milling, and may, perhaps, be advantageously carried into other Indian affairs. An arrangement was made with the

Hudson's Bay Company's mill at Prince Albert, to grind for Indians at a reduced rate of toll, effecting the very substantial saving of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the amount ground. In return for this reduction, they were given, as far as was compatible with the interests of the Department and the Indians, an exclusive right to grind the grain of the latter. Although, practically, owing to unforeseen circumstances, not as much as might have been saved by this agreement during the past winter, its working may suggest the advisability of adopting a similar course in respect to milling in other years.

It has been thought to be desirable, with regard to the future existence of the Indians in communities of a more or less independent character, to teach them some of the more essential trades, with a view to carrying them on upon the reserves. The first step in this direction is being taken by establishing a carpenter's shop on the reserve of Mistowasis, to serve for the bands under that chief, Atakakoop and Petequakey; and if your approbation is accorded, it is hoped that aid may be obtained to procure the material necessary to fitting out a blacksmith's shop. The natural ingenuity of the Indians renders them so handy with tools that much may be hoped for from practice and experience; the shops remaining for some time under the supervision of an Instructor, to guard against waste or other sources of loss. Whilst the primary object in taking these steps has been stated, a secondary, but by no means unimportant one, may be gained in saving tools, as added care will be given to their preservation when in the charge of one man, and one set of tools will provide for the requirements of more than one band, and also in the gain of the Indians in knowledge, and in an added sense of self-reliance. Difficulties will, of course, be met with in carrying through such a scheme, but are not likely to prove insuperable.

A close supervision of the milling and disposal of grain resulted in an economy of the food supply for spring work, that saved the Department considerable expense.

Some of the bands found themselves short of seed, owing to the loss of their last year's crops, but by borrowing from those that had a surplus or exchanging other articles therefor, seed was procured without any serious call being made upon the Department.

The Hudson's Bay Company most kindly furnished a quantity of potatoes to Beardy's and Okenasis' Bands, at my request, agreeing to accept an equivalent amount from them in the fall in repayment of the loan. The company has used every endeavor to facilitate the business and forward the interests of the Department.

The Indians of the Northern reserves, viz., Mistowasis, Petequakey and Atakakoop's bands, can do little more to ameliorate their condition until greater facility for milling grain is offered to them. Last winter was spent almost entirely in getting their grain ground, entailing a large amount of labor on both men and work oxen; indeed, the greatest care was requisite to keep the latter in sufficiently good condition to perform the spring ploughing and other work. They feel discouraged by this, and it is feared that their progress will be affected by this feeling. The crop prospects at present are indifferent. A drought, which followed seeding, kept the grain back to such an extent that much of it cannot be expected to mature before the frost injures it, and about half a crop is all that can be hoped for.

As the staple food of the Indians—the muskrat—will be most scarce, and as the crop promises so badly, their principal dependence during the coming winter will be upon rabbits. Destitution is sure to occur, and will be felt more than at any time since the treaty, for, in former years, some property was owned that could be disposed of for the alleviation of their misery, but this recourse being no longer left to them, they have now only the Government's assistance to depend on.

An energetic and most willing spirit is shown by all the Indians in this district, especially by those in the vicinity of the agency.

A good pig sty has been built on farm 10, and other work has been performed by them gratuitously, at my request, and this will evidence their desire to please and to merit assistance.

Nothing prevents all of our Indians from being settled on their reserves, except our incapacity to furnish enough material for agriculture. They are all desirous of settling, but have not the wherewithal to enable them to commence farming.

An endeavor was made by traders to introduce gambling on some of our reserves, but as the first men detected in it were summoned before a magistrate and fined, a stop was put to it.

An attempt to intimidate the cattle keeper of One Arrow's Band was met by the prosecution of the man who threatened him, and the imposition of a fine had a good effect.

It may be well now to present to you such information as is not included in the accompanying statement, relative to the different bands of this agency.

Beardy's Band

is still in a pagan state, and receives no religious or other instruction. Though a large number of children are of an age to attend school, there is no teacher upon the reserve. It suffered greatly last year from the cost of its threshing, but this will be lessened, or entirely done away with, now that a machine has been furnished. Owing to the lack of proper root houses, a large portion of the seed potatoes and root crops were lost last winter, giving rise to a necessity for a fresh supply of seed by the Department. This was not called for, however, as the Hudson's Bay Company lent what was required. The recurrence of such a loss is being guarded against by making a good root house on the reserve, in which the seed will be stored in future under the care of the instructor. A glance at the statement appended hereto will show the increased amount of land brought under cultivation.

A fanning mill, carts or waggons, ploughs and other implements, are needed. The loss incident to wear and tear must be made up, or inability to continue operations will ensue.

The grain crop, though sufficient to supply some of the necessaries of life, is yet far too small to provide provision for all of the band, and to enable it to procure other articles that are needed.

The low prices of last winter were also disadvantageous and discouraging in effect.

Okemasis' Band.

Generally speaking, the preceding remarks apply to this band. Its members are Roman Catholics; but, being poor, have no regular religious instruction. You will observe that it requires a school; and it may be pointed out that, on account of the proximity of the reserves of this and Beardy's band, one school might be made to serve for both, thus holding out an opportunity for learning to forty-eight children.

The houses of the band are small, but cleanly kept; and in the care of their houses and persons which these people are beginning to evince, may be seen the dawning of a belief in the practicability of securing a permanent and comfortable livelihood.

One Arrow's Band.

It is pleasant to be able to report that rapid progress has been made with this band during the present spring. Little has been done in building, though their houses sadly need improvement,—as the amount of provision supplied has not more than sufficed for carrying on field work; but it may be safely stated that if the means for work are provided, this band is now ready to avail itself of them, and is willing and anxious to do so.

A very good effect was produced on the band by the steps taken to punish the members of it who endeavored, by illegal measures, to break through the regulations made by its Instructor, with my sanction. His authority is now acknowledged.

Great sickness has prevailed on the reserve, and many deaths have occurred.

Great destitution prevailed during the winter, and it was necessary to extend aid, to alleviate, in some measure, the sufferings of the Indians. The number of work oxen in its possession gives one yoke to every 26.5 souls; and a team included in the estimate has become useless, and will shortly be condemned.

The proportion of working power to the number of persons will thus be reduced, and their further progress be rendered slower than heretofore.

All their hay and feed was destroyed by fire during the time of spring work, and provision for the cattle had to be made by the Department.

Northern Reserves.

These have another year of steady progress to record, though laboring under some disadvantages that have not oppressed the aforementioned bands. Their occupants have from forty-five to seventy-five miles to travel, respectively, to the nearest mills, and are the same distance from a market in which to dispose of any grain surplus that they may produce.

On account of their somewhat isolated position, it is considered to be all important to their welfare that they should be led to depend, as far as possible, on their own resources, and to this end the latter must be most carefully nurtured and cultivated. The proposal, with this end in view, to introduce trades into the reserves, has been already referred to. All such work as repairing the wood work of implements, making plough besms, carts, sashes, doors, &c., &c., may be done on the reserves as well as elsewhere, and as that of Mistowasis occupies a central position, it is the best point for the establishment of any industry.

The necessity of having a mill in this neighborhood has, it is believed, been recognized by the Department, and it need only therefore be reported that the Indians are most anxious to know that something definite is being done in the matter, as they feel that unless they have greater facility for grinding their crop, it is useless to cultivate a larger area than they now do.

The truth of their belief is obvious, as it has been seen that last winter was spent almost entirely in travelling to and from the mills. It may be mentioned that there is good water power on and in the vicinity of Mistowasis Reserve.

Mistowasis' Band

Is, for the most part Presbyterian. The mission and school of this denomination are respectively in charge of the Rev. J. and Miss McKay. Writing desks are needed for the school.

A case of trespass on the reserve was brought to my notice, and steps were at once taken to remove the intruder. The introduction of gambling was stopped, as elsewhere mentioned, as the practice is one which seriously interferes with habits of industry and thrift.

The band sustained itself entirely last winter, and nearly all that had previously farmed provided themselves with flour and seed, with which to put in their crops this spring.

The want of a threshing and fanning mill is greatly felt, the former especially being much needed.

The increase of acreage will be observed by reference to the accompanying statement.

Atakakoop's Band.

The remarks made on the foregoing band refer to a great extent, to this one also.

A great loss of timber was sustained by it this spring, by the prairie fires running into the "bluffs" and woods on the reserves.

The school, conducted under the auspices of the Church Missionary Society, is a great success, but needs writing desks and some other conveniences.

Several houses of a good sort are in course of erection. They are being shingled by the builders, who are putting them up with no other assistance than the gift of a few pounds of nails.

Petequakey's Band.

This has for a long time been one of the most backward in the district, and fears were entertained that its disposition was such that little good could be done with it. It is therefore satisfactory to be able to state that a total change of attitude has taken place, and that obedience and willingness to work have succeeded and, we may hope, have totally displaced the spirit that it is said they formerly evinced.

On the reserve is a Roman Catholic Mission, that ministers to the religious wants of the band and also conducts the school. The priest in charge, Père Paquette, expresses anxiety to assist the work of the Department in every way, and has shown himself to be willing to do so.

Many of the members of the band that have been straggling since the change of Chiefs are, now that they see the progress which is being made by their kindred, likely to settle down.

The acreage is being largely increased this year; good fencing and new houses are being built; indeed, the reserve, generally, indicates a state of lively and active progress.

Kopahawakemun's and Kenemolayoo's Bands.

These are in the vicinity of Green Lake, and have not yet been visited. They had a good winter for fur, and as they depend upon the hunt, prospered accordingly.

They do little farming, and being so remote from milling and other advantages, it is as well that they should continue to hunt as long as possible. The fishery last fall is reported to have been bad; and unless steps are taken to preserve it, there is every probability that it will become worse.

John Smith's Band.

These people are self-supporting.

The school, which was conducted in a most unsatisfactory manner and had been closed during the quarter ended 30th September, 1883, it was thought to be advisable not to re-open until 1st April, 1884, as it was necessary to obtain material for it.

Several new houses have been built, and although the band, as is the case with most so-called civilized Indians, is in a state of chronic discontent, it is anything but badly off.

The reserve has been before described to you.

This has been rather harder upon them than previous years. They have had difficulty in threshing their crops, and the price of grain has been low.

James Smith's Band.

It depends chiefly on the produce of the chase.

The reserve is well settled, and good houses stand upon it, but little cultivation has been done.

It is perhaps as well that, whilst the hunting remains good, the band should continue to hunt, and by the time it fails to afford them subsistence a large part of the burden of settling the Plain Crees will have been removed from the Government.

The Episcopal Mission, which at one time was established at Fort à la Corne, has been abandoned, and the school on the reserve is most unsatisfactorily conducted.

The reserve has recently been surveyed, excluding much of the poor land on the north side of the river, which it was originally intended should be embraced within its limits.

Wm. Twatt's Band

lives almost entirely by hunting. The location of the reserve renders it almost inaccessible in summer.

The band is in much the same condition as the last mentioned, save that it has no school nor any opportunity to be instructed in religion.

Chekaslaypaysin's Band.

Very few of its members live on the reserve, but such as do are maintaining a steady rate of progress.

It worked very faithfully during the past spring, and received some assistance in food and seed.

The wandering members will doubtlessly come in and settle when the Government decides to put them actively to work.

There is a constant feud between the two factions, headed respectively by one of the councillors and the chief, and when it becomes necessary to commence more active agriculture, a better chief will have to be elected.

Whitecap's (Sioux) Band.

This band roves about the district in one or more parties, working, hunting and making its livelihood in other ways.

Its reserve has been improved to a considerable extent, and if the aid they have had is taken into account, its progress may be deemed most satisfactory.

Work will be now found in the new colony of the Temperance Company or Society, and this will tend to keep them at home more than formerly, as this company's land is close to the reserve.

Frost last summer destroyed their crops, and they would have had little or nothing to sow this year had it not been for the assistance given to them by the Government.

An increased acreage and several new buildings mark the intention of the band to better its condition.

Schools.

The reserve schools are in anything but an efficient state. Out of five, only one can be considered to be under competent management. The progress in another is fairly good, but not what it should be, whilst three are carried on with so little energy and with such a total lack of knowledge as to what is required, that the grant which they receive is almost wasted.

A radical change is needed, as has been elsewhere pointed out; one that will insure the engagement of competent, active teachers, under explicit contracts.

The desirability of considering the "Kindergarten" system with relation to the instruction of Indian children, has before been submitted to you.

Additional furniture will be needed for the schools of Atakakoop's, Mistowasis' and Petequakey's Reserves.

The large number of children (48) who have no instruction, on Beardy's and Okemasis' Reserves, will indicate the necessity of establishing a school in their vicinity.

Fisheries.

These are becoming exhausted through the wholesale destruction of fish during the spawning season. Two remedies are suggested: declaring a close season or preserving certain waters for the exclusive use of Indians.

Many lakes and deep ponds exist on the reserves, which, if filled with fish, would offer a considerable addition to the food supply of the Indians. The propriety and economy of taking steps with this end in view have been submitted to you at such length that the feasibility of the scheme need not again be presented.

Many of these lakes would be likely to support wild rice, if the seed was once sown in them. If it were to grow well, the rice would offer a palatable dish to the Indians, and would also attract wild fowl to the reserves in large numbers.

The necessity for performing a large amount of office work interferes with the supervision that it is desirable to exercise over the work on the reserves.

Some of the details of the consumption of the Indian crops, and others matters, I hope to have the honor of submitting to you in a supplementary report.

Presenting the foregoing most respectfully,

have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. ANSDELL MACRAE.

Indian Agent.

BATTLEFORD AGENCY—TREATY No. 6,
BATTLEFORD, N.W.T., 13th October, 1884.

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

SIR,—I beg to state that the Indians for the past year in this district have done fairly well; the amount of land under cultivation has increased, and never since the treaty began have the cattle been better taken care of or come out in such good condition in the spring. A few tons of hay had to be purchased for cattle bought for new bands, who had never settled on a reserve. The other bands, although prairie fires burnt a good deal of hay, have plenty to winter their cattle, and also to do their spring's work with; in fact, this is the only spring when cattle were in a condition to do a good spring's work.

Almost all the land was fall-ploughed last year, which, however, proved a drawback, as we had no rain till July, and although all the grain was sown in good time, the crops are miserable. This discouraged the Indians a good deal, but, notwithstanding, they have again broken considerable land.

The Red Pheasant Band have better fences and better houses than last year, but are allowing themselves to be surpassed in agriculture by newer bands.

The Stoneys, who were the hardest to deal with two years ago, have turned out to be the best workers we have. They have fenced in about six miles with large logs, making it cattle proof, and its equal is not in the country. Last year some of their crop was destroyed by cattle, and they determined to prevent it this year. They have a number of good houses and especially good stables, and take great care of their cattle. Too much praise cannot be given to the Instructor, Mr. Payne, who has worked wonders with them.

Strike-him-on-the-back, who was too old, has been replaced by Young Sweet Grass as chief. This has been of great benefit, both to the Department and the Indians, as they have done a very great deal of work, and the band has increased through stragglers and others belonging to the band to over 300 souls, and much praise is due to their Instructor, Mr. Ballendine, who manages them well.

Poundmaker's Band

has not made much improvement since Mr. Ballendine left them.

Moosomin's Band

has surpassed all the others, and stored in the department warehouse 600 bushels of barley, to be ground this fall when the mill is up. They have also purchased their own bacon, and have been for a time self-supporting. Their crops, however, look miserable, with the exception of some new land broken in spring, and I fear they will require Government aid through winter, though they expect to be able to keep themselves, and they may thank their instructor, Mr. Clink, for the prosperous condition they were in, and though they used to disparage him at first, they now see that what they, at the time, thought harshness, was for their good.

Thunder Child and Nipahase, who have never been on reserves before, have done capitally under the charge of Instructor Suffern, as may be seen by referring to the tabular statement. Their crops being altogether on new breaking are better than those on the other reserves.

In respect to the bands of Little Pine and Lucky Man, I may say that having come in late in the fall, they were kept close to Battleford, so as to avoid expense in freighting provisions. They, however, were not idle and cut several hundred cords of wood during winter. In spring they moved off towards their reserve near Poundmaker's, and though I had sent out their implements and cattle, through evil counsel, they remained at Poundmaker's for a long time. During this period I refused to feed them. At last, owing to hunger, they agreed to go on to their reserve. Most of Lucky Man's men joined Little Pine, who has always shown himself well inclined. In this respect, however, his head councillor, Mistutinwas, is the better of the two. They then began working, and did well, getting in thirty-four acres crop and fencing the same, also putting up a house and storehouse for the instructor. In May Big Bear and his party came down from Pitt, and Lucky Man's people began to leave their work. Kamanitowas, the headman, however, said he wished to leave his chief and join Little Pine. There was not much trouble with those who now remained on the reserve, until a Thirst Dance was begun, when even Little Pine and his people left their work for a short time, and the affair nearly ended in a riot, as one of the Indians struck Instructor Craig, and when the police attempted to arrest the man, they at first refused to give him up. After the prisoner had been arrested and held for trial, Big Bear and party wanted me to give them provisions to take them to their reserve at Pitt. This I did, and they started for their destination. Since then Instructor Craig has had no trouble. The Indians seem to like him, and he has brought them on admirably.

Enclosed please find tabular statement.

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

J. M. RAE,
Indian Agent.

TREATY No. 6.

FORT PITT, N.W.T., July 21st, 1884.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to forward my first Annual Report, with tabular statement, for this district, for the year ended 30th June, 1884.

I am glad to report that all the bands of Indians, with the exception of Big Bear's, were paid on the reserves, thus doing away with the usual annual meetings of all the Indians of the district, and thereby saving a large annual expenditure.

I had some trouble in persuading the Indians to return to their reserves for payment, as Big Bear had sent tobacco to all the Indians to come to Fort Pitt and be paid along with his band, promising them an increase of annuity money.

Aside from their coming to Fort Pitt for their annuities, and their hesitation to return to their reserves, I am pleased to report favorably on the conduct of the Indians, and when the report reached here of trouble at Battfeord, the chiefs came to me and told me that they did not like the way the Battleford Indians were behaving.

Owing to drought, the crops will not be as good as could be expected; but still I feel sure that, if we have no frost, the Indians will have a fair crop. They have more under crop this year, as the home farms have been given them to cultivate. The acreage under crop was, in 1883, 257½ acres, as against 417 in 1884.

I have prevailed upon the Indians to forego their annual Thirst Dance, and I am almost sure it is a thing of the past, as far as the Indians who are settled on the reserves are concerned, but should Big Bear and his bandre turn to this district, they will, of course, revive this heathenish dance.

A great deal of sickness has visited the Chipewayan's this winter, consequently they could not hunt for moose and small game, which has, in a measure, made them more dependent upon the Department for food.

The fisheries are failing fast, owing to outside parties fishing on a very large scale, and robbing the Indians of every fish they catch, and I have no power to prevent this.

A great many Chipewayan's are coming from Isle à la Crosse and wish to settle among the Chipewayan's of this district. I have told them that they would not be allowed to settle among the other Indians and that they need not expect to be admitted into the treaty.

There are only two schools in operation, one at Frog and Cold Lakes, under the Roman Catholic Mission; returns have not been received from the Onion Lake school under the Church of England Mission for over one year; the school at Long Lake, under the Roman Catholic Mission, has been closed for some time, owing to sickness and absence of the teacher. The Indian children attending the schools at Frog and Cold Lakes, are making fair progress.

The Indians of this district are very poor in clothing, never having much given to them, and if they work continually and faithfully on their reserves, they cannot earn any clothing for themselves.

The reserve at Long Lake has not been surveyed as yet, and the Indians are scattering far and wide. By this means they have an idea that they will have a larger reserve. I have put a man in charge of the band this year. They have built a house and storehouse for him, besides putting in their crops.

We-mis-te-coo-se-a-wa-sis had a reserve surveyed for his band adjoining Seekas-kootch's, at Onion Lake, in 1879. They never did a day's work or any improvements there, but squatted on a piece of land at Stony Lake, eight miles from Frog Lake, and their time was taken up travelling to and from Frog Lake for rations. I persuaded the band to abandon the Stony Lake and join O-nee-pow-hayo's band here, where they are under the eye of the Instructor. I have given them the land which was heretofore cultivated as the Home Farm, which is to be added to this reserve.

Big Bear and his band arrived at Fort Pitt in August, 1883, and promised to take a reserve, but have failed to do so yet. They are now somewhere in the Battleford district.

A dwelling house, 18x20, is being erected at this place for the use of the Agent; also a storehouse, 20x40, for supplies. All the timber was cut and prepared by the Indians.

Pursuant to orders from Regina, I moved from Fort Pitt to this place, 29th June, 1884.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS T. QUINN,

Acting Sub-Indian Agent.

[No Report from Agent Anderson, for the Edmonton District.]

TREATY No. 7.

FORT MACLEOD, N.W.T., 25th July, 1884.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my second Annual Report on the Indians in Treaty 7. As I have been the greater portion of the time in charge of the northern division, I will commence with the Blackfeet.

Since my last report we have passed through what may be considered an anxious time, I mean the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway, running through and contiguous to the Blackfoot Reserve, and it gives me much satisfaction to be able to state that there was not the slightest conflict between the Indians and the railway employees. Only one accident occurred, that to an Indian, who had his foot crushed between the bumpers of two cars, when attempting to get a ride while in motion. the only person to blame was the Indian.

In August last an epidemic broke out among the Indians, taking the form of erysipelas, but from what cause I cannot state. During the early stages of the disease, many cases proved fatal, principally among the middle-aged and aged. Fortunately it gradually disappeared. The medical officer attended many cases with varied success, and was ably assisted by the missionaries residing on the reserve.

The Sun Dance took place during this month, but was greatly shorn of its old time custom, not a solitary candidate presenting himself to undergo the torture test. It is very unlikely that this custom will soon die out, as the Indians still look upon it as the great event of the year.

The payments passed off quietly and satisfactorily. My thanks are due to the officer commanding the Mounted Police at Calgary for assistance rendered at that time.

Crops this year were not so good as they were last year, owing to the drought and summer frosts. Potatoes were particularly small, as were also the turnips. Wheat was the only article really good on this reserve, samples of which I forwarded to the Department.

As soon as the crops were harvested, a reduction was made in the ration of flour from one-half pound to as nearly one-quarter pound as could be arrived at, thus, saving a large amount in the consumption of that article. At first the Indians grumbled a good deal, but when it was explained to them that they had a considerable quantity of vegetables for their own use, there was no further comment on the matter.

During the winter months the Indians kept well to their reserve. I have no knowledge of any Blackfeet going off on horse stealing expeditions. *Some few went to the Red Deer country to hunt, but had little or no success.*

Towards the latter part of the winter, some few Indians would arrive in Calgary and remain a short time, but on being told to return to their reserve they invariably did so.

Spring opened up earlier than usual; the Indians were set to repair their fences. Several Indians asked for individual fields. As far as practicable, these requests were complied with. Those lucky enough to get a field to themselves showed them to me with evident pride on my recent visit.

The Instructors have been instructed to encourage working Indians as much as possible, and to endeavor to stimulate a degree of friendly rivalry.

The Indians may be said to have worked with more energy this year than last.

At the South Blackfoot farm, Mr. Wheatly sent a white man out to show the Indians how to plant their potatoes, and at the proper season men were detailed to the different fields, working with the Indians hoeing their potatoes, turnips, &c. This was also carried out on the North Blackfoot farm, Mr. Edwards being in charge.

On Farm 20a, we have 113 acres under crop; Farm 20b, 96 acres, composed of potatoes, turnips, carrots, onions, wheat, oats, barley and garden seeds, besides some 25 acres on the home farm, oats, potatoes, turnips and garden seeds.

On the whole, I think we may say the Blackfeet are advancing.

The Sarcees have certainly made up their minds to do better; it gives me much pleasure to be able to say this. During the summer and autumn of last year, it was next to impossible to keep them out of Calgary, for as fast as their tepees were taken down in one place, they would appear in another the next day. This was also the case during the winter months.

If the people of Calgary do not want the Indians, they have it in their power to keep them out. If, instead of getting them to do their chores for a small sum of money and a little food, thus encouraging them to stay, they refused to give them any assistance, the Indians would see they were not wanted and would seldom go there. Besides giving them this employment by day, it in a measure gives them a certain amount of excuse to remain and use their women for immoral purposes. It is a certain fact that parties in Calgary have sent out presents of tea and tobacco to the Indians to come in. Unfortunately we could not trace it to anyone, or action would have been taken.

Early in the spring a party of this tribe were induced to settle on that portion of their reserves which crosses the Elbow River. This move was fortunate, as parties had been in the habit of cutting wood in that vicinity. By having Indians living on the spot, this will be avoided in future.

When work was begun, Bull's Head turned out, getting his people to work with a will. Quite a number asked to have separate gardens, which was granted, the Indians breaking their own land with the oxen,—Bull's Head mostly being with them and taking a turn at the plough himself. Should the season prove favorable and free from summer frosts, I anticipate a good return on this reserve. When there in June, crops were looking very fine. Besides the regular fields, there are some twelve gardens, worked entirely by Indians, and containing about an acre each. There is under cultivation this year about 89 acres (this includes the gardens).

The Sarcees are building good root houses and are well pleased at the result of their labor.

The Stoney's are no longer drawing daily rations from the Government. I hear from Mr. Acting Sub-Agent Begg that they put in all the seeds sent them this year by the Department, and then went to their hunting grounds, except a few who were too old and feeble. These are receiving assistance twice a month, Mr. Begg visiting them for that purpose.

The receipt of regular rations was cut off in April of this year, the Indians taking it very quietly.

On the last day of February I received a telegram from Regina to proceed to MacLeod and take over the treaty from Mr. Agent Denny by a proper transfer, Mr. Begg to fill my position at the Blackfoot Crossing. Owing to the inclement state of the weather it was impracticable to leave Calgary for a few days.

On my arrival, assisted by Mr. Lash, the Agency Clerk, an inventory was taken of all Government property in the agency warehouse, and after devoting two or three days to the office, Mr. Lash accompanied me to the Blood Reserve. After taking stock and examining the books, I held a council with the Indians. As is ever the case, these Indians did not at all care about the change, but as I had known them some five or six years, I did not anticipate having any trouble with them.

Among other questions asked was one begging that their rations should not be reduced. Their reason for asking this was on account of some white person or persons having told them such would be the case.

I promised them their rations would not be reduced without first giving them notice. It has afforded me much pleasure to find such is not the present intention of the Department; if it were, very serious trouble would be the result, as these Indians are a powerful tribe, rich in horses, with many warriors well armed, and a large supply of ammunition.

About the 23rd March we began ploughing on the Blood Reserve, continuing daily for a week, when a violent snow storm set in, keeping us off the land for some days.

A number of Bloods did their own ploughing, using their own horses, doing the work under supervision, fairly well. Mr. McCord, the Instructor, has taken great pains to scatter these Indians over the reserve—fields ranging for upwards of 25 miles up and down the river.

Seed was all in early, the greater portion of the potatoes being planted before the end of April.

Several Indians have individual fields, of which they are proud.

The area under crop this year amounts to about 164 acres (including gardens) composed of wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, turnips, carrots, onions and garden seeds, Indians doing the harrowing. There is every prospect of an abundant harvest.

I find the Bloods well behaved as a rule. I understand there were some known cases of cattle killing, but I do not credit these Indians with killing all the cattle, an offence with which owners are too prone to charge them.

An amusing remark was made in a speech delivered by some member of the S. W. Stock Association at its annual meeting: "That Indians had brought cattle "killing down to a science, having trained their dogs to run them down." My experience of the Indian cur is, that all he is capable of being taught is to haul the traineau loaded with wood; he teaches himself to steal beef out of the cattle corals on the reserve when the butchers are slaughtering.

On the 30th May I received copy of telegram, sent by Superintendent McQueen, commanding the Mounted Police at Maple Creek, asking me to find out what Blood Indians were off the reserve with One Spot, an Indian chief; as a white man had been murdered there. On personal investigation, I found that neither One Spot, nor any of the Bloods, were in that neighborhood. We could account for seven absentees; these had gone south across the line, presumably to visit relatives.

There is very little doubt the murder was committed by South Piegiens (United States Indians) as a party was known to be in that vicinity at the time. I merely mention this, as eastern newspapers seem only too glad to give the Indians credit for any criminal acts committed.

The only trouble with the Bloods is, that some interested whites are constantly inciting them to mischief. If these parties would desist from such reprehensible conduct, the Bloods would give me very little trouble.

We have recently removed into the new agency buildings on this reserve, which gives the employes comfortable quarters. There are also good storehouses, ration house, Indian house, with good stabling and cellars, being in every way convenient, with ample room for supplies.

The Piegiens have generally been looked upon as the best Indians in the treaty, but as I have only recently been closely connected with them, I am not yet able to give an opinion on the subject.

Some of the Piegiens, Big Swan, for instance, are very well off. This chief ploughed, assisted by his band, the whole of his field, about twenty acres, with native ponies, and has a good crop in. Tuope, who has hitherto been an exemplary Indian, has done very little this year, owing to death in his family.

There were at different times during spring some eight or nine ploughs going, worked by Indians, with their own horses. Their present area under crop is much smaller than previous years, but whether this had always been over estimated or is the result of several changes of Instructors this spring, I cannot say. I was doubtful as to the quantity under crop, so I had a rough measurement taken by the Instructor, Mr. Williams, which resulted in the fact of their being only seventy-five acres, composed of wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, turnips, carrots and garden seeds. This does not include the home farm.

At the spring round-up of the Stock Association, the interests of the Indians were well looked after by a practical cowboy, who has been in the employment of the

Department for some time past, but I regret to state that the result was far from satisfactory in the Piegan herd, and I am of opinion that the Indians in this district are not far enough advanced to be entrusted with the care of a herd of cattle, which, if not sharply looked after, will disappear. Last winter was very severe on stock, and I have no doubt a portion of the loss can be accounted for in that way.

We have received the first instalment of stores under contract, 1884-85, from the Hudson's Bay Company, which were personally inspected by me during their delivery. I found them in every case equal to, if not superior, to samples.

Taking the Indians generally throughout this treaty, they have been well behaved, few cases of horse stealing being brought to the notice of the agent. I have more than once been able to return horses to settlers, through Indians bringing them to me.

Throughout the treaty they have done their own fencing, some of the work having been very creditably performed; harrowing with their own horses and several instances of ploughing in the same manner. On the whole, I think some progress has been made. I forward a tabular statement with this report.

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

W. POCKLINGTON,
Acting Indian Agent.

BLACKFOOT CROSSING, N. W. T.,
TREATY No. 7, 16th August, 1884.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to forward my first Annual Report, which will not be lengthy, as Mr. Pocklington has already reported on this treaty up to the time I took charge of this district.

About the 1st of April, 1884, I arrived here from Fort McLeod, and took charge of the Blackfeet, Sarcees and Stoneys. My first duties, according to instructions, were to cease the regular rationing of the Stoneys, with the exception of food to the old and infirm, who were not able to hunt.

The Stoneys have done very well by hunting, although the season has not been so favorable as usual, on account of the flooding of the beaver lands. I have since visited the Stoneys twice a month, and issued rations to the old and infirm.

The Department sent in large supplies of artichokes for seed, which have been planted on the different reserves in the district. I think they will be healthy food for the Indians and suitable to stand the climate.

During the spring the Indians on the two Blackfoot Reserves and on the Sarcee Reserve assisted very willingly in putting in the crops and fencing. Although our timber for fencing is limited, the Indians are very much pleased to hear that wire will arrive for that purpose.

We have a large area of wheat on the reserves, and if the frost do not interfere, there will be no better return in the North-West.

As the Indian horses on the Blackfoot and Sarcee Reserves are very small and few in number, the heavy work has to be done by horses belonging to the Department.

Mr. Wheatly, the Farming Instructor on the lower reserve, has done very well with the Indians under his charge, and has been ably assisted by J. L. Hereux, Interpreter.

The Instructors on the North Blackfoot and Sarcee Reserves have been frequently changed, which, as a general thing, Indians do not like, even when it may

be for their benefit. I believe Mr. Scott, now in charge of the North Reserve, will be successful, as he has had considerable previous experience.

I have endeavored to scatter the Indians as much as possible on the reserves, and have for that purpose new fields broken at some distance from each other.

I hope that the Industrial School will succeed in teaching the younger Indians how to work. Father Lacombe has great influence amongst them.

The Indians altogether in this district have conducted themselves well, and have not committed any depredations. Their health has also been satisfactory.

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

MAGNUS BEGG,
Acting Indian Agent.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, 17th September, 1884.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to make the following Report of my inspection of the Indian agencies, farms and reserves in the North-West Territories, commencing with the Birtle District.

Accompanied by the agent, Mr. Herchimer, I first visited the Sioux reserve. These Indians have made rapid strides towards civilization. Driving through the reserve I found myself at times forgetting that these houses and well fenced and cultivated fields were the property of Indians who, but a short time before, were untutored savages. Their crops were backward, having suffered from the long continued drought. The agent informed me that the band has one hundred and twenty head of cattle and the "round up" for my inspection numbered ninety head. It is a fine herd and the Indians are justly proud of it. They manufacture butter, but the want of milk pans and churns is a great drawback to their success.

The Indians gathered at the school house for a talk, but I first held a school examination, hearing the children read and spell. There were thirty pupils present, varying in age from infancy to sixteen or seventeen years, they were clean and neatly dressed and reflect credit on the teacher, Mr. Burgess.

Thirty men presented themselves at the meeting dressed as white men, not a blanket among them. They talked a good deal, dwelling upon their gratitude to the Government for helping them and having them taught to earn their own living, also for providing them with a school teacher. In addition to the tools and implements supplied them by the Government, they have purchased others, including cooking stoves, to the amount of \$1,390. The band possesses four lumber wagons, one buckboard, one spring wagon, eight ploughs, eight harrows, two reaping machines and a number of scythes and forks. They ask for a thresher, mower and rake, saws, augers and hoes, a few plain medicines, a large Union Jack flag, and to have their bull changed for a younger and better bred animal. The large flag at present in their possession, and which was flying at the time of my visit, is one which was carried by their tribe during the war of 1812, when they were allies of the British, is somewhat ragged and faded with age, and the bullet holes are still visible in it. There was only one birth amongst them last year, and the hand of death dealt freely, having carried off eight of their number. They wished me to inform the Government that they desired their reserve to be known as "Middle Hill."

The Gambler's Reserve.

This part of Way-way-see-capo's Band, which was allowed to break away from the band and settle here in 1880, has done exceedingly well, and is living in

comfort. In the evening the Indians gathered at the house of one O-gah-mah. I remarked that it was very clean and contained a cooking stove, coal oil lamp, table, cupboard, with dishes, and other things. He also has thirty acres enclosed with an extra good stake and rider fence, fifteen acres of which are sown with wheat and potatoes. I was informed that O-gah-mah and his daughters, not having any oxen, carried every rail on their shoulders from the valley below, and that he sold a horse to pay for having his land broken. This spring the agent gave him one ox. I think it would be well to place the agent in a position to lend him another ox, a plough, and a set of harrows. Indian Thomas Tanner has thirty acres in crop, twenty-five being wheat, five potatoes and barley. He has built a splendid log house 20 by 28, with shingled roof and tongued and grooved dressed flooring. In the house he has a clock, coal oil lamp, cooking stove, churn, &c. While I was there his wife returned from milking. She took the strainer and clean milk pans with the milk into the cellar, and set it out as handily as any white woman could have done. Six Indians on this reserve planted one hundred and ninety-six bushels of potatoes, and one hundred and twenty bushels were planted by the remainder of the band; one hundred and seventy-four bushels of wheat were sown, only fifty-four bushels of which was supplied by the agent; thirteen bushels each of oats and barley were put in, the seed being supplied by the Indians. They also purchased for themselves during the past year, one yoke of oxen, one waggon, one set of harrows and a plough, making the total of implements and cattle provided and purchased by themselves to be: eight oxen, eight cows, one steer, four waggons, two mowers, two horse rakes, seven ploughs, and one set of harrows. They have a herd of forty-three private cattle, and the band or treaty cattle consist of five cows, eight oxen, and nine head of young cattle, making a total of sixty-five head. The agent states that only during the last year have these Indians made up their minds to work land. The chief says that Commissioner Dewdney promised them four cows, but they have only received one. They also asked for more ploughs and six oxen and pigs, stating that if the Government would give them the oxen, they would pay for them as soon as they are able. The promise on their part is meritorious, but I consider it impracticable. If the Department grants their request, the oxen must be considered as a gift. Last year the Indians worked on the railway, thus earning a good deal of money. This work having stopped, they had no visible means of support at the time of my visit. It was therefore arranged by the agent that they should commence breaking fresh land, and for every five acres he would give them a sack of flour and twenty pounds of bacon. They asked to have their reserve enlarged, giving as reasons: 1st, their desire to get some timber; 2nd, that the present area is not sufficient nor in compliance with the terms of the treaty.

At present the reserve does not extend west of the Assinaboine and they desire that it should be so extended, as that would give them plenty of timber. I am informed that as yet there are no settlers upon the land asked for.

Coté's Band.

We arrived at this reserve on 14th June, made pleasant to memory by a rain storm, thus putting an end to the long period of drought, which if continued one week longer would have rendered the crops valueless. The old chief is still hale and hearty. I was pleased to see that since my last visit the Indians have spread themselves over the reserve, taking up farms in favorable localities and making farming a business. The area of land under crop this year was one hundred and six acres, twenty-eight being potatoes, fifty-two barley, ten oats, twelve wheat, and thirty acres summer fallow. Their herd has increased to ninety-one head, and is composed of twenty oxen from three years old upwards, twenty-five cows, one bull, and forty-five young cattle. In addition the band owns fifty horses and colts and five pigs. From this you will observe that they are in a prosperous condition. They have twenty-eight dwellings, most of them good, comfortable houses. The band numbers two hundred and thirty souls, and there are twenty-two families who have not as yet taken up land, but it is

expected several of them will do so this year. They require a good many things to assist them in their work, being short of ploughs, harrows and pony harness. I would also recommend that half a dozen light ox yokes with logging chains be supplied them for breaking steers, also two lumber waggons. They have been successful in keeping pigs, but a boar of improved breed is required. Four died during the year, and there were nine births, the health of the band being generally good, excepting twelve old and helpless people. The chief asked me to say that Governor Laird promised that he would get his chief's waggon, but that he never had received it and wants it now, as he is too old to ride on horseback.

School—Presbyterian—Cuthbert McKay, Teacher.

There were six boys and six girls present. I heard them read in the first book. They had slates and were learning to write and make figures. The school was held in the teachers house, the new school house not being completed. The new building 20 x 26, hewn logs, is a good one and has a thatched roof. The Agent was waiting for the grant of \$100 from the Government to complete it. The principal obstacle in the way of large attendance at this school is one which is found on other reserves, and arises from persuading our Indians to scatter over the reserve, in order that each may have a home and property of his own, thus placing the families at such distances apart that the school house cannot be built to accommodate all. Many children cannot attend on this account, therefore, Mr. McKay up to the present, has, to obviate the difficulty, moved his school from one point of the reserve to another, from time to time, so as to give all a share in the year's tuition.

The Key's Band.

A portion of this band, with the chief and three headmen, moved from Shoal River to their present reserve in 1882, but are now becoming very anxious regarding their future, having heard that the Government intends to survey a reserve for those who remained behind. They say that if this is done the division in the band will be permanent, and that some who are now here will return to the old place. The history of the case, as far as I could learn, is as follows, and I give you the chief's own words: "Myself and three headmen gave our assent to removal, and we had heard from Governor Laird that whatever we said the band would have to agree to, so when Agent McDonald told us that Mr. Dewdney ordered us to move, and Mr. Agent Herchimer coming and persuading us, we consented; also, when we went to Fort Ellice to meet the Governor General I first asked him to allow us to take Kee-se-konse's abandoned reserve at Pelly. He replied: You have already arranged to take your reserve at Pelly, and you have to go there, I therefore want you to tell the Government not to give any reserve at Shoal Lake to the Indians who stayed behind. At Shoal River there are only three huts, which we threw away. We lived about there for thirty years. There is no land there fit for cultivation; often it is totally flooded. The cattle feed on rushes and browse and grow all to horns." Mr. Herchimer states that he was instructed by the Commissioner, in the presence of Inspector McColl, to inform The Key's Band at Shoal River and Fort Pelly that they could have no reserve but that at Fort Pelly, which he accordingly did, and by order of the Department the reserve was surveyed for the full number belonging to the band, namely, one hundred and ninety-five—only eighty-three having removed. One headman (Beardy) remained behind, having an idea that the Government will make him a chief. He has no garden and lives in a bark lodge. Duck Bay (Shoal River) is heavily timbered, there being no prairie or hay land. These Indians are doing very well, having this year fifty acres in crop, twenty of wheat, twelve of potatoes, sixteen of barley and two acres of garden, as against fourteen acres all told in 1883, and their cattle have increased from thirty-nine head, in 1883, to forty-seven head this year, with more calves to come. The chief asks permission to use his oxen in freighting when they are not required for farming. Wm.

Brass has two oxen which are too old to work, and he wishes to exchange them with the Government for younger animals. The first cattle given to this band were wild and were distributed in Governor Laird's time; they were subsequently shot. There was a second issue, when they were given four cows and a calf. They have had five oxen lent to them by the agent, which, with one ox raised by themselves, makes three yoke. John Redlake asked for a cow. There is a deformed steer belonging to this band which should be killed for beef and replaced by a good work ox. They asked for a mower, fanning mills, sickles, milk pans, two churns, six breaking ploughs, two iron harrows and two wagons. The chief wants two iron-bound carts in lieu of a light wagon, and two sets pony plough harness for the use of the band; he also asked for clothing. At each house can be seen a saw pit, the Indians having whip saws of their own.

School.

The band has provided all the necessary timber and lumber for a schoolhouse, and the material is on the site selected. After harvest they will proceed with the erection of the building.

There were six births and two deaths during the year.

Kishikonse's Band

removed from Swan River in 1881, and only commenced farming in 1882. They number one hundred and sixty-five souls. Their total crop is seventy acres, all well fenced, and is composed of twenty-one acres potatoes, twenty-eight of barley, ten of wheat, one of peas and five of roots. They have twenty-three dwellings, twelve stables, five storehouses and a schoolhouse. They have a herd of sixty-six head of cattle, consisting of twenty-six cows, twenty calves, twenty young steers and heifers; in addition, they have eleven work oxen, some being treaty and some loaned them by the agent, nine work oxen their own property, forty-five horses and thirteen pigs. From the above you will believe that it may truthfully be said of this band that they are in a prosperous condition; but notwithstanding this, they, like others, are full of wants. They asked for a bull, two more yokes of oxen, five sets pony plough harness, more ploughs and harrows, two waggons, two carts, on account of treaty, milk pans, two churns, fanning mill, three sets whiffletrees, monkey wrench, a broadaxe and a tool chest, their treaty tool chest having been burned.

School.

They have built a school-house 18 x 22 feet, but it is unfinished; the Agent is waiting for the \$100 grant to complete it.

Way way-see-cappo's Band.

This band has made but little progress since my last visit, and it is beyond my power to give a reason for it. They had the advantage of a resident instructor for several years, and have a good reserve; but the fact remains, that their condition is very little better than it was. Certainly the best working Indians went away with "The Gambler." The old chief resigned last April, and Tom Shap-wa-tung was elected to the position at a meeting of the band, and the election was confirmed, subject to probation. I am of opinion it would have been better to have left the band without a chief. The Gambler's portion of the band is progressing well without one. Tom and some of his men came to our camp in the evening, and were full of wants; but as far as I could judge, they lacked inclination to work. They complained of starvation, and the agent made them the same offer regarding breaking land as he did the other bands. They also complained of the mill dams, as they prevented the fish from going up the Bird Tail River. The cattle have not increased very much. There are only thirty-two head on the reserve.

Moose Mountain District, Pheasant Rump Band.

This is a small band of Assinaboines, consisting of eighty-six souls. They had fifty-five acres in crop, but it was very backward on account of the long drought. The Indians have built their houses in the style of a small village of twelve houses and four stables, and they farm all around it. From the scarcity of building timber the houses are of a very poor character, and the band generally is not prosperous. They require clothing, and if they were liberally supplied with ammunition, they could materially improve their condition without much additional expense to the Department. In the evening the Indians gathered at the chief's house for a talk. Wah-kee-an-dotah, or Red Thunder, was the principal speaker, and he asked for the band additional two yoke of oxen with harness, some more cows, pigs and sheep, plough for each family, four harrows, milk pails, churns and milk pans. I am inclined to think the altitude of this reserve is too great to admit of much success in farming, but no doubt stock will do well, sheep particularly, if the Indians can be induced to destroy their dogs. The cattle consist of one bull, six cows, four oxen, four calves, two three year old steers, and five young cattle—twenty-two head in all. They have had but little help in the way of food from the Department this summer, only having received twenty-four sacks of flour since April, which included the supply during seeding time. Their cabins have no windows, although sunshine is cheap and wholesome. I would recommend that some sash and glass be sent to them, there being no timber in the neighborhood to make lumber for sash.

Ocean Man's Band—Chief No-gah-sha, or Red Ears.

The crops here were well put in, but suffering from the drought. Turnips were a failure, wheat very thin and potatoes only coming through the ground, although seeding was finished early. The band numbered eighty, and bitterly complained of starvation, attributing the thirteen deaths which occurred last year to this cause. They were miserably clad, some having breech-clout and blanket, and some without the blanket. They stated that their principal food was barley. They complained of their instructor, McArthur, saying that he had been buying their horses for less than their value, while they were starving. The agent informed me that the members of the band are very poor fishers and hunters, as they only killed three deer last winter, when some men of Pheasant Rump's band, single handed, killed forty each. He also stated that the band has, this spring, worked as hard as any band could, but required more provisions. They are saddled with a great number of old widows and illegitimate children from Fort Walsh, and the widows of several men who were shot three years ago when the trouble took place between them and the Gros Ventres. They have seven oxen, five cows, one bull, two yearlings and four calves, making nineteen head in all. The agent was about to send them another yoke of oxen. They were not able to work one yoke of their oxen, the bows being too small.

White Bear Band.

This band has settled far in the hills, and I am afraid the altitude is too high for successful agriculture. However, the potatoes looked well, but the grain was very backward. They number one hundred and five souls, and their crop this year consists of eight acres of barley, four of wheat, six of potatoes, two and one-half of corn and six of turnips, a total of twenty-six acres. Pa-pa-ness, head man, is their best farmer. His farm is well fenced, which is much to his credit, for, having no oxen until this spring, he carried the rails on his back. I counted ten dwellings and five stables on the reserve. They have only four oxen, two cows and a calf, and these are what remain of their treaty animals. The band only owns eight horses. The chief, with his old father, Ogah-mah, and the rest of the band, came to our camp for an interview. Like the last mentioned band, they were poorly clad, and deserving of more than compassion, which was all I had to give them. The chief said

that he wanted a copy of the treaty that he signed. The reason his band cannot show much work is, that they are not fed well enough. He would like another yoke of oxen, a plough and harness, more harrows, a grindstone, a whip-saw, cross-cut saw, two waggon, and five cows for the band, some clothing and moccasins. He was also promised hinges, doors and windows for a house. He said if they had more ammunition given them, they would not go hungry so often.

Birtle Indian Office.

I took an inventory of the goods and supplies on hand, 31st May. The issues here are entirely different to those of any other agency, the Territory having but one permanent farming instructor; the issues are made directly to the different bands by the agent, consequently there is no means of verifying the entries. In fact, it must be taken for granted that these issues were made and that the entries in the books are correct. In the regularity with which the books of the office are kept, and the general contentment and progress of the different Indian bands under Mr. Herchmer's jurisdiction, the Department has cause for much satisfaction. The Indians have, since the removal of the instructors, been taught self-reliance, and certainly have surpassed my expectation in this advancement, but it entails great vigilance upon the part of the agent in such a large district, and he has to be constantly travelling. It is not to be wondered at that some bands have made more progress than others, and probably the perusal of my report may have suggested to you the necessity of more help and better direct supervision being extended to those bands of Indians at the Moose Mountains. They are Plain Indians. To many of them I paid the annuity at Fort Walsh three years ago, and they were then uncivilized. It is, therefore, not to be wondered at that they are quite helpless in their new mode of life. In the office is kept a cattle record book, according to the instructions of the Department, a day book, journal and ledger, letter book, daily journal of passing events, voucher book, the quadruplicates of vouchers, duplicates of school returns, letters, copies of tabular statements, all duly filed. I annex, for reference in the Department, a statement of the treaty and loan cattle and offspring in the district. The branding and numbering of these cattle, together with the descriptive roll, has been a step in the right direction. I would now suggest that something be done, not only here, but in all other districts, towards inducing the Indians to take greater interest in their live stock, and this, in my opinion, can only be accomplished by bestowing individual rights to such cattle. From close enquiry into a plan adopted by Mr. Agent Herchmer several years ago, amongst the Sioux, I think it can be very advantageously introduced with treaty Indians. At present it is left to the Indians themselves to elect who shall have the care of the cattle. Often the chief himself will appropriate the whole number, and only allow his favorites the use of them. Mr. Herchmer's plan is to loan a cow to an Indian man or woman whom he knows to be deserving, and is confident will take proper care of the animal. In due course the cow will have a calf, which the Indian is to raise, and when the calf has grown up to be a cow, or ox old enough to work, this is given over to the agent as payment for the first cow, which young animal he, in turn, gives to some other Indian requiring it, upon like conditions. All other issue from the first cow remains the property of the Indian, the agent retaining a lien as to the right of their disposal, for in the course of time the increase will be sufficient in number for the Indian, with the consent of the agent, to kill an animal for beef, or otherwise dispose of one now and again for his own benefit. An agent can thus, first gaining the consent of a band, make a disposition, amongst its members, of the treaty cattle and offspring now in their possession; and the above plan, worked out with them under direction of the agent, as with loaned cattle, I beg to recommend for general adoption.

Condition of Supplies.

The trousers and wincey shown on the inventory are of a very poor quality.

Mill dams on streams have been a source of serious loss to the Indians of the various reserves, as their erection prevent the fish from going up the streams to spawn. In my opinion, steps should be taken to compel mill owners to forthwith place fish slides in their dams.

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

T. P. WADSWORTH,
Inspector Indian Agencies and Farms.

That portion of Inspector Wadsworth's Annual Report which relates to Treaties 4, 6 and 7 will, together with the report of the Hon. Commissioner Dewdney, Inspector McCall and Agent Anderson, none of which have yet been received, appear further on in this volume.

COWICHAN AGENCY,
MAPLE BAY, B.C., 24th July, 1884.

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, 1884, together with my Annual Report and a list of Government property under my charge.

Although, owing to the wandering habits of some of the natives, I have not been able to secure a reliable census in all the bands of the agency, I am convinced that there is a perceptible decrease in the Indian population, and this will, I feel sure, continue until the large "rancheries" (which are, at present, only kept up for the sake of holding "potlaches" and dances) are done away with.

These houses, which are more open to the weather than an ordinary barn, are not nearly so well built as they were twenty years ago, and are undoubtedly the cause of the death of a great many Indians yearly. Indeed, it is almost impossible for any one, suffering from a severe attack of any lung or kindred disease, to recover while staying in any one of them, owing to the damp floors and the constant change they are undergoing from extreme heat to severe cold, and also to the want of suitable nourishing food.

By the tabular statement it will be seen that there is a gradual increase in the quantity of grain grown, which, this year, will be in excess of any former one. Many Indians will have sufficient wheat to supply their families for the year. This is particularly the case in the Saanich, Cowichan and Nanaimo Bands.

The high price of beef, however, and the demand for work oxen, has induced many Indians to sell their cattle, so that the number of horned cattle has sensibly decreased. At the same time, the number of horses is rapidly on the increase, though many of them are unsaleable and of little use.

In November last I attended a large "potlach" held at Lacksem, on Valde's Island. There were over two thousand Indians present, speaking several languages. Some liquor was seized, but, on the whole, the Indians at these gatherings are remarkably peaceable. A very small number of the guests were housed, most of them living in tents or mat huts, and the weather being severe, they suffered very much indeed. There was much grumbling amongst themselves about their being obliged to attend a "potlach" at such a time of the year and where there was no protection from the wind and snow. One of the worst features of this potlach was the number of half-breeds who were taking part in it, and these, following the example of the old Indians, gave or threw away the earnings of years. One youth alone gave away over \$400 worth of goods, being the savings of years, and all to earn the praise or flattery of a few old people, who will, no doubt, be themselves entirely destitute in a few years.

The chief, Ce-who-latza, gave me an opportunity, on two evenings, of addressing the chiefs and headmen of the different tribes. I did my best to point out to them the folly and the injury to themselves in so many ways of these gatherings, telling them that unless they themselves took measures to stop them the Government would be compelled to do so. One chief made a long speech, saying how wrong it would be for the Government to prevent these gatherings, when relatives from a distance met each other, and the old and destitute were feasted. Fortunately, on my way to the potlach I had called at several villages and was able to say that this was not the case, but that the old and destitute had been, in every band, left at home to starve, having neither food nor fuel left them; and being able to give the names of old people left in this condition, I had quite the best of the argument; and I afterwards learned that my word had done considerable good, by causing many to think of the "potlaches" in a way they had never done before; but the influence of the old men is very great, and although they cannot help seeing the rapid decrease of their tribes, they will not take the trouble or do not wish to look for the cause.

Several gangs of Indians are engaged in lumbering for the different saw-mills, others take contracts on the public roads, or to clear lands for white settlers, so that although the Fraser River canneries are not employing much labor this year, the Indians will actually derive a benefit from the circumstance, as they will be compelled to seek employment nearer home, and thus be better able to look after the crops on their reserves, which will, in the end, pay them better than constant wandering from place to place does.

The clearing done by the Dominion Government last year on the Cowichan River has very much improved the reserve, by preventing, in a great measure, the waste of land which was constantly going on.

Location tickets have been issued to twenty-three of the more advanced Indians on this reserve, and many more are now anxious to secure them.

At my last visit to the fishing stations on Saturna and Pender Islands, I found them entirely deserted, owing to the fact that a party of some fourteen Cowichan Indians are holding a reign of terror in the vicinity. Several of them are charged with murder, others with breaking gaol and other serious offences. They are residing on the United States islands in the neighborhood, and being well armed with repeating rifles, have more than once attempted the lives of other Indians who are witnesses against them, and they are a constant source of uneasiness to the sheep farmers on these islands.

I regret very much to have to report that at the present time there are no successful Indian schools carried on in the whole of this Agency. Efforts are occasionally made by the clergy of the different denominations to educate the native children, but with little or no success, and there is little hope of much improvement in this respect, till the parents see the advantages of education and compel their children to attend the schools. This state of things is very much to be regretted for unless the children are educated, they will naturally receive the superstitious teaching of the old people, and these superstitions are a continual cause of the decrease of population.

The Soughees Band, at Victoria have elected a council to take the authority out of the hands of the old chief, who has always been a strong supporter of all old customs. These men now apply for a school on their reserve, and say they will compel the attendance of the children.

During the year many convictions have been made under the liquor clauses of the Indian Act, and with your approval, the moiety of the fines received by me have been expended in the relief of the destitute and aged, and in the purchase of tools, &c., for the different bands.

No murders of white men have taken place within the last three years, and in the whole Agency the Indians have been remarkably peaceful. With the exception of offences committed under the influence of liquor, no serious crimes have been committed, but there are constantly a very large number of disputes about land and property of all kinds, and the Indian office is often crowded for days together while settling troubles of this kind.]

Last summer the land owned by Mr. Munroe, which has so long been occupied by Indians, who refused to move, was sold to a Mr. Robinson, and I am happy to say that after considerable difficulty I have been able to induce the Indians to give him peaceful possession of the same.

More of the lands on these reserves are being fenced and brought under cultivation every year; but although the seed is often obtained with great difficulty in the spring, and a good deal of labor expended in putting it in the ground, at harvest time it is often neglected (the owners being away at the canneries or hop-fields) and much grain is lost every year in this way, few being able to resist an offer of high wages, no matter at what future loss to their families.

In the northern portion of the Agency agriculture gives place to hunting and the manufacture of fish oil, and as dog-fish are very plentiful, the Indians make a very lucrative business of it.

On my recent visit I found some of the Comox Band at Qualicum and others near Hornby Island, so I delayed my visit to their village till later in the year, when they will all have returned for the fall salmon fishing.

The law prohibiting the "potlach" is very much opposed by many men in all the tribes, but I am happy to be able to say that there are, in nearly all, some who see the folly of these customs, and though at present afraid to speak out before the old men, are prepared to support the law when it is likely to be enforced.

The fact that, though I am allotting lands to each family, only such as give up the ruinous customs of the "potlach" and "tomanoes" dances are recommended for location tickets, is having a very good effect.

Several of the chiefs have still to hold their final "potlach," that the members of their bands may have an opportunity of receiving and paying back blankets and other properties which have been formerly lent. Some of the more enlightened of the chiefs have long agreed that these should be the last "potlaches" which they would attend, but I suppose that as they are soon to be prohibited by law, nearly all the bands will be obliged to hold similar gatherings during the year.

For the valuable assistance given me and the untiring efforts to improve the Cowichan Indians, I am greatly indebted to the Rev. Fathers Rondeau and Donckele, whose charitable works, though often ill rewarded, have been continued for years.

On Kuper Island, the Rev. Mr. Roberts and Mrs. Roberts are doing their best for the improvement of the natives; weekly services are held, and when the Indians are at home, Mrs. Roberts has a school for girls.

Fortunately there has been no serious epidemic during the year. A large proportion of the deaths of both adults and children is owing to neglect and improper treatment. Some parents, while grudging to purchase any nourishing food for the sick, will, at their death, throw away much valuable property.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. H. LOMAS,
Indian Agent.

WEST COAST AGENCY,
UCLUELET, B.C., 1st October, 1884.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my Report for the current year, and to enclose a list of Government property in my possession.

As I proposed in my last report, I went to Clasquaht in November and spent ten weeks with that tribe, during which time I also visited the Kelseemahts and Ahhousahts, and went to Hesqueaht to distribute the \$200 awarded to that tribe by the U. S. Government. On my return, after spending some days with the Eulhuil-

hahts and Gaeshahts, I went to Victoria and made arrangements for building the agent's residence at Ucluelet. I was busy at Ucluelet from April till the end of July, when the house was finished. Although I worked myself as much as other duties would allow, owing to the high rate of labor and material and cost of transport from Victoria, the expenses were \$250 more than the estimate, without allowing anything for fencing and out-buildings.

I have since visited all the tribes along the coast. The Indians are well off this year as, although furs are still low in price, there has been an unusually large catch of fur seals.

There is a small increase in the population for the past year.

At Kyukhta, the Rev. Father Nicolaye has had trouble with the Indians. He, as a punishment, shut up two pupils for non-attendance at school, and some sixty of the tribe made forcible entry into his house, and three of them held him while others released the boys. When I reached Kyukhta, the ringleaders were away, with many others of the tribe, to the American side,—they, and their families, at this season of the year, making good wages by hop picking. It is very up-hill work trying to get the children to attend school, as the parents are indifferent, and are away with them at other stations for months during the year.

The Kyukahts are the largest and one of the most industrious tribes on the coast. They are giving up the old style of rancherie, and are now building frame houses, with shake roofs of cedar.

At Nootka Island I found the Rev. Father Brabant, of Heshquiaht, instructing the Indians. I appointed three policemen there, who, with the chief, Moquina, promised to stop gambling and other evils in the Mooachaht Tribe.

At Heshquiaht, Indian doctoring is a thing of the past, and the good effect is seen in the decrease of mortality among the children.

At Ahhoucaht I found some bottles of liquor had been brought from town; but the watchmen, through superstition, in fact, fear of witchcraft, would not apprehend the offenders, only interfering so far as to stop trouble or fighting. Now I am stationed at Ucluelet, I shall have a better opportunity of stopping this traffic, by searching canoes on the way up from Victoria, as it is a general stopping place for all tribes.

At Claoquaht, the chief, who last year set a bad example to his tribe, with regard to drink, and promised me last winter to give it up, has kept sober, and I have heard of no drunkenness in the village this summer. The police still have trouble in trying to stop gambling with cards.

In Barclay Sound I have only heard of one liquor case,—two bottles brought from town at sealing time by an east coast Indian, who was fined (in my absence) by the Indian police.

At Atinat, I am glad to say the policemen report that the liquor traffic is almost entirely stopped.

At Alberni, I spent two days on the Opitchesaht Reserve, in making out allotments of land. These Indians were thankful for the ploughing done for them last spring, having several acres of fine potatoes and turnips, and are very anxious to have a yoke of oxen and plough of their own. They will have about twenty-five acres of land fenced this fall. This tribe make little money outside; some of them, residing on the reserve all the year round, take interest in cultivating the ground, and can get a ready sale from other tribes for all they raise.

The seeds distributed last spring have been made good use of, although, except at Alberni, there is no land suitable for farming. At Ucluelet the Indians have some fine turnips, but necessarily in small patches, where the ground permits.

By permission of the Superintendent, I spent \$60 in clearing a village site for the Tseshahts, who were much dissatisfied at not being able to get a reserve near the mouth of the river at Alberni. They are still on the Mill Company's land, but have promised to move this fall. Two of the young men in the tribe have taken allotments on their reserve up the river.

I have explained to the tribes the wishes of the Department and proclamation issued to stop the "potlach." They reply: "It is very hard to try and stop us; the white man gives feasts to his friends and goes to theatres; we have only our "potlachs" and dances for amusement; we work for our money and like to spend it as we please, in gathering our friends together and giving them food to eat, and when we give blankets or money, we dance and sing and all are good friends together; now whenever we travel we find friends; the "potlach" does that." There are no doubt evils unavoidably connected with the gathering of large bodies of Indians together, but while they are perfectly satisfied with their present way of living (I speak of those tribes I have to do with), it is very hard to make them understand the advantage of giving the "potlach" up, or the justice of making them do so, and the Indians on the West Coast do not make a practice of prostituting their wives and daughters, nor is the "potlach" made an occasion of drunkenness.

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

HARRY GUILLOD,
Indian Agent.

KWAWKEWLTH AGENCY,
ALERT BAY, B.C., 4th June, 1884.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the Annual Report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1884.

It is with regret that I have to bring to your notice the great mortality which has taken place during the year, the majority of those carried off being men of advanced years, nearly all of whom succumbed to lung diseases and inflammation of the intestinal organs, brought about by continued exposure, want of comfort and want of nourishing food.

But few children are on the death list, and there are now in the entire Agency nearly 300 fine looking children of school age, showing signs of good health, all of whom would, if allowed by their parents, eagerly accept the proffered hand, particularly in the matter of education.

It is worthy of note that the only two tribes who are steadily on the increase are those living at the Oolachan fishery, on Knight Inlet, where they have an unlimited quantity of good food, particularly the famed Oolachan grease.

The children in these two tribes far surpass all others in physique, and especially in intelligence; and on a late visit to this place, the whole of them flocked to the school, and during their stay were earnest in their studies and regular in their attendance.

The great mortality can, in a great measure, be traced to the neglect of the bulk of the Indians to procure their accustomed annual supply of Oolachan grease. They have, with the exception of the two tribes referred to, entirely abandoned the preparation of this life-giving food. It has been proved, over and over again, that the life of many invalids has been prolonged by its free use among civilized, as well as uncivilized, people.

The births on several of the larger tribes have been but few, in some none at all, and this is to be accounted for by the absence of girls of a marriageable age. Of this class there is not even *one*, at this moment, among the Beaver Harbor tribes.

The demand for labor at the south still continues to draw the majority of the natives from their homes during the greater part of the year, where they earn good wages, particularly on the Sound; but, unfortunately, the saloons there being open to them, and no prohibition against open gambling, but few of them return with their hard-earned gains.

A recent visit to the Laich-kivil-tach country enabled me to gather much valuable information regarding the natives, who are in every way superior to the other branches of the Kwawkewlth family.

They are now anxious to have a school opened at Cape Mudge Village, where there are a number of healthy, interesting children; and these Indians, unlike the Nimkeesh and others, are unanimous in their desire for the education and general improvement of the young.

I have addressed the Rev. Mr. Hall, of this place, on the subject, giving him full statistics, and strongly urging the importance of bringing my suggestions to the notice of the C. E. Mission Society in England, where Mr. Hall now is on a visit. A copy of this communication has been forwarded to the Indian Superintendent.

The Laich-kivil-tachs still devote much of their time to hunting and trapping, and I found, in the numerous camps visited, a large number of beaver, bear and land otter skins.

Hitherto they have been great wanderers, but they now promise to remain more at home, should their request for a school be conceded.

The total disappearance of the sea otter from the seaboard of the northern part of the Island and Queen Charlotte Sound has reduced the fur returns considerably, and proved a great loss to the natives in that portion of the agency.

With the exception of the Noovetees at the north, who, as hunters, are as energetic as the Laich-kivil-tachs at the south, there are but few who care to make a livelihood by the chase; even their salmon fisheries are, to some extent, abandoned, the natives preferring the white man's food, of which they purchase large quantities; but, unfortunately, it is squandered in the most reckless manner at their winter feasts.

The check given to the whisky trade in January, 1883, still acts beneficially, and I have only heard of a few trifling transgressions of the liquor law since I had the honor to forward my last annual report.

The Kwawkewlths evince no desire for improvement; they see plainly that innovations will destroy their old, much-prized domestic institutions, and hence they cling to them with more pertinacity than ever.

All that I can claim is, that I have prevented the introduction of spirituous liquors, to a great extent, and preserved the peace. But for my presence during the past winter, blood, no doubt, would have been shed on more occasions than one, in the heat of the excitement engendered by the contest for supremacy and precedence at their feasts. Yet, with all their failings, they are usually very orderly and amenable to authority.

No doubt a steady decline in their number will, for a time, continue, until the damsels of now tender years come to the front to take the places of their frail sisters of the past, who have perished so miserably in Victoria and elsewhere.

Several interviews have been had with the young men of the Beaver Harbor and Alert Bay tribes, with a view of inducing them to build neat cottages, and abandon their old customs.

They have had reasonable offers of help in material, and my personal aid in the matter of construction, but they stand in dread of the old usurers of their respective tribes—they fear some evil at their hands, which they are powerless to describe—and it is only too evident, that while they submit to such a state of thralldom, there is no hope of amelioration.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE BLENKENSOP,
Indian Agent.

LOWER FRASER AGENCY,
NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., 15th August, 1884.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following Annual Report and tabular statement in connection with the Indians of this Agency, for the year ended 30th June, 1884; also, a list of Government property in my charge, on the same date.

Since my last annual report, my agency has been extended on the Harrison River, so far as to include Pemberton Meadows. I visited the different villages in this new district, in June last. The Indians at each village gave me a hearty welcome; they were glad to have an agent appointed to look after them. I found that they are not as comfortably situated as the generality of Indians are in other parts of this agency. Their houses, which are chiefly made of sawed and split cedar boards, are not, by any means, well or neatly built. Their land, from Douglas Lake to Pemberton Meadows, is of a very inferior quality. They have a few small patches of potatoes planted on each reserve. These Indians inform me that Mr. O'Reilly, Indian Reserve Commissioner, had given them all permission to plant as many potatoes as they wanted at Pemberton Meadows. Although the distance is great, and the communication difficult, they have taken advantage of the privilege and planted several acres. This land at Pemberton is of such excellent quality that, with very little labor, the Indians raise abundance of potatoes and other vegetables, also large quantities of hay. They have large numbers of cattle and horses. Communication with any market place is very difficult, therefore they cannot dispose of their stock or produce to any advantage. They have no means of getting any money, except what they receive for furs they get during the winter. They kill their surplus cattle, use a portion themselves, and divide the remainder among their friends. At each village they have a church, and are very much attached to their religion, which is exclusively Roman Catholic. His Lordship, Bishop Durian, and one of his clergy, pays them quarterly visits. Among the different bands in this district I find that there are twelve persons entirely blind. Blindness is rare among Indians in any other part of this agency. Upon investigation I find that they have increased in population within the last four years. This present year appears to be a remarkably sickly one for the Harrison River District Indians. There are at present nine of them in this city, who came down to procure medical treatment. They are good and moral Indians; their sickness is no fault of their own. The Indians all along the Fraser River, from Yale to New Westminster, have more land under cultivation this year than they ever had before. They have broken several acres of new land; they have made considerable progress in building new houses, and repairing old ones. In Chilliwack District they have done some very useful road and bridge making on their reserves. They are at present engaged dyking a grass reserve of 160 acres, set apart as a common for the different bands of that district, by the late Indian Reserve Commissioner, Mr. Sproat.

I visited the place on the 1st of this month, and staked the dyke lines for them, and settled other matters between them and white men who own the adjoining lands to this grass reserve. When well dyked, it will be excellent hay land.

A number of American citizens came across the boundary line to Sumas early last spring, and took an Indian boy, fifteen years old, belonging to the Sumas Band, from his house and lynched him, and left his body hanging to a tree, almost in sight of the Indian village. This outrage, committed by white men, on what the Indians considered an innocent boy, enraged them dreadfully. They assembled in large numbers at Chilliwack with muskets, pistols and ammunition, determined to cross over to the American side and to shoot or hang the first white men they met. I was informed of their intention by the Indian constable at Chilliwack, and two of the chiefs sent their sons to inform me. I arrived at the meeting place on the 7th of March. Some of the most determined men among them were much disappointed

when I entered their meeting, and said: "You have come now, not to help us, but to prevent us from doing what we have a perfect right to do, that is, to hang and kill sixty-five Americans" (that was the number of men who came to lynch the boy Louis). I was fortunate enough to be able to dissuade them from their wild intention, for had they crossed the line, not one-half of them would have returned alive, as there are in that part of Washington Territory a most desperate lot of men, who would not wish for better sport than shooting down Indians. I sent them all home about half satisfied. I met some of their chiefs on the 18th of the same month, and in the meantime I received a letter from the Superintendent, Col. Powell, to be read to them. Eighteen chiefs and forty-seven Indians attended this meeting. When I read the Superintendent's letter of sympathy and counsel to them, they expressed themselves well pleased, and said they always knew him to be their very good friend. They also said they were now most glad that I prevented them from going to revenge the lynching of the boy Louis.

The Indian liquor traffic is quite difficult to suppress, especially at Yale, Burrard Inlet saw-mills and New Westminster, and it will continue to be so as long as half-breeds can lawfully enter saloons, buy and carry away any quantity of liquor. They are the daily associates of the Indians, and in many cases their near relatives. The Indians seldom arrest or inform against them. The Chinese have lately redoubled their efforts to sell Chinese liquors to the Indians. In consequence of the lesson taught them last year, by the destruction of large quantities of their liquors, they do not attempt to take any more on the reserves. They confine themselves now to what they can sell to drunken Indians who live in the towns, and what they peddle up and down the river to northern Indians who are working at the fisheries. Last week three Indian constables arrested a Chinaman in the act of selling a bottle of liquor to an Indian in this city. They were set upon by a large number of Chinamen, who rescued the prisoner, and beat the constables unmercifully with sticks and stones. Before assistance could arrive, the Chinamen escaped to their houses, and, as usual in such cases, the Indians were unable to identify any of them.

I am happy to be able to report that there is a very marked increase in the Indian population of Burrard Inlet Mission, Sechelt, Sliammon and Claboose. They have large numbers of young children at each of these places. At the Mission they have fifty-two nice and well built cottages, in regular rows, with good, wide streets. They have a splendid new church, which was dedicated on the 20th June last. It cost them—exclusive of their own labor—\$3,500. It is considered the best finished church in the Province. On the day of the dedication, there were about 1,000 Indians present, men, women and children, all cleanly and well dressed. They were much admired and praised by the large number of white people who attended the dedication on that day. They have very excellent regulations, strictly carried out, on the place. They will not allow any intemperate person to live there, nor any heathenish practices to be carried on, nor will any person who is found guilty of immoral conduct be allowed to live at the Mission for any length of time. The women are obliged to keep the grounds about their houses clean and free from decayed fish and other filth. They have also to wash the floors of their houses on Friday of each week. The men are almost constantly employed at the saw-mills, where they receive good wages.

The Indians from all parts of this agency complain very much this spring and summer of how they are undermined in the labor market by Chinamen, especially in all kinds of light work, where the Indian women and their boys and girls used to be employed. Although many of them have come long distances this season to the fish canneries, very few of them got employment, as their places had been taken by Chinamen, in cleaning and canning the fish; they are also doing all the washing and ironing in private families, what Indian women used to do heretofore. The poor Indian women and old men, and their boys and girls, used to make considerable money every summer picking berries and selling them to white people. This summer large numbers of Chinamen went into that business too, and almost completely ruined the Indians. The feeling entertained towards the Chinese by the Indians at present

is not at all good, for the above reasons. Day by day they come to find that the large influx of Chinese into this country is a great misfortune to Indians, both morally and financially.

I have received a certified copy of a report of a committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, the 7th of July, 1883, in reference to the custom of "potlachs" among some of the Indian tribes of British Columbia.

I have read and explained the contents of the document to the various bands within my agency. It was received well by all, except the chief at Seymour Creek, Burrard Inlet. He felt much displeased with it, and stated that he intends having a grand "potlach" in the month of September, 1885.

The Indians of this agency are happy and contented, although there is a good deal of sickness among them.

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

P. McTIERNAN,
Indian Agent.

No report has yet been received from Agent McKay, for the Agency comprising Kamloops and Okanagan.

WILLIAM'S LAKE AGENCY,
LITTLE DOG CREEK, B.C., 25th August, 1884.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to submit herewith my first Annual Report of Indian affairs in this Agency.

For explanation of the frequent mention of the insufficiency of agricultural land in the various reserves, it is necessary to bear in mind that in this part of the Province of British Columbia—north of the Cascades—no farm produce can be raised without irrigation. The quantity of water available for that purpose determines the quantity of agricultural land, and, consequently, land, however good without water, is not agricultural.

Without remembering this fact, it would be impossible to reconcile the following frequent mention of the scarcity of farming land in the various reserves, with the survey maps of those same reserves, which show tracts of land which, in extent, would otherwise be more than sufficient for all the requirements of the various tribes.

Williams' Lake Reserve.

I visited this reserve on the 3rd November, remaining until the 13th. The tribe numbers one hundred and forty-four souls. They were busily employed building their new village, the situation of which has been well chosen, being about the centre of the farming lands of the reserve, and near to wood and water.

The chief, Williams, with his family, resides in the houses occupied formerly by Mr. Bates, over a mile from the present village; and being unwilling to abandon such comfortable quarters, or to remove them to the village, I appointed, at the request of the tribe, a second chief—Temahascut—who resides amongst them.

The tribe complained that Williams, the chief, had taken, for the use of himself and family, nearly one-fifth part of the agricultural portion of the reserve. This I found to be the case; and, on enquiry, was informed by Williams that Mr. O'Reilly had given this part of the land to him, personally. Mr. O'Reilly, of course, never

did anything of the kind; and I hope that it was a misunderstanding on the part of Williams. I shall have to make a fresh sub-division of the land before next spring. Besides a second chief, I also appointed constables, giving them instructions as to their duties in preserving order in the village. This village has been at the mercy of a number of persons, who were in the habit of prowling around at night with liquor, for purposes needless to mention. The addition to section 90, Indian Act of 1884—which I have circulated in the agency—will greatly check all such doings in future.

I have had the first case to try, of supplying liquor to Indians, resulting in conviction and four months' imprisonment.

I visited this tribe a second time, 19th December, remaining five days; and again the 28th December, remaining until 8th January.

On this last visit I was accompanied by the Government constable, having to try seven whiskey cases. Of these, four resulted in acquittal and three in conviction, with a penalty of \$50 and costs in each case. I have found no difficulty in obtaining informations against whiskey givers, nor in obtaining proof by the Indians themselves who had been supplied. Only one reserve is an exception to this rule, namely, Alexandria.

Here, as in almost every reserve in my agency, a general wish was expressed that Indians, who were legally married by the priests, should be compelled, by force, if necessary, to live with their wives, and wives with their husbands; and that severe punishment should be inflicted on those who disobey this law. In some reserves, particularly in this one, there are Indians who have deserted their wives, and are living with other women, and *vice versa*, married Indian women with other men. The chiefs all agree that this evil can only be checked by the most severe punishment, and are most anxious that I should mention the subject for your consideration.

From drunkenness and conjugal infidelity, to disease and misery, is but a step—yet, a certain one—and this tribe is not an exception to the rule. Consumption in all its stages, bleeding at the lungs, chronic rheumatism and scrofulous affections, have each its victim in almost every family. A large amount of medicine has, consequently, been required for this reserve.

The farming land consists of about ninety acres, and the number of Indians—men, women and children—one hundred and forty-four. And this is far over an average of the quantity of the agricultural land belonging to the other reserves in this agency.

There is, however, a large extent of hay meadow, producing more hay than the tribe require. The surplus is sold by them, thus helping to supply money for necessities. Some of the tribe still engage in trapping during the fall and spring beaver season, and those who are lucky—for there is as much luck in trapping as in gold mining—are thus enabled to add considerably to their means of support.

Soda Creek Reserve.

I arrived here 14th November, remaining until the 19th. The tribe numbers seventy-nine. The chief, Cumusells, is one of the few remaining "old time" chiefs—feared and obeyed by his tribe, and a mortal enemy to all drunkenness and immorality of any kind. Before he became too old, he used, sometimes, to execute his sentences with his own hand.

This village, like Williams' Lake, has often been at the mercy of unprincipled whites, prowling about after night with whiskey; and the chief was eloquent in his expressions of delight at the stop put to such proceedings at the latter reserve.

The fact is, that so many of the few cases of liquor supplying to Indians which have been tried, have resulted in acquittals, that the Indians had come to the conclusion that the law against such acts was a farce.

At the request of Camusells—on account of his age—a second chief, Jim Trap, was chosen to assist him. Constables were also appointed and a police system organized for securing law and order in the village.

The chief expressed his gratitude for the Deep Creek Ranch, which has been given to the tribe, but called my attention to the fact that, although of value for hay, yet it is totally unfit for agriculture.

This is true; the former owner, Mr. Bates, having for years tried to raise crops of oats and barley there, but owing to summer frosts, having invariably failed to succeed.

I carefully examined the agricultural land of the reserve, and it does not exceed twenty acres. About twenty acres more of stony hillside has been fenced, and was cultivated for many years, but, after two crops, the land became too poor to yield much over the seed sown, and consequently it has not lately been farmed. The portion now cultivated has been cropped yearly for at least fifteen years. It is not, therefore, surprising that the crops now raised thereon are by no means abundant.

Of all the tribes in this agency, north of the Fountain, this one is the most industrious and cleanly. The houses are well built, and extremely neat and clean inside. All have stoves and plank floors, and almost every house has its stable, and many have a storehouse in which to keep provisions, tools, &c. During my visits every one seemed to be occupied, building, making sleighs, or hauling hay and firewood.

Were this tribe supplied with land to cultivate, it is evident that, from their habits of industry, they would maintain themselves in comfort.

Some of the tribe trap in the spring and fall, but the trapping grounds are distant and the fur-bearing animals are getting very scarce. There is also much uncertainty in the profits of trapping. I saw an Indian, considered a first-rate trapper; he did not bring home a single skin. Another, who made his first attempt last year, made the best catch of any of his tribe, viz, forty beaver skins. It will be seen, therefore, that trapping is no longer a certain means of a living to Indians in this agency, for these remarks apply to all the other reserves. In the fall, a temporary sustenance can be obtained by killing deer, but these are now so scarce that not enough can be killed to obtain a supply for the winter months.

The question, then, naturally arises: How do these Indians live during the winter? The answer is: They live by the kind and truly charitable liberality of some white merchants, who, in cases of actual want and destitution, which are many, make advances of provisions and necessaries of life, which they are aware the recipients will never be able to repay.

Were it not for such men, many cases of death from actual starvation would have occurred during past winters in more than one Indian village. Two merchants of my acquaintance have each over \$2,000 of such debts on their books. All such cases of want I have thought it my duty to relieve during the cold weather of last winter, and trust that my doing so will meet your approval.

There is much sickness on this reserve,—consumption, bleeding at the lungs, and chronic rheumatism. Mr. P. C. Dunlevy, of Soda Creek, has hitherto supplied much medicine to this tribe, without receiving any remuneration; and having considerable practical medical knowledge, has been able to alleviate much suffering. I found here, as in many reserves, some cases of old and totally destitute persons, who had no children nor near relations on whom to depend for support.

I visited this reserve again on my return from Quesnell, remaining eight days, and found the system of discipline, established at my first visit, working well.

Quesnell Reserve.

I arrived here on 21st November, remaining until 3rd December. The extremely cold spell of a week's duration detained me that much longer here than would otherwise have been necessary.

The tribe numbers sixty-two. The chief, Joseph, is very old, but still full of energy, and is a thorough hater of whiskey, and of any one who indulges in it. He used to be terribly severe upon any of his tribe whom he found drinking liquor; but for some years, as he told me, having no one willing to assist him in punishing

drinkers, and being too old to take the law into his own hands, he had lost courage to combat the evil. He was much delighted to find that he had now a powerful helper to back him in punishing liquor-givers, and I think that he will not, in future, fail to be helped by his men in detecting and bringing to punishment all such.

The town is situated three miles from the reserve, and any Indian seen drunk there is immediately taken to the lock-up by the vigilant Government agent and constable, Mr. St. Laurent, and there introduced to a dark cell, the sight of which soon helps to quicken the inebriate's memory regarding the person who supplied him with liquor.

The law requiring *two* J. P.'s to try an Indian whiskey-giver, is the great loophole through which such offenders escape. In this part of British Columbia Justices live far apart—fifty miles, as an average. There is no law to compel a Justice to attend the summons of another J. P. Nor is it sometimes possible for him to leave his home at a day's notice. And in all cases the delay is such, that the offender generally hears of the information having been laid, and has ample time to "move off" to a distance until the matter has "blown over." Even here, at Quesnell, there is only one J. P. and to form a court for the trial of such offenders, a second J. P. has to come from Williams' Creek, a distance of over sixty miles. The expense is, of course, great to the Government.

I found some sickness in this tribe, and many cases of old and destitute persons. Hitherto, all such have been maintained by the charity of some of the inhabitants of the town.

This reserve is liberally supplied with good land, requiring only the clearing away of light bush to obtain as much as the tribe requires. Hitherto, nothing has been raised here, not even potatoes; the reason being, the want of necessary tools. Such have now been supplied by the kindness of Col. Powell, Indian Superintendent, and I hope that my next report will show a good beginning in agriculture. The young men find employment during the summer in boating, and at good wages, and the rest still adhere to their old occupation of hunting and trapping. It will be long before this tribe takes to agriculture, beyond raising potatoes and root crops on a small scale. The climate is not adapted to wheat, neither is there a grist mill near, and the demand for hardy crops, such as barley and oats, is more than supplied by the numerous farms in the vicinity.

The value of the furs brought yearly to Quesnell from the north is estimated at \$100,000; 80 per cent. of that amount is paid to the Indians in goods which have paid an average of 20 per cent. of duty, the balance being paid in flour and other provincial productions. *None of this trade would exist were it not for the Indians.* Reducing this to figures, shows \$16,000 of duty paid into the Dominion Treasury by the labor of those Indians alone, whose furs are brought to this place. The above figures were given to me by the gentlemen at Quesnell who are engaged in the fur trade, and show that the often heard of complaint, that the Indians of British Columbia do not contribute anything towards the Dominion revenue, is by no means correct.

Alexandria Reserve.

I arrived here 5th December, remaining until the 9th. The tribe numbers sixty-one. Part of the reserve is on the east and part on the west side of Fraser River. There is some good land on the western side, but no water, nor means of obtaining any. Here, however, there are some seasons when there is sufficient rain to raise a partial crop, where the soil is not too light. In fact, the farmers around depend altogether on the rain, none having water for irrigation. Although, therefore, this place is a partial exception to the general rule requiring irrigation, still such farming is by no means remunerative, taking one season with another.

About one half of the tribe live on the west side of the reserve. These are all partly Chilcotins, being the descendents of men of that tribe who had married Alexandria women. On the east side no crop has ever been put in, as, from the sandy nature of the soil, no season, however rainy, would afford moisture enough to pre-

vent crops being burnt up. A ditch of about five miles was surveyed by Capt. Jemmett, by which water could be brought on to this part of the reserve. There being a foot of snow on the ground, I was not able to follow the pegs of the survey, which I much wished to do, in order to estimate the amount of labor necessary to complete the work. The chief, Sam, seems to feel certain that he could, with eight of his men, finish the ditch in one summer, provided that provisions were supplied to those working, and their families, during that time. This chief is a young and very intelligent man, but unfortunately he is a confirmed drunkard, and, as a natural consequence, nearly all the tribe follow his example. There is only one respectable Indian on this eastern side, Long Baptiste, who used to be interpreter in olden times for Sir M. B. Begbie. The poor old man is, however, nearly blind, and although he does what he can, by advising Sam and the rest, he has no influence over them. On the west side of the river there is an Indian, Dominic, a sober and industrious man, to whom I gave charge of the Indians living there. He declined, however, to have anything to say to those on the eastern side, his reason being, that as he is half Chilootin he could never have any influence over the pure blooded Alexandrians. On the western side the houses are well built and clean, showing to great advantage, compared to those on the eastern side. Poverty is, however, to be seen, in the total absence of any provisions or bedding, except skins. On the eastern side, sickness, poverty and destitution is witnessed in every habitation, for the shanties they inhabit cannot be called houses. The cause of all this is whiskey, to obtain which, they will sell everything they possess. Unfortunately the sources of supply are almost on the reserve, there being two licensed whiskey houses, each one about a mile distant (one north and the other south) from the village. I copy from my note book the exact words of the chief, Sam, regarding the evils resulting to his tribe from the proximity of these two houses to the reserve: "You must have heard that I am a drunkard; it is true. I promised to Mr. O'Reilly that I would drink no more, but I have not kept my word. You know that even white men promised to give up drink, but break their word and take again to drinking. You cannot expect an Indian to be stronger than a white man in resisting drink. I now promise *you* that I will drink no more. I intend to keep my word, and, were I not tempted, I could do so. But I fear I cannot. Temptation is at our door. You see a whiskey house on each side of our village. It is only a short walk to either. So long as these houses sell liquor, so long will I and my tribe continue to drink; for we can get all the whiskey we want as long as whiskey is there. Whiskey has killed most of our tribe; it will soon kill what few of us remain. You see how poor we are; whiskey is the cause. We are too accustomed to it to resist the temptation which is at our doors. I pray you, in the name of my people, to write to our Mother, the Queen, and say that we, her poor children at Alexandria, beg that she will not allow these two houses to sell any more whiskey. Then only shall we be able to become industrious and good Indians like other tribes."

I am told that Sam's fears have proved true, and that since my visit his promises and resolutions of sobriety have often been broken.

Alkali Lake Reserve.

This tribe numbers one hundred and seventy-nine, under Philip their chief, and August, second chief. The land cultivated by them is small for their numbers, containing only about ninety acres. A large body of good land was allotted to this tribe by Mr. O'Reilly, and a line of ditch has been surveyed by Capt. Jemmett, for conveying water to it. This water has to be taken from the spring overflow of a lake, and this must be retained by a dam about fifty-one yards long and four feet high. Dam building is a trade which few understand, and this the Indians are aware of; and they are unwilling to dig such a long ditch, about four miles, until a dam is built by some competent person, and has proved to be solid by resisting one spring freshet. They are most willing to supply the labor. This land is situated on Fraser River, about fifteen miles south of the present Indian village, and is now used by the tribe as a

winter range for their stock. A sum of \$500 would, I think, be sufficient to pay the wages of a competent man to undertake this, and to buy all the tools necessary. The tribe owns over five hundred horses. They are fairly industrious; and by working a little with the whites, and hunting during the season, manage to make a living, in spite of the smallness of their farming land. Drunkenness used to prevail much in this tribe, some few years ago, but a drunken Indian is now seldom seen. There is no destitution among them, and very little sickness.

Dog Creek Reserve.

This small tribe is now reduced to three families numbering eleven. Their chief, Missou, is a young man. He is a terror to drunken Indians and white whiskey-givers; and as this place is where the licensed liquor houses are situated (three houses for six white residents!) his energy in discovering and informing against offenders has put a stop to the drunkenness which formerly was so prevalent among the Indians here, at Alkali Lake and at Canoe Creek.

On my arrival I found three informations against whiskey-givers. All these were convicted and fined respectively \$100, \$50, and \$50 with costs.

The tribe being so small, their farming land, about thirty acres, affords them a comparatively better means of subsistence than the neighboring tribes possess.

Canoe Creek Reserve.

This tribe numbers one hundred and seventy-eight. The chief, Chistatah, used to have great control over his men, but he is now very old and infirm, and his advice and authority is little regarded by the young men of the tribe. There is no one fit to succeed, or even to help him; and he has to depend for assistance on the Dog Creek chief. At a meeting of the tribe—acting on private information—I found six of the young men carrying concealed weapons in their pockets, viz, small five-shooters. After confiscating these, I promised the full penalty of the law on any one found in future offending in this manner. I consider this the least promising tribe in my agency, there being some among them who are prevented only by fear of the law from being troublesome. The agricultural land of this reserve is so small that it does not average one-half acre to each adult. It is true that some land, with water available, exists on the reserve; but it is useless for agriculture, on account of the locality being subject to constant summer frosts.

I attribute the bad conduct of some of this tribe, in a great measure, to idleness, resulting from not having land to cultivate, and thereby profitably occupying their time. They possess over five hundred head of horses.

Clinton Reserve.

This tribe numbers sixty-one. Their chief's name is John. I have visited them several times. From a drunken and disorderly lot, these Indians are now an example of order and sobriety. This change is due to the exertions of Mr. Soues, the Government agent, residing at Clinton. Not only are they sober themselves, but they quickly report to Mr. Soues any stray Indian, belonging to another tribe, whom they find drunk in town or on the reserve. Their agricultural land is situated eight miles from the village, and I intended to have removed the tribe there. I find, however, that the land is not large enough to afford a living to more than a third of the tribe—even after water is brought on to it. Tools have been supplied to them by the Indian Superintendent, Col. Powell; as also seed barley and potatoes. From want of water last year, not even a return of the seed was obtained. I therefore placed the agricultural part of the reserve under the command of a steady, industrious Indian, and, for the present, the rest of the tribe will remain in the village. Another reason for this is, that many of the tribe make a living by working for the whites in and around the town; and these, were the village removed eight miles off, would be either deprived of that means of obtaining a living or else be

compelled to remain in town, without the supervision of their chief to keep them in order. One case of supplying liquor to Indians was tried before me here in March, and it being a second offence, the culprit was sentenced to five months hard labor.

Pavilion Reserve.

This tribe was visited by me on the 29th February and 1st March, and again on the 19th and 20th March. They number seventy-one. Their chief's name is Timkin. He owns a farm of his own, of about fifty acres, near the village, which he bought from a white man, and has partly paid for. The agricultural land on this reserve is small in extent, and most of it of the poorest quality. On careful enquiry, I found that twenty-two adults, with fourteen children, have no land. There is, however, a reserve for this tribe on the other side of Fraser River, which, according to Mr. O'Reilly's report, contains a large area of agricultural land. At the time of my visit, however, it had not been surveyed; and not having any sketch map to show where it was situated, I did not cross the river to search for it. Should I find that there is any farming land there, I shall move over some of the tribe to occupy it. Many of the young men of this tribe are good farm hands, and find employment in seeding and harvest time with the neighboring settlers. Some of the old people engage in gold mining, but complain that the diggings are so "worked out" that they can make only from 25 to 75 cents a day. I did my best to convince them that even that amount, with the miner's constant hopes of "better luck," was quite a help in procuring provisions, and better than digging roots or moping over a camp fire.

Fountain Reserve.

This is the largest tribe in my agency. They number two hundred and thirteen. I found the chief, Chilhuseltz, confined to his bed with a disease which seems to have puzzled the doctors. He was very weak, but complained of no pain, except a burning at the stomach when eating and drinking. From the time that his illness was made known to the Department, he was supplied with everything that he wished for. Of this he assured me, at the same time expressing his gratitude for so much liberality. The character of this most worthy man and excellent chief is too well known to the Department to render it necessary for me here to say anything in his praise. It is sincerely to be regretted that his illness proved—as he anticipated—fatal towards the end of the winter. A council was held in his house, all the tribe attending, which lasted until nearly morning. Everything, however, was in such order on the reserve, that there was very little business to transact. The agricultural land of this reserve is small for the number of souls it has to sustain not over one acre to each adult. Many of the tribe, however, work at gold mining during the summer, and by that means make some little money. Under the rule of such a chief, I need not say that this tribe is well conducted and industrious, and their houses are clean and neat. I found a small percentage of sickness and destitution. Nine men of this tribe own, in company, a farm about three miles from the reserve, which they bought from a white settler. The farm is a good one, and its former owner made money there. The partnership system, however, has not worked satisfactory with the present owners; consequently, scarcely any crop was put in last year, and they wish to have the land divided equally among them.

Lillooet Reserve.

This tribe numbers one hundred and seventeen, under their chief, James. He is quite a young man, very intelligent, and most energetic in his endeavors to stop whiskey drinking in his tribe. He seems to have great authority among his people, and is untiring in his exertions to promote their good conduct. The houses in the village compare favorably with those of the Fountain Reserve, and in only a few had I to find fault with want of cleanliness and neatness. This tribe is very industrious, and as soon as their crops are in, occupy themselves in gold mining, at which they are very

expert. Many of them were starting for the new mines on the head waters of Bridge River, and, to secure their claims, were having them recorded, and were taking out miners' licenses, costing each man \$7.50. The agricultural land of this reserve is miserably small, not exceeding one-quarter of an acre to each adult, and this has been cropped every year, for so long, that it is almost labor lost to cultivate it. They complained bitterly of their condition in this respect, and begged that I would represent their wants to the Queen.

They also expressed a strong desire to have a school established for their children and those of the neighboring tribes. This is the first request of the kind that has been made to me. I found some cases of total blindness, and some quite destitute, old people, who were depending on the charity of the tribe for their support. There were also several cases of the usual complaints—lung disease and chronic rheumatism. A whiskey-giver was brought before me for trial, and, on conviction, was fined the usual \$50 imposed for the first offence.

Bridge River Reserve.

This tribe is located about six miles from Lillooet, and numbers eighty, a diminution of twelve since last census, in 1881. The chief (David) is a very young man, but seems to command the respect and obedience of his tribe. The land allotted to this reserve extends on both sides of Bridge River, from its mouth, for a distance of about thirteen miles; but the agricultural portion is small in extent, and rocky and poor in quality, consisting of small patches, stony along the whole distance. I had not time to inspect all the reserve, but from what cultivated patches I saw, I have no doubt that the above description of the remainder, given to me by the chief, is correct. The village is situated on anything but a good site, being on a bleak hill and far from water.

I spent a day up the river in looking for a better location. None such could, however, be found. The houses here show better workmanship, and are neater inside than even those of the Fountain Tribe; and it is to be regretted that a better site had not been selected, on which to expend so much labor.

These Indians are expert gold miners, and in former years used to make good wages as such. The diggings, however, in this vicinity, are now worked out, and with all their industry, they find it impossible to make more than enough for their daily wants, leaving no surplus with which to buy the necessary means of subsistence during the months of winter, when gold mining cannot be followed. They earnestly begged that some whiteman's farm might be bought for them, as they are aware that no farming land can be had by other means. Fully one-half of the women here are in various stages of consumption. There were also some very old and destitute Indians, and two cases of total blindness.

Cayoosh Reserve

is situated three miles south of Lillooet, and numbers eighty souls, under their chief, Charley Lush. The farming land here is lamentably small—about ten acres. This is cultivated by seven families, the rest of the tribe, thirty-six in number, having no land. By digging a ditch from Cayoosh Creek, about twenty acres more of very poor soil could be irrigated; but I do not feel certain that the undertaking would not be an expensive one—too much so for the benefit to be derived from it. The tribe is by no means as clean and neat, in its houses, as its neighbors of Lillooet. Like the latter, they follow gold mining in the summer. I found some sick people, and also some old and destitute. From here I intended to proceed, by way of Seton and Anderson Lakes, to visit the tribes living on the "portages," but was informed by the Indians that Seton Lake was not navigable on account of ice. I, therefore, had to postpone my visit to that part of my agency.

Pashilquee Reserve

is situated on Fraser River, about five miles south of Cayoosh Reserve. It is marked as Cayoosh Reserve, No. 2. These Indians, however, have a chief of their own, and consider themselves a distinct tribe from the Cayooshes. They, in fact, look down upon the latter as being, they say, formed of "strays" from different tribes, and whose tribal existence is only of recent date. The tribe is small, numbering thirty-six, under their chief, George. They have only lately moved to their present location, and were busily engaged building their houses. They have about ten acres fenced and cultivated, of very poor and stony land; but there is not sufficient water to irrigate one half of even this small farm; consequently, the crops scarcely repay the labor of ploughing or the expense of seed. This tribe is very poor. There are many old persons who are not capable of working hard at gold digging, the only resource of the tribe; and such are dependent on the charity of the rest for the means of subsistence.

Cheewack Reserve

is about six miles south on Fraser River, and the last reserve belonging to this agency, in that direction. This is the smallest tribe in the agency, numbering fifteen, and is Protestant, as are all the tribes from here down to Lytton. The chief, Kisapoloose, *alias* Coony, is stone blind, and four of the tribe were seriously ill. They have about ten acres of good land, all of which they cultivate, and, comparatively, they are, therefore, better off than the neighboring tribes.

I was here informed that many Indians, from here down to Lytton, had acquired the pernicious habit of opium smoking, being supplied with the drug and "fixings" by the Chinamen who are gaming and mining along the river. Having explained that supplying opium was punishable the same as supplying liquor, and having expressed my wish to punish all offenders, the Indian constables started out and met next day at Pashilquee, with two Indians, who, by their looks, were evidently confirmed opium smokers. After much talk by the chief and head men in council, both were, very reluctantly, induced to lay informations against five Chinamen for supplying them with opium. The five were tried before me at Lillooet, and, much to their surprise and disgust, were convicted and fined \$50 each and costs. I feel confident that in my agency "John" will be very careful in future as to whom he supplies with his "celestial drug."

High Bar Reserve

is situated on Fraser River, about forty miles north of Lillooet—the river dividing it into two parts. The tribe numbers forty. The chief, Flepasent, and his son Bob, endeavor to instil principles of industry into the young men of the tribe, but without success. They were well described by Mr. O'Reilly as a "thriftless, poverty-stricken lot," and the term "lazy" may also be added to their character. Of the hundreds of acres of good land on this reserve, only about ten are available for agriculture, on account of the want of water for irrigation. This small patch is close to the village and is well cultivated.

It is a curious fact that none of the tribes along Fraser River, north of the Pavilion, have ever taken any interest in gold mining, although the diggings have been as rich north as they were south of that point. Luckily for such a shiftless lot, deer are very plentiful within a short distance of the village, and consequently these Indians can easily procure means of sustaining life. On my return to Alkali Lake, two whiskey cases were brought before me, and the usual first-offence fine of \$50 and costs was imposed on each.

My travelling allowance for the year ending 30th June being expended, I was reluctantly compelled to remain inactive until after that date.

Chilcotin Indians—Toosey's Tribe

numbers ninety-six. I found this, as well as the other tribes, anxiously expecting Mr. O'Reilly to mark out their reserves. Large tracts of land have been staked off and some of them surveyed by whites during this season, and the Indians are naturally afraid that all the good spots will be thus taken before the Reserve Commissioner arrives, leaving no good land for them. On this account I found them in a very discontented state of mind.

Most of the able-bodied men were absent, being scattered along the river catching, or rather trying to catch, salmon, for the run this year has been so small as not to afford enough to eat for those fishing, leaving, of course, none to dry for winter supply. There has been also a total failure of the berry crop this year, and the chiefs expressed their fears that many would be reduced to starvation during the coming winter.

I found Toosey, the chief, in charge of a camp composed of the old, blind, sick and widows of the tribe. It is distressing to see the number of totally and partially blind Indians in these Chilcotin Tribes. Of the former, I counted eight, and of the latter—who have evidently only a few years more of eyesight to enjoy—there were nearly one-quarter of the adults of each tribe. There are about thirty acres well fenced near the village, but owing to the rocky nature of portions, only scattering patches can be cultivated. Should these Indians be reduced to starvation next winter, it is probable that some of the settlers' cattle will have to supply their wants without the owners permission being asked. Whites, under like circumstances, would do the same.

Anahem's Tribe

numbers one hundred and ninety-three. They have built a new village and church on a large flat about forty miles up Chilcotin River. About fifty acres are under fence, but only a small crop was put in. Last year the frost killed the grain, consequently they are unwilling to risk much this year.

I am of opinion, however, that the coldest part of this flat has been chosen, and that about two miles farther west a much warmer situation can be found. This will necessitate a long ditch and some fluming. If the climate is not too cold for wheat, this flat would afford ample farming land for all this tribe. Some fall wheat here was looking well and nearly ripe 9th August, as were also potatoes and peas. This tribe, as also Toosey's, are unwilling to make any improvements until their reserves are given to them. They are very anxious that the "Big Meadow" may be secured to them, saying: "The climate here is too cold to insure a crop every year, but if the Queen gives us this meadow we will buy cattle with our furs, and in a few years we shall be well off." In company with the chief, I rode the whole length of this meadow, which is situated about eight miles from the village. It is very extensive, and I am not surprised that many white men have wished to pre-empt it.

A small tribe, under a chief, Joe, used to live a few miles further up the river, but they are now joined to Anahem's Tribe.

Kanim's Tribe (Stone Indians.)

is located a few miles down the river from Anahem's village. They have some land and water, but are generally absent, most of the year, hunting and trapping, preferring those occupations to agriculture. They were all absent during my visit.

Kiock's Tribe

is another tribe who have their village a few miles still farther down the river. Their chief is Kiock, and they number forty-five. They have a considerable area of

good land, but not water enough to irrigate much of it. They were also absent. Like the last tribe, they are hunters and trappers. Although both of these tribes have their chiefs, yet Anahem is the "Great Chief" over all except the Toosey Tribe. About fifteen miles down the river from Anahem's, is a farm owned by Mr. Hance, who also keeps a store, and trades with these tribes for their furs. The Indians spoke to me in terms of the highest praise of this gentleman's honesty and liberality in his dealings with them. From this place, following down the river, I saw many little cultivated patches of a few acres each, as much as could be irrigated; but few of them were fenced, and little attention seemed to have been paid to the crops after being put in. On remarking this to the Indians, they told me that they did not know what day some white man might take these places from them, and that they consequently had no heart to make any improvements, or even to look after their crops.

About fifteen miles from Mr. Hance's—still down the river—is a large and very fine farm, owned by Messrs. Withrow and Field. Twenty miles beyond this, in a N. E. direction, and nearly on the Fraser, is another large farm, owned by Mr. Kiskie. This is where the Toosey Tribe, before mentioned, live.

Both of these farms possess grist mills, which make most excellent flour. The facility thus afforded of having their wheat ground, makes these Indians very desirous of farming on a larger scale than hitherto, and of having land given to them to enable them to do so. As axemen, these Indians are very expert; and I saw logs, hewed for houses, which would not be a discredit to a white man accustomed to that work. In cleanliness, however, they are sadly deficient—the case with all tribes who live by hunting and trapping—and this is to be seen in their persons and in their houses.

The "potlach," as practised on the coast, does not exist in this part of the upper country. The nearest—but a mild approach to it—is when a tribe wishes to enclose their burial ground with a new and ornamental fence. On these occasions it has been the custom to invite one or two neighboring tribes to help in the work, during which time, about a week, a great deal of feasting, more than work, takes place. I was present last winter at one of these gatherings, at Williams' Lake Reserve, and being convinced that the result is to leave the inviting tribe much poorer than before, and that very little work is done by the guests, I have forbidden any such meetings in future, classing them, for that purpose, under the name of "potlach," as forbidden by the Indian Act.

From the total absence of salmon, and the failure of the berry crop this summer, it is certain that there will be a great scarcity of food in all the reserves of this agency during the coming winter, and I fear that the Indian Department will be applied to for help to a large amount to prevent actual starvation.

I most respectfully call your attention to the following facts regarding this agency:—

These Indians are most anxious to maintain themselves by farming, which they all perfectly understand.

Their former resources of a livelihood—hunting, trapping and gold mining—are almost exhausted, and in a few years will be totally so.

The proportion of farming land for each Indian in the various reserves is so absurdly small that it may be put down at almost nothing.

The vast tracts recently, allotted to these reserves are of no use as farming land, from the nature of the land in some cases, and in others, from the absence of the water necessary for irrigation.

Such farming land can be procured only by purchase from white settlers.

Unless furnished with a fair proportion of agricultural land, each year will see more destitute Indians, who, during the severe and long winters, will have to be relieved by the Indian Department at a large expense, or who will suffer from actual starvation.

In conclusion, I beg to state that these tribes are fairly industrious, and, in many reserves, extraordinarily so. They are also well conducted. As a general rule, they

are also wonderfully sober, considering the numerous examples of drunkenness they have seen among the whites in the days of mining prosperity, and which they unfortunately too often witness, even now, wherever the rural whiskey shop, that "curse of British Columbia," exists.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WM. LAING MASON,

Indian Agent.

TADOUSAC, 27th October, 1884.

The Right Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward to your Department my Annual Report in connection with the Indians of the North Coast, for the season of 1884.

They arrived from the interior about the usual time to camp upon their reserves. Although the result of their trapping and hunting was not extraordinary, yet speaking comparatively, it was better than the previous year.

Acting upon the advice of their agent, Mr. L. F. Boucher, the Indians have promptly delivered their furs to those who had supplied them with provisions last fall.

The Honorable Hudson Bay Company which has trading posts at Betsiamits, Seven Islands, Mingan and Musquaro, continue to deal with the trappers as fairly and liberally as heretofore. Their clerks or agents at these different posts, are gentlemen in the proper sense of that word, courteous and well educated, and on no account would they violate that golden rule of the Company: "No spirituous liquors to the Indians."

At Escoumains, Sault au Cochon and Bersimis, several of the Indians worked in the mills at remunerative prices. The Jersey fishing companies at Moisie, Sheldrake and other places, also secured the services of a few, and treated them well indeed.

At Betsiamits, legal proceedings were commenced by me at the instance of the Agent, against Messrs. Girouard & Beaudet, lumber merchants, for trespass on the reserve. I addressed a special report to you on this subject, on 2nd July last, and will refrain from further comment.

As a general rule, peace and order have reigned on the reserves and in the other localities frequented by the Indians during the last season. Only one case has been brought under my notice, which warranted a prosecution of the offender. I allude to the case of one Evé Montigny, a resident of Seven Islands, who had supplied or rather given spirits to an Indian family. Upon proof of the offence, I condemned him to pay a fine of \$50 and costs. As in the Cloutier conviction, the effect of the sentence against Montigny will be most beneficial.

There were two other offenders, one Chiasson and Michel, but it was impossible for me to reach them. I prepared the necessary documents for prosecution, and left them with Commandant Wakeham of the Federal steamer "*La Canadienne*," for further proceedings. I sincerely hope he has succeeded in punishing them.

Mgr. Bossé, the Venerable Préfet-Apostolic of the Labrador Coast and Gulf of St. Lawrence, has called my attention to the subject of the education of the Indian children. He is desirous that a teacher should be appointed for the Bersimis group especially. A class, he says, might be opened under the same conditions as on the Lake St. John Reserve.

At his request, I have the honor to inform your Department of this very important proposition, with the best hopes of success.

Trusting that this short report may be somewhat useful to your Department,

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

FRS. H. O'BRIEN,

Stipendiary Magistrate.

INDIAN OFFICE,
VICTORIA, B.C., 5th November, 1884.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to submit for your information, the following General Report upon Indian affairs in the Province of British Columbia, for the year ended 30th June, 1884.

During the period referred to, I have paid official visits to the north-west coast, and also, very generally, throughout the interior—including Cariboo, Chilcoatin, Okanagan, Spillumcheen and Nicola districts. I have had the honor of furnishing you with full reports of these visitations, to which I now beg to refer.

I visited Metlakahla in Her Majesty's steamer "Heroine" for the purpose of introducing to the Tsimpshcean Indians the newly appointed agent for the locality, Mr. Mackay.

I then had the honor of acquainting you "that the contempt of law manifested at Metlakahla was rapidly extending to surrounding tribes, and that some prompt and efficient action in suppressing such untoward conduct at whatever cost, was imperative," "and, that until the law in that region was both obeyed and respected, the newly appointed agent would be of little service to the Indians or to the Department."

I, also, ventured to state, that the importance of promptly enforcing the law at Metlakahla, and preventing the spread of a growing spirit of antagonism could not be acted upon too soon.

I was not clear as upon what Government the task of such a proceeding would devolve, "but the administration of justice in British Columbia being entrusted to the Provincial authorities, it appeared to me, that the matters which had come directly under my notice, should be at once taken in hand by the Department of the Attorney General, and treated as a subject for the action of the local police," &c.

The symptoms of insubordination which were manifested during my visit at Metlakahla having been unallayed and unchecked, have extended pretty generally to surrounding localities, until settlers have united in frequent and urgent appeals to the local Government for the application of the proper remedy to afford them security for life and property.

In all these troubles the Indians have my great sympathy. If they have attempted to take the law into their own hands, it is because they have acted under wrong impressions, and in accordance with the dangerous advice of those who are, in my opinion, solely responsible for their present unfortunate position.

The amended Indian Act, which comes into force on the 1st of January next, and provides for a system of municipal organization by which Indians may have the regulation of their own affairs in their own hands, is a boon to the Tsimpshcean Indians, if their so-called spiritual advisers will permit them to take advantage of it.

It should be remarked, however, that a number of the missionaries on the north-west coast are engaged in Indian trade, and consequently regard with much jealousy the advent of any officer or the application of any regulation calculated to deprive them of or lessen their influence in the direction of the temporal affairs of those placed under their charge.

This circumstance also brings them in opposition to settlers who are engaged in the same business, or in the employment of Indian labour, but who do not enjoy the advantages which the spiritual direction of the natives gives the former. Hence, these people are not *en rapport*, and the native population being large, the whole district is in a state of constant agitation. Metlakahla is the centre of a large native population, and I imagine a larger Indian trade is carried on there than at any other point on the coast.

A few years ago, it enjoyed the reputation, as I have had the honor of reporting to you on several occasions, of being a "model Christian village."

There can be no doubt that the interests of the Indian population at Metlakahla and the peace and welfare of the community at large, are being sacrificed on account of the disagreement and quarrels of two gentlemen who have, with questionable wisdom, induced Indians to take sides in their disputes, and bring disgrace upon themselves by eventually becoming law-breakers.

The present attitude of other Tsiropsheean tribes, who express dissatisfaction with their land reserves, notwithstanding the large territory which has been set aside for them, and who now demand payment, for the whole country, is due entirely to the mischievous advice of those whose personal interests induce them, by such means, to prevent officers of the Government from taking that part in the direction of the temporal affairs of the various bands which the law requires.

The recent appointment of a Stipendiary Magistrate, who, for the present, is to reside at Metlakahla, cannot fail, also, to have a beneficial effect if the law under his administration is properly carried out; and although the whole region on the North-west coast is, at present, exceedingly disturbed, I look for a certain cessation of the troubles, under the conditions named.

With the exception of the North-west coast, where the excitement and apparent opposition of the Indians are, as I have intimated, due solely to the unhappy dissensions above alluded to, the Indians of the Province are satisfied and contented. A good harvest and fair run of salmon having, in most districts, placed them in comfortable circumstances in regard to their winter's supply of food.

On the coast generally, many of the bands having obtained constant work at the Northern canneries, and at the hop gardens in Washington Territory, have been enabled to purchase clothing and quite a number of luxuries, not usually within their reach.

In every tribe, however, there are a number of old, feeble and destitute members, especially in the interior, who are left to shift for themselves.

Acting under instructions, the agents endeavor to persuade Indians to be charitable to their own people, but I am sorry to say that they find this mode of extending aid very difficult of application.

In any event, it will be observed, that the amount disbursed is really very inconsiderable as compared with the large native population.

Indian Agencies.

The reports with tabular statements furnished by the various agents which have been transmitted to the Department at Ottawa, will afford a general idea of the present condition of the tribes in the localities referred to.

The resignation, in the spring, of Mr. A. E. Howse of the Okanagan agency, and Mr. Cornwall, J. P. of the Kamloops agency, prevents my furnishing you with general reports of these districts; but as I have made a general visitation to both agencies, I may refer to my special report in reference to the same.

Fraser Agency.

My recommendation to extend the boundaries of Mr. agent McTiernan's district so as to include all the bands on the Harrison River, proved very satisfactory to Indians interested. The agent states, that upon his first visit, he received a very hearty welcome, but found them indifferently housed, and he describes the reserves recently given them to be of very inferior quality, though he stated that the Reserve Commissioner had given them permission to plant potatoes on the Pemberton Meadows, where the ground is said to be rich and fertile. They own quite a number of cattle and horses.

The past season had been a sickly one on the Harrison River, and several Indians had come to New Westminster to obtain medical advice.

At Chilliwack, the natives have constructed some very good roads and creditable bridges on their reserves, and the band at that place is now engaged in dyking their grass reserve, consisting of about 160 acres.

Considerable excitement was caused at this place by the action of a lynching party of American citizens crossing the boundary line, and hanging an Indian boy of fifteen years of age, on the mere supposition that he had shot a resident of the neighboring settlement of Nootsack, a report of which I have already had the honor of submitting for your information.

On Mr. McTiernan's arrival at Chilliwack, he found a large number of Indians around and threatening to cross the boundary line with the intention of revenging the boy's death, but by tact and considerable argument, was fortunate enough to persuade them to desist from their intended course, and leave the affair for settlement by the proper authorities.

The Indians complain much of the Chinese taking their places at different kinds of light work, and at the salmon canneries on the Fraser River.

Kwawkwalth Agency.

In this agency, Mr. Blenkinsop states, a great many deaths have occurred during the past year, but mostly among the old, who have succumbed to lung complaints and inflammation of the intestinal organs, superinduced by exposure, want of comfort and nourishing food.

The children are, as a rule, very healthy, particularly those who have an unlimited supply of Oolachan fish oil. There are, in the agency, some 300 who would willingly attend school if allowed to do so by their parents.

Mr. Blenkinsop also states that the Laich kwil tachs, the most southern tribe of the Kwawkwalth nation, are, by far, the most energetic, and are good hunters of large game.

They are very anxious to have a school established at or near Cape Mudge.

The whiskey traffic has, for the last year, been reduced to a minimum, a few trifling transgressions of the liquor law only having taken place.

Cowichan Agency.

The report from this agency is, on the whole, encouraging. The grain grown by the Saanich, Cowichan and Nanaimo bands is in excess of any previous year, and quite a quantity of new land is being fenced in and brought under cultivation every season.

Mr. Lomas is of opinion that the diminution of Indian labor at the Fraser River canneries, during the past season, will be of eventual benefit to the Indians of his agency, as it will keep them more at home, and give them a better chance of looking after the crops on their different holdings.

Quite a number are also engaged in lumbering, and clearing lands for white settlers, and some have even taken contracts on the public roads.

The present most important drawback to their prospects seems to be in the system of "Potlatches," but as the law against such gatherings will come into force on the first of the coming year, the evil will soon have its cure, and its abolition will be of great benefit.

The issue of location tickets to twenty-three of the more energetic Indians, has caused general satisfaction, many others are anxious to secure them, and the system has proved a good method of showing the Indians that their efforts to advance in civilization are appreciated by the Department.

Several convictions for infringement of the liquor law have taken place, and the fines so received, have been expended for the relief of the aged and poor, and in the purchase of tools, &c. The amount of illicit selling is, however, small, and confined to the bottle trade, the importation of spirits on the reserve in large quantities, being a thing of the past.

Mr. Lomas' representations as to the difficulty of carrying on successful Indian schools by missionary teachers apply, so far as I am aware, to every other part of the Dominion. The proposal to establish an industrial school on Keepar Island will

be a much better plan, and of infinitely greater benefit, than to persevere in the vain endeavor to continue one successful day school in Cowichan.

It is gratifying to observe that the old trouble, caused by the trespass of a number of Indians upon land lately owned by Mr. Munro, has been at last settled amicably, and that no additions will be made to the extensive correspondence already occasioned by this difficulty.

West Coast Agency.

The agent, Mr. Guillod, reports the Indians of the west coast of Vancouver Island to be in good circumstances.

The catch of furs has been unusually large, the value amounting to \$42,500, mostly consisting of seals. Oil to the value of \$10,870 has also been made.

The illicit liquor traffic has been almost entirely stopped, owing to the exertions of the agent and his Indian constables.

The Opitshet Indians, a portion of whose reserve was ploughed up in the spring by orders from the Department, have grown quite a large crop of potatoes and turnips, and will have about twenty-five acres of land fenced in this fall.

North-West Coast Agency.

As previously reported to you, Mr. J. W. MacKay, appointed agent on the north-west coast of the Province, only remained a short time at his post, owing to the troubles and disturbed condition of matters at Metlakahla, and returned to Victoria.

Agreeably to your instruction, he was sent in June to the interior, to take charge of the Okanagan and Kamloops Agencies, where he now is. Meantime, A. C. Elliott, Esq., has been appointed Stipendiary Magistrate, to reside at Metlakahla, where he is also to act as agent of this Department for the present. Mr. Elliot will shortly, I presume, carry out the instructions of the Department, and if the law is carried out there, I look for a speedy cessation of the grave difficulties which have, for such a length of time, distracted the community in that vicinity and excited such serious apprehensions here.

WILLIAM'S LAKE AGENCY.

This is one of the largest and most extensive agencies in the Province, and Mr. agent Meason who has furnished a very complete and elaborate report, has proved himself a capable and energetic officer. Although he has been appointed comparatively a short time, he has made a very thorough visitation of every portion of his district, and has been very successful in effectually checking the liquor traffic which was extensively carried on, prior to his assumption of duty.

Mr. Meason's visits to the Chilootins, who have hitherto been neglected, from the fact of their having been out of reach, have been of essential service. Although no reserves have been allotted for these people, they are for the present satisfied, and are patiently awaiting the arrival of the Reserve Commissioner.

I anticipate no difficulty in setting aside suitable reserves for them as the country is extensive, and the white population sparse.

Available land is therefore not scarce, and is easily obtained.

The greater portion of the tribes in the neighborhood of Lillooet, Clinton, Pavillion, and indeed throughout the agency have little agricultural land, in some instances averaging no more than one quarter of an acre to each adult, still however, they have grown a considerable quantity of wheat and potatoes, and own a large number of horses and cattle, as the following return will show:—

Wheat, tons.....	148
Potatoes, bus.....	1,510
Hay, tons.....	390
Horses.....	2,490
Cows.....	397
Pigs.....	20

Their personal property is estimated by Mr. agent Meason at \$87,512.

It is greatly to be regretted, that in localities where interior Indians have proved their great aptitude for agriculture, there is really no land left for them, owing either to the scarcity of water for irrigation purposes, or to the fact, that all the cultivable lands in the vicinity have been already taken up by white settlers. In such instances, it appears to me that the Commissioner should be instructed to appropriate sufficient lands elsewhere, by the sale of which, suitable farms might be purchased to provide for the necessities of these Indians, who can no longer resort to the chase, or obtain their living in any other manner, than by adopting civilized industries.

The William's Lake agency contains many melancholy instances of Indians being left without land, and who must become a burden upon the Government should their present precarious mode of obtaining food from time to time fail.

Surveys.

Two survey parties have been in the field during the past season.

Capt. Jemmett has been working in the neighborhood of Lillooet and Bridge River, and Mr. Gastineau at Ashcroft and on the Shushwap Lake.

Reports from these officers, showing the work performed, have not yet been furnished. It is possible, however, that they may come to hand in time to be incorporated with the present report.

Presents.

With the exception of the usual amount of garden seeds, but few presents have been given to the Indians, and those, confined to some agricultural tools for the use of the natives near Clinton.

Supplies of provisions for aged, sick and destitute have been, as usual, furnished, but only in cases of absolute necessity.

Medicines, &c.

A considerable quantity of medicine has been furnished to the various agents, missionaries and others, who have expressed a desire to dispense them.

The system is not altogether satisfactory, but under the circumstances it is the best that can be done.

The population is so large, that economy has to be practiced in this as well as in other expenditures under my direction.

As stated in some of the reports of the agents, much sickness has prevailed, with correspondent fatality.

Schools.

During the past year, the following Indian Mission Schools have received the grant of \$12 per capita on the daily average attendance, not exceeding in any case \$300:—

Lakalsap, Nass River, W.

Port Simpson, W.

Kincolith, A.

Alert Bay, A.

Kitwangahk, A.

Cowichan, R. C.

Hesquiaht, R. C.

Kyukaht, R. C.

St. Mary's, special grant of \$500, R. C.

Applications have also been made for grants for schools at

Maseott,

Skidegate,

Kitamaht,

Bellabella,

Uchatlitz,

Ehetezet.

Payment of the grant to the schools at Metlakahla, under the Right Rev. Bishop Ridley and Mr. W. Duncan has been withheld until the unfortunate difficulties existing at that place are definitely settled.

The Rev. Mr. Hall, at Alert Bay, has received a special grant of \$150, to aid in the maintenance of girls at his boarding school.

Great difficulty has been experienced in British Columbia, as in other places, of keeping day schools in successful operation.

The influence of the camp and the inherent attractions of nomadic life, are much greater than that of the teacher, and it is most difficult to secure even the occasional attendance of a child at the ordinary day school.

The proposal to establish two or three industrial boarding schools in the Province is the more desirable and advantageous course to pursue, but the grant allowed by Parliament for Indian purposes will have to be considerably increased.

Fish, Furs and Oil.

The low price of furs, and the consequent lack of inducement to Indians to engage in the business of procuring them, has caused a continued falling off in the amount exported for the last three years. Indians, however, have been afforded more profitable employment in other industries, and there can be little doubt that the fur trade has had its best day in British Columbia.

The quantity of fish oil put up by the natives, is also much less.

The canning of fish being an important industry of the Province, in which Indians take a prominent part, it may not be out of place to include the amount exported with that of furs and oil, which has been kindly furnished me by the officer in charge of Her Majesty's Customs:—

Furs	\$ 70,184 00
Oil	15,017 00
Salmon, canned.....	792,663 00
do salted	15,308 00
	\$893,172 00

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

I. W. POWELL,
Indian Superintendent.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR,
WINNIPEG, 30th October, 1894.

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

SIR,—On account of the large amount of office work here requiring my personal attention, I was unable to commence my annual inspection of the different Indian agencies and reserves under my supervision, until after the close of the official year ended the 30th of June last, consequently I had no additional information in my possession regarding the condition of this superintendency to communicate to the Department, since I transmitted my last annual report, other than that contained in subsequent correspondence, until I had made another inspection of the agencies and ascertained from personal observation their actual condition. I have just completed my inspection of all the agencies excepting those of Messrs. Ogilvie and McIntyre, which I intend to inspect at the earliest possible date, and I am pleased to inform you that their condition is generally satisfactory, and that the

different agents are discharging the various duties incumbent upon them, as faithfully and efficiently as probably could reasonably be expected of them.

The increased interest in agriculture and education manifested everywhere by the Indians visited, is a most encouraging and gratifying indication of their intellectual development and advancing prosperity.

When I first inspected the agencies seven years ago, endless complaints were laid before me by every band of Indians visited, with regard to inferior quality of supplies furnished them, and to the non-fulfilment of the stipulations of their respective treaties generally, but in all my travels last summer, not a grievance of any description was referred to in my interviews with them, but on the contrary, they frequently requested me to acknowledge their gratitude to the Government for dealing so uprightly and generously with them.

THE AGENCY OF MR. MARTINEAU.

On the 7th of July I left Winnipeg for Westbourne *via* Portage la Prairie, arrived there in the afternoon, and in order to facilitate and expedite the journey took passage on a Hudson's Bay Company's boat to Manitoba House, I remained at Totogon over night, and on the succeeding day, reached the reserve at Sandy Bay, on Lake Manitoba.

I found only Baptiste Spence, the principal councillor, and about a dozen Indians at home. The walls of a school house were erected and they were waiting for the Government to finish it, and furnish them with a teacher. I therefore requested the agent to make arrangements for the completion of the building as soon as possible, in order that, their incessant requests for the education of their children might be granted without delay.

Owing to the flooded state of the reserve during a number of years past, nearly all the Indians abandoned it, and wandered about on lakes and rivers; through forests and over prairies, in order to obtain food for themselves and families, but since the waters receded, they returned and resumed the cultivation of their former gardens with renewed energy. They planted this year, upwards of 100 bushels of potatoes, and had during my visit, about 10 acres under crop.

Their grazing and meadow lands are unsurpassed, and admirably adapted for stock raising, which they intend to engage in extensively, having twenty-five horses and fifty-eight head of cattle already. The next morning, I proceeded to Manitoba House and arrived there in the evening.

With the exception of some comparatively insignificant irregularities in the filing of his papers, Mr. Martineau is deserving of the highest praise for complying faithfully with his instructions in making the payment of annuities correctly, in making out his pay sheets accurately, in giving authentic statistical information in his tabular statement, in ascertaining the number and variety of carpenter's tools and farming implements each family received from the Government, in examining the different schools in operation on every reserve within his agency, and noting the progress in learning made by the children attending them, in visiting the various gardens under cultivation, observing the advancement made in agriculture, and giving the necessary instructions in husbandry, in vaccinating nearly all the Indians of his agency who had not previously been subjected to the operation, and in attending most zealously to everything entrusted to him.

I cheerfully bear this testimony to Mr. Martineau's efficiency, more especially as I formerly had occasion to report otherwise of his actions, for I consider it the duty of an impartial inspector to commend as well as censure those who deserve it.

I crossed over to Dog Creek in the evening and found Mr. Martineau, after getting through with his payments, camping on an island near the reserve.

He was, on account of stormy weather, a day behind the date appointed in arriving, and occupied two days in transacting all the business with the Indians entrusted to him.

He attended a meeting I held next morning with the chief councillors and other members of the band, whereat I succeeded in settling satisfactorily to all parties concerned, a contention among them over the location of a school house, by persuading them to agree to dispose of the two buildings already erected for that purpose, to private individuals, and to erect another in a central place, with the proceeds, for the convenience of the majority on the reserve.

The teacher, Mr. Sanderson, was absent on his holidays, and, therefore, I was unable to examine his school, but Mr. Martineau informed me that the pupils were progressing favorably under his tuition, as manifested in the examination of the different classes in reading, writing and spelling.

There are fifty-one children of school age belonging to this reserve, eighteen of them being Roman Catholics and the rest Protestants and heathens.

The agent purchased certain supplies for completing and furnishing the school-house in accordance with the regulations of the Department.

The Indians in this reserve complain that the enactments in reference to the protection of game, enforced by the Local Government of Manitoba, are incompatible with the promises made them by Commissioner Simpson when they surrendered their country, as it was distinctly understood then, that the Indians would be permitted to exercise their former privileges in fishing and hunting whenever and wherever they desired, and that consequently they object to the intolerable restrictions placed upon them by those regulations, which absolutely deprive them of their principal source of subsistence during the close season, while sportsmen, traders and others are allowed to slaughter indiscriminately during the open season. For several years farming was neglected owing to the flooded condition of the reserve from the encroachment of the lake upon it, but the waters having retired the Indians returned and commenced to cultivate their gardens, which were larger and promised a greater yield than I ever saw before.

Ebb and Flow Lake Reserve.

I arrived at this reserve about noon, on the 14th of July and found the agent engaged in giving out the provisions, the payments having been made the previous day. I visited all the gardens, and found them somewhat backward on account of the dryness of the season, but notwithstanding this, the general appearance of prosperity prevailing was most encouraging. I examined the school conducted by Mr. Asham, and found thirty children on the register, twenty-three of them being present. I was favorably impressed with the proficiency of the pupils in their respective studies.

The writing in their copy-books presented a most creditable appearance, and the exercises pleasantly closed by all the children singing several hymns very sweetly and correctly.

Before leaving, I called a meeting of the Indians for the purpose of making enquiries of them in reference to various matters.

The chief on behalf of the band requested oxen, instead of the cows promised to be given them, and also, to be supplied with a chest, of tools, a brush, plow, and spades. They suggested that the school teacher be instructed to take his vacation in the fall, instead of the summer as at present, because then the children are absent, with their parents at the fisheries.

The agent vaccinated twenty Indians here who had never subjected to the operation before.

The Fairford Reserve.

I arrived at this reserve on the 15th of July, and noticed a marked advancement in agriculture. The crops were greatly in excess of those of previous years, and consisted of wheat, potatoes, oats, barley and hay.

The Indians here and elsewhere are beginning to realize the necessity of abandoning the precarious mode of subsistence by fishing and hunting, and are devoting themselves with commendable earnestness, and perseverance to agriculture.

I visited and inspected the Upper School, ably conducted by the Revd. Mr. Bruce, who admirably sustains his former reputation, as a most efficient and successful teacher.

Of the forty-nine pupils attending this school, thirty-nine were present. I carefully examined all the classes in reading, writing, grammar, arithmetic, geography, and other branches taught, and was extremely gratified with the thoroughness of the school. The exercises closed by the children singing enthusiastically "God save the Queen."

In the afternoon I examined Mr. Anderson's school at the lower end of the reserve. He has thirty pupils on the register, twenty-seven of whom were present during my visit and manifested by their excellent recitations, a thorough familiarity with the different subjects which they were studying.

I was present during the payments, and the Indians were greatly pleased with the manner in which the agent attended to everything entrusted to him. Eighty-four persons belonging to this reserve were vaccinated.

The Lake St. Martin's Reserv.

I arrived here at seven o'clock on the 16th of July and visited the school under the charge of Mr. Francis Storr. No school-house has yet been erected on this reserve, but the interest taken in education is so extraordinary, that the chief although a heathen, willingly gave up his dwelling house for the purpose, and resides in a wretched wigwam himself.

Sixteen pupils according to the register were in attendance during the previous quarter; but only ten were present at the examination. No material advancement was perceptible since my former visit a year ago, owing to the teacher's lack of energy and inferior qualification for his profession, his education being of the most elementary character.

The chief informed me that in consequence of their being destitute of carpenter's tools, they were unable to build any houses within the year; and earnestly requested a limited supply of those articles to be furnished them. Very little attention until recently has been given to agriculture here, as mostly all the band were engaged in fishing and hunting for their living. Their crops looked backward, owing to late sowing and the dryness of the season. The payments were made correctly, and thirty persons were vaccinated.

The Sandy Bay of Lake St. Martin's Reserve.

I arrived at this reserve on the morning of the 16th July, and visited and examined the school during the forenoon. There were only five children present, out of an attendance of thirteen pupils, according to the register. This miserable apology for an Indian school was in a sickly, languishing condition, and almost destitute of any intellectual vitality. I consider M. Thom, the teacher, the most illiterate and incompetent educator employed in this superintendency, and consequently I would respectfully recommend that his services be dispensed with at the earliest possible date, and a qualified person be engaged to conduct the school properly. There is but little progress in building and farming going on here, the majority of the band contenting themselves with providing the mere necessaries of life, without aspiring to a more civilized state of existence than that occupied by their ancestors.

The crops were backward here, as elsewhere, on account of the prevailing drought, but the summer showers which came later in the season probably revived them. No complaints of any description were made with regard to their annuities or to the supplies received. The agent vaccinated thirty-two Indians here.

The Crane River Reserve.

I next visited this reserve, where I arrived on the 29th July. I found the gardens better in every respect than any of those already visited.

The crop of potatoes surpassed, in appearance, anything of its kind witnessed elsewhere in my travels, and so carefully was its cultivation attended to that I could scarcely discover a weed among it. The teacher of this school, Mr. Sabiston, being absent on account of sickness, I called the children together and examined them in their respective studies. I noticed a greater progress here in learning than in the former two schools visited. The system adopted in imparting instruction to the pupils by those incompetent teachers is too antiquated. The school house erected several years ago is nearly completed, and will be ready for occupation before the cold weather sets in.

The cattle are in excellent condition and are increasing rapidly.

These Indians are deserving of the greatest encouragement and consideration from the Department for their remarkable enterprise and prosperity.

They are now almost exclusively devoting themselves to agriculture, placing but little dependence for their subsistence on fishing and hunting.

The Water Hen Reserve.

I arrived here on Sunday, the 20th of July, as the people were leaving the school house where they had been attending a religious meeting. The respectable and comfortable appearance which they presented was a gratifying indication of their advancing prosperity and civilization. Another evidence of their industry is the increased acreage of land they cultivate, the large number of new dwelling houses and stables erected, the care taken of their splendid herd of cattle, and the interest manifested generally in the education of their children.

They are most fortunate in having such an excellent and indefatigable teacher as Mr. Tabouret to conduct their school, which has fifty-two pupils on the register and twenty of an average attendance. The school, although established only in October last, made such extraordinary advancement that it will compare most favorably with the ablest conducted school in the Superintendency.

In the several exercises in which the children had been examined in English, French and Ojibeway, they showed a remarkable proficiency in their studies. The specimens of penmanship shown me were extremely creditable.

The Duck Bay Reserve.

I reached this reserve on the 23rd of July, and immediately upon my arrival visited Mr. Adam's school. The number of pupils on the register was twenty-three, with an average attendance the previous quarter of nineteen. The children are progressing in a reasonably satisfactory manner, considering the indifference of their parents. A number of the children were learning to translate Indian words into English and French, using Father Lacombe's Ojibeway grammar and dictionary as a text-book. A school house was nearly completed, but in the meantime the councillor's dwelling was utilized for the purpose.

The area under cultivation last season was greater than formerly, but the summer frosts somewhat injured the vegetables.

The Agency of Mr. Reader.

On the evening of the 23rd of July I started for this agency, and arrived at Chimahwawin on the 26th. Shortly afterwards the steamer "Marquis" arrived there and I took passage on her to Cumberland House.

The long residence of Mr. Reader in this district as an Episcopal clergyman has enabled him to acquire a thorough knowledge of the Indians, which admirably qualifies him for the position to which he was recently appointed, as Indian agent there.

He has succeeded in securing the esteem and confidence of the Indians under his supervision so thoroughly, that no complaint whatever was made against him in my interviews with them. His reports and general correspondence are clear, concise, and comprehensive, and will compare favorably with similar productions of the most efficient officers of the Department in this Superintendency. The payment of annuities was correctly made in accordance with his instructions, but he neglected to vaccinate the Indians, or to obtain an analysis of arrears due those who were absent from previous payments: these omissions were probably attended to afterwards. Mr. Leveque, of this office, accompanied him as an assistant, in order to initiate him into the official routine of his duties:

The Cumberland Reserve.

On my arrival here the Indians held a council, which I attended. They represented that in consequence of their expecting the Government to grant them a suitable reserve for agricultural purposes elsewhere, their school house was still unfinished, the cultivation of their rocky, unproductive gardens neglected, and their general prosperity seriously retarded.

One of the Councillors, with eyes suffused with tears, stated that unless another reserve were given them, whereon sufficient food for themselves and families could be produced, they would certainly perish with hunger.

If another reserve is allotted them, they request that their cattle and other movable effects be transported there by the Government for them.

The school, ably conducted for several years by the Rev. Mr. Davies, was closed, owing to his having resigned on the 30th of June, but the services of Mr. Boddome were secured and it was reopened shortly afterwards.

The Pas Reserve.

I started for this reserve on the evening of the 30th July, and arrived here early on the following morning, having travelled eighty miles by canoe during the night. The councillor in the absence of the chief, specially requested that everything stipulated by treaty be supplied them. I informed them that instructions to that effect had already been given to the agent to make requisition for those articles.

The school, which had been vacant since the marriage of their former teacher, two years ago, was about to be reopened by Mr. McDonald.

The school house at the Big Eddy is thatched, lathed, floored and mudded, and only requires a door and windows to complete it. They urgently requested that a teacher be supplied them immediately, as their children were growing up in ignorance, never having enjoyed the advantages of education.

It is difficult, however, owing to its remoteness from the settlement, to induce a competent teacher to accept the situation.

The school house at Birch River is still unfurnished, in consequence of its being impossible to find any person willing to undertake its completion for the amount allowed for that purpose.

The Indians living on this portion of the reserve were very grateful when informed that they would receive their supplies and payments here in future. Their gardens were larger, but owing to the drought prevailing in the beginning of the season, the appearance of the crops was not very promising.

The Moose Lake Reserve.

I met, by appointment, the chief and councillors at Chimahwawin, where a portion of the band live and have a reserve. They informed me that their cattle all died from various causes, excepting two animals. Nine dwelling houses were built during the year, and two school houses were partially completed.

The schools recently established on the respective reserves, and conducted by Messrs. Settee and Lindsay, have made but little progress yet. The Indians have

increased and enlarged their gardens since my previous visit, which is an evidence that a greater interest is taken in farming than formerly.

The Grand Rapids Reserve.

I arrived at this reserve on the 2nd August, and found better crops and a greater quantity of land under cultivation than on any former occasion. The walls of a school house had been erected in a central location, for the convenience of the children attending school, and the Indians were waiting assistance from the Government for its completion.

This is the only band in the agency which has excellent fisheries near the reserve, and therefore it should be more comfortably off than any of the others; but in consequence of reckless improvidence, the members, every winter, clamor for assistance in provisions from the Government.

The Agency of Mr. MacKay.

Although the agent has resided two years at Beron's River, yet, he has neither an office nor a storehouse there; consequently, considerable inconvenience must be experienced in transacting properly the business of the agency. Under these circumstances, I was not disappointed in finding that his official correspondence was unsatisfactorily kept, being neither systematically arranged nor methodically indexed for office reference.

In the payment of annuities and in the distribution of provisions and other supplies, as well as in visiting the different gardens on the reserves, he faithfully carried out his instructions.

The Cross Lake Reserve.

I arrived here from Grand Rapids on the 8th of August, having been delayed on the journey two days by stormy weather, and travelled a distance of 175 miles in about three days and a-half.

The agent having just finished the payments of annuities to the different bands under his supervision, was starting for Winnipeg, upon my arrival.

In conformity with a commendable regulation established by the band, for the prevention of dishonesty, every member, on receiving annuity, promptly liquidates all his obligations. The school was opened last February, by Chief Garrich, who has conducted it ever since.

The children were advancing as rapidly as could be expected under his tuition, with the limited supply of school material available there, as they had only a few elementary books in their possession. The teacher's attainments are limited to reading, writing and singing, but he is only temporarily employed, until a more competent one can be obtained.

This band commenced the building of a school house, and has nearly completed the walls. The crops, owing to the continued drought prevailing, were largely a failure. This reserve is well adapted for farming and cattle raising, as the quality of the soil is superior and the meadows are excellent.

The Norway House Reserve.

I returned to this reserve on the 10th of August, and had a meeting with the Indians in the mission school house at Rossville, on the 11th. The chief and councillors expressed themselves glad, as on former occasions, to welcome me to their village. They informed me that the Government school house was nearly finished, and they were desirous that an efficient teacher be immediately appointed to instruct their children. I succeeded in complying with their request, by securing the services of Mr. McDonald, a graduate of St. John's College here, who is well qualified for the situation. The mission school has been closed for two years past.

and the only one open on the reserve is at "Crooked Turn." It is indifferently conducted by an Indian teacher of no qualifications whatever.

Their crops were nearly destroyed by drought and early frost. Their fifty-two head of cattle were in excellent condition, and, if it is properly secured, they should have a sufficient quantity of hay for their requirements during the ensuing winter. It was urgently requested that the chief and councillors of this band receive the same amounts of annuities as are given to similar officers in other places, and that the reserve be sub-divided into locations at the earliest possible date.

The chief asked, on behalf of his people, that a supply of medicines be furnished them and a dispenser be appointed on their reserve. After Jacob Garrioch, a member of this band, received his annuity, he was arrested by order of the agent, for refusing to hand over to the Hudson's Bay Company the full amount of a debt of \$27.50 he owed them. Having been kept under arrest for about two days, finally the chief volunteered to become his security and he was released.

The Beren's River Reserve.

I arrived at this reserve on the 15th of August, having visited, the previous day, the gardens at Poplar River, where a portion of the band resides. Their potatoes were of excellent quality. The building of a school house was commenced during the summer, but had advanced no further than the hewing of the timber and bringing it to the site selected for it. The building of another school house was undertaken at the upper extremity of the reserve at Beren's River, but the location was unsuitable, as it was impossible for the children at the lower end to attend there. I therefore suggested that it be removed to a central place selected by the agent and myself for the convenience of all interested parties, to which every one agreed, without a dissenting voice.

Their gardens are annually increasing in extent and number of and, if properly cultivated, will yield sufficient food for their requirements. The chief is desirous of having the amount realized from the disposal of a useless ox expended in purchasing a good one. He complains that the survey of their reserve was not properly made, as it did not embrace a mile on each of the river, as asked by them, and requests that the mistake be corrected and the reserve divided into locations. The Indians want permission to dispose of cordwood from their reserve to captains of steamboats.

They say the medicine furnished is a great benefit to them, and they expressed their thankfulness to the Government for the interest taken in their welfare.

They represent that their fisheries are encroached upon by parties from Winnipeg, who, if allowed to continue the destruction of whitefish and sturgeon at the present rate, will eventually exhaust the supply and deprive them of their principal source of subsistence.

The Jack Head Reserve.

In the afternoon of the 18th of August I arrived at this reserve, and immediately visited the gardens, which indicated the careful attention bestowed upon them.

Fearing that lumbermen might be encroaching upon the location selected for their Reserve, they earnestly requested that it be surveyed without unnecessary delay, which, I am informed, was subsequently attended to by Surveyor Green.

The school was opened about a year ago by Mr. Settee, who conducted it very irregularly and most unsatisfactorily for three quarters, and then resigned. It is still closed, on account of the difficulty of obtaining the services of a competent teacher. In 1879, the Island Bands, to which this fragment belongs were supplied with seven head of cattle, the number promised them by treaty, but through improper care and negligence they lost every animal. The councillor begged earnestly for another yoke of oxen, as they are required for ploughing their gardens and for drawing timber for their buildings.

The Fisher River Reserve.

I arrived here on the 19th of August, and inspected the school under the charge of Mr. Lyness, who possesses a liberal education, is an efficient teacher and a thorough disciplinarian. Only nineteen children were present, although seventy-seven names appeared on the register. There was an average of twenty-four pupils during the previous Quarter. The exercises in reading, writing, spelling, dictation, arithmetic and geography showed the thoroughness of the instruction imparted. The turnips, carrots and onions were nearly destroyed by insects and the prevailing drought, but the appearance of the potatoes and wheat was promising.

The forty-seven head of cattle belonging to this band of Indians are in excellent condition.

The Chief and Councillors asked that a hand grist mill be given them for grinding their wheat, and, for building purposes, a few acres of spruce timber adjoining the southern boundary of the reserve.

The Blood Vein River Band.

On the 22nd of August I held a meeting with the Indians of this reserve. This unsettled band is beginning to devote more attention than formerly to agricultural pursuits. There are five houses in course of erection, whereas previously there were only two wretched buildings; nine families have gardens of potatoes on the reserve.

The Loon Strait Reserve.

I arrived here in the afternoon of the 22nd. The school house had been completed a year ago, and Councillor Thickfoot earnestly implored the Government to have compassion on their ignorance and send an instructor to educate and enlighten them. I informed him that whenever the services of a qualified teacher could be obtained his request would be cheerfully complied with. He complained that the garden seeds forwarded by me last winter to the agency had not been distributed until too late for planting. Although he sent his son-in-law with a dog-train to Beren's River after his portion of them, the agent refused to give him any, alleging, as his reason for so doing, that the Indian sent by the councillor did not belong to this reserve. The garden seeds referred to were taken to the agency by one William Mackay who arrived there on the 14th of April last. It is somewhat surprising, notwithstanding the extraordinary effort made to have these garden seeds supplied to the Indians in ample time for planting, that the agent should have failed to forward them to a number of the reserves until the season was too far advanced for planting.

This fragment of the Island Bands is most industrious and enterprising as the extensive improvements upon the reserve abundantly testify. Of the seven head of cattle given to the Island Band, this portion of it, only received two animals in a starving condition, the following spring, from Jack Head Reserve, where the councillor, James Sinclair, had taken them, contrary to instructions, the previous winter. These cattle died shortly afterwards, and Thickfoot asks that two oxen be supplied, to enable them to cultivate their gardens to advantage, by using the plough in breaking their lands instead of the grub-hoe, the only implement now in their possession.

This reserve was surveyed by Mr. Green shortly after my visit to it.

The Hollow Water River Reserve.

I arrived here on the morning of the 23rd of August. A very comfortable school house was completed under contract during the summer, by Mr. Dick, and a teacher was engaged to open it at the beginning of winter.

This portion of the Island Band is making some progress in farming and building, having better and larger gardens and a greater number of houses than formerly.

They ask that some cattle, especially a yoke of oxen, may be supplied them, as they have received but one animal, which through the neglect of Councillor Sinclair, died shortly after they received it.

The Black River Reserve.

I arrived here on the evening of the 23rd of August, visited the gardens, which appeared to be somewhat neglected and smaller than last year, inspected the school, conducted by Mr. Prince in a tent, owing to the school house being unfinished, found thirteen names on the register, twelve pupils were present, who seemed to be doing fairly well, considering the disadvantages under which they were laboring. The Indians complained that the school was not properly conducted, as the teacher did not open it regularly, and frequently closed it altogether and went away into the settlement. A door, windows, a stove, shingles, lumber, &c., were purchased and shipped recently, for completing the school house, as the Indians agreed to finish it themselves if these articles were supplied.

The teacher reports that the biscuits supplied for mid-day meals to the children attending school have a most beneficial effect in inducing attendance.

The Agency of Mr. Muckle.

I was pleased to observe in my inspection of this agency, that Mr. Muckle generally carried out faithfully the instructions given him. He attends satisfactorily to the voluminous correspondence entailed upon him by the complications continually arising from the proximity of the reserves to the settlement.

The Fort Alexander Reserve.

I arrived here on the morning of the 25th of August, and visited the gardens. The potatoes were very superior, the wheat most irregular and inferior, the corn excellent, and the vegetables largely a failure. The Roman Catholic mission school, ably conducted by Father Madore, was closed for the holidays; but, at my request, he kindly called the children together, and I inspected the school. The pupils went creditably through the various exercises in which they were examined. The Episcopal Mission School, taught by Mrs. Bruce, was also closed; but she informed me that, as nearly all the Indians were absent, she was unable to collect her classes for my inspection. At the lower end of the reserve the Indians erected a school house, which they are desirous that the Government should complete and open, for the accommodation of the large number of children residing in its vicinity.

No drunkenness occurred during the payment of annuities here, owing to the vigilance of the constables employed; but on the ensuing night, a companion of the notorious McGribbon, taking advantage of their departure, crept from the thicket, where he was concealed, and disposed of twenty gallons of whiskey to the Indians, who, in consequence, made night hideous with their savage revelry.

The Indians represent that the protection of their fisheries is of vital importance as they are rapidly becoming exhausted by the improvidence of fishermen; and they earnestly implore the Government not to allow a continuance of this unlimited and indiscriminate destruction.

The Broken Head River Reserve.

I arrived here on the evening of the 26th August, and inspected the school under the charge of Mr. Black, an experienced teacher of considerable attainments. The children are progressing favorably under his instruction. The potatoes and barley promised an abundant yield, but the appearance of the wheat was very indifferent. The Indians asked to be supplied with oxen, a fanning mill and a hand grist-mill. There was no drunkenness here during the payments.

The St. Peter's Reserve.

I arrived here on the afternoon of the 27th of August, and inspected the north St. Peter's school, under the management of the Rev. Mr. Cochrane, whose natural abilities and educational acquirements admirably qualify him for his profession. His pupils manifested, by their intelligence and proficiency, the superiority of the instruction imparted to them. I afterwards examined the Episcopal Mission School, taught by William Henry Prince, whose diligence and perseverance in advancing himself and scholars are highly commendable. I was unable to inspect the other two schools on the reserve, on account of their being closed at the time. The crops suffered severely from drought during the early part of the season, but recovered to some extent. The subsequent rainy season, however, injured them considerably before they were harvested. The fifteen hundred tons of excellent hay secured will more than provide for the four hundred and seventy-four head of cattle and the twenty-six horses on this reserve. The Indians, by statute labor, cut a road through the Reserve, and also repaired a number of bridges. Seven persons were arrested during the payments, of whom two were convicted for fighting and fined two and five dollars respectively, and five were convicted for having intoxicating liquors in their possession. One of those having turned informer was acquitted, two were fined twenty five dollars each, and two fifty dollars each, but failing to pay the fines were sentenced to six months' imprisonment; one was committed to jail, but was released after two months' confinement, in consequence of a certain informality in the commitment. These are the only instances in which any infraction of the liquor law occurred here during the payments, which never, on any previous occasion, had been so comparatively free from intoxication; a result of the precaution taken in appointing constables, whose energy and vigilance largely prevented a repetition of the disgraceful scenes of former years.

The Agency of Mr. McPherson.

I arrived here on the 6th of September, and inspected the new buildings erected last summer for office and storehouse, and found them comfortable and commodious. The Agent's Letter Book is properly indexed, and the impressions taken thereon are perfectly legible. His Provision Book is correctly kept, but the receipts taken for distributions made to destitute Indians are not witnessed, as no person capable of doing so is available at the agency. The letters and other official documents received are carefully folded away in a wooden box, but not filed nor indexed, as directed, for office reference. The tools, implements and provisions at the agency are in accord with the statements in the office books relative thereto. There was no traffic in intoxicating liquors at Assabaskassing during last payments, as constable Martin succeeded in suppressing it. The pay-sheets are faultless, but the tabular statement is imperfectly made out, as the quantities of seeds sown are given instead of the number of bushels harvested.

I arrived at Sabaska Reserve on the 8th September and found the Indians camped at a place selected for another village, where they were busily engaged in parching and hulling hundreds of bushels of wild rice for the ensuing winter's requirements. A large quantity of red pine timber was hewn and ready for building their houses. The potatoes here, and on the other reserves throughout the agency, looked exceedingly well; but the rainy season greatly damaged them before they were pitted, and in all probability a large quantity of what was secured will ultimately rot. The Shoal Lake Indians lost all of their cattle except one, by the falling of a building in which they had taken refuge during a storm. The hay crop was inferior, owing to dryness of the early part of the season, and what was stacked got flooded during the fall, and is therefore so badly damaged that it is very doubtful if there is enough to keep the cattle alive during the winter. There are about one hundred and twenty-five acres under cultivation on the different reserves and numerous islands in their vicinity.

All the Indians of the Lake of the Woods, except the Rat Portage Band, were paid at Assabaskassing this year, contrary to the first instructions given to the agent, and to the arrangement made with the contractor for the delivery of the various Indian supplies. The agent alleges that the Indians refused to receive their annuities on their several reserves, without having made any attempt to make the payments there. It is apparent that these objections to the commendable policy of the Department, to pay their annuities to the different bands of Indians on their respective reserves, are not made on account of any alleged promises made that they would continue in perpetuity to receive their annuities at their camping ground or the agency, but in consequence of their opposition to anything interfering with those large annual gatherings, where they remain for several weeks, until all the money they received, or the articles purchased with it, are gambled away, and where their degrading and demoralizing heathen ceremonies are perpetuated. It is also evident that traders, unwilling to follow the agent to the different reserves when making payments to the Indians, induced them to insist upon being paid at the camping ground. If the argument advanced by the agent, in support of the claims of the Indians of the Lake of the Woods to receive their annuities here, is valid, why does he pay the Rat Portage Band on their reserve, while the several bands at Shoal Lake, Whitefish Bay and Buffalo Bay, living a greater distance off, are paid at the camping ground? The Indians of Rainy Lake and River, in Mr. Pither's agency, made similar claims to be paid at their alleged camping ground at Coucheeching, and consequently received their annuities for a number of years at Fort Frances, near that locality; but for the last two years their annuities were received on their different reserves, to the entire satisfaction of all the Indians of the district, except a few medicine men, who victimize their devotees at those gatherings by inducing them to make sacrifices—to the Manitou—of various personal effects which become the property of these wily imposters.

The Agency of Mr. Pither.

I found, on inspecting the office and storehouse at the agency, that the impressions in his Letter Book are neatly and legibly taken, but not indexed; that the letters received are inconveniently pigeon-holed, instead of being systematically filed and indexed; that his Receipt Book is correctly kept; that the supplies on hand correspond with the balance not distributed of provisions, tools and implements furnished him for his Indians; that the samples of different articles supplied him are mostly hung up along the walls of his office, and that his pay-sheets are accurately made out, but that his tabular statement is incomplete, as twenty-six columns are blank. The agent neglected to take an inventory of all the articles supplied, under treaty stipulations, to the different families of his agency. A number of American Indians, living at Red Lake, Minnesota, who I discovered, on my previous inspection, had been surreptitiously participating in the payment of annuities along with the Rainy River Bands, were excluded therefrom by the agent this year, in accordance with my instructions. In all my researches and enquiries in reference to the payments last summer to the Indians of this agency, not a single error came under my notice. Only two bands were vaccinated during the payments, although the agent was instructed to subject the others to it also.

Nacatchewang Reserve.

I arrived at this reserve by canoe route, direct from Sabaska Bay, on the 10th of September. I found about five acres under potatoes of good quality. These Indians have only four dwelling houses on the reserve. Owing to their absence during my visit, I was unable to make any enquiries of them with regard to other matters.

Stangeecoming Reserve.

Upon my arrival here, on the 11th of September, I inspected the reserve, which is not cultivated extensively, only about three acres having been under scattering

patches of potatoes. There are six dwelling houses on the reserve, which is very rocky and not adapted for farming. An Indian was killed by lightning two days before my visit. The chief asked for a two-inch auger, and other tools for building houses.

The Coutcheeching Reserve.

I arrived here on the evening of the 11th, and inspected the reserve. The gardens suffered considerably from drought and subsequent rains. A school house, in course of erection, was completed on the 1st ultimo, and a teacher engaged to open it. The chief requests that the \$100 forwarded in 1877 to the then Indian Superintendent in Winnipeg, by their agent, and which he had received from Mr. Bissett, on behalf of the Public Works Department, be now given them, in order that they may purchase building material for their dwelling houses.

The Little Forks Reserve.

On the 12th of September I arrived at this reserve, and found about five acres under potatoes and corn; the outbuildings were destroyed two years ago in order that the small-pox epidemic—then prevailing—might be prevented from spreading through the whole district. To save themselves from starvation, the Indians killed two of their cattle during quarantine regulations. On or about the 1st of August last two of their oxen were killed by lightning, but these were replaced by the Department this fall, to enable the Indians to plow their gardens and to draw timber for their buildings.

The great calamity which has befallen this band of Indians commends them to the favorable consideration of the Department for assistance to enable them to regain their former prosperous condition; their labor of years had been totally destroyed, not only for the safety of those Indians who survived the fatal scourge but for the benefit of the whole community.

The Manitou Reserves.

On the 13th of September I inspected these reserves, and found better and larger fields of potatoes and corn than anywhere else in the Superintendency. The industry and perseverance of these Indians are most remarkable. The appearance of their magnificent gardens would excite the admiration of the most advanced agriculturalists. Their request for five bushels of seed wheat, a cradle and a breaking plough, is deserving of favorable consideration, although those articles are not included within treaty stipulations. Their school house, partially enclosed last year, is still unfinished, although they expressed the greatest desire to have their children educated. It is most deplorable that so little has been accomplished in establishing schools on the different reserves comprehended within Treaty No. 3. Hitherto, only two, recognised by the Government, were in operation among the thirty bands of Indians resident in the district; but recently, several others have been started.

Chief Maskeekieininie states that Neesaudaway, his brother-in-law, who, with every member of his family, died from small-pox, about two years ago, had upwards of five acres outside of the reserve, which he occupied before and after the date of treaty; but after his death a white settler took possession of this location for a homestead, without giving any compensation to the relatives of the deceased for the improvements made thereon, and they desire to be informed if their claims are valid and will be recognized.

The Long Sault Reserves.

I inspected these reserves on the 13th of September. The crops were largely destroyed on Neshotai's Reserve, by the cattle breaking into the gardens during the absence of the Indians. The corn and potatoes on Mawintopenessi's Reserve were excellent. The mission school, opened here over a year ago, was closed, but, as the

teacher was absent, I was unable to ascertain any reliable information concerning the advancement made by the pupils while it was in operation.

The Hungry Hall Reserves.

I arrived here on the evening of the 13th of September, and held a council with the Indians during the night. These bands refused to accept their annuities unless the American Indians, whom the agent was instructed not to recognize, were also paid. The agent very properly declined to accede to their demands, and proceeded to make payments to the other bands, but, on his return, they gladly accepted their money, and after his departure whiskey traders from across the river engaged with impunity in their nefarious traffic, and I was informed that all the Indians there were intoxicated. This was the only instance where unscrupulous traders succeeded, in defiance of law, in disposing of intoxicating liquors to the Indians on any of the reserves within this agency. The absence of this vile traffic during the payments this year is solely attributable to the indefatigable energy of the constables appointed for the purpose of preventing it.

The Indian Office in Winnipeg.

The business in connection with this office is transacted by me, with the assistance of Messrs. Wright and Leveque, the superintendency clerks. Since the transmission of my last annual report, 2,198 letters were received to date, an increase of 904 letters over the preceding year. On receipt of those letters, they are officially stamped, registered, answered, filed, indexed, and an entry made of the action taken thereon.

The number of letters written during the year was 2,439, covering 4,430 folios, an increase of 856 letters and 1,492 folios over a corresponding interval last year. All accounts are carefully audited before cheques are issued in payment. These transactions are systematically entered in the books of accounts, a statement of which, with vouchers, for cheques issued from this office, and a Ledger Trial Balance is sent, every month, to the Department. The whole expenditure for this Superintendency, for the fiscal year ended the 30th day of June last, amounted to \$104,568.24, and from that period to date, \$20,064.01. During the former period 425 cheques had been issued, viz., 325 from the Department and 83 from this office; and during the latter, 176 cheques were issued, viz., 91 from the Department and 85 from this office. The returns received from the different schools recognized by the Government are examined and payments made to the teachers by cheques, issued and payable here. The number of schools in operation during the year from which returns have been received, was twenty-four, an increase of seven, showing an attendance of 668 children, an increase of 160. The amount paid to teachers as salary was \$5,301, an increase of \$1,306.

These returns do not include several schools, not reported to this office, under the patronage of the Methodist Mission Society. There are forty-one school houses within this Superintendency, of which seventeen were erected during the year. A register is kept in this office containing a summarized statement showing the statistics of the various schools. The monthly returns of provisions distributed by the various agents to destitute Indians, and the balances in store are checked, the quantities distributed every month being regularly entered in the Provision Book. An inventory of all supplies and Government property is kept in the Stock Book here. The quantities of stationery received and the distributions made therefrom are entered on the Record Book, from which a statement is forwarded quarterly to the Department.

An Attendance Book is kept, in which the hour of arrival of the clerks is regularly recorded, and all the official work of this office is up to date.

I would respectfully recommend that the Rev. Henry Cochrane, teacher of the North St. Peter's school, be awarded the first prize for having the best school; the

Rev. Geo. Bruce, teacher of the Upper Fairford school, be awarded the second prize; Mr. Jules Tabouret be awarded the third prize; Rev. P. A. Madore be awarded the fourth prize, and M. Wm. Henry Priuce be awarded the fifth prize.

I may mention, in conclusion, that a number of half-breeds who had been admitted into treaty made application to be allowed to withdraw therefrom in accordance with the conditions of the 14th section of the Indian Act, but inasmuch as the land appropriated by the Government for satisfying half-breed claims is exhausted, they are desirous to know when the land or scrip which they, as such, claim, will be given them.

All of which is respectfully submitted, together with my tabular statement to date.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. McCOLL,
Inspector of Indian Agencies.

TREATY No. 6,

EDMONTON, N.W.T., 26th August, 1884.

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, 1884, together with the tabular statement.

During the year the several bands have been very quiet and orderly, and, with one or two exceptions, have made very satisfactory progress. The Government surveyors experienced a little difficulty with the Indians at Bear Hills and Wolf Creek, they objecting to lines being produced through the country which they claimed as reserves, although the reserves had not as yet been surveyed. The matter was amicably settled, however, by the surveyors moving away from that vicinity. These Indians are very suspicious of surveyors working near their lands, having an idea they will lose the sites selected by them for reserves.

It gives me much pleasure to state that the Indians have made greater progress in agriculture this year than during the previous one, and much of this improvement I attribute to the able supervision of the Instructors, who were able to give their undivided attention to the work. Most of the bands put in large crops. All the grain and root crops promised good returns.

There are two exceptions to the general progress noted above, and these are the bands of "Peegasis" at Lac la Biche, and "Kecquanum," at Beaver Lake. Although they have received nearly as much encouragement as the others they do not take kindly to agriculture. Peegasis, whose band is made up of French half-breeds, very seldom remains with them, sometimes absenting himself from the band for nearly a year at a time. Many of these half-breeds wish to withdraw from the Treaty, if they would be allowed to do so without repaying the annuity money they have received.

All of the bands are short of work oxen and breaking ploughs, and if they were better supplied they would be able to put in more crop. They are also short of carts with which to move their hay and grain.

The past winter has been a very severe one, and the Indians, more especially the women and children, suffered much from the want of tents, clothing and shoes. This is owing to the scarcity of the buffalo, from which source they derived their supply of tent leather, and the scarcity of the moose, on which they depended for moccasins.

As a general thing the health of the Indians has been good, and very few deaths have been recorded. Nearly all of those who have been carried off died from consumption, brought on by exposure.

The storehouse at Snake Hills landing, intended to receive, from the steamers, supplies formerly landed at Victoria, has been completed, according to instructions, it is a good, substantial building, and well-adapted, both in convenience of location and size, for the use intended. It is distant from Farm 16 about five miles, over a good road.

A good, substantial storehouse has been erected at Farm 16, which is intended to receive the supplies as they are freighted from the river.

On account of the whitefish becoming scarcer each year, I have been enquiring into the cause, and find, after a thorough investigation, that the decrease is the result of the taking of fish during their spawning season, when they congregate in large numbers in the shallow waters near the shore. If some steps are not taken to do away with this custom the result will be the extermination of the white fish, and this large food supply, provided by an All-wise Providence, will become a thing of the past; will cause large additional expenditure by the Government, and will be a serious loss to the native and white population which is so rapidly filling up the country. In former years the freemen who hunted buffalo on the plains during the summer congregated in large numbers in winter quarters, at Lake St. Ann's, which was famed for its whitefish, which they used to catch in large quantities. The Hudson Bay Company, from this lake, used to get from forty to fifty thousand fish each winter to feed their men and train dogs, but at the present time it is doubtful if eight thousand could be caught there. I only mention this as an example which will apply with equal force to White Fish Lake, Lac la Biche, Saddle Lake, Pigeon Lake, Whale Lake, and others.

In conclusion, I beg to state that I think the Government is to be congratulated on the progress the Indians have made in this district during the season just past, and I feel sanguine they will yet further improve their condition next year. As most of them formerly obtained their subsistence by killing buffalo on the plains, it is hard for them to give up the old roving life, and they are to be commended for giving up the life in tents for one in comfortable houses built by themselves; for the large area of land they have broken and fenced, and for their general progress in agriculture.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. ANDERSON,

Indian Agent.

BATTLEFORD, 25th October, 1884.

The Right Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa,

SIR.—Having completed my inspection of the Birtle district, I next proceeded to the Indian Head district. I was met at Broadview station by Mr. Agent McDonald, and with him drove over to the reserves on Crooked Lakes. Upon arriving at the instructor's house—Peter Howie in charge—I met Dr. F. Dodd, who was visiting some sick Indians upon the reserves. For two of the patients he advised nourishment in the shape of beef tea. This was furnished, and before leaving I had the satisfaction of learning that the patients were in a fair way towards recovery, excepting one who was far gone in consumption.

We first visited band No. 71. The old chief of this band, "Loud Voice," died during the past winter. He was a very old man, and had been blind for several years. The band had made great progress in farming since my visit last year. They had a large area of land in potatoes and wheat, the former promised very good crops; the best I have seen this season; the wheat was short and much choked by wild buckwheat; the turnips had been destroyed by the fly. Their land is well fenced, but their houses are the poorest description of huts. Jacob Bear, an educated and intel-

ligent Indian, was in charge, as acting sub-instructor, and was doing very well. A rather singular accident occurred the day before my visit: a lodge had been struck by lightning, and the inmates, a woman and a child, severely injured. The doctor visited them. The woman was very ill, and the child may lose its sight.

"Cha-ka-chas," with a few followers, has settled here. Three men, with as many yoke of oxen, were hard at work breaking new land, and doing good work, of which they were seemingly proud. This band work their land as a community, excepting Striped Back, Pierre Belanger, Kah-mah-kee-wan-za, or old Englishman, and the late chief's adopted son, Oo-cha-pee-wee-as. These four farm upon their own account. In addition to large fields which the band farms in common, the heads of families have each a small garden. Big Bear sent one of his sons to these reserves this spring, with a message that he was not receiving what he was promised by the Government.

Rev. Mr. Flett, Presbyterian Minister, is building a school house on this reserve, and the Rev. Mr. McKay will have charge of it. He was building a residence just across the river (off the reserve) from where the Indians are farming. The next day we visited "Kah kah-wis-ta-haw's" band. I may call this chief a wild Indian, having so recently settled down. He is a fine old man, physically, and a proper specimen of the Fenimore Cooper Indian. He had just returned from the "Pie-a-Pot" dance, and was well primed with complaints.

The agent informed me that of the ten yoke of oxen he received this spring for distribution in his district, he could spare this band only one yoke, but he promised to buy them another yoke immediately; also, that he would send them cross-cut and whip saws. Their crops were very backward. One large field worked in common contains eighteen acres of wheat, two and three-quarters barley and six acres potatoes. A few have separate fields, and the whole is well fenced. Their houses are not very good. An excellent bridge has been built over the river opposite here, and I learn that a company is about to erect a grist mill. This will prove a great boon to the Indians, and I have no doubt will be profitable to the promoters of the enterprise.

Comees or Little Child's Band.

The chief of this band having remained so long out on the plains, is not so well off as many of his people who settled four years ago. Some of these have done exceedingly well, and may be termed self-supporting. Nee-pah-pah-ness purchased, for the support of his family, fourteen sacks of flour since the spring. His live stock consists of three cows, two oxen, one heifer, two steers, three calves, three horses, two foals. He has planted—furnishing his own seed—thirty-two bushels of wheat, five bushels of barley, thirty-four bushels of potatoes, and one acre of turnips, and has about ten bushels of grain left in his granary. He has a mower and rake and double waggon; in his house, a good cook stove, chairs, table, clock, milk pans and churn. Of the others who farm upon their own account and are doing well, may be mentioned "Ne kah-nee-quin-ep," who has nine acres of wheat, one-half acre of potatoes, and one quarter acre of turnips. This Indian's farming operations were interfered with by a death in his family about seeding time, and from superstition he for a time gave up work and abandoned his farm. "Oh Soup" has six and a half acres of wheat, one acre of potatoes and one-half acre of turnips.

"Sa-sa-lue" or "Yellow Legs," has eight acres of wheat, one acre of potatoes, one and a quarter acres of barley, besides turnips and carrots.

"Louison" has six acres of wheat, one acre of barley, one and one-half acres of potatoes.

"Ah-king-kah-pem-pa-toot" has three acres of wheat and three-quarters of an acre of potatoes.

Jacob Bear, has nine acres of wheat, one and a quarter acres of barley, and three acres of potatoes.

"Na-sa-a-gan" has eight acres of wheat, one acre each of potatoes and of barley and one-half acre of turnips.

Joseph Sprevier has six acres of wheat, three acres of potatoes and two acres of turnips.

Gardé has twenty-five acres of wheat, nine acres of barley, four acres of potatoes and two acres of turnips.

"Pete-way-way-kee-sick" has eight acres of wheat, one acre of potatoes, one-quarter acre of turnips. This Indian has his land well fenced, a good house, and a good cooking stove in it.

Most of the above crops looked exceedingly well. "Ne-pah-pah-ness'" grain being the best I have seen this year. The land in crop was all well fenced; some of the houses excellent. On this reserve is a school house in course of erection. They were short of ploughs; some in use should be "cast," being worn out. The agent promised them that he would send them some as soon as this year's requisition arrived. I observed a new plough here, "Nebraska Breaker." It is a good plough, but too wide a cut (fourteen inches) for our use. The chief, "Camess," promised that he would keep his men at work and cut plenty of hay.

Yellow Calf Band.

The chief (headman) of this band is a smart young man, about thirty years of age. They have moved from the part of their reserve where they first commenced farming,—the soil there proving too light and gravelly,—to a point two and a-half miles further south. On this account they have not a large crop, only nine acres of barley and a patch of potatoes. On the old place they planted four acres of potatoes and some turnips. They number fourteen families, of fifty-six souls. They purchased for themselves last year a reaper, mower and rake. Their three ploughs were in bad order. They had broken forty-three and a-half acres of land at their new location, consequently they had not been idle. I took an inventory at the farm of the provisions, implements, tools, live stock, &c., and audited the books, returns of which I will submit later.

Indian Head Agency.

I took an inventory of the stock on hand here on 2nd of July, which, together with an abstract of my audit of the books, I will submit in a future report.

Accompanied by the agent, I visited the reserves in the neighborhood. Going first to the Assiniboines, who came from the plains only last summer, I found the crops on Chief Jack's reserve almost a failure. From the long continued drought the potatoes (twenty-nine acres) had not vegetated but died away. The wheat (six and one-half acres) looked pretty well, also the turnips (eleven acres). The total in crop by this band was about fifty acres, and being their first year at farming, they were particularly dispirited in consequence. The hand of death had dealt heavily with them during the past year, forty-four having died as against four births. This includes "Long Lodge" Band. The ration list showed two hundred and twenty-three souls.

Long Lodge Band, R. Portice in charge.

This is a small band of eighty-six souls. They had six acres of potatoes and two of turnips, which were rather backward, but showed prospect of a fair crop.

"Pie-a-Pot" Reserve.

I found the instructor here alone, the Indians having left the reserve several weeks before, to visit the neighboring villages. A large crop of roots had been planted, viz., eighteen acres of potatoes and three acres of turnips and carrots. They did not promise well, on account of the drought. The instructor was engaged in breaking up more land. He reported forty-five deaths in the band (ration list numbers three hundred and seventy souls) on the reserve during their sojourn there of nine or ten months, but no births. On each of these reserves I took inventories of the implements, supplies and live stock, and audited the books. Instructor Taylor's entries for issues for the month of June were not sufficiently in detail to be satisfactory. I requested the agent to have this remedied.

During my journey of inspection through the different reserves of this district, I noted with pleasure the friendly feeling that existed between the agent and his Indians; how they looked up to him for advice, and the intimate knowledge he possessed of both their business and family affairs, and of all matters relating to the Departmental business of his agency. Leaving the remainder of this district to be visited on my return from the west, in the autumn, I next proceeded to Treaty 7, and commenced my inspection at

The Sarcee Reserve.

I was accompanied to this reserve by the sub-agent, Mr. Begg, and upon a subsequent visit, some weeks later, by Mr. Agent Pocklington. I took an inventory of the supplies, implements, tools, live stock, &c., audited and balanced the books, finding the entries of receipts to agree with the agent's books. Mr. Brown is the acting instructor. Although a larger area of land than usual was planted this year on this reserve and the crops promised well, I was not favorably impressed with the industry of the Indians. The instructor has made a move in the right direction by breaking land at some distance from their present location for a portion of the band. By removing them from the direct influence of the chief, which he exercises in a manner inimical both to their interests and that of the Department, he may probably be able to get some of them to exert themselves for the support of their families. Some lodges were still at Calgary, the inmates returning regularly, on ration mornings, for their supply of beef and flour. I attended the issue of rations upon three different occasions, weighing and checking the issues both of beef and flour. I was not satisfied with the system of averaging the "offal" at thirty-five pounds each animal, and gave orders that in future it was to be collected, weighed and entered in the books at its actual weight. I examined the supplies, and found them equal to the requirements of the contracts. There were ninety-seven acres in crop this year.

Stony Indians, Morley

In company with the agent and sub-agent I visited this reserve on the 12th of August. We found very few Indians at home. I took an inventory of the flour, bacon, implements and tools in the storehouse, and examined the books of the reserve, which are now in charge of the sub-agent. The flour (two hundred and one sacks) tallied nearly with the balance shown by the books. The actual quantity of bacon on hand was two thousand five hundred and thirty-six pounds, instead of one thousand seven hundred and sixty-two pounds, as shown by the books. I have great confidence that the new system adopted this summer, with these Indians, will ultimately result to their advantage, and, being christianized, they will, if driven by hard times, apply to the Department for food instead of resorting, as is alleged against them, to the illegal and criminal course of killing cattle. Some plan will, no doubt, be arrived at by the Department, whereby those of them who desire to farm can be accommodated with a reserve in a part of the country where agriculture can be carried on successfully; but until this is done the present system should, in my opinion, be continued. No regular round-up of their cattle herd has been made for several years. It was the intention of the agent to have one this autumn, if the ranchers could be induced to take part in it. I am, therefore, unable to report its condition, but the portions of the herd that I saw, looked well.

The School and Orphanage,

under the auspices of the Methodist Church, was closed for the summer holidays, and I did not have the satisfaction of inspecting it. I learned from the Rev. John McDougall, that it was in a fairly prosperous condition. The Indians have been, this season, so little upon their reserves, that many children were unable to attend school.

Piegán Reserve, P. T. Williams, Instructor.

I remained several days upon this reserve, as I wished to examine thoroughly the method of rationing, particularly that of killing, receiving and issuing beef. I came to the conclusion that the system of taking stock of the beef and flour on hand after each day's rationing, must be insisted upon, in order to arrive at the exact quantity given out, and the entries in the books should be made accordingly. By carefully collecting the "offal," and weighing it into the ration house, a large saving will be made to the Department. Up to the time of my visit, the Indians were not being paid in cash for butchering, as are those upon the Blood and Blackfoot Reserves, consequently, the butchers endeavored to pay themselves with meat. However, by insisting upon the contractors paying the Indian butchers cash, the instructor can get control of the offal. The agent promised to see that this was carried out by the contractors. Upon this reserve, as well as on others, proper appliances should be erected for the butchering of the cattle, for by so doing money will be saved to the Department, as the hanging up of the carcasses, during the process of skinning, will allow the blood and water to drain off. I estimate that from fifteen to twenty pounds in each animal would be thus saved; and to encourage cleanliness in the performance of the work, a well should be dug, and a good pump put in. Lime is now used freely in the different ration houses. There were two hundred and nineteen registered ration tickets. Mr. Williams informed me, that from the time he took charge to the time of my visit (two months), he had taken up twenty-seven false tickets.

Cattle Herd.

I will make this the subject of a special report. This band is reported as having three hundred and ninety-nine horses. Three work oxen have been missing from the reserve since last autumn. Once before they were lost and found at work in a bull train. It is possible that such a thing may have occurred again.

Farm Work.

I cannot bear witness to much advancement in agriculture on this reserve during the past two years. It occasionally happens, as here, that when Indians attain a certain degree of advancement they cannot see the necessity for further and continued effort. They become indifferent, particularly when they are regularly rationed with beef and flour. The band is divided into four settlements, known as the upper, lower and centre camps, and Big Swan across the river. The lower camp is that portion of the bands under minor chiefs "Morning Plume" and "Running Wolf." Their principal crop was potatoes, of which they had twelve acres, they were growing on the side of a hill and were well hoed, but the field was very badly fenced. There were two acres of wheat and one and one-half acres of turnips, or a little more than fifteen acres. They have twenty-six houses and seven stables, but having been built four or five years ago, when the band first settled, they are in very bad repair.

In the centre camp is "Eagle Tail" the head chief. Their crop was five acres of wheat, four and one-half acres of potatoes and one and one-quarter acres of turnips. It was badly fenced, some places not being fenced at all. They have eleven houses very much out of repair.

Upper camp is Chief "Crow Eagle." Their crop was one acre of wheat, two acres of oats, twenty-two and one-half acres of potatoes, one acre of turnips and one-half acre of carrots. This crop was not promising much. An Indian named "Tow-wi-pé is the head farmer. A heavy rain on the 25th July, during my visit did great damage to the potato crop, washing the young plants in many cases out of the ground. A good deal of broken ground here has no crop in this year, and is over-run with wild sunflowers. The land is very badly fenced but being principally cropped with potatoes, it does not suffer from the cattle. The turnips were sowed broadcast and allowed to take their chance with the weeds; the potatoes had been well attended to, and but for the storm, had promised an excellent crop. There

are forty dwellings in this "upper camp," but all, with the exception of six are old and dilapidated. Very few Indians were at home, and the members of the band have not lived in their houses since the "Sun dance."

"Big Swan" across the river had twelve acres of wheat, ten acres of potatoes, one acre of turnips, one-quarter acre of carrots and a garden of one-quarter of an acre. The fencing was good and there was a promise of a fair crop. There are eight houses and a few stables in this settlement. There are twenty-seven ploughs on the reserve, every one of them more or less out of repair. I suggested to the agent that, directly after hay making, the instructor should be directed to discharge three of his farm laborers and the old interpreter who is worn out and useless; that an able bodied interpreter who would be capable of assisting in the issue of rations, should be hired in his place; then, with one white man and a woman cook, the work would go on economically and well. Any extra labor required could be had by employing Indians at 50 cents. per day.

School.

There was a school kept for part of last winter on this reserve. The teacher was a Cree Métis, named Falster, who, last year, was teamster to Mr. Agent Rae, at Battleford.

The flour and other supplies were of good quality, and put up according to the terms of the contract. I took an accurate inventory of the flour, bacon, tea, beef, agricultural implements, tools, live stock, &c., and audited the books.

Blood Reserve.

I attended at the slaughtering of the cattle and the issuing of the rations upon several occasions on this reserve. The building of a pen by the contractors, in which to slaughter, has been a move in the right direction, but there are still other measures that can be taken with advantage, such as the erection of windlasses and digging a well for a pump. The meat house windows should be furnished with wire gauze, so that when open for purposes of ventilation, flies may not be able to enter.

A room to protect the Indians from the inclemency of the weather, while waiting their turn, should be constructed, adjoining the ration house. I recommend the same change regarding the receipt and issue of the heads, tongues, hearts, &c., as at the Piegan Reserve. If followed implicitly, I believe it will result in a large saving to the Department, besides promoting greater exactitude in the book-keeping.

The new agency buildings have been occupied since the spring. They are a great improvement on anything our Department has yet had in buildings. They consist of one ration house, twenty by forty feet; one flour store, twenty by forty feet; one supply storehouse, eighteen by twenty feet; instructor's house, office and mess-room of seven rooms and a hall, sixty by twenty feet; men's sleeping quarters, sixteen by eighteen feet; Indian council room, eighteen by twenty feet; stable, twenty by thirty feet, with hay loft; horse corral, fifty by sixty feet; hay corral, twenty by eighty feet. The beef contractors have built a slaughter corral (pen), of thirty by thirty feet.

The flour and other supplies were of good quality. I audited the books, and found them well kept. The receipts shown therein agreed with the quantities charged against the reserve at the agency. I took an inventory of all Departmental property upon the reserve.

Farm Work.

There has been steady improvement in agriculture amongst the members of this tribe, but I cannot attribute it so much to their industry as to the assiduity of the farming instructor, Mr. McCord. He is most indefatigable in the performance of his duties.

Chief "Blackfoot Old Woman" has, in my opinion, the choicest land for farming on the whole reserve. His crop consisted of five acres of oats, ten acres of potatoes and three acres of turnips.

"Bull Back Fat" had three acres of turnips and five of potatoes.

"Button Chief." This is a large camp, and aggregates a large crop, which consists of three acres of wheat, forty-nine acres of potatoes and three acres of turnips and c arrots.

"Wolf Child" and head chief "Red Crow" had forty-six and a half acres of potatoes and twelve acres of grain and seeds.

"Mules" had thirteen acres of potatoes, three acres of wheat, two acres of onions and five acres of barley. This is the first year they had any crop worth counting.

In addition to the above, there are other small patches of gardens.

The death rate upon this reserve has been high during the past year, eighty-two adults, and forty-four children up to the age of fourteen years having died. Only eight births were recorded, viz., six girls and two boys.

Indian Office, Fort MacLeod.

I audited the books, took an inventory of the supplies, agricultural implements, tools, &c., on hand, and examined into their quality and condition. I found everything generally satisfactory, and the books have been well and regularly kept since Mr. Lash was appointed clerk, in December last.

Daybook and ledger contain copies of every voucher issued.

Register of letters received and properly written up to date.

Letter book, with index, was duly written up.

Order book, containing entries of all issues as well as receipts.

Triplicates of school returns were regularly filed.

And all quadruplicates of vouchers, and all letters were properly backed and filed.

I found the issue of flour here somewhat less per head than at the Blood Reserve, and there was some discontent regarding it. The chief, Crowfoot, wished also that those of his men who assisted in issuing rations should be paid the same wages (\$13 per month) as those who perform similar duty upon the Blood Reserve.

The quality of flour and other provisions was excellent. The Indians had taken a prejudice against bacon, and as its issue was but a very slight saving to the Department, I recommended that it should be temporarily discontinued, pending your action in the premises. The beef being a home production, it will give great satisfaction to the ranchers if the Department continues its issue solely.

In other respects, the Indians appeared contented. I took a close inventory of the provisions, other supplies and live stock, upon this reserve. I found all supplies stored here; even those intended for the general use of the district were in charge of the farm storekeeper and issuer of rations, Mr. Wilson. I directed Mr. Sub-Agent Begg to resume charge of all district stores, making his issues to the Blackfoot Crossing Reserve precisely the same and with as much formality as to those reserves at a distance. The Department suffered considerable loss from provisions being damaged by a freshet in the Bow River, shortly before my visit. The water rose four feet above previous high water mark. A very suitable place for new buildings will be on the next bench, about a mile west of the present location. These are very much needed, as the present buildings are those hurriedly run up for temporary accommodation.

Farm Work.

My remarks upon the farm work of the Blood Reserve are also applicable here. Crowfoot camp had forty-one acres in crop.

School.

The Roman Catholics have a mission here, and purpose to conduct a day school at an early day.

North Blackfoot Reserve.

These Indians have made very good progress in farming since my last visit, but there is yet great room for improvement. Their total acreage is one hundred and forty-one. The crops looked very well, but were rather backward. Turnips here, as in other places in the North-West, do not thrive when sown broadcast.

I took an inventory of the Departmental property on the reserve, examined into the quality of the provisions, &c., and found each sack of flour correct in weight and satisfactory in quality. The supplies required at this reserve should, in future, be delivered in the Departmental storehouse on the reserve. The nearest railway station is Gleitschen.

I recommended to the agent that the same course should be pursued with regard to the receipt and issue of the offal as that upon the other reserves. New and more suitable buildings should be provided here for the accommodation of the employees; and upon all the reserves, whenever practicable, the employees should be married men, and comfortable buildings for their lodging should be provided. Slaughter pens and windlasses, &c., should be built, and wells sunk.

School.

The Church of England has built a comfortable residence for the missionary, the Rev. Mr. Tims, and intends to open a day school in connection therewith at an early day.

Industrial School, High River.

The building not being as yet turned over to our Department by the Board of Works, I did not visit it.

I have much pleasure in stating that both Mr. Agent Pocklington, and Mr. Sub-Agent Begg, afforded me every assistance in bringing my inspection to a successful issue. They are both taking great interest in their work, and appear desirous to do all in their power to conduct the business of the treaty with strict economy and integrity.

I next proceeded to the Edmonton district, and commenced my inspection on the 24th August, at Battle River, where the Sharphead band of Stoneys have located a reserve. They have about fifteen acres in crop, one-half of which is potatoes which have done well, but the grain will hardly ripen before the frost. They have commenced building houses, but all their operations were brought to a standstill by the chief's son, Isaac, dying a few days before my visit. The whole band immediately left the reserve, and were camped near the trail where it crosses the river. They will hardly return again until after the treaty payments. This proceeding has very much embarrassed their instructor, Mr. Alwyn, who was working hard to induce them to settle. A few Indians from Morley have come here, and request to be allowed to join this band. As the reserve is a good one in every respect, and there is plenty of room, I would recommend that they may be allowed, and others be encouraged to come.

Bobtail Reserve.

At the leanings of Battle River, "Cayotte," Bobtail's son, has a good field of barley and potatoes. Both crops were ripe, the former looking remarkably well, having escaped the frost. The old chief has enlarged his field, and had good crops of wheat, barley, potatoes and turnips. I found them cutting their barley. Several other Indians have large fields of mixed crops, the most prominent being Councillor "Ta-we-ow-e-sis." I would like to see this man encouraged; he has a large family, and is a good worker. I would recommend the loan to him upon the usual terms of a yoke of oxen, and a plough and harrows. He is now entirely dependent upon the pleasure of his chief for the use of these, and as chiefs do not like to see their men get too far ahead of them, he has been denied their use when most re-

quired. I had the cattle driven up. They have seventeen head, all were in good condition, and the Indians appeared very fond of them.

Sampson Band.

The farming instructor, Mr. Lucas, met me at this reserve, and remained with me throughout my inspection of the reserves and bands under his supervision. This is the largest band in Peace Hills, and they have made very great advancement in farming this year. Their grain was ripe and had escaped the frost. The Indians were very busy in every field but were very short of grain cradles. The chief's house is a large floored building of hewn timber. I visited their fields, and it gave me much pleasure to see the crops so fine and so well fenced.

Ermine Skin's Reserve.

I found this chief hard at work in the barley field. In the evening I went to his tent, as he said that he and his headmen wished to talk to me. This I gave him an opportunity to do, spending the whole evening with them in their council lodge.

Muddy Bull.

This is not a distinct band, but they work and receive assistance independently. Arriving amongst them in the forenoon, I found four men and seven women working in the barley field. These, with nine children, made a busy scene, and could it have been witnessed by doubters in the east, it would somewhat have shaken them in their belief that we will accomplish nothing in attempting to make this generation of Indians, farmers. The men were cradling the grain, and the women raking and binding. In another part of the field were growing as fine potatoes and turnips as I have ever seen. They have three cows and two yoke of oxen, but one of the oxen is baulky.

From this point I proceeded across the country to Farm 18, better known as Peace Hills Farm. The orders to the instructor not to work this farm, have been carried out; but Mr. Lucas' brother is living in the large unfinished house, and has in on the farm a large crop of wheat, barley and oats. The buildings proposed to be erected for the accommodation of a farming instructor, on Sampson's Reserve, should be commenced without delay. Those on Farm 18, together with the improvements in fencing and breaking, could probably be disposed of at a good price, but I am decidedly of the opinion that it is not to the advantage of the Department to keep up any establishment at that point, and the sooner the change could be made the better. Mr. Moss was acting as storekeeper and clerk for the farm agency and reserves. I audited the books, and took an inventory of the supplies, implements, tools and live stock on hand; of which I will report fully at my earliest opportunity.

Mr. Instructor Lucas is most indefatigable in his personal supervision of the work of the bands under him. The Indians have absolute faith in him, and work cheerfully under his direction.

I arrived at Edmonton August 28th, and the next day took stock of the goods on hand in the storehouse (returns of which I will send in later), and inspected the office, auditing the books and accounts. I have much pleasure in testifying to the efficiency in their respective positions, of the clerk, Mr. Mitchell, and Calder the storeman. At no point have I found the books and stores better kept, the system of book keeping being excellent.

Pass-Pass-Chase Band.

These Indians are much as usual; a few of them attempt farming, and they all come very regularly to the Indian office, monthly or oftener, for flour and bacon.

In company with the agent, I went to farm 17, on 1st September, Instructor O'Donnell in charge. I took stock and audited the books. O'Donnell has in crop on this farm sixteen acres of barley. There will be a large yield, as the crop is an excellent one.

Alexander's Band.

If these Indians successfully harvest their grain, they will do well having nearly one hundred acres of barley alone. It was ripe, and with the exception of one field had escaped the frost. The change from last year is remarkable. Then, the portion of their crop that had not been destroyed by hail was afterwards frozen. It is to be regretted that they have so few potatoes (five acres). On account of the total failure of the crop in 1883, they had no seed, and the quantity sent by the agent was inadequate for the number of the band. A pleasing matter to note here is, that every man or woman, head of a family, in this band, has some crop. The chief is building a new house for himself. His neighbor, Chief Michel, and his band have purchased a reaper for themselves. The band cattle have done well, excepting that they have always had so large a proportion of bull calves; the herd, in consequence, does not increase very fast. They have put up a large quantity of hay.

Michel's Band.

The crops upon this reserve are excellent, and one cannot realize that he is driving through an Indian reserve. The large fields, strong, straight fences, and good log houses, in the midst of a surrounding country of mixed wood and prairie, almost lead one to fancy that he is passing through some of the newly settled districts of Ontario.

For the first time here, the crops have escaped both hail and frost. The proportion of their root crop is too small. Five acres of potatoes is altogether too little for a band.

Alexis' Band.

This band has done exceedingly well this year, and has, besides wheat and barley, eight acres of potatoes.

Tommy la Potack Band

has made steady progress. The death of the chief this year somewhat unsettled them.

Schools.

I visited the mission school at St. Albert. It happened to be the opening day after the holidays. There was an attendance of fifty-eight in the classes; but the older children were all busy in the harvest fields connected with the institution. The children passed a very creditable examination—the youngest in reading and spelling in the primer, and the higher classes in advanced English and French Readers and in grammar and geography. I inspected the dormitories, which were fitted up with much comfort, and were patterns of neatness and cleanliness. I was shown excellent needle and fancy work and knitting, all the labor of the girls; rolls of flannel, spun, woven and dyed by them from their own wool. They have 108 pupils on their roll, thirty of them being treaty Indian children. Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon the accomplished ladies who devote their life to this work. The day schools on the reserves at Battle River were closed for the midsummer holidays.

I have much pleasure in stating that the supplies of tools and implements furnished in this district by the contractors this year, have been received in good order, are equal to samples and that each sack of flour is of correct weight.

Victoria District.

I arrived here on the 26th of September, having the day before passed through the Wah-shu-ta new settlement of Indians. Their progress has been small in farming since my visit last year. They have built a few good houses and as they are very adroit hunters, I have no doubt but that they will get along without much assistance from the Department during the coming winter.

Blue Quill.

This headman and his following still remain at Egg Lake, south of the river. His wife died last winter and his friends took advantage of the opportunity to visit him in his bereavement and sat up all his potatoes, consequently the band had no seed to plant this spring, however, he sowed eighty bushels of barley all of which ripened. They have thirty acres of land under cultivation, all well fenced, two yoke of oxen and ten horses. They have ten dwellings and two stables. I believe that with assistance these Indians will take care of themselves for they are very industrious, dexterous hunters and self reliant. At Victoria there still remains a waggon, left by the Department contractors of 1882-3, it is useless as one wheel does not fit the axte.

Saddle Lake District.

The supplies for the district having been delivered here this year and Mr. Carson given charge of them as well as of those appertaining to him in his position of farming instructor, I directed him to place the former in a separate warehouse, to keep separate books and make separate returns. He should be furnished with books properly ruled for the purpose. Whilst this district is part of the Edmonton agency, I must call attention to the necessity of all supplies delivered here, being entered in and going through the agency books, which has not heretofore been done. I took an inventory of the district supplies and farm supplies on hand and made up the books and returns to date of my visit on 30th September.

District Supplies.

Flour was in course of delivery on a contract made with Hardisty & Fraser, of Edmonton. It was not of uniform quality or weight, and each sack had to be examined and weighed separately. When not up to the standard in either case it was set aside. I submit that this inspection should be made at the mill by the contractor himself.

Bacon.

This was correct both in quality and weight.

Saddle Lake Indians.

These Indians have eighty-seven acres under cultivation and this year twenty acres of new land well broken. Their crop consisted of six acres of potatoes and 60 acres of barley, the remainder of the land cultivated being in gardens. The barley harvest was very late; owing to the continuous rains during August it did not ripen quickly. I am afraid that the result of the threshing will not prove satisfactory.

I visited the Snake Hills steamboat landing, where Mr. Carson has built a good substantial storehouse, eighteen by twenty-four, as directed. It is of spruce logs and floored and shingled; its total cost to the Department being \$216.

The instructor has also built an excellent storehouse on the farm, at no extra cash outlay, as the material was taken from the barn which had to be taken down, as it proved to be insecure. He was also putting up a stable. An implement shed is very much required.

The condition of the other bands of this district is reported by the instructor as prosperous. Their trade in fur at Lac-La-Biche has been good. Last winter the Hudson Bay Company claim to have traded \$25,000; Peter Pruden, \$15,000, Alexander Emille, \$11,000, and the smaller traders to the amount of \$5,000. This \$56,000 value in goods and supplies is reported to have gone into the hands of our Indians.

The Whitefish Lake Band sowed ninety bushels of wheat, one hundred and sixty-nine bushels of barley, and one hundred and eighty-six bushels of potatoes. They broke twenty-five acres of new land this year.

Frog Lake District.

I arrived at this district on the 1st of October. The sub-agent, Mr. Quinn, was on the eve of commencing the annuity payments. Mr. Dickens was present with a detachment of Mounted Police. On the following morning the payments commenced, the different bands taking their money without any ceremony. There was an unusual number of traders, from Battleford and elsewhere, attending the payments, consequently goods were cheap. The Indians showed great discretion in their purchases, buying generally articles of clothing, blankets and household utensils. Quite a village has sprung up adjacent to our farm agency, the Roman Catholic Church having established a mission and a school, the Hudson Bay Company a permanent trading post, grist and saw mills are in course of erection, and other traders speak of putting up buildings and settling permanently. These will all prove a great boon to the Indians of the district. The new buildings authorized by the Department, for the accommodation of the agent, have been commenced, and the dwelling house will be ready for his occupation soon.

Farm No. 15, John Delany, Instructor.

A few acres of the old home farm have been reserved for the use of the agency, and the remainder has been taken up by band No. 120 (Machao). This band have been farming for the past three years at Stony Lake, about eight miles distant, where they had a few houses and twenty-two acres of land broken. They number, according to this year's pay sheets, one hundred and eight souls. They put in crop on the old home farm, six acres of wheat, twenty-one acres of barley, eight acres of potatoes, three acres of turnips, one acre of carrots, and other vegetables. The wheat was badly frozen, and will not yield much; the barley partly so, it will probably yield two hundred bushels fit for seed; the potatoes yielded one hundred and twenty-one bags, or only a few more than the seed planted, which was of the objectionable variety, known as "Lady's Fingers." This band put up about six tons of hay.

Band No. 121, "Ne-paw-hay-haw," Chief.

This small band (sixty-five souls) has twenty-five acres of land broken. Their crop planted this year was twelve acres of barley, eight acres of potatoes, and four acres of oats. The latter did not vegetate at all. The barley was badly frozen, and the potatoes yielded three hundred and three bags. They have four dwellings, two stables and fifty tons of hay in stack.

Band No. 122, "Chief Puska-ah-go-win."

This band has gradually dwindled away. They now only number thirty-one souls. They have broken eighteen acres of land, and had a crop—of wheat, three acres this is good, and will likely yield fifty bushels; ten acres of barley, one-half of which is very good, the other injured by frost; the yield will probably be one hundred bushels; four acres of potatoes yielded one hundred bags. They have two dwellings and one stable.

Band No. 123, Chief "Kee he win."

In 1883 this band numbered one hundred and thirty-eight souls. One Beaudreau, a native of the country, was placed in charge of their farming operations this summer. They had in crop twenty acres of barley, which was reported looking well just before harvest; six acres of potatoes did not do well; the reason given was that the seed planted was not a good variety; an acre or two of turnips and carrots promised a good yield. The Indians have ten dwellings and two stables. Beaudreau built a dwelling and storehouse, each eighteen by eighteen feet, of spruce, with thatch roof. The agent purposes keeping him there all winter, more particularly to look after

cattle. He intends sending those from Farm 15 to winter there. The land of this reserve is clay loam, with sufficient prairie land for cultivation near Long and Moose Lakes. From these lakes twelve thousand fish were taken in 1883, of an average of five pounds each.

Band No. 124 (Chippewyans).

In 1883 this band numbered one hundred and thirteen souls. Fitzpatrick was sent to take charge last spring, from Farm 14, and although a good deal of work was done during the summer, the returns are *nil*, as all the crops were frozen before they ripened. In 1883 they had nineteen acres broken, ten of which were on the north side of Beaver River (outside of treaty limits). This they abandoned last spring, and, coming to the south side, broke eighty-seven acres. They sowed forty-six acres with barley, nine and a-half acres of potatoes, two and a half acres of turnips, and some carrots. This band have always been successful hunters, and were in fair circumstances. They took good care of their cattle, which, consequently, increased rapidly. They have forty dwellings, thirty-five stables, forty-seven milch cows; total cattle herd, one hundred and twenty-nine head.

The agent informed me that he intended placing Fitzpatrick at Long Lake this winter. I audited the books of Farm 15, and took an inventory of supplies, implements and stock, and examined into the quality and condition of the same. Of these I will report fully later. The instructor's wife has given a great deal of attention to teaching the Indian women housewifely duties, and reports that three can bake, milk, churn and make butter. She has taught one to knit, and she cuts out the women's dresses, and instructs and assists in making them.

School.

I visited the school. It was under the instruction of the Rev. Père Marechand. There were twenty children present—ten girls and ten boys—nicely dressed, and making fair progress in reading and writing.

Farm 14, Band No. 119, "See-kas-kootch," Chief, J. Mann, Farming Instructor.

This band numbers one hundred and eighty souls. The total quantity of land broken on the reserve is three hundred and six acres, of which two hundred and forty-four were in crop this year, viz., six acres of wheat, eight acres of oats, two hundred acres of barley, eighteen acres of potatoes, ten acres of turnips, two acres in gardens. The wheat was frozen, some pig feed may be threshed out of it. The oats were a poor crop, and will perhaps yield one hundred bushels. The barley was not frozen, but was affected by the drought. It is a fair sample. The farm instructor estimates that it will yield three thousand bushels. The potatoes were injured both by the frost and affected by the drought; the yield was about six hundred bushels, all small. The seed that was planted consisted of every variety known here, but the "Early Rose" did the best. There was a yield of one thousand bushels of turnips. The grain is all well stacked and fenced. Their potatoes were pitted, excepting their seed for next year, which they were depositing in the farm root house. I went over the reserve with the instructor, and I observed a good many improvements since last year. The land is nearly all fall ploughed. Their houses were freshly mudded, many newly thatched, banked and made comfortable for the winter. Several new houses have been built since my last visit. Some Indians have built stables and byres near their houses; these, with their stacks of hay and grain, gave the appearance of a farm yard. Almost every head of a family has some crop, and probably there is no band in the territory where the work done and the improvements made are so evenly divided among so many families. Heads of families have not hesitated to go to distant parts of the reserve, break land and farm; consequently they are fast learning individual rights to this kind of property. By each family thus keeping to itself it derives the full benefit of its labor, the most careful and industrious being the most successful.

During my stay here, the half Blackfoot, "Pem-me-tah-ah-soo," a chief made at the first treaty, requested an interview. He informed me that he had given up his resistance to the wishes of the Government, and that, if the Department would help him a little, he would at once build himself a house, and settle on See-kas-kootch's Reserve, together with the few families who follow him. He solemnly pledged himself to settle at once, and I informed him that he would receive the same help and assistance that other Indians receive under similar circumstances. Chief See-kas-kootch and his headmen were quite satisfied to have this chief and his followers settle upon their reserve. I heard, subsequently, that he was as good as his word, and the agent now reports him and followers as the hardest working Indians on the reserve.

School.

The Rev. Mr. Quinny, Church of England, has a school, but he reports the attendance as very small, eight pupils being the maximum number. He advanced this as a reason for not having sent in his school returns with regularity.

I took an inventory of the supplies, implements and live stock, and audited the farm books.

Frog Lake Indian Agency.

I audited the books of the agency, and made an inventory of the supplies on hand. This I will include in a subsequent report.

In passing through Fort Pitt I was interviewed by Big Bear, Lucky Man, Little Poplar, and their followers. I endeavored to convince them how much better off they would be if they chose a reserve and settled down.

On my journey from Pitt to Battleford I followed the trail on the north side of the river and consequently passed near Jackfish Lake, where a number of non-treaty Indians have assembled, for the past few years. I camped one night on the prairie, near three lodges of these Indians. I found them well provided with meat, good comfortable lodges, fat horses, carts, &c. In reply to my question, asked of the oldest man, who was his chief? he said "Manitou is my chief." I mention this circumstance, to show that if Big Bear and his followers will not work, they can subsist by devoting their whole time to hunting and fishing.

Battleford District.

I arrived here on 12th instant. The agent had made his arrangements to commence the payment of the treaty annuities on the following day. I therefore decided to make my inspection of the different reserves and farming agencies at the same time.

Band 169, Red Pheasant, Chief; — Applegarth, Farming Instructor.

The instructor has built for himself a small, comfortable house and a storehouse on the reserve. This band numbered, in 1883, one hundred and forty-one souls, and one hundred and thirty-nine received annuity this year, of whom sixty-nine men and women are considered able to work. They put in one hundred and sixty acres of wheat, oats, barley, potatoes and turnips. The grain was so much injured by August frosts, that it was cut for hay. The potatoes were somewhat hurt by June frost; but, notwithstanding this, the yield was four hundred and seventeen bushels. The seed grain was furnished by the Department, but the seed potatoes were their own. Forty-seven acres of new land was broken this summer, making now under cultivation two hundred acres. They have twenty-nine dwellings and a stable; of treaty and loaned cattle, they have fifty-four head, thirteen of these being cows and ten oxen. I weighed the bacon and flour in the storehouse, and noticed that the bacon was "long clear" instead of "short clear."

School.

The school was closed for the day, on account of annuity payments. I was therefore unable to inspect it.

Band 109, Chief Mosquito; Instructor, James Payne.

This band numbers 125 souls, seventy being classed as working Indians. They have 135 acres broken, 117 of which were in crop this year. They have built twenty-two houses and two stables. Of cattle they have thirty-six head, all treaty or on oan, fourteen being work oxen and seven cows.

Band 110, Chief Grizzly Bear's Head; Instructor, James Payne.

This band numbers 119 souls, seventy-three being classed as working Indians. They have fourteen dwellings, one stable, and forty-five acres broken, thirty-five having been in crop this year.

Band 111, Chief Lean Man; Instructor, James Payne.

This is a small band of forty-five souls, twenty-one being classed as working Indians. They have five dwellings, and work on farm No. 110.

As these bands of Stoneys have only been settled two years, it will be observed that they have performed a great deal of work, and made good progress in agriculture. Had it not been for the unfortunate and, in this district, the exceptional August frosts, they would have reaped a large harvest, as the grain had been well put in and was well fenced. As it is, the yield of grain is *nil*. They gathered between 500 and 600 bushels of potatoes, 100 bushels of turnips, and have 150 tons of hay in stack. All the land is fall ploughed, except some root land and some requiring summer fallowing, and we must hope for better luck next year. The instructor, James Payne, is very diligent, and has his Indians well in hand.

Supplies.

I took stock of the flour and bacon, which proved satisfactory.

School.

The Indians have built a schoolhouse, but as yet no teacher has been sent. I believe that Rural Dean Clark has promised one.

Moosomin Band; J. Clink, Instructor.

This band had such a bountiful harvest last year as to be able to support itself for several months. This year the instructor, with his usual energy, had a large crop of cereals and roots planted early, but through the spring drought acting more detrimentally upon light lands than upon heavy soil, and the subsequent injury caused by August frost, there were no crops whatever. The land has been all fall ploughed, and sufficient hay put up to winter the stock, which was in good condition. I audited the books, and took an inventory of the stock on hand. I also audited the accounts of the band, which consisted of receipts for sale of lime, grain and charcoal, and expenditure for pigs and necessaries purchased. I will make these a subject in my subsequent report. The instructor's dwelling and storehouse are very inferior buildings, the former being quite unsafe.

School.

Being annuity payment day there was no school. The school house is a poor building, requiring floor, benches and desks. The Catholic Mission Society pays £30 sterling towards the teacher's (Mrs. Clink) salary, and I am sure that no teacher can do himself or herself justice in such a wretched, cheerless building.

Thunder Child and Nipahase Bands; Instructor, Andrew Sufferin.

These Indians removed to this reserve early last spring, Thunder Child and his followers having worked with the Moosomin Band the previous year, and Nipahase

coming directly from Cypress. Together they number one hundred and seventy-five souls. Forty men, women and boys are able to do work.

Nepahase Band have fenced and planted thirty-nine acres, viz., twelve acres of wheat, twenty-three acres of barley, one acre of potatoes, and three acres of turnips, and during the summer grubbed and broke thirty-six acres more.

Thunder Child Band broke, fenced and placed in crop forty-five acres, viz., thirteen acres of wheat, twenty-seven acres of barley, one acre of potatoes, three acres of turnips, and during the summer thirty acres more, also forty acres back set.

This crop was considerably damaged by August frost, but not so much affected by the spring drought as that of other reserves, on account of the land being heavier and retaining the moisture longer, therefore it was worth threshing. At this writing this has been done, and the yield is: one hundred and twenty bushels of wheat, and three hundred and fifty-nine bushels of barley; the yield from the acre of potatoes was about forty bushels. They have in stack thirty tons of hay. They have built four dwellings and a storehouse; the former are substantial one-and-a-half story buildings, one of which is used as a residence by the instructor. For a first season's work it must be admitted that these Indians have done well, and are a credit to the instructor who must have done his duty to obtain such results. They are well supplied with oxen, eight yoke, also eight milch cows. The whole number of cattle given and loaned is twenty-nine head.

The site selected for the instructor's house is too far from water, and not near enough to the centre of the reserves. A good house, storehouse and other buildings should be built in a central position, and close to water; this will have the effect of drawing the Indians away from one another. At present they are too much huddled together.

I audited the instructor's books, and took an inventory of the stock on hand.

"Little Pine" Reserve; Craig, Instructor.

These Indians only selected and settled upon their reserve this year, and although the Indian difficulty in June occurred here (Big Bear being here), they have good results to show as proof, that when they did work, they did so faithfully. They have broken seventy acres of land, fenced fifty acres and placed thirty acres under crop; they have built twelve dwellings, two stables, one storehouse and a tool house. One dwelling, stable and tool house were built for the instructor. For doing this the Indians were paid. The quantity of hay they put up is estimated at one hundred tons. The crop consisted of twenty-five acres of barley, two acres of potatoes, one and a-quarter acres of turnips and one quarter acre of carrots. The barley was injured by drought and frost; so also were the potatoes, but not to such a great extent. The yield of the latter is probably seventy-five bushels. The instructor has shown good taste and judgment in the arrangement of his buildings; also in the manner and position in which he has induced the Indians to build their houses. The site of the reserve is a good one, being on Battle River, with timber on two sides of a wide bottom. The land is clay loam. I audited the books and took an inventory of the stock on hand,

Poundmaker's Band; Jefferson, Instructor.

It is estimated that this band had in crop this year two hundred acres, viz:—twenty-five of wheat, five of oats, one hundred and fifty of barley, eight of potatoes, seven of turnips, three of carrots and two acres in gardens. The grain will yield scarcely anything on account of the drought and the frost. The computed yield of potatoes is three hundred bushels, and two hundred and fifty bushels of turnips. They have twenty-five dwellings and eight stables. They put up this year two hundred waggon loads of hay. The band has quite a herd of cattle, consisting of nineteen oxen, twelve cows, seven bulls, three steers, four heifers, six bull and six heifer calves; total fifty-seven head. And for Northern Crees, they are rich in horses, having fifty-eight head. I did not observe much fall ploughing. They

have plastered, repaired and banked up their houses for the winter. Upon enquiring what became of the crop of 1883, I was informed that a threshing machine was sent to the reserve shortly after the harvest, but the Indians, influenced by the chief, would not render the labor required to work it, consequently, no threshing was done with the machine. During the winter they threshed a little from day to day by hand, and were so careless that more than half the grain was wasted. I find it, therefore, impossible to give you any further particulars.

I took an inventory of the flour, bacon and other supplies on hand. The flour was of inferior quality, and weighed only ninety-eight pounds per sack. Upon inquiring, the agent informed me that, running short of flour, he was obliged to borrow some from Mahaffy & Clinkskill, Battleford, and this was the only kind they had. Amongst the bacon I found five hundred and seventeen pounds "long clear."

Sweet Grass Band (late Strike-him-on-the-back); Samuel Ballendine, Instructor.

The old chief having resigned, Sweet Grass, an hereditary chief, was appointed to the band. He is most highly spoken of, as an energetic, well-disposed young man, who commands the respect of his followers. Three hundred and fourteen souls were paid, as belonging to the band this year. The reserve was surveyed this summer, and the adjacent sand hills were left out, as they were worthless. It would be advisable to allow the instructor to build himself a house and other buildings upon the new addition to the reserve, and his present house, which is not worth much, might be turned over to a deserving Indian. There are too many Indians where they are at present located, and this would draw them off. The land of the new part of the reserve is reported to be exceedingly fertile, with plenty of good water and building timber. There are two hundred and thirty-seven acres of land broken on this reserve. One hundred and twenty-eight acres were placed in crop this year; eighty-five broken, and three hundred fenced. The crop consisted of sixty acres of wheat, forty of barley, fourteen of potatoes, eight of turnips, two acres of carrots and four acres of gardens.

They cut two hundred and fifteen tons of hay, have thirty-five dwellings and three in course of erection; that for the new chief is one and one-half stories high and of good square timber. They have eleven stables. There was no crop. The wheat that sprouted, notwithstanding the drought, was afterwards frozen. There will probably be two hundred bushels of an inferior sample of barley. Two hundred bushels of small potatoes were dug by the Indians, which will be eaten by them as they are not fit for seed. They had also three hundred bushels of turnips, which, of course, they will eat. Of the grain sowed, the Indians furnished twenty-five bushels themselves, the remainder came from "Poundmaker." They furnished forty bushels of barley themselves and all had their own seed potatoes. A few bushels of their potatoes and barley crop of 1883, were sold to the industrial school and some seed potatoes were supplied to the Poundmaker Indians; when cash was received for produce, it was, at the request of the Indians, expended on tea and tobacco.

The remaining live stock furnished by the Department to this reserve are two horses, eighteen work oxen, one bull, seven cows, eleven steers, four heifers, three bull and three heifer calves. In the spring of 1882, twelve or thirteen animals died from starvation; this year one ox was injured while hauling out timber and was killed. Two of the eighteen oxen are very old and should be killed while fat. Six of the steers will be broken to work this winter.

Mr. Instructor Ballendine is indefatigable in the performance of his duties and his knowledge of the Indian character has been used to the best advantage for the interests of the Department during the year.

Annuity Payments.

It afforded me much satisfaction to be able to be present at the payments, and it gives me pleasure to state that Mr. Agent Rae conducted them with much fairness and

patience, giving the Indians every opportunity to present their claims for back pay, and when a case was made out, he allowed it. This has long been a sore question with the Indians at every payment, and it would be an excellent thing if all arrears could be wiped out and the Indians led to understand that if they absent themselves thereafter from the annual payment of their band they would forfeit their annuity for that year. It would also tend to influence them from going too far from their reserves—at any rate, to other districts. Upon every reserve the Indians accepted their money without any preliminary talk, which went to show me that they had no very serious grievances upon their minds, as it is the occasion in the year upon which they feel bound to mention them, as again receiving the money is looked upon by them as a ratification of the treaty. A pleasing feature, this year, was the installation of two chiefs, Moosomin and Thunder Child, by the agent, by direction of the Commissioner. They had earned promotion by good conduct and attention to work.

The failure of the crops in this district was a most untoward event, particularly as it is the first year there have been flour mills. These mills are now in operation.

Indian Office.

Mr. Gairdner has been clerk to this district during the past year, but the agent becoming dissatisfied with him for the negligent manner in which he performed his duties, dispensed with his services. The position is now filled temporarily by Mr. Carney, the district storekeeper, assisted by Mr. William Laurie. I audited the books of the office, and will prepare a synopsis of the most important accounts, and will present them to you in a supplementary report; also, an inventory of the supplies and Departmental property. I have much pleasure in complimenting Mr. Carney upon the condition of the stores under his charge and the manner in which he keeps them.

Although I refrain from complimenting Mr. Agent Rae upon the condition of his office, I cannot close this report upon his district without expressing my appreciation of his merits as an Indian agent. The unruly Indians that were turned loose upon his district could not but demoralize the best regulated Indians. I think the Department was most fortunate in having a gentleman of his temperament to deal with them. He proved to be possessed of firmness, qualified with kindness, and I believe that the Indians now appreciate his true character.

Battleford Industrial School.

I have been greatly interested during my sojourn here, in observing the working of this institution. It has been established so recently and under such difficult circumstances, that it has only been by assiduous application and determination on the part of its officers that it has attained the degree of success which it has had. It is obvious that the building must be enlarged and placed in such convenient form as to make it suitable for the accommodation of at least seventy-five pupils and a slightly increased staff, of servants, and thus obtain a maximum benefit at a minimum expenditure; but, in the first place, the outlay for properly fitting up and equipping the institution must be most liberal.

It is economical to employ Indian women who scrub and wash a few days in each week, and Indian men as occasional laborers, but I do not think it is judicious. It induces those people to come about the institution in the hope of getting an odd job, and the boys have thus opportunities afforded them of surreptitiously communicating with their friends.

With the full number of pupils mentioned above, blacksmith, wheelwright, carpenter, shoemaker and tailor shops might be established, and for accommodation of these, suitable buildings would have to be erected; also, residences for the master mechanics, who should be married men and should live at a convenient distance from the institution.

It is imperative that a furnace and heating apparatus should be placed in the buildings before another winter, and thus do away with the necessity of so many stoves (sixteen). At present, the danger from fire is very great.

There are twenty-one pupils in the institution. They are comfortably clothed, clean, and, judging from their happy expression, are quite contented in their new home. The school is conducted most systematically. Uniform hours for rising, ablution, prayers, recreation, meals, study and retiring are observed. The boys parade (military style) for prayers morning and evening, for meals, and upon retiring. They are making admirable progress in learning to read, write, spell, make figures (several are in arithmetic) and in speaking English. They enjoy the light fatigues allotted to them. I must, however, protest, should the necessity again occur, against forcing these little fellows to haul water every day and all day from the river in winter, as was the case last year.

Contract Supplies.

The food supplies, cloth, blankets, linen, &c., sent here this year, are fully equal to contract samples, excepting the flour which is dark; it, however, appears to be very wholesome.

Supplies and Furniture received, not under Contract.

I have examined these. The cooking stove is of the same pattern as those ordered under contract, for the industrial schools at Qu'Appelle and High River, but it has no plate-warmer attached.

Furniture.

This is very common, and I consider the prices charged at Winnipeg are high considering the quality; it was not properly packed for such a long journey and was a good deal damaged in transit.

Letter Press.

This had been broken, and repaired before being shipped here. It broke again before it was in the institution two hours.

Coal Oil.

One of the barrels shipped here was in a leaking condition, and a considerable quantity of the oil leaked out.

School Room.

This is a large and, at present, cheerless room, on account of there being so little furniture, and not any of it of a proper kind. I beg to recommend that the iron school desk, with seat for two pupils each desk be supplied; the full series of maps of the common schools of Ontario, the large illustrated cards of lessons, eighteen by twenty-four inches; and that a children's library be established, containing interesting tales for boys; for the larger boys, the "Boys Own Annual;" for the smaller, "Chatterbox," and similar books, in which they would, during the long winter evenings, be able to find both amusement and instruction.

Indian charwomen and Indian men who work about the place are now paid in provisions. I beg to submit that no provisions were sent here for that purpose, and that they should be paid by voucher.

I have made an audit of the books and accounts of the institution, and found them kept methodically and correctly. Rations for the boys and for the staff are issued daily to the cook by the farming instructor, who has full charge of these stores, and who makes a return of each several day's issue at the end of the month to the Principal.

The following books were kept in the institution:—

Letter book.

Voucher book, containing a record of each voucher issued.

Roll book, recording name of each pupil, name of parents or guardians, date of entry to school, number of pay tickets, number of band, remarks.

The present book is not suitable for such an important record. It should be large, well bound, properly ruled, with printed headings, and clasped—similar, in fact, to the descriptive roll books of the N. W. Mounted Police.

Ledger, in which is kept the boys' savings bank accounts.

Letters received and quadruplicates of vouchers are backed and filed.

Ration lists are backed and filed monthly.

I have taken an inventory of the supplies, &c., on hand, which I will submit to you in a supplementary report.

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

T. P. WADSWORTH,

Inspector of Indian Agencies, and Superintendent of Farms.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
REGINA, 25th November, 1884.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to submit herewith my Annual Report on Indian matters in the North-West Territories, for the year 1884.

The spring of the year opened with bright prospects for the Indians, who all through the Territories had worked unusually well, this is greatly to their credit as the latter portion of the winter had been very severe, and the arrival of a number of their friends from the plains in the previous autumn whom they had assisted, had been a great drain on the food they had raised for themselves.

I visited the reserves in the South as soon as the snow disappeared.

I found great despondency among the Indians, as the bulk of the seed they had depended on for the spring had been eaten, and they were uncertain whether the Government would provide them with more.

After enquiring into the matter and finding that the facts of the case were as stated by the Indians, I recommended that seed should be provided.

When this was made known, they set to work with a will, and not only cropped all the land that had been cultivated the previous year, but broke a considerably increased area.

Battleford District.

In the North, I arrived just after the spring sowing, and visited all the reserves in the Battleford District.

I was agreeably surprised at the advances made by these Indian since my former visit, and found that many of the new arrivals from the South were rivalling the older settled Indians in both cultivating the lands and building houses on the reserves.

The area under cultivation in the Battleford District was over 1,300 acres, and the whole of the work was performed by Indian labor.

The new regulations in appointing a good, practical man to superintend while the Indians themselves did the work on those reserves where a sufficient number had learnt the use of implements, was found to be beneficial both to the Indian and the Government, the former receiving a fair amount of rations for himself and family, while the Department felt that it was recompensed in securing substantial work for the food issued.

The two bands most worthy of mention in this district are those of Moosomin and Thunder Child; Moosomin, who had been some four years on his reserve, had brought his band to the point of independence, and from the sale of the crops raised had been able to purchase sufficient supplies for the support of his Indians, to those of whom who had performed a good day's work, he issued supplies in the presence of the instructor.

Lime and Bricks.

This band has been making lime sufficient to supply all the wants of both whites and Indians, it being the only lime kiln in this section of the country. They are now burning charcoal, and have commenced to manufacture brick.

Thunder Child.

Thunder Child, who, on his first desire to settle, at the request of the agent had worked land on Moosomin's Reserve, requested, last spring, that his band might be placed on a reserve of their own, adjoining Moosomin's; this was done, and an instructor given them. The result of their work this summer, has been 90 acres broken and cropped, much of it brushed, and it resembles a well kept eastern farm.

The houses erected on this reserve are well built, and neatly put together. The chief superintended their erection, and dovetailed all the corners, which present a perfectly true appearance.

Thunder Child and his Indians are plain hunters; the chief was a follower of Big Bear, and one of those who held aloof from the treaty for several years, but in 1879 severed his connection with the old chief; and on entering the treaty, was promised by me, to be recommended for a chiefship, provided he was able to collect the requisite number of families; this he has done, and I am glad the Government has recognized his worth, and confirmed him in the chiefship.

This band will be held up as a pattern to those who are still unsettled, and who fear they will not be able to provide for themselves, with the assistance given them by the Government.

Pitt District.

The work on the reserves in the Fort Pitt District, was also done with Indian labor, the crops were well put in, and all the fields securely fenced.

General.—Crops, etc.

The dry spring, however, kept the crops from growing, and when the rain came on, it was too late, and the bulk of the crops in the North, as well as in the South, were caught by the frost.

I thought it well to report on the state of the crops at an early date, in order that the Government might be advised of the true state of affairs and be able to instruct me as to what provision should be made for those Indians who, through no fault [of their own, had met with such a serious disappointment; on receiving instructions I lost no time in assuring the Indians that the Government was aware of the loss they had sustained, and would make such arrangements as would prevent them suffering during the winter.

A larger amount of supplies has been ordered than is usual at this season of the year; and with the extra quantity of ammunition and twine authorized, I am in hopes we shall get through the winter without suffering.

The failure of the crops referred to above, more particularly apply to Battleford and Carlton—at the latter point our crops have generally been very successful; and as the Chiefs Mistawasis and Ah-tah kah koop have been two of our best Indians, I think it is the more important that they and their bands should be well cared for now that they have met with misfortune. }

Fort Walsh Indians.

A few of the Indians who came from the South the year before last, have not selected a reserve, notably those under Big Bear and Lucky Man.

Big Bear.

Big Bear, who is now getting old, and who is ruled by the bad spirits in his band, has made repeated promises that he would go to a reserve, and as often broken them. He has been lately joined by an old follower of his, named "Little Poplar," who, a few years ago, married into the Crow Band of Indians. It is difficult to say what the result of his influence might lead to; he has already made several threats; but he will be closely watched, and any attempt to create a disturbance will at once be met by firm action.

Lucky Man.

It has been recommended that Lucky Man be deposed from the temporary position of Chief, which he occupies. He is utterly worthless, and was paid as an ordinary Indian at the last payment.

His followers have joined Big Bear.

Qu'Appelle District.

The Indians from the South who came to Treaty 4, are now all on their reserves; some joined their old chiefs, while Pia-pot, who has a considerable band, finally located on a reserve in the Qu'Appelle valley, joining Mus-cow-pe-tung's, on the West,—this was his own choice.

I have every reason to believe that he is now contented, and will, as he promised, make as good a showing on his reserve in two years as many of the older settled Indians.

As is usual in the spring, when the grass begins to grow, many of our Indians who have been cooped up on the reserves for the winter months, have a desire to roam. This was the case this year, and caused some apprehension among the settlers.

Sun Dance.

Their religious ceremony, the "Sun Dance," also brings a number of Indians together, when, in their dancing costumes, they present to individuals unaccustomed to them, a formidable appearance.

I have never known any trouble brought about by the holding of this dance; on the contrary, it appears to resolve itself now into more of a social gathering than a ceremony of torture as heretofore.

It is reported by one of our agents that, at a "Sun Dance," held on the Blood Reserve, no torture was resorted to. I am in hopes that the ceremony will gradually die out; and it will be better to allow it to do so, without using strong measures to prevent its celebration as many of the old Indians, who generally inaugurate the dance, attach great importance to it.

McLeod District.

Early in the present year, I paid a visit to the Blackfeet, and, with Colonel McLeod, Stipendiary Magistrate, obtained a final surrender of that portion of the reserve which would have belonged to the Bloods and Sarcees had they remained on the location as arranged for at the time of the Treaty in 1877.

The formal notice was given the band, in accordance with the provision of Section 37 of the Indian Act, and the necessary oaths administered by the Stipendiary Magistrate.

The Indians of this Treaty are now quite contented with their respective reserves, to which they are attached by old associations, and each highly values his own location.

The Blackfeet have been more fortunate with their crops than the Crees. The roots, especially potatoes, were very fine and abundant; and on the Blackfoot Reserve some excellent wheat was raised.

All the Indians on the reserves in this Treaty, have been allowed to sell a portion of their crop. This enables them to purchase some tea, tobacco and clothing, and gives them fresh heart to commence work again in the spring.

The good crops in this Treaty have enabled me to cut down the rations of flour to one-quarter pound per diem for each individual.

It is unfortunate we have so few opportunities of offering any substantial return for work to Indians, as it is found that numbers of them are willing to work for reasonable wages.

The inducement on our reserves to work for food is not great, and many of those who, year after year, have worked steadily, find themselves no better off, pecuniarily, than when they first settled.

We endeavor, whenever practicable, to give our Indians the option of making a little money by freighting and by working on the reserves in positions which they are able to fill, and which would require white labor. This distributes a little money amongst them.

Stonies.

The Stoneys in Treaty 7 have received very little assistance from me this year, either in the way of food or help in cultivating the land on their reserve.

For several years an attempt had been made to raise grain and roots on this reserve, with hardly any results. It was, therefore, thought advisable to discontinue farming operations, as it kept many of the Indians on the reserve wasting their time, who could have been making a living otherwise.

A little seed was provided last spring, and given to a few of the old families who were desirous of remaining on the reserve.

Regular rations have been stopped to those of the band who have means of providing for themselves. A supply of provisions is, however, kept on the reserve, for the old and infirm, and to help those who, by no fault of their own, might require a little assistance.

As the winter advances, and when the main body of the Indians returns from the hunt, I propose to visit them, and ascertain for myself in what position they are.

A little anxiety has been experienced by some of the cattle men, that these Indians might be driven to kill cattle now that their rations have been stopped; but I have no fear of that, as they are well aware that, in the event of failure of the hunt or other means of gaining a livelihood, assistance will be given them.

Agents' Reports.

The reports of our different agents enter fully into the work in their agencies. From these it will be seen that, with all the drawbacks and discouragements of a dry season, and from a large scattering of new Indians among the different reserves, whose influence has been used mainly in discouraging the old settled Indians, a very good season's work has been accomplished.

I have spent as much time among the Indians as my other duties permitted.

My Assistant Commissioner, Mr. Reed, has also made a lengthened tour through the territories, and has made many suggestions which I think of value, and which will be forwarded to you in a separate report.

The progress made in the working of cattle, and the use of farming implements, induces me to recommend that a very liberal supply of both be given. So rapid has been the interest taken by our Indians during the last two years in breaking up land

for themselves, that the supply of cattle and implements has been much too small, and has resulted in a large proportion of the crops being put in too late to mature.

During the season I had a visit from the three Blackfoot chiefs, Crowfoot, Old Sun and Eagle Tail. They remained a few days at Regina, paid a visit to Winnipeg, and then returned to their respective reserves.

They expressed themselves well pleased with their visit, and I am in hopes it will have the desired effect, as it was intended, to impress them with the rapid advance of settlement and the necessity of the Indians taking a more active interest in their reserves.

Chief Peccan, "The Ant," *alias* "Seenum" from Saddle Lake, also came to see me, bringing with him one or two of his prominent Indians, and Mr. Erasmus, as interpreter.

His visit was in regard to a misunderstanding between himself and the Government, as to what extent of reserve was promised him at the time the treaty was made. A very large area, far larger than that agreed upon by all the other chiefs was claimed by him.

Mr. Morris, and the other Commissioner who made the treaty, deny that any such arrangement was made; while Seenum and many of his friends contend as strongly that it was.

I have made particular enquiry into this claim, and can find nothing to justify the chief's contention. The misunderstanding might have arisen through a bad Interpreter, and this the chief admits.

I was unable to come to a final settlement with him while here, but he promised, on his return, to call his Indians together, and tell them the result of his interview, and in the autumn, when I expected to be in his vicinity, to tell me what determination they had come to.

As I was prevented from visiting Saddle Lake, I requested Mr. Reed to proceed there, and endeavor to come to an understanding with the chief. This he did, and I am in hopes a satisfactory one has been come to.

It was of great importance that the question should be settled this year, as many of our chiefs were awaiting the result of Peccan's claim, before they would consent to a survey of their reserves, they believing that should a larger area be granted Peccan, they would receive the same.

Schools.

Although the advancement made in educational matters is not so rapid as it is desirable to see, still there are indications that in the near future rapid strides will be taken in the right direction.

The Indian admits, in argument, the advantages to be gained by knowledge being imparted to his children. Still, owing to his peculiar nature, being a creature of the present moment and failing to witness immediate results to his own benefit, as well as prompted, in many instances, by a selfish desire to retain constantly about him the slight labor which his children may afford him, he fails to insist on their attendance at school, and in many instances positively refuses on the part of teachers any interference with the desired end in view.

Of course during the winter months those who are desirous of attending are frequently prevented, owing to a lack of proper clothing, but I am gratified to find that in some instances, where the greater results are to be expected, the Department has been pleased to direct a small quantity of warm clothing to be provided for those children who attend school regularly.

The gift of a mid-day meal, in the shape of biscuits, is a great boon, and on all sides reports reach me as to the benefits derived from the same, greater and more regular attendance being the result.

The matter of educating Indian children is one to which I have given much thought, and although the extra expenditure is no inconsiderable amount, still I trust the Department may see its way clear to carry out the suggestions in connection therewith, as advanced in recent communications by me.

Education must either be compulsory,—which would be a most difficult task to accomplish,—or encouraged by a system of rewards differing only as to degrees, but whereby all will benefit; the more advanced, as well as the least bright little ones, being recipients.

During the past year eight schools have been opened and two closed in the Manitoba Superintendency; five of these eight, under the auspices of the Presbyterian Missionary Society, and three under those of the Roman Catholic Church; while in the North-West Territories, one new school has been opened, under the guardianship of the Church of Rome, three under that of the Church of England, and one under that of the Presbyterians.

Owing to the hardships to be met with on out-of-the-way reserves, and the difficulties frequently experienced in obtaining such an attendance of children as would entitle a teacher to a salary that would enable him to live properly, those willing to undertake such a labor are difficult to be had.

One commendable fact, which is worthy of mention, is that a young lad of the Sioux, situated at the Bird's Tail Creek, through his own exertions and at his own expense, has managed to accompany another scholar to a college in the States, the latter being sent there by the Presbyterian Mission Board.

The most successful school, I think, in the North-West Territories, is that conducted by the Rev. J. Hines, of the Church Missionary Society, and situated on Ah-tah-kah-koop's Reserve, north of Carlton.

It is most surprising to witness the ability which some of the youngsters under him display; some boys of ten or twelve being much in advance of the average white children of a similar age in arithmetic, spelling, &c.

Of all the children sent to the Battleford Industrial Institution, who had previously attended any Indian school, those instructed under Mr. Hines were the most advanced.

One or two boys have been sent to Emanuel College, and these have continued to display marked ability.

During the past year three industrial institutions, with a view of imparting a mechanical and agricultural rather than a literary education to Indian children have been started in the Territories—at Battleford, High River and Fort Qu'Appelle.

The one at Battleford, last December, under the direction of the Rev. Thomas Clarke, Church of England, for the benefit of the Cross and other Indians of the Saskatchewan District, at which there is now an attendance of 24 boys.

That at High River, for the benefit of the Blackfeet under the Revd. Father Lacombe, of the Church of Rome, is but in its very incipiency; the Principal having been able, owing to the tardiness of the contractors in completing the building, to accept of but ten boys.

The school at Fort Qu'Appelle which is also under a Principal of the Roman Catholic Church, the Rev. Father Hugonnard, has but just commenced, with six boys.

These schools are being restricted to the acceptance of thirty boys; the Battleford school not taking any girls for the present, mainly owing to lack of accommodation, while the other two are authorized to take ten or twelve.

These latter will be happily taken care of by the several nuns connected with the two establishments.

As was at first premised, no little difficulty is met with in prevailing upon Indians to part with their children; and even after the latter have been cared for in the kindest manner, some parents, prompted by unaccountable freaks of the most childish nature, demand a return of their children to their own shanties to suffer from cold and hunger.

The Blackfeet, under the immediate control of Chief Crowfoot, on being applied to for children, offered a greater number than what was at the time asked for, but desiring to send boys of an undesirable age, they being a little too advanced in years.

Notwithstanding the drawbacks consequent upon the starting of these institutions among Indians who, but yesterday, led a wild and nomadic life, I have every confidence in their ultimate success.

Contracts.

Our contracts, on the whole, have been satisfactorily carried out during the past season, and the only difficulties we have had to contend with have been with parties who, taking a small portion of our contracts, have had no agents at the different points of delivery to attend to their business; consequently, when freights have been left unpaid, or when any difficulty has arisen between the contractor and the consignee, great delay has been the result.

All the articles, with few exceptions, have been equal to the samples; those not so, were condemned.

I have found a universal feeling throughout the Territories, that the Government should endeavor to purchase produce raised in the Territories.

Flour.—The standard of flour upon which our contracts were let last spring was too high a grade to admit of any local flour being accepted, and while the Mounted Police and white settlers of the several districts in the interior used local flour, our agents were debarred from receiving the same flour for the Indians, on account of the sample being patent process flour, which cannot be manufactured by the mills in the interior.

Pork.—In many districts I believe there will be sufficient pork raised to supply our wants, and I would therefore recommend that, where practicable, tenders should be called for in those districts for what we require.

Mills.

The inducement offered by the Government for the erection of flour mills has been the means of securing the erection of one in the Frog Lake district, and I have no doubt the knowledge of this will induce the Indians to put in a large acreage of grain the coming season.

I am in communication with parties desiring to erect mills in other localities, and hope to make arrangements, so that many of our large reserves will have milling facilities by the time the next crop is ready.

Pigs.

We have supplied pigs to those of our Indians who are in a position to feed and care for them. It is hoped that in a year or two this will be the means of affording them all the fresh meat they will require.

Surveys.

During the season, Mr. Nelson and Mr. Ponton have been engaged in surveying those reserves in Treaties Nos. 4 and 6 which had been left incomplete in former years, and finishing those which heretofore our Indians have requested to be left unsurveyed until all their Indians had come to their reserves. The following is a list of the reserves, the boundaries of which have been surveyed during the past season in Treaty No. 4:—

Chief Kee-see-konse's Band	Fort Pelly.
“ Little Bone's “	Leech Lake.
“ Mosquito's “	Crooked Lakes.
“ Mus-cow-e-quans' “	Touchwood Hills.

In addition to the above surveys, which were made during the winter, the surveys of the reserves in the File Hills, which were partly made by Mr. D. L. S. Patrick, were completed.

The east boundary of Gordon's Reserve, at Touchwood Hills, was run out, and an extension made on the west side of Little Child's Reserve, at Crooked Lakes.

During the summer, Mr. Ponton was entrusted with the surveys in the vicinity of Prince Albert, and towards the fall, after making some changes in Thunder Child's Reserve, near Battleford, he proceeded to Fort Pitt and Frog Lakes, and he reports that he has completed the surveys in that part of the country.

Near Battleford, reserves have been surveyed for the bands of Chiefs "Sweet Grass" and "Strike-him-on-the-back," south of Battle River, and for Chiefs "Bear's Head" and "Lean Man" at the Eagle Hills. In the Edmonton district a reserve was surveyed for the bands of Chief "Tommy le Potac," and the survey completed of the boundaries of the reserve for the band of Chief "Pas-pas-chase," which were partly made by Mr. Simpson.

The best part of the season for surveying operations was taken up at the Bear Hills, and very little accomplished, owing to the fact that the Indians there, as well as in some other parts of the country, are desirous of having the surveys of their reserves delayed, as they expect straggling Indians, whom they claim as belonging to their bands, to join them again.

As soon as Mr. Ponton arrives, a full report of the season's surveys will be forwarded by Mr. Nelson.

General Behavior.

The general behavior of our Indians has been good, and with the exception of a disturbance on the reserve at the Crooked Lakes in the spring, and on Poundmaker's, in the summer, there has been no trouble.

At Crooked Lakes, a change in the manner of issuing supplies, in order that the young, old and infirm might get a fair share of the food, had, I have no doubt, a good deal to do with the excitement. The change was made by me, as I found, on visiting the reserve, that the provisions had been handed to the chief and head men for distribution, the result being that the old people had a very small share of the supplies.

The change, which was hailed with great satisfaction by the helpless, was not appreciated by those who had been faring sumptuously.

The parties who took an active part in demanding more supplies from our agent, were themselves well provided for; Yellow Calf, the leader, having as much as sixty to seventy bushels of grain then at the mill.

At Poundmaker's, the disturbance was caused by an assault being made on one of our farming instructors, by an Indian who had been refused rations, as he had not performed his day's work. As a Sun Dance was going on at the time, a large number of Indians had gathered to take part in it, and on the Police attempting to make the arrest, they were defied by the Indians, who were worked up to a great state of excitement, as is generally the case while taking part in a dance.

Too much praise cannot be given to both officers and men for the judicious manner in which they have acted on all occasions, when they have been called on to face the Indians; and it was especially so, when they met the Indians at Poundmaker's. There were gathered probably the worst element we have in the Territories.

To the coolness of the men under most trying circumstances, and the firmness of the officers in command, must be attributed the speedy ending of what at one time looked as if a serious conflict must take place.

With the exception of horse stealing, there has been very little crime among our Indians. I am happy to say that as far as they are concerned, I think this might be almost looked upon as a thing of the past; but stringent measures will have to be taken to stop the white horse thieves from infesting our southern boundary, and the most effectual means to do this, I think, will be to employ some of our Indians to assist the Police in tracking the thieves.

The work in our office is still increasing, and with the dividing up of some of our large agencies, must continue to do so.

I find an addition to the number of our agents is absolutely required, as without a close supervision and active interest in those Indians who are raising large

crops on the reserves, the Government will not derive that financial benefit which they should.

I am glad to report that as the Indians become familiar with and are able to work the cattle and implements, a good deal of our white labor may be dispensed with; but as Indians advance and have property of their own to look after and dispose of, a thoroughly reliable agent, in whom they have confidence, should be within easy reach; but having reported on this matter before, there is no necessity for my enlarging on it, especially as my recommendation has received the approval of the Government.

The following will give you some idea of the rapid increase of work in my office during the twelve months subsequent to the date of my last Annual Report.

Nine thousand one hundred and fifteen (9,115) letters were written, covering nine thousand nine hundred and seventeen (9,917) pages of foolscap; five hundred and seventy-seven (577) circulars to Indian agents, farming instructors, and merchants. Three thousand five hundred and fifty vouchers in triplicate, checked and signed; and a large number of letters received from our agents in the Territories, were copied and forwarded for the information of the Department.

In addition to the daily routine work, the adoption of the file system necessitates a large amount of labor, as copies of the letters written require to be placed on file. We have now upwards of a thousand files.

The enclosures are as follows:—

Tabular statement, showing the condition of the various schools in Manitoba and the North-West Territories, for the year ended 30th June, 1884.

Approximate return of grain and roots sown and harvested in the North-West Territories.

Statement showing the number of families who have raised crops, and the quantity harvested for Indian Head (Col. MacDonald's) Agency, Treaty No. 4, with an accompanying statement giving the name of each Indian, and the crops raised by him.

Statement showing the number and the whereabouts of Indians throughout the Territories.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. DEWDNEY,

Commissioner.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, N.W.T.,

REGINA, 5th December, 1884.

The Right Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose herewith, for your information, the following report from Mr. Farming Instructor Craig, received through the agent.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. DEWDNEY,

Commissioner.

LITTLE PINE RESERVE, 1st November, 1884.

The Honorable

The Indian Commissioner.

SIR,—I beg to report on the condition of affairs on this reserve. It is now six months since I was placed in charge as Instructor to this band, besides Lucky Man's, which I had in the summer, and still have a good many of them to this day; during

which time I have worked both mentally and physically in trying to settle them into a state of contentment, and to teach them to earn their living by the work they are now at—the band being new, and in a dissatisfied state from the first, and not inclined to work. I left Poundmaker's Reserve on the 17th of April, with one waggon and eight oxen and a few men. On the way, they held back and refused to come. I arrived at where I am now without the assistance of anyone. Living under difficulties, I remained, and told them that the only way was to come where I am, and help me to work, and they would be fed. One by one, without the assistance of the chiefs, I got them initiated into work, but not without having to stand more than man is really supposed to stand. But with patience, perseverance, and with the determination that I would accomplish my purpose, I am satisfied that such has been done, and do not hesitate to say that they are as far advanced as any new Indians that ever settled on a reserve. I know they have worked hard, with what encouragement I have given them; that is, "Do as I tell you, and you will not be sorry; but can rest assured you will be better off in the future." Such I have upheld to them from the first; and now, in all, they have built twenty houses, including stables, besides other work. By such, most of them will be comfortably housed for the winter, besides sufficient hay cut, hauled and stacked, to winter all stock; and everything in a prosperous condition, with goodwill amongst the people.

The chief's house I have commenced to build myself—he having been promised that a white man would build it. I took the work to keep down talk.

There is one thing the people are in need of, and that is clothing; for some of them are almost naked, and it is impossible for them to work out and stand the cold. Most of them have bought what they could with treaty money, but not sufficient to clothe them. I know if such would be given them, it would be great encouragement to the band.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN CRAIG,
Farming Instructor.

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 1.

SHOWING the number of Acres of Indian Lands sold during the Year ended 30th June, 1884, the total amount of Purchase Money, and quantity of surrendered Indian Lands remaining unsold at that date, in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

Towns or Townships.	Counties or Districts.	Number of Acres sold	Amount of Sale.	Approximate Quantity remaining unsold.	Remarks.
			\$ cts.		
Albermarle.....	Bruce	401	375 50	4,005	
Amabel.....	do	200	275 00	1,338	
Eastnor.....	do	902	726 50	5,096	
Lindsay.....	do	3,532	3,141 00	9,832	
St. Edmunds.....	do	7,587	6,092 75	34,117	
Town Plot, Hardwick.....	do			1,111	
do Oliphant.....	do	170	680 00	112½	
do Adair.....	do	8½	99 00	1,440½	
do Southampton.....	do			336	
do Bury.....	do			1,768	
Keppel.....	Grey.....	243	289 50	4,900	
Warton.....	do	½	325 00	37½	
Bidwell.....	Algoma District...	481	240 50	7,472	
Howland.....	do	500	250 00	4,290	
Sheguiandah.....	do	39	19 50	10,329	
Town Plot, Sheguiandah.....	do			324	
Billings.....	do	445	222 50	4,475	
Assignack.....	do	231	115 50	6,652	
Campbell.....	do	100	50 00	10,836	
Carnarvon.....	do	100	50 00	9,089	
Allan.....	do	1,237	618 00	6,861	
Tehkumma.....	do	100	50 00	7,908	
Sandfield.....	do			6,084	
Tolmsville.....	do			1,596	
Gordon.....	do	303	151 50	2,174	
Town Plot, Shaftesbury.....	do	4½	522 50	227½	
Thessalon River.....	do	1,090	1,091 00	6,567	
Macdonald.....	do	472	235 98	4,559	
Gardner River Reserve.....	do			15,481	
Aweres.....	do			13,584	
Kars.....	do			9,479	
Fenwick.....	do	427	213 50	13,472	
Pennefather.....	do			18,131	
Dennis.....	do			3,509	
Herrick.....	do			7,506	
Fisher.....	do			9,602	
Tilley.....	do			12,691	
Havilland.....	do	160	80 00	3,821	
Vankoughnet.....	do	677	338 50	11,173	
Tupper.....	do			2,800	
Archibald.....	do			2,900	
Laird.....	do	1,038½	816 40	13,568½	
Meredith.....	do			8,023	
Gore Bay.....	do	3	30 00	6	
Manitowaning.....	do	2	233 60	35	
Robinson.....	do	800	360 00	62,550	
Dawson.....	do	22	11 00	32,937	
Cockburn Island.....	do	1,238	548 20	24,925	
Mills.....	do	395	270 00	11,451	
Burpee.....	do	198	74 00	142,99	
Barrie Island.....	do	598	239 40	5,964	
Needing.....	Thunder Bay.....			3,778	
Sarnia.....	Lambton.....	1½	603 00		
Anderdon.....	Essex.....	52,28½	34 20		
		100			
Carried forward.....		23,758½	19,473 03	455,223½	
		100			

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 1.—Showing the Number of Acres of Indian Lands sold during the Year ended 30th June, 1884—Concluded.

Towns or Townships.	Counties or Districts.	Number of Acres sold	Amount of Sale.	Approximate Quantity remaining unsold.	Remarks.
Brought forward.....		23,758 ⁷⁸ / ₁₀₀	\$ cts. 19,473 03	455,223 ¹ / ₂₀	
Seneca	Haldimand.			281	
Cayuga	do		15 00	812 ³ / ₄	
Brantford	Brant				
Tyendinaga.....	Hastings			2,611	
Port Credit and part of the Township of Toronto....		6 ⁸⁸ / ₁₀₀	60 00		
Onitachouan.....	Chicoutimi.. ..			11,323	
Viger.....	Temiscouata.....				
Thorah Island.....	Ontario.....	60	290 00	74	
Islands in River St. Lawrence	do	78 ¹ / ₂	206 25	1,171 ¹ / ₁₀	
Islands in the vicinity of Manitoulin Island.....	do				
Islands in the Bay of Quinté.....	do				
Islands in the Otonabee... ..	do	39 ¹ / ₂	236 00		
Shincuicouse.....	do			*269	*Includes Small Island.
Village of Azoff.....	do			10	
Bronté.....	do	16	1,715 00	5 ¹ / ₂	
Deseronto.....	do	12 ¹ / ₂	22,275 00	11 ⁵ / ₁₀	
Apequash.....	do	4 ¹ / ₂	40 00	318 ¹ / ₁₀	
Colrairie.....	Quebec.....	200	300 00	1,800	
Total.....		24,177¹¹²/₁₀₀	44,610 28	473,910¹⁸³/₁₀₀	

ANNUAL REPORT—LAND SALES BRANCH.

The lands sold during the year amounted to 24,177¹¹²/₁₀₀ acres, and the sales to \$44,610.28.

The collections on account of old and new sales of land and timber, and also on account of rents, amounted to \$85,672.81.

The quantity of land still in the market, in round numbers, is 473,910 acres.

New land sales entered, 393.

Payments on leases entered, 578.

Agents' returns examined and entered, 219.

Assignments of land examined and registered, 259.

Descriptions for patents examined, &c., 247.

Patents examined and despatched, 242.

Patents cancelled, 5.

Location tickets examined and entered, 37.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

WM. PLUMMER,
Commissioner of Lands and Timber.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1884.

TABULAR STATE

AGRICULTURAL and

PROVINCES.	Indian Population Resi- dent on Reserve.	Quantity of Land Cul- tivated.	New Land made; in 1883-84.	Houses or Huts.	Barns or Stables.	Ploughs.	HARROWS.	Waggons.	Fanning Mills.	Threshing Machines.	Other Implements.	Horses.	Cows.	Sheep.
		Acres.	Acres.											
Ontario	15,451	80,629½	1,024½	3,075	1,750	1,301	963	1,055	344	33	3,569	2,594	1,997	1,500
Quebec	4,443	3,892	90	568	196	98	81	73	9	12	552	174	270	53
Nova Scotia.....	2,088	1,423½	63½	389	60	20	20	30	.....	...	559	30	68	74
New Brunswick .	1,150	2,074	22	227	76	17	26	10	1	...	20	24	29	15
P. E. Island.....	292	125	8	67	6	3	4	1	.....	...	58	4	.....	.....
Manitoba	10,206	1,510½	162½	1,876	496	263	242	167	2	1	5,164	213	518	17
N.-W. Territories	20,650	7,327½	2,195½	2,317	459	509	324	243	29	1	8,813	748	790	.....
British Columbia.	34,617	3,744	295	2,193	520	149	78	72	1	...	1,153	3,535	1,045	174
Totals	88,897	80,725½	3,881	10,712	3,563	2,360	1,738	1,651	386	47	19,888	7,322	4,717	1,833

JOHN MCGIBB,
Clerk of Statistics.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1884.

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.	\$	\$	\$
4,154	663	2,246	8,423	33,785	48,873	12,458	26,634	1,945	439	73,706	5,392	47,415	28,360	34,985
511	41	203	2,641	1,591	7,974	1,519	479	.....	861	10,180	1,028½	1,189	33,140	30,395
43	11	60	95	181	747	53½	12	30	42	7,489	469	7,178	5,433	13,231
60	1	62	42	147	2,365	20	.....	.....	1,190	6,980	190½	2,250	2,720	3,613
3	2	3	2	84	340	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,200	46	340	10	5,500
113	330	685	296	2,053	615	6	944	.....	.....	47,272	4,009	60,695	45,563	4,560
96	730	951	803	18,775	3,369	183	20,022	.....	.....	59,913	5,367½	25,485	81,180	9,985
2,309	215	1,097	.....	6,930	3,004	1,561	97	.....	.....	33,485	2,048	849,826	136,029	28,977
7,289	1,993	5,287	12,302	63,546	67,286	15,800½	48,188	1,975	2,532	240,205	18,550½	994,378	332,435	131,246

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

TABULAR STATE

SHOWING the Condition of the various Indian School in the Dominion (from

Schools.	Names of Teachers.	Salary per Annum.	Reserve on which situated and Fund from which paid.
ONTARIO.		\$ cts	
Alderville.....	E. Hyndman.....	250 00	Alnwick Reserve. Paid by Indian School Fund and Methodist Missionary Society
Back Settlement.....	John Henry	200 00	Caradoc Reserve. Paid by Band.....
Bear Creek.....	Mary Jane Scott.....	250 00	do do
Buzwah's Village	Agatha Gabow	200 00	Manitowaning Bay. Paid by Indian School Fund
Cape Croker	Isabella McIver.....	250 00	Nawash Reserve. Chippewas of Nawash
Caradoc	Joseph Fisher.....	200 00	Caradoc Reserve. Paid by Band.....
Christian Island.....	W. Salt	250 00	Christian Island, in Georgian Bay. Indian School Fund and Methodist Missionary Society.....
Fort William, boys	Mrs. L. Boucher	200 00	Fort William Reserve. Indian School Fund.....
do girls	Christina Leimann.....	200 00	do do
French Bay	Alex. Madwayosh.....	200 00	Saugeen Reserve. Paid by Band
Garden River, Protestant	Rev. J. H. Gallaher	200 00	Garden River Reserve. Paid by Band.
do Roman Catholic	Rev. Thomas Ouillet.....	200 00	do do
Georgina Island.....	Robert Mayes.....	300 00	Georgina Island. Indian School Fund and Methodist Missionary Society.....
Gibson.....	Katie Kerente	200 00	Gibson Reserve. Paid by Indian School Fund
Golden Lake.....	Catharine Stack	150 00	Golden Lake Reserve. Paid by Indian School Fund.....
Hiawatha	E. Spence	250 00	Rice Lake Reserve. Paid by Indian School Fund and Methodist Missionary Society.....
Kettle Point	E. C. Royle	250 00	Kettle Point Reserve. Chippewas of Sarnia
Lower Muncey	Chas. Timothy	200 00	Muncey Reserve. Indian School Fund and Church of England
Mattawa, Upper Ottawa.....	Sister St. Thecla.....	100 00	Indian School Fund.....
Miller, Henvey's Inlet.....	Henry Schutt	250 00	Henvey's Inlet Reserve. Band and Indian School Fund.....
Mississagua, New Credit.	John H. Scott	350 00	Mississagua Reserve. Paid by Band.
Mississagua.....	Mary Cada	200 00	Mississagua River Reserve. Paid by Indian School Fund.....
Mohawk Institute, Brantford.....	R. Ashton, Principal.....		New England Company.....
Moraviantown	Daniel Edwards	350 00	Moravians of the Thames.....
Mount Elgin Industrial Institution, at Munceytown.....	Rev. W. W. Shepherd, Principal.....	3,000 00	See Remarks.....
Carried forward.....		8,300 00	

MENT No. 3.

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1884.

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.
39	16	36	19	26	5	25	5	.....	6	Salary paid from a special grant of one half the amount from the Indian School Fund to the Methodist Missionary Society.
29	14	27	11	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	4	14	8	7	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
18	8	14	12	12	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	Three quarters only.
90	19	28	23	28	1	11	.....	.....	.....
25	17	24	18	14	5	5	.....	.....	.....
18	10	11	7	9	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	See remarks opposite Alderville.
22	11	14	9	12	4	7	4	.....	8	Catechism taught.
28	21	18	14	11	8	10	.....	.....	13	do
41	22	26	22	16	1	9	.....	.....	.....	Two quarters only.
25	9	23	13	19	4	6	.....	.....	.....
25	14	17	12	25	.....	25	5	.....	15	
25	16	18	11	15	6	14	.....	.....	.....	See remarks opposite Alderville.
10	6	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	10	16	8	8	4	3	.....	.....	.....
18	7	16	9	16	7	7	.....	.....	18	do do
17	8	13	13	13	7	11	.....	.....	.....
16	7	16	8	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	21	26	8	26	5	6	.....	.....	.....	Catechism taught.
25	9	17	11	25	.....	5	.....	.....	25	Scripture taught.
26	13	26	15	18	16	16	.....	.....	.....
14	5	11	8	7	3	1	.....	.....	.....	One quarter only.
90	90	90	90	90	90	90	43	90	48	Object lessons and Scripture t'ght.
56	26	51	23	15	9	10	.....	44	37	do do
58	51	58	58	58	37	37	10	.....	.....	An Industrial and boardingschool \$60 per annum allowed from Indian Funds for each of 50 pupils. Boys taught trades and farming; girls, sewing, housework, &c.
712	434	620	430	486	212	301	67	143	170	

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. 8,200 00			
<i>ONTARIO—Continued.</i>					
Oneida, No. 1	M. A. Beatty.....	250 00	Oneida Reserve. Indian School Fund and Methodist Missionary Society..		
do No. 2	John Schuyler.....	250 00	Oneida Reserve. Church of England.		
do No. 3	E. Sickles	250 00	do Indian School Fund and Band.....		
Port Elgin	Peter Elliott.....	300 00	Nawash Reserve. Paid by Band.....		
Rama.....	Rev. K. Creighton.....	250 00	Rama Reserve. Indian School Fund and Methodist Missionary Society...		
Red Line.....	Annie Cross.....	250 00	Six Nation Reserve. Indian School Fund and Methodist Missionary Society.....		
Red Rock.....	James McKay.....	200 00	Red Rock Reserve. Indian School Fund.....		
Ryerson, Parry Island.....	Amelia Chechock.....	250 00	Band and Indian School Fund.....		
Sagamook	Agnes Gabow.....	200 00	Spanish River Reserve. Indian School Fund.....		
Saugeen.....	M. S. Spence.....	300 00	Saugeen Reserve. Indian School Fund and Methodist Missionary Society...		
Scotch Settlement.....	Maggie Robertson.....	300 00	Saugeen Reserve. Paid by Band.....		
Serpent River	Sophie Peltier.....	200 00	Serpent River Reserve. Indian School Fund.....		
Shawanaga.....	Christina John.....	250 00	Shananaga Reserve. Band and Indian School Fund		
Sheguiandah	Rev. F. Frost.....	300 00	Ojibbewas and Ottawas of Manitoulin Island.....		
Sheshegwaning.....	Mary Cada.....	200 00	do do		
Shingwauk Home.....	Rev. E. F. Wilson, Principal.....	1,800 00	On Garden River Reserve. <i>See Remarks</i>		
Sidney Bay.....	David Craddock.....	250 00	Cape Croker Reserve. Paid by Band..		
Six Nations, No. 2.....	F. Maracle.....	2,900 00	All on Six Nation Reserve.....		
do No. 3.....	Sarah Davis.....				
do No. 5.....	Bella Latham.....				
do No. 6.....	Bella Latham.....				
do No. 7.....	David Hill.....				
do No. 8.....	Maggie Davis.....				
do No. 9.....	O. Russell.....				
do No. 10.....	P. H. Martin.....				
Skene, Parry Island.....	E. A. Jones.....			200 00	Paid by Band.....
Stoney Point.....	Moses Waucosh.....			200 00	Sarsia Reserve. Indian School Fund and Methodist Missionary Society...
Stone Ridge.....	J. H. Cross.....	250 00	Six Nation Reserve. Methodist Missionary Society and I. S. Fund.....		
Carried forward		17,300 00			

MENT No. 3—Continued.

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1884.

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.
712	434	620	430	496	212	301	67	143	170	
41	25	28	14	18	3	17	.....	.....	15	See remarks opposite Alderville. One quarter only.
28	15	20	8	9	.....	.....	.....	9		
42	22	29	17	27	5	8	.....	5	5	Indians pay \$144, and School Fund, \$106 per annum.
26	14	19	9	13	.....	8	.....	.....	22	
28	9	23	12	13	2	10	.....	.....	.....	See Remarks opposite Alderville.
25	9	22	24	19	3	9	.....	.....	.....	do do
16	9	12	4	14	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	Three quarters only.
25	12	25	13	17	2	9	.....	4	17	
22	12	16	16	13	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	See Remarks opposite Alderville.
31	14	30	12	27	1	9	.....	24	.....
27	19	27	11	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	16	14	11	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	
19	11	17	10	11	2	.....	.....	.....	6	
30	18	25	14	18	.....	12	.....	.....	30	Catechism and knitting taught.
25	12	19	11	9	9	2	.....	.....	20	
28	24	24	14	24	8	15	8	.....	2	An Industrial School; all pupils resident; \$60 per annum for each of 30 pupils, contributed from Indian Funds. The boys learn farming, trades, &c.
8	12	7	12	8	12	4	7	.....	.....
44	25	38	14	30	14	14	.....	.....	44	The salaries of the teachers of these 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 \$400, the second \$1,500, and the third \$1,000 per annum for that purpose. School No. 6, two quarters only.
41	24	37	19	36	19	15	1	18	.....
23	12	19	21	18	6	7	.....	.....	6	
15	8	13	9	13	4	4	1	.....	6	
37	18	35	13	25	11	11	.....	.....	10	
23	12	23	17	19	7	7	.....	18	.....
31	19	29	14	29	13	13	.....	13	.....
32	21	32	27	32	5	5	.....	25	.....
11	7	11	7	8	.....	2	.....	.....	9	
6	5	6	5	5	5	5	
15	10	15	12	13	10	12	.....	.....	.....	do do
1,434	848	1,245	800	976	353	502	84	267	373	

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. 17,300 00	
ONTARIO.			
St. Clair.....	Andrew Jacobs.....	250 00	Sarnia Reserve. Methodist Missionary Society and Indian School Fund
Thomas School.....	John Miller.....	300 00	Six Nation Reserve. Paid from Six Nation Fund.....
Tyendingaga, No. 1.....	J. Pearce.....	150 00	Tyendingaga Reserve. Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté.....
do No. 2.....	Maggie Johnston.....	250 00	do do
do No. 3.....	Wesley Watson.....	150 00	do do
do No. 4.....	M. A. Maracle.....		Tyendingaga Reserve. New England Company.....
Walpole Island, No 1.....	Wm. Stout.....	300 00	Pottawattamies of Walpole Island and Church of England.....
do No. 2.....	Wm. Peters.....	300 00	Indian School Fund and Methodist Missionary Society.....
Wawanosh Home.....	Rev. E. F. Wilson, Principal.....	600 00	Garden River Reserve. Indian School Fund.....
West Bay.....	E. Chartraw.....	200 00	Ojibbewas and Ottawas of Manitoulin Island.....
Whitefish Lake.....	Bridget Horrigan.....	200 00	Whitefish River Reserve. Indian School Fund.....
Wikwemikong, boys.....	Stephen Dufresne.....	300 00	Manitoulin Island. Indian School Fund.....
do girls.....	Lucy Haessley.....	300 00	do do
Wikwemikongsing.....	M. A. Wassegijig.....	200 00	do do
Wikwemikong Industrial Institution.....	Rev. D. Duronquet, Principal.....	1,200 00	See Remarks.....
Total, Ontario.....		22,000 00	

MENT No. 3.

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1884.

Number of Pupils on Roll.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number Reading and Spelling.	Number Writing.	Number Learning Arithmetic.	Number Learning Grammar.	Number Learning Geography.	Number Learning History.	Number Learning Music and Singing.	Number Learning Drawing.	Remarks.
1,434	848	1,245	800	976	353	502	84	267	373	
36	19	26	17	14	1	5	5	.....	.....	See Remarks opposite Alderville.
26	15	26	12	18	8	9	1	11	.....
41	18	41	18	41	8	14	4	.....	.....
37	24	33	24	36	13	13	5	37	.....	Catechism and Composition.
17	7	15	10	14	6	8	2	.....	.....	Three quarters only.
43	27	43	16	43	4	16	2	.....	15	Two do
28	13	25	13	15	2	9	.....	.....	.....
49	19	49	27	22	.....	11	3	.....	.....	See Remarks opposite Alderville.
20	17	19	11	17	1	9	1	.....	.....
23	12	18	14	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Three quarters only.
24	18	12	8	11	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	Two do
49	36	39	19	40	15	10	6	8	.....	Catechism and Dictation taught.
78	54	56	49	70	19	22	18	.....	.....	Industrial arts taught.
25	12	19	14	15	4	5	4	7	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	An Industrial and boarding school \$1,200 per annum paid from Indian School Fund. The boys learn trades, farming, &c.; the girls sewing, housework, &c.
1,930	1,139	1,666	1,052	1,344	436	633	135	330	388	

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	Caughnawaga Reserve. Indian School Fund
Chenail.....	C. McGee.....	200 00	St. Régis Reserve. Paid by Band.....
Cornwall Island, Roman Catholic	Annie Baldwin.....	200 00	do do
do Protestant	Catharine Maracle.....	120 00	do Methodist Missionary Society and Indian School Fund
Lake St. John.....	Madame L. E. Otis.....	150 00	Indian School Fund.
Lorette.....	Josephine Dubeau.....	200 00	do
Maniwaki.....	Sister M. du St. Sauveur.....	150 00	Paid by River Desert Indians
Maria.....	H. Berthelot.....	150 00	Indian School Fund
Oka Village.....	Timothy Arirhon.....	200 00	Lake of Two Mountains Reserve. Indian School Fund and Methodist Missionary Society.....
Oka Country	Ignace Atonhion.....	120 00	do do
Restigonche.....	H. Bondreau.....	200 00	Indian School Fund
St. Francis, Protestant.....	H. L. Masta.....	250 00	do
do Roman Catholic.....	Louis Roy	290 00	do
St. Régis.. ..	B. E. McGee.....	200 00	St. Régis Reserve. Paid by Band.....
Temiscamingue.....	Sister St. Colombe.....	100 00	Indian School Fund.....
Total, Quebec		2,880 00	
NOVA SCOTIA.			
Bear River	T. C. Kerr.....	264 00	Consolidated Fund
Ekasoni.....	A. J. McKenzie.....	200 00	do
Indian Cove	Kate Jollymour.....	100 00	do
Middle River	John A. McEachen.....	200 00	do
Whycocomagh.....	John McEachen.....	200 00	do
Total, Nova Scotia.....		964 00	
NEW BRUNSWICK.			
Burnt Church.....	M. B. Dumaresq.....	200 00	Consolidated Fund.....
Eel Ground... ..	Michael Flinne.....	250 00	do
Kingsclear.....	Mary E. L. Grannon..	300 00	do
St. Mary's.....	M. H. Martin.....	200 00	do
Tobique	Mary E. Hartt.....	150 00	do
Total, New Brunswick.....		1,100 00	
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.			
Lennox Island.....	John O. Arsenault.....	200 00	Consolidated Fund.....

MENT No. 3—Continued.

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1884.

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.
88	48	61	49	43	15	15	5	48	.....
27	18	23	14	13	.....	10	1	11	.....
26	16	17	16	13	3	3	.....	.....	.....	Three quarters only.
17	8	14	7	7	1	1	.....	.....	.....	See Remarks opposite Alderville
51	22	34	18	22	14	13	15	.....	.....
37	27	29	28	37	28	26	26	.....	.....
16	12	13	9	5	1	3	.....	.....	.....
24	11	24	9	22	.....	.....	13	.....	.....
21	12	13	10	7	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	do
19	10	12	7	6	2	3	.....	.....	.....	do
35	20	27	16	27	4	2	1	25	.....
23	9	19	13	12	9	9	8	13	.....
27	15	14	15	13	9	6	9	.....	.....
30	17	21	14	10	5	7	.....	22	.....
26	22	23	12	14	1	12	.....	.....	24	
467	267	334	237	251	92	114	78	119	24	
19	12	19	10	14	1	7	.....	.....	.....
9	5	8	5	5	4	4	2	.....	.....
26	8	13	2	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	One quarter only.
31	13	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Two do
22	10	18	10	8	2	7	.....	.....	.....
107	48	69	27	53	7	18	2	.....	.....
18	8	12	11	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
22	9	21	16	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	do
25	13	25	18	23	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	Three do
28	17	24	19	28	28	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	20	22	15	21	5	7	.....	.....	.....
118	67	104	79	100	58	7	.....	.....	9	
15	9	12	4	8	2	7	.....	.....	2	

TABULAR STATE

SHOWING the Condition of the various Indian Schools in the Dominion (from

Schools.	Names of Teachers.	Salary per Annum.	Reserve on which situated and Fund from which Paid.
MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.			
Armada Mission.....	Jessie McKay.....		Mistonasis Reserve, Carleton District. Treaty 6.....
Assisippi do	Rev. John Hines.....		Ata-ka-hoop Reserve, Carleton District. Treaty 6
Battle River.....	E. B. Glass		Sampson's Reserve, Edmonton District, Treaty 6.....
Bird Tail (Sioux).....	J. G. Burgess.....		Bird Tail Reserve, Birtle District. Treaty 4.....
Black River	David Prince.....		Black River Reserve. Treaty 5.....
Blood Reserve (Lower)	Rev. H. T. Bowrne...		Blood do do 7.....
do	G. W. Bettes		do do do 7.....
Broken Head River	A. K. Black		Broken Head River Reserve. Treaty 1
Cold Lake	Rev. Père Legoff.....		Cold Lake Reserve, Fort Pitt District. Treaty 6
Crane River Reserve.....	Wm. Sabiston		Crane River Reserve. Treaty 2
Crow Stand.....	C. G. McKay		Near Pelly (south end Côté's Reserve), Birtle District. Treaty 4.....
Cumberland.....	J. W. Davis.....		Cumberland Reserve. Treaty 5.....
Duck Bay	Wilfred Adam.....		Agent, Martineau's Agency. Treaty 4
Eagle Hills.....	Ohas. Cunningham.		Near Red Pheasant's Reserve, Battleford District. Treaty 6
Ebb and Flow Lake	Caroline Asham		Ebb and Flow Lake Reserve. Treaty 2
Fairford (Upper)	Rev. George Bruce...		Fairford Reserve. Treaty 2.....
do (Lower).....	Wm. Anderson		do do
Fisher River	Wm. T. Lyness		Fisher River Reserve. Treaty 2
Fort Alexander, Protestant...	Mrs. E. Bruce.....		Fort Alexander Reserve. Treaty 1...
do E. Catholic.	Rev. J. A. Dupont...		do do
Frog Lake (R.O)	Rev. F. Marchand....		Once-pow-hayos Reserve, Fort Pitt District. Treaty 6.....
Good Fish Lake	E. R. Steinhauser....		James Seenum's Reserve, Edmonton District. Treaty 6.....
Isle à la Crosse.....	Sister Senay.....		Petequaquey's Reserve, Carleton District. Treaty 6
Jack Head	James Settee, jun....		Jack Head Reserve. Treaty 5.....
Jack Fish Creek.....	Katie Clink.....		Moosomin Reserve, Battleford District. Treaty 6
John Smith's Reserve.....	Wm. Erasmus.....		John Smith's Reserve, Carleton District. Treaty 6.....
Lac Seul	Rev. James Irvine...		Lac Seul Reserve. Treaty 3
Lake Manitoba	Wm. Sanderson.....		Lake Manitoba Reserve. Treaty 2....
Lake St. Martin	Francis Storr.....		Lake St. Martin Reserve. Treaty 2....
Little Saskatchewan	Ben. Thom		Little Saskatchewan Reserve. Treaty 2
Morleyville	Flora McDougall....		Treaty 7.....
Muskeg Lake.....	Rev. J. P. Paquette.		Muskeg Lake Reserve, Carleton District. Treaty 6
Netley Creek.....	Charles Smith		Treaty 1.....
Norway House	G. Parkinson.....		Norway House Reserve. Treaty 5....
Poundmakers' Reserve.....	Rev. Peré Cochin....		Poundmaker's Reserve, Battleford District. Treaty 6

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 26, and up to the number of 42; the whole not to exceed \$604 per annum. The teachers of such of those schools as receive aid from Missionary Societies receive from the Department, in addition to such aid, the sum of \$12 per capita per annum on an average daily attendance, not to exceed 26 pupils, nor \$300.

MENT No. 3—Continued.

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1884.

Number of Pupils on Roll.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number Reading and Spelling.	Number Writing.	Number Learning Arithmetic.	Number Learning Grammar.	Number Learning Geography.	Number Learning History.	Number Learning Music and Singing.	Number Learning Drawing.	Remarks.
23	17	16	14	13	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	Two quarters only.
24	17	24	24	24	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	One do
25	4	25	25	23	.....	.....	.....	24	.....
26	5	17	11	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Three do
25	22	22	10	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
59	32	33	59	5	.....	2	.....	.....	48	
53	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	9	17	3	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Two do
15	13	14	11	15	.....	5	.....	10	.....	Three do
24	17	23	13	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	13	11	9	5	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
25	18	21	13	15	7	7	2	.....	.....
30	20	21	26	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do do
17	6	14	13	11	.....	.....	.....	13	.....
30	26	37	12	16	1	7	.....	4	.....	do do
50	41	46	28	31	13	16	.....	.....	.....
29	11	26	17	14	5	5	.....	.....	.....
65	31	59	13	19	1	11	.....	.....	.....	Two do
18	12	14	11	13	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	Three do
50	20	20	18	11	5	5	2	23	.....
29	14	20	17	29	1	.....	.....	29	.....	do do
25	21	22	10	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	March quarter only.
25	23	22	9	22	9	4	7	6	.....	September do
17	11	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
41	23	26	13	11	1	6	.....	32	.....
30	27	21	15	7	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	do do
13	9	13	8	4	1	1	.....	.....	.....
21	10	18	15	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	9	16	11	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	9	13	9	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
43	18	24	27	27	.....	25	.....	42	.....
20	17	14	12	20	13	20	
22	11	15	6	15	15	
34	19	36	8	30	9	9	
18	8	9	12	18	18	18	18	Sept. and Dec. quarters only.

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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—Concluded.			
Riding Mountain	Donald McVicar		Okanase Reserve, Indian Head Agency. Treaty 4
Staggville	John Sinclair		Manitoba Village. Treaty 2
St. Albert (R. C. Mission).....	Sister Paquette		Orphans Reserve, Edmonton District. Treaty 6.....
St. Peter's, North.....	Rev. H. Cochrane ...		St. Peter's Reserve. Treaty 1
do South	Harriet McKenzie ...		do do
do East	W. H. Prince		do do
do do	Rev. Père Allard.....		do do
Water Hen River	Jules Tabouret		Water Hen River Reserve. Treaty 2...
White Fish Lake	James A. Youmans..		James Seenum's Reserve, Edmonton District. Treaty 6.....
Total, Manitoba and North-West Territories			
BRITISH COLUMBIA.			
Alert Bay	A. J. Hall.....	\$13 per capita up to \$300 per annum, except in the case of St. Mary's school, which has a special grant of \$500 per annum.	} Consolidated Fund. Some also receive salaries from other sources.
Bella Bella	C. S. Tate.....		
Cheteyahit	Rev. Jos. Nicolaye		
Fort Simpson	Geo. F. Hopkins.....		
Hesquiaht	Rev. A. J. Brabant...		
Kitlatamux, Naas River	Mary A. Green		
Kitwingack	R. E. Woods		
Kynquaht	J. V. Lemmens		
Lahalsap, Naas River.....	M. A. Green		
Nuchatlity	Rev. Jos. Nicolaye..		
St. Mary's Mission	Sister M. Lumina ...		
Total, British Columbia...			

MENT No. 3— *Concluded.*

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1884.

Number of Pupils on Roll.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number Reading and Spelling.	Number Writing.	Number Learning Arithmetic.	Number Learning Grammar.	Number Learning Geography.	Number Learning History.	Number Learning Music and Singing.	Number Learning Drawing.	Remarks.
21	17	19	8	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Two quarters only.
22	13	17	14	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do do
29	28	27	22	29	20	20	25	24	.....
32	27	30	19	21	17	17	23	32	.....
38	25	31	23	19	7	9	.....	.....	.....
38	27	36	34	28	7	9	.....	.....	.....
19	12	16	12	17	5	7	.....	9	.....
51	32	38	42	11	.....	.....	.....	48	.....	Three do
34	19	34	18	16	1	19	.....	34	.....
1261	780	971	694	612	116	231	77	385	53	
23	12	13	15	11	1	5	.....	.....	.....	Three quarters only.
56	18	22	14	16	.....	7	.....	4	.....	Two do
30	27	.....	30	30	.....	30	.....	30	30	March do
84	29	79	59	81	2	21	.....	84	.....
30	29	30	24	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Two do
31	14	21	29	9	.....	.....	.....	31	.....	One do
30	15	19	23	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	December do
42	38	29	35	42	29	39	.....	42	42	Three do
28	18	22	14	16	.....	7	.....	4	.....	do do
30	29	6	7	30	7	7	.....	30	.....	December do
26	25	25	24	25	21	21	.....	25	.....
408	254	266	274	314	60	137	.....	250	72	

TABULAR Statement No. 3, showing the Condition of the various Indian Schools—
Concluded.

RECAPITULATION.

Provinces.	Pupils.
Ontario.....	1,930
Quebec.....	467
Nova Scotia.....	107
New Brunswick.....	118
Prince Edward Island.....	15
Manitoba and North-West Territories.....	1,261
British Columbia.....	408
Total.....	4,306

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-General of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1884.

JOHN MCGIBB,
Clerk of Statistics.

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 4.

**CENSUS RETURN OF RESIDENT AND NOMADIC INDIANS IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA,
BY PROVINCES.**

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Algonquins of Carleton.....	26
do Golden Lake.....	77
do Renfrew.....	673
Chippewas and Munsees of the Thames.....	575
do Ottawas and Pottawattamies of Walpole Island.....	802
do of Sarnia, Kettle Point and Sauble.....	485
do of Snake Island.....	137
do of Rama.....	247
do of Saugeen.....	362
do of Nawash.....	397
do of Beausoleil.....	325
Iroquois and Algonquins of Gibson (Muskoka District)...	117
Moravians of the Thames.....	275
Mississaguas of Mud Lake.....	158
do Rice Lake.....	94
do Scugog.....	43
do Alnwick.....	231
do New Credit.....	218
Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté.....	965
Oneidas of the Thames.....	770
Ojibbewas and Ottawas of Manitoulin and Cockburn Islands, at—	
Cockburn Island.....	45
Sheshegwaning.....	148
West Bay.....	244
Sucker Creek.....	101
Shequiandah.....	125
Sucker Lake.....	41
South Bay.....	58
Wikwemikong.....	791
Wikwemikongsing.....	140
Obidgewong.....	17
Ojibbewas of Lake Superior, at—	
Fort William.....	416
Red Rock or Helen Island.....	153
Pays Plat.....	54
Lake Nipegon.....	426
Pic River.....	245
Long Lake.....	311
Michipicootin and Big Heads.....	283
Ojibbewas of Lake Huron, at—	
Theesalon River.....	172
Maganettawan.....	164
Spanish River.....	503
White Fish Lake.....	156
Mississauga River.....	141

Onewaigocis.....	62
Serpent River.....	91
French River.....	81
Tahgaiwenene.....	149
White Fish River.....	73
Parry Island.....	78
Shawanaga.....	114
Henry's Inlet.....	176
Lake Nipissing.....	162
Temogamingue.....	95
Dokis.....	62
Garden River.....	326
Batchewana Bay.....	384
Six Nations on the Grand River.....	3,230
Wyandotts of Anderdon.....	98
Total.....	16,892

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Abenakis of St. Francis.....	293
do Bécancour.....	39
Algonquins of Desert.....	411
do Témiscamingue.....	136
do South Pontiac.)	1,028
do North do)	
do Bigelow, Wells, Blake, McGill, County of Ottawa.....	14
do Beauman, Villeneuve, County of Ottawa...	1
do Mulgrave, Derry do	15
do St. Angélique do	6
do Hartwell do	25
do North Nation do	11
do River Rouge, North do	31
do Hull (City) do	3
do Hull do	5
do Gatineau (Village) do	1
do Wright do	8
do Egan, Maniwaki do	225
do 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 Cîteau Landing (Village).....	4
do St. Urbain.....	4
do Point au Pic (Village).....	4
do St. Joachim.....	1
do Quebec (City).....	5

Algonquins of Quebec (County)	33
do Champlain	379
do Montreal (City).....	13
do Laval	1
do Rimouski	39
do St. Sylvestre	2
do Three Rivers.....	11
do Stanstead	10
do Montcalm	9
do Joliette.....	1
do Berthier.....	53
do Iberville.....	7
do Maskinongé.....	18
do St. Maurice	174
do Compton	10
do Portneuf.....	2
Amalictes of Temiscouata.....	73
do Viger.....	110
Hurons of Lorette	289
Iroquois of Caughnawaga.....	1,485
do St. Regis.....	1,132
do and Algonquins of the Lake of Two Mountains.	375
Micmacs of Gaspé.....	71
do Maria	80
do Restigouche	464
Montagnais of Betsiamits	463
do Escoumains	53
do Godbout.....	41
do Grand Romaine.....	287
do Lake St. John.....	373
do Mingan.....	178
Naskapees of the Lower St. Lawrence.....	2,860
Seven Islands.....	269
Total	12,023

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Micmacs of Annapolis, Digby, Yarmouth and Shelburne..	333
do Kings County.....	81
do Queens	98
do Lunenburg	54
do Halifax	178
do Hants....	170
do Colchester.....	100
do Cumberland	137
do Pictou	180
do. Antigonish and Guysboro'.....	175
do Richmond	248
do Inverness	81
do Victoria	109
do Cape Breton.....	250
Total.....	2,197

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Micmacs of Restigouche	38
do Gloucester.....	40
do Northumberland	388
do Kent	380
do Westmoreland	87
Amalicates of Madawaska	30
do Victoria	180
do Carleton.....	39
do Charlotte.....	73
do St. Johns.....	31
do York, Sunbury, Kings and Queens County...	231
Total	<u>1,524</u>

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Micmacs	<u>292</u>
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PROVINCE OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

Chippewas and Crees of Treaty No. 1.....	3,395
do do do 2.....	895
do Sauteux do 3.....	2,605
do do and Crees of Treaty No. 4.....	7,079
do do do do 5.....	3,155
Plain and Wood Crees of Treaty No. 6.	8,157
Blackfeet of Treaty No. 7.....	6,873
Resident Sioux	2,000
Total	<u>33,959</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.

Ahhousaht	296
Clao-qu-aht.....	304
Chaic-cles-aht.....	147
Ehatt-is-aht	143
Emlh-wilh-laht	222
Hosh-que-aht.....	222
Howchuk-lis-aht	52
Kel-seem-aht	154
Ky-wk-aht	594
Match-itl-aht	74
Mooach-aht	254
Nitten-aht	269

Nooch-ah-laht	139
Oi-ah-t	233
Opitches-ah-t	52
Pacheen-ah-t	79
Too-qu-ah-t	32
Tsesh-ah-t	171
Total.....	<u>3,437</u>

Fraser River Agency.

Assylitch.....	26
Burrard Inlet, Reserve No. 3	49
Burrard Saw Mills	232
Capitano Creek	44
Cheam.....	145
Chehales	143
Co-quit-lum.....	54
Oo-qua-piet.....	67
Cla-hoose.....	83
Douglas.....	131
Ewa-hoos	79
Em-alcom	49
False Creek	42
Harrison Mouth	44
Hope.....	154
Katsey	112
Klatanars.....	26
Langley.....	118
Matsqui.....	61
Mission—Burrard Inlet.....	174
Misqueam.....	139
New Westminster.....	125
Nicoamen.....	17
Ohamille.....	62
Pemberton Meadows	140
Popkum	35
Samamhoo	119
Schurye.....	25
Sechelt	239
Skokale.....	50
Skowall	69
Skukem Chuck	78
Skulteen.....	34
Semacom.....	53
Seymour Creek.....	38
Squah	118
Squatils	81
Squamish—Hon Sound	281
Sliammon	249
Slumagh	39
Squehala.....	19
Squeam.....	46
Sumas, No. 1.....	19
do No. 2.....	56
do No. 3.....	26

Syuay	30
To-ylee.....	58
Tsonassan.....	91
Wadington Harbor.....	50
Whonock.....	39
Yak-y-you	62
Yale.....	216
Total	<u>4,536</u>

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
Sheooko.....	229
Shimps-hon	186
Sieka	39
Skappah	41
Sket-shiotin	83
Spuzzum	186
Sratt kemer.....	230
Ti-chom-chin.....	569
Total	<u>3,206</u>

Cowichan Agency.

Che-erno	75
Comea-kin	95
Clem-clemalats	160
Comox.....	48
Esquimalt.....	30
Hel-alt	42
Kil-pan-hus.....	5
Ke-nip-sim	63
Kok-si-lah	26
Kul-leets.....	86
Ll-mal-ches	25
Lyach-sun	82
Mal-a-hut	17
Nanaimo	198
Pan-que-chin	69
Penel-a-kut	239
Punt ledge	15
Qua-michan.....	251
Qual-i-cum.....	23
Sailk-sun.....	22
Sick-a-meen.....	31
Sno-no-wus....	16
Somenos.....	89
Songhecs.....	115

Sooke	30
Tsar-out	55
Tsart-ilp.....	88
Tse-kum.....	34
Tsussie	40
Total.....	<u>2,069</u>

Kwawkewlth Agency.

Ah-knaw-ah-mish	63
Ah-mah-oo, Saich-kioil-tachs.....	35
Ah-wah-eet-tla-la	49
Keope-e-no	14
Kose kemoe	144
Klah-wit-sis	100
Klass ki-no	8
Kwawt-fo-no	33
Kwaw-she-lah	45
Kwaw-waw-i-nuck	36
Kwaw-kewlch.....	60
Kwe-ah-kah	61
Kwe-ah-kah, Saich-kioie-tachs	37
Kwick so-te-no	36
Mah-tee-cetp	70
Mah-ma-lil-le-kullah.....	110
Nah-knock-to	146
Nim-keesh	174
Noo-we-tec	91
Ta-nock-teuch	116
Tsah-waw-ti-nench	132
Waw-lis-knahkewlth.....	33
Waw-lit-sum, Saich-kioie-tachs.....	75
We-wai ai-kum do	52
We-wai-ai-kai do	114
Total	<u>1,889</u>

Okanagan Agency.

Cheh-chewe-hem	78
En-ke-mip.....	79
En-ke-map-o-tricks	233
Hun-ka sis ket	29
Kerem-ecos	59
Ni-ack	172
Penticton	123
Quin-sha-atin	25
Quss-kan-aht.....	34
Shen nos-quan-kin	50
Spah-a-man	180
Spallum acheon	104
Yon-kt.....	22
Total	<u>1,188</u>

Williams' Lake Agency.

Alexandria	65
Alkali Lake.....	171

Anahim's Tribe	193
Anderson Lake	69
Bridge River	80
Caroo Creek	178
Cayoosh.....	80
Cheewack.....	15
Clinton	61
Dog Creek.....	11
Fountain.....	213
High Bar.....	40
Kaninis' Tribe.....	98
Kioch's Tribe.....	45
Lillooet.....	117
Puvilion	71
Pushilqua.....	36
Pemberton	203
Quesnelle.....	62
Seton Lake.....	143
Soda Creek.....	73
Toosey's Tribe.....	96
Williams' Lake.....	144
Total.....	<u>2,264</u>

No Agents have as yet been appointed for the following Bands, namely:—

Bellacoola }	2,500
Hiletsuck }	
Hydah.....	2,500
Kootenay.....	400
Siccanee	500
Tableie	1,000
Tsimsheean	5,000
Bands not visited	8,522
Total.....	<u>20,422</u>

RECAPITULATION.

Ontario	16,892
Quebec	12,023
Nova Scotia.....	2,197
New Brunswick.....	1,524
Prince Edward Island	292
Manitoba and North-West Territories.....	33,959
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.....	39,011
Total.....	<u>131,952</u>

L. VANKOUGHNET,

Deputy Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs.

JOHN MCGIBB, Clerk of Statistics,

Department of Indian Affairs, Ottawa, 30th June, 1884.

MEMORANDUM of sums which have been returned to Consolidated Fund as Casual Revenue, during the Year ended 30th June, 1884.

Manitoba and the North-West.

Refund of Indian annuities.....	\$ 278 00
do cash received for barley and oats sold.....	1,085 38
do do lumber sold.....	6 36
do do cattle sold	135 00
do do saddle sold.....	30 00
do school teacher's salary.....	96 00
do payment for improvements in Rolling River Reserve.....	1,400 00
do unexpended balance of cash advanced for survey.....	85 93

British Columbia.

Refund of unexpended portion of grant to rebuild houses at Metlakathla	10 53
do cash obtained for horse hire	4 50
do cash received for stove and tinware sold..	20 00
do Customs duty paid.....	75 00

New Brunswick.

Refund of unexpended portion of grant for the purchase of seed grain.....	29 15
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Nova Scotia.

Refund of unexpended portion of grant for the purchase of seed grain.....	24 40
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\$3,280 25

**FARMING AGENCIES AND
APPROXIMATE**

No. of Farm.	Name of Instructor and Chiefs.	Location.	GRAIN AND				
			Total Broken.	Under Crop, 1884.	Under Crop, 1883.	Fenced.	Hay Cut.
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Tons.
1	Way-way-se-capps.....	Bird Tail Creek.....	82	70	66	70	100
	The Gambler.....	Silver Creek.....	105	100	25	141	130
	Kee-see-koo-min.....	Riding Mountain.....				30	
2	A. Genaile.....	Fort Pelly.....					
	Coté.....	do.....	106	106	80	106	250
	Kee-see-kons.....	do.....	70	70	55	70	100
	The Key.....	do.....	76	50	30	150	25
3	P. Hourie.....	Crooked Lakes.....					40
	Cha-ka-chas.....	do.....					
	Ka-kish-she-way.....	do.....	104	74	56	71	122
	Cow-e-sess.....	do.....	301	85½	193	227	183
	Sakimay.....	do.....	36	16½	51	6	28
4	Ka-kee-wis-ta-haw.....	do.....	58	55	53	55	55
	S. Hockley.....	Qu' Appelle Lakes.....	10	10	10	10	90
	Pasquah.....	do.....	235	189½	127	275	200
	Mus-cow-pe-tung.....	do.....	83	68	44	75	90
	J. Nicol.....	File Hills.....	8	8	8	12	50
5	O. Kaneese.....	do.....	44	41	23½	50	34
	Pee-pee-ke-sis.....	do.....	55	55	23½	40	40
	Star Blanket.....	do.....	30½	30½	23	34	30
	Little Black Bear.....	do.....	47	47	27	50	50
	L. Couture.....	Touchwood Hills.....	35			12	35
6	Kah-wah-kah-toose.....	do.....	85	78½	52	67	50
	Day Star.....	do.....	88	67	50	70	50
	Mus-cow-e-quan.....	do.....	75	60	30	60	50
	Geo. Gordon.....	do.....	115	115	58	100	100
	Yellow Quill.....	Nut Lake.....	29	15	16	20	40
7	W. S. Grant.....	Indian Head.....					40
	The-man-who-took-the-coat.....	do.....	66	47½	37	40	40
	Long Lodge.....	do.....	31	8		11	20
	R. McKinnon.....						50
	Pia-pot.....	Pia-pot during the month of Aug. was removed to a new Reserve in the Qu' Appelle Valley.	22	22		20	50
8	John Tomkins.....	Duck Lake.....					
	Beardy.....	do.....	275	201½	169	450	50
	Okemasis.....	do.....	204	121½	152	600	50
	M. Dumas.....	South Branch.....					
9	One Arrow.....	do.....	158	93	68	220	40
	Wm. Twatt.....	Sturgeon Lake.....	58	58		70	25
	John Smith.....	South Branch.....	538	411		600	100
	Cha-kas-ta-pay-sin.....	do.....	64	48		50	20
	James Smith.....	Fort à la Corne.....	61	58		60	15
10	G. Chaffee.....	Snake Plains.....	71	39½	51	300	80
	Ah-tah-hah-koop.....	do.....	260	177	166	450	125
	Mis-tah-wah-sis.....	do.....	235	183½	123	440	120
	Pe-te-quay-kee.....	Muskeg Lake.....	105	58½	36	220	60
	Ke-pau-vek-mum.....	Meadow Lake.....	9	7		8	
11a	Kenne-may-ta-yo.....	Assiniboine Lake.....	8	5		6	
	J. Payne.....	Eagle Hills.....	33		29½	200	
	Lean Man.....	do.....	45	35	8	1,500	70
	Bear's Head.....	do.....					
	Mosquitoes.....	do.....	135	117	79		80
11b	Geo. Applegarth.....	do.....				1	

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.
49	8	1½	8	2			1½	490		15	15	100
68	5	8	13	4			1½	700	150	50	50	50
12	14	55	16	6	1		2	150	350	500	250	300
14	4	37	10	3			1½	50		60	60	50
25		13	7	3			1½					
45		4	16	8	1			162			503	281
50		6	18	10	1½			525		20	1,079	110
		10	5	1½							350	
45		2	4	3	1			65			292	9
7½			2	2	½						30	
133½		30	17	6½			2	897		216	1,079	200
41½		10	9½	6			1	320		65	449	300
	5	1							50	25	250	
26		4	3	6			2	160		50	250	100
26		11½	5½	7½			4	200		150	410	150
16½		4½	2½	4½			2½	120		80	270	60
20		14	4½	6½			2	195		233	463	200
30		26	10	10	1		1½	10		75	870	350
18½		27	9½	10	1		2	229		135	811	200
21		15	11	11	1		1	120		150	309	400
49		42	10	12	1		1	350		100	632	500
		6	5	4						35	140	100
6½		2	29	6	2		2	Onions. } 100			200	
			6	2								
			18	3	1						250	
150		40	4	5½	1		1½	600		200	500	400
64		46	4	6½	½		½	350		230	450	600
45		36	3	8½	½		1	300		216	300	700
25		25	4	2			2	100		100	200	200
245	5	146	8	2	1		4	300		498	400	200
30		15	2	½			½	100		60	80	50
30		21	3	2			2	75		63	120	150
12	11	12	1½	2	½		½	100		120	125	100
110		50	8	5	1		3	400			1,000	800
137		30	7	6			3	500		150	800	700
40		8	3	5			2	50		50	125	300
1		4	2				2	6		16	120	
		4	1							16	60	
5		10	15	2	1		2	} 30		150	500	} 100
45		50	15	3	2		2				300	
							½				600	

**FARMING AGENCIES AND
APPROXIMATE**

No. of Farm.	Name of Instructor and Chiefs.	Location.	GRAIN AND				
			Total Broken.	Under Crop, 1884.	Under Crop, 1883.	Fenced.	Hay Out.
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Tons.
12a	Red Pheasant.....	Eagle Hills	183	170	131	240	75
	S. Ballentine.....	Battle River					
12b	Sweet Grass (late Strike- him-on-the-back	do	237	128	58½	300	215
	R. Jefferson	do					
	Poundmaker	do	250	200	180½	250	160
12c	R. Craig	do					
	Little Pine	do	50	28½		30	100
13a	D. L. Olink	Jack Fish Creek.....					
	Moosoomins	do	124	124	108	500	75
13b	A. Sufferon	Saskatchewan					
	Thunder Child.....	do	75	45		500	30
	Napahase	do	50	39		450	
14	G. G. Mann	Fort Pitt, Onion Lake ...			40		40
	See-kas-kootch	Onion Lake	306	244	174	400	100
15	John Delaney	Frog Lake.....	6	4	32½	4	30
	We-mis-ti-coo-se-a-wa-sis ..	do	39	39	22	39	50
	O-nee-pow-hayo	do	39	25	14½	25	40
	Pus-kah-ah-go-win.....	do	18	18	8½	18	25
	Kee-hee-win	Long Lake	30	28½	15	50	100
	Chippeweyans.....	Cold Lake.....	97	58½	19	200	100
16	C. Carson	Saddle Lake					
	James Seenum.....	Whitefish Lake					
	Pee-ay-sees	Lac la Biche.....					
	Little Hunter	Saddle Lake.....					
	Mus-keg-ah-wa-tick	Washatanow Creek.....					
	Blue Quill.....	Eagle Lake					
	Chippeweyan	Hart's Lake					
	Beaver Lake Band	Beaver Lake					
17	W. J. O'Donnell.....	Rivière Qui Barre.....	16½	16½	125	200	
	Michel	Sturgeon River	77	77	57		
	Alexis	Stony Lake	30	30	22		
	Alexander.....	Lac la Nonne	100	100	71	700	
18	S. B. Lucas	Peace Hills	75½		75½		
	Sampson	Bear's Hills	67½	52½	59		
	Ermine Skin.....	do	70½	48	16		
	Bobtail	do	30½	20	9		
	Muddy Bull	Pigeon Lake.....	17½	17½			
	Sharphead	Battle River	19½	13½			
19	Assiniboines	Morleyville			198		
20a	G. W. Wheatley.....	Blackfoot Crossing	25½	25½	15½	25½	50
	Crowfoot	do	41	41		45	
	Three Bulls	do					
	Medicine Shield	do	20½	20½		20½	
	Weasel Oalf.....	do					
	Eagle Rib	do	22	18½	104	16½	
	Rabbit Carrier.....	do					
	Running Rabbit	do	19½	18½		25½	
	Oalf Robe	do					
	Sitting Eagle	do	18½	18½		18½	
	White Eagle.....	do					
20b	J. M. Scott	South Blackfoot					
	do	North Blackfoot Reserve.	7				45

FARMING AGENCIES AND
APPROXIMATE

No. of Farm.	Name of Instructor and Chiefs.	Location.	GRAIN AND					
			Total Broken.	Under Crop, 1884.	Under Crop, 1883.	Fenced.	Hay Cut.	
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Tons.	
	Old Sun.....	Blackfoot Crossing	12	12	65	12	.....
	Lone Chief.....		do	33		32	33
	Big Plume.....		do	34		34	34
	Horn Bull Elk.....		do					
	White Pup.....		do					
	Many-times-shot-at.....							
21	Bear Child	Near Fort Macleod.....	18	18	28½	18	.....
	P. J. Williams.....		19	12½		25	35	
	Eagle Tail.....		do	26		10½	20
	Morning Plume.....		do	12		8½	12
	Running Wolf.....		do	9		5	9
	Big Swan		do	23½		23½	23
	Orow Eagle		do	32		27	25
22	W. O. McCord.....	do	1½	.....	1½	50	
	Bloods	do	250	164	180½	260	.....
25	O. Lawford	Moose Mountains.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Pheasant Rump	do	58	52	43	52	40	
	Ocean Man.....	do	59	55	34	55	60	
	M. Morrison	do .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	White Bear.....	do	52	27½	12	28	40	
	Peter Brown.....	Near Calgary.....	29½	29½	30½	29½	35	
	Sarcees.....	do	83	79	45½	68	.....

S I O

.....	Riding Mountain.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Bird Tail Creek	206	205	126	120	250
.....	Oak River.....	175	139	115	90	300
.....	Oak Lake	65	25	35	.....	60
.....	Turtle Mountain.....	34½	17	2½	17	30
.....	Standing Buffalo.....	110½	110½	72	.....	.....
.....	White Cap.....	55	38	31	50	20

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.
.....	.....	.....	2	4	Onions 2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	68	200
15	4	.....	7	3	Onions. 1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	141	150
10	4	.....	6	8	Onions. 3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	185	400
3	4	.....	4	3	Onions. 2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	150
.....	11	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	290	40
5	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	50	.....	6 700	280
12	.....	.....	10	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	2	.....	22	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250	.....
4	8	5	127	10	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	7,000	1,000
.....
28	.....	10	7	4	1	Corn. 2	.....	20	.....	50	50	100
29	.....	12	6	4	1	Corn. 2	.....	10	.....	50	50	100
.....
5	.....	10	5	4	1	Corn. 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200
.....	24	.....	2	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	100	.....
4	.....	14	17	22	7	Ar'ch'ks 3	12	.....	.....	.....	1,600	1,058

U X.

125	20	.....	18	6	.....	.....	35	600	200	.....	1,000	300
40	12	.....	50	4	.....	4	28	450	200	.....	6,000	200
8	4	.....	5	1	.....	.....	6	100	200	.....	300	50
6	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	6	20	.....	.....	60	25
58	.....	26	17	6	.....	.....	2	496	.....	244	1,338	.....
30	.....	3	3	2	.....	.....	.....	250	.....	60	180	300

**FARMING AGENCIES AND
APPROXIMATE**

No. of Farm.	Name of Instructor and Chiefs.	Location.	GRAIN AND ROOTS HARVESTED.			Approximate Number of Indians on Reserve.	Men Employed, including Instructor.
			Carrots.	Peas.	Garden Seeds.		
			Bush.	Bush.			
1	Way-way-see-capps	Bird Tail Creek				119	
	The Gambler	Silver Creek				206	
	Kee-see-koo-min	Riding Mountain					
2	A. Genaille	Fort Pelly					
	Coté	do				260	} 1 for a year
	Kee-see-koos	do				177	
	The Key	do				77	
3	P. Hourie	Crooked Lakes					3
	Oha-ka-chas	do					} 363
	Ka-ke-she-way	do	6				
	Cow-e-ess	do				285	
	Sakimay	do				138	
	Ka-kee-wis-ta-haw	do				245	
4	S. Hockley	Qu'Appelle Lakes					4
	Pasquah	do				273	
	Mus-cow-pe-tung	do				182	
5	J. Nicol	File Hills					3
	O. Kaneese	do				82	
	Pee-pee-kee-sis	do				142	
	Star Blanket	do				111	
	Little Black Bear	do	10		1	141	
6	L. Couture	Touchwood Hills					3
	Kah-wah-kah-toose	do	50			180	
	Day Star	do	55			97	
	Mus-cow-e-quan	do				268	
	George Gordon	do	75			229	
	Yellow Quill	Nut Lake				233	
7	W. S. Grant	Indian Head					3
	The-man-who-took-the-coat	do				251	} 88
	Long Lodge	do					
	R. McKinnon						3
	Pia-pot	Pia-pot during the month of August was removed to a new Reserve in the Qu'Appelle Valley.				550	
8	John Tomkins	Duck Lake					2
	Beardy	do			10	153	
	Okemasis	do			10	113	
	M. Dumas	South Branch					1
	One Arrow	do			15	127	
9	Wm. Twatt	Sturgeon Lake				141	
	John Smith	South Branch				40	194
	Oha-kas-ta-pay-sin	do				10	79
	James Smith	Fort à la Corne				5	141
10	G. Chaffee	Snake Plains				10	3
	Ah-tah-hah-koop	do			50	192	

INDIAN RESERVATIONS—Continued.

RETURN OF :—

HORSES OR CATTLE POWER.				Buildings Erected.	Remarks.
Given under Treaty or on Loan.		Private Property of Indian.			
Horses.	Oxen.	Horses.	Oxen.		
	10			20 houses; 8 stables	
	14	8	2	16 do 8 do	Transferred to Manitoba Superintendency.
	20			28 houses; 18 stables	
	10			24 do 20 do	
	8			10 do 7 do	
2	8			1 do 3 do	
	8			17 do 8 do	These two Bands are now in one.
	18	120		24 do 23 do	
	6	11		6 do 4 do	
	8			20 do 8 do	
4	2			12 do 1 do 1 root house; 1 storehouse	No Home Farm.
	24	13	4	32 houses; 13 stables	
	13	9		12 do 5 do	
3	4			2 do 3 do 1 imp shed	No Home Farm.
	6	4		10 houses; 5 stables	
	2	3		16 do 5 do	
	4	4		7 do 3 do	The gardens were very poor.
	6	15		15 do 4 do	
3				2 do 3 do	No Home Farm.
	7	8		15 do 6 do	
	7	5		14 do 3 do	
	5	50		11 do 6 do	
	8	16	6	27 do 8 do	
	7	30	5	7 do 1 do	
3	6			4 do 4 do	No Home Farm.
	2	40		30 do 5 do	
	2	25		40 do 5 do	
4	8			1 do 1 do 1 storehouse	No Home Farm; horse and cattle power, and buildings transferred to new Reserve.
		40		8 houses; 2 stables	
2				1 do 1 do 2 other buildings	
	14	19		18 houses; 4 stables; 2 other buildings	No Home Farm.
	12	6		12 houses; 5 stables; 2 other buildings	
	8	25		14 houses; 4 stables; 1 other building	
	4	15		16 houses; 10 stables	
	20	35		24 do 20 do	
	6	5		8 do 2 do	
	5	12		10 do 6 do	
2	6			2 do 4 do 1 other building	No Home Farm.
	15	15		21 houses; 4 stables; 2 other buildings	

**FARMING AGENCIES AND
APPROXIMATE**

No. of Farm.	Name of Instructor and Chiefs.	Location.	GRAIN AND ROOTS HARVESTED.			Approximate Number of Indians on Reserve.	Men Employed, including Instructor.
			Carrots.	Peas.	Garden Seeds.		
			Bush.	Bush.			
	Mis-tah-wah-sis	Snake Plains			50	226	
	Pe-te-quay-kee	Muskeg Lake			20	165	
	Ko-pau-wek-mus	Meadow Lake				52	
	Kenne-may-ta-yo	Assiniboine Lake				99	
11a	J. Payne	Eagle Hills					2
	Lean Man	do				47	
	Bear's Head	do				127	
	Mosquitoe	do				126	
11b	George Applegarth	do					
	Red Pheasant	Eagle Hills				145	
12a	S. Ballentine	Battle River					2
	Sweet Grass (late Strike-him-on-the-back)	do				225	
12b	R. Jefferson	do					1
	Poundmaker	do				156	
12c	R. Craig	do					2
	Little Pine	do				421	
13a	D. L. Olink	Jack Fish Creek					1
	Moosoomins	do				101	
13b	A. Sufferon	Sackatchewan					1
	Thunder Child	do				78	
	Napahase	do				82	
14	G. G. Mann	Fort Pitt, Onion Lake					1
	See-kas-kootch	Onion Lake				180	
15	John Delaney	Frog Lake					1
	We-mis-ti-coo-se-a-wa-sis	do	75			92	
	O-nee-pow-hayo	do	50			67	
	Pus-kah-ah-go-win	do	50			32	
	Kee-hee-win	Long Lake	75			138	1
	Chippeweyans	Cold Lake				113	2
16	C. Carson	Saddle Lake					4
	James Seenum	Whitefish Lake				340	
	Pee-ay-sees	Lac la Siche				176	
	Little Hunter	Saddle Lake				99	
	Mus-keg-ah-wa-tick	Washatanow Creek				78	
	Blue Quill	Eagle Lake				65	
	Chippeweyan	Hart's Lake				79	
	Beaver Lake Band	Beaver Lake				160	
17	W. J. O'Donnell	Rivière Qui Barre					3
	Michel	Sturgeon River				164	
	Alexis	Stony Lake				205	
	Alexander	Lac la Nonne				189	
18	S. B. Lucas	Peace Hills					6
	Sampson	Bear's Hill				294	
	Ermine Skin	do				118	
	Bobtail	do				114	
	Muddy Bull	Pigeon Lake				88	
	Sharphead	Battle River				164	
19	Assiniboines	Morleyville				621	
20a	G. H. Wheatley	Blackfoot Crossing					6
	Crowfoot	do					
	Three Bulls	Blackfoot Crossing	30	1			

INDIAN RESERVATIONS—Continued.

RETURN OF :—

HORSES OR CATTLE POWER.				Buildings Erected.	Remarks.
Given under Treaty or on Loan.		Private Property of Indian.			
Horses.	Oxen.	Horses.	Oxen.		
	17	17	3	22 houses ; 16 stables ; 2 other buildings	
	5	1		8 houses ; 7 stables	
	1	7		3 do 2 do	
	3	2		7 do 1 do	
	2			2 dwellings ; 3 stable... }	No Home Farm. Same being fallowed to be subsequently given Indians.
	8	7		5 do	
	16	3		14 do 1 stable... }	No Home Farm.
	2			22 do 3 do	
	12	8	2	1 stable	
				29 houses ; 1 stable..... }	No returns yet received. No report of crops.
	18	10		35 houses ; 11 stables	
	20	58		25 houses ; 8 stables	No report of crops.
1	8	35		10 houses ; 1 stable ; 1 store- } house ; 1 tool house	do
2	11	7		11 houses ; 3 stables	No Home Farm.
	10	10		5 houses	No report of crops.
	6	5		3 houses ; 5 stables..... }	
2	2	7		15 do 6 do	Home Farm given to See-kas-kootch.
	6			2 do 3 do	Land includes last year's Home Farm breaking.
4	6	18		3 do	No Home Farm.
1	3	6		3 do 3 stables	Abandoned Stony Lake. Now cultivate Home Farm.
	2	1		2 do 2 do	
	6	16		9 do 4 do	
	7	16	8	40 do 35 do	
2				4 do 3 do	
				42 do 18 do	
	10			6 do 4 do	
	6			10 do 9 do	
	4			7 do 10 do	No reports received in time for insertion. The potatoe crop is fairly good. ,
				9 do 10 do	
				7 do 2 do	
	7	5 mules		3 do 1 do	
	6	50	2	2 do 2 do 2 other buildings	No Home Farm.
	4	40		18 houses	
	10	45		39 do 2 stables	No report of crops received.
1	3			32 do 3 do	
5	8			2 do 3 do	No Home Farm.
	8			7 do 4 do	
	5			7 do 2 do	No report of crops received.
	4			22 do 4 do	
	10			23 do 5 do	
				24 do 2 do	
				103 do 1 do	Closed in May, 1884.
6				3 do 3 storehouses...	No Home Farm.
				1 stable ; 1 ration house...	
				37 houses	

**FARMING AGENCIES AND
APPROXIMATE**

No. of Farm.	Name of Instructor and Chiefs.	Location.	GRAIN AND ROOTS HARVESTED.			Approximate Number of Indians on Reserve.	Men Employed, including Instructors.
			Carrots.	Peas.	Garden Seeds.		
	Medicine Shield	Blackfoot Crossing	Bush.	Bush.		1325	
	Weasel Calf		12				
	Eagle Rib		do	18			
	Rabbit Carrier		do	30			
	Running Rabbit		do	7			
	Calf Robe		do				
	Sitting Eagle		do				
	White Eagle						
20b	S. M. Scott	South Blackfoot	97				
	do	North Blackfoot Reserve.	240	44			4
	Old Sun	Blackfoot Crossing	Onions.			848	
	Lone Chief		60	16			
	Big Plume		do	30			
	Horn Bull Elk		do	90	20		
	White Pup		do				
	Many-times-shot-at		do				
	Bear Child		do	60	8		
21	P. J. Williams	Near Fort Macleod	4				5
	Eagle Tail	do				922	
	Morning Plume	do					
	Running Wolf	do					
	Big Swan	do					
	Crow Eagle	do					
22	W. C. McCord	do					8
	Bloods	do	50			2,270	
25	O. Lawford	Moose Mountains					1
	Pheasant Rump	do				93	
	Ocean Man	do				112	
	M. Morrison	do					1
	White Bear	do				143	
28	Peter Brown	Near Calgary					4
	Sarcees	do	114			429	

S I O

.....	Riding Mountain					
.....	Bird Tail Creek	10		200	143	
.....	Oak River	10	40	600	348	
.....	Oak Lake			200	78	
.....	Turtle Mountain			20	43	
.....	Standing Buffalo	Qu'Appelle Lakes			247	
.....	White Cap	Moose Woods		15	49	

REMARKS—The acres under crop are taken from returns ending 30th June, while those showing total acres broken are dated 30th September. Although many horses are shown as the private property of Indians; still they are but ponies, and in many instances unfitted for any work on a farm. It is customary among Indians, whenever death occurs, to pull down the house, and as many as twenty on one Reserve have been known to be demolished in the course of a few months. This will account for the number of houses in some cases being less in number than those shown last year.

INDIAN RESERVATIONS—*Concluded.*

RETURN OF :—

HORSE OR CATTLE POWER.				Other Buildings.	Remarks.
Given under Treaty or on Loan.		Private Property of Indians.			
Horses.	Oxen.	Horses.	Oxen.		
				16 houses	
				13 do	
				13 do	
				19 do	
5				1 house ; 1 stable.....	No Home Farm.
				} 55 houses.....	
8	1			4 houses ; 1 stable.....	No Home Farm.
				11 do	} No report of crops received.
				16 do	
				10 do	
				8 do	
				40 do	} No Home Farm.
9	4	2 mules		8 do 2 stables.....	
		1,000		200 do 4 root houses....	
		1 mule			No Home Farm.
	6			2 shanties	
	6			1 house ; 2 barns	
	6			} 4 houses ; 3 barns.....	
7	2				3 dwellings ; 2stables ; 1 root house.....
				41 dwellings ; 8 root houses	
U .					
	31			29 houses ; 20 stables.....	
	30			24 do 16 do	
	6			8 do 3 do	
	4			5 do 3 barns	
20	14			26 barns ; 6 stables	} No report of crops received.
24	6			12 houses ; 6 stables ; 2 other buildings	

E. DEWDNEY,
Indian Commissioner.

STATEMENT showing the number of families, in each Band, who have raised crops,
1884—Treaty No. 4.

No. of Band.	Name of Chief.	No. of families who have mixed crops.	No. of families who have no crops.	Total number of families in Band.	Crop.		
					Potatoes.	Wheat.	Barley.
.....	Ouchaness.....	.....	.....	13	450	.....	.....
71	Ka-ke-she-waw.....	18	51	69	503	162	.....
72	Ka-ke-wis-ta-han.....	12	37	49	292	85	.....
73	Cowesess.....	16	54	70	1,079	525	20
74	Sakimay.....	.....	.....	32	850	.....	.....
75	Pia-pot.....	.....	.....	119	260	.....	.....
77 & 78	Assiniboines.....	.....	.....	86	200	100	.....
79	Pasquah.....	33	39	72	1,079	897	218
80	Muscowpetung.....	23	21	44	449	320	65
81	Pee-pee-kee-sis.....	15	19	34	410	200	150
82	Okanese.....	9	12	21	250	160	50
83	Star Blanket.....	10	12	22	270	120	80
84	Little Black Bear.....	13	16	29	468	195	233
85	Muscowquahn.....	16	29	45	309	120	.....
86	George Gordon.....	22	22	44	632	350	100
87	Day Star.....	13	9	22	811	229	135
88	Kah-wah-ka-toose.....	25	2	27	870	10	75
89	Yellow Quill.....	.....	.....	57	140	.....	35
	Total.....	225	323	855	8,312	3,453	1,161
78	Sioux.....	39	.....	.....	1,338	496	244
	Grand Total.....	264	323	855	9,650	3,949	1,405

NOTE.—It is hoped, that in following years, a statement similar to this will be rendered to the Department for all the agencies throughout the territories.—E. DEWDNEY.

NUMBER of Indians in the North-West Territories and their whereabouts on the 31st December, 1884.

Name of Band.	Location of Reserve.	Tribe.	No. on Reserve.	No. absent.	Total number of Indians.	Whereabouts of Absentees.
<i>Indian Head—Treaty 4.</i>						
Day Star.....	Touchwood Hills	Cree	97		97	
Muscowequahn	do	do	269		269	
Kawakatoose	do	do	160		160	
Gordon George.....	do	do	229		229	
Yellow Quill	do	do	283	1	284	1 gone to Saulteux.
Little Black Bear	File Hills	do	141	1	142	1 absent (not stated where).
O-ka-neese	do	do	82		82	
Star Blanket	do	do	111		111	
Pee-pee-kee-sis	do	do	142		142	
Co-we-sess	Crooked Lakes ..	do	285	5	290	2 gone west, 1 on plains, 1 prisoner, 1 away (not stated where).
Sakimay	do	Saulteux	138	4	142	3 west, 1 on plains.
Kah-kee-wis-ta-haw.....	do	do	245	3	248	1 west, 1 away (not stated where), 1 Moose Mountain.
Kah-ke-she-way and Loud Voice	do	do	363	6	369	4 away (not stated where), 1 in service, 1 at Regina.
Pi-a-pot.....	Indian Head.....	Cree	550	15	565	6 gone west, 1 Carleton, 3 Crooked Lakes, 3 Regina, 2 away (not stated where).
Mus-cow-pe-tung	Qu'Appelle	Saulteux	182	10	192	2 gone north, 1 Crooked Lakes, 7 Turtle Mountain.
Pasquah	do	do	273		273	
Man-who-took-the-coat ...	Indian Head	Assiniboine..	251		251	
Long Lodge	do	do	88		88	
Ouchanness	Crescent Lake...	Cree	67		67	
Stragglers	Indian Head.....	Cree & Saulteux.....	59		59	
Foremost Man .....	.....	Cree .....	.....	250	250	At Cypress Hills.
Stragglers .....	.....	Cree & Saulteux.....	.....	200	200	Along line of C. P. R.
do .....	.....	Saulteux .....	.....	30	30	In Edmonton district.
<i>Fort Ellice—Treaty 4.</i>						
Coté	Fort Pelly.....	Saulteux	260		260	
Kee-see-koose	do	do	177	1	178	1 away (not stated where).
The Key	do	do	77		77	
The Gambler	Assiniboine River	do	206	2	208	1 do do 1 in penitentiary.
Way-way-se-cappo	Bird Tail Creek.	do	119		119	
Pheasant Rump	Moose Mountain.	do	93	2	95	1 away (not stated where), 1 in Missouri.
Ocean Man.....	do	do	112	3	115	1 on plains, 2 at Qu'Appelle.
White Bear.....	do	do	143		143	

NUMBER of Indians in the North-West Territories and their whereabouts, 31st December, 1884—*Continued.*

Name of Band.	Location of Reserve.	Tribe.	No. on Reserve.	No. Absent.	Total Number of Indians.	Whereabouts of Absentees.
<i>Fort Pitt—Treaty 6.</i>						
*Big Bear.....	Long Lake.....	Cree.....	494	26	520	15 at Battleford, 8 at Peace Hills, 1 at Turtle Lake, 1 at White Lake, 1 in prison. *Reserve not definitely located.
See-kas-kootch.....	Onion Lake.....	do.....	170	6	176	3 away (not stated where), 1 at Battleford.
Pay-moo-tay-ah-soo.....	do.....	do.....	28	.....	28	
Sweet Grass.....	do.....	do.....	18	.....	18	
Thunder Companion.....	do.....	do.....	5	.....	5	
Weemisticooseahwasis.....	Frog Lake.....	do.....	113	.....	113	
One-pow-hay.....	do.....	do.....	66	7	73	3 at Battleford, 3 at Island Lake.
Pus-keah-ke-win.....	do.....	do.....	31	.....	31	
Kee-hee-win.....	Long Lake.....	do.....	145	1	146	1 at Battleford.
Chipewyan.....	Cold Lake.....	Chippewa.....	120	.....	120	
<i>Edmonton—Treaty 6.</i>						
Muskegawatic.....	Victoria.....	Cree.....	78	.....	78	
Blue Quill.....	do.....	do.....	65	.....	65	
Little Hunter.....	Saddle Lake.....	do.....	99	.....	99	
Jas. Seenum.....	Whitefish.....	do.....	340	.....	340	
Peegasees.....	Lac la Biche.....	do.....	176	.....	176	
Ka-qua-num.....	Beaver Lake.....	Assiniboine.....	160	.....	160	
Antoine (Chipewyan).....	Harts' Lake.....	Cree.....	79	.....	79	
Tommy La Potac.....	Stoney Plain.....	do.....	212	2	214	2 at Victoria.
Alexander.....	Lac la Nonne.....	Assiniboine.....	189	.....	189	
Michel.....	Sturgeon River.....	do.....	164	.....	164	
Alexis.....	Stoney Lake.....	do.....	205	.....	205	
Stragglers.....	.....	.....	149	.....	149	
Orphans (St. Albert).....	.....	.....	31	.....	31	
Passpasschase.....	Edmonton.....	Cree.....	188	.....	188	
Noah Muddy Bull.....	Pigeon Lake.....	do.....	88	.....	88	
Sharphead.....	Battle River and Wolf Creek.....	Assiniboine.....	164	.....	164	
Sampson.....	Bears Hill.....	Cree.....	294	.....	294	
Erminskin.....	do.....	do.....	118	.....	118	
Bobtail.....	do.....	do.....	114	.....	114	
Beaver Hills Indians.....	Two Hills.....	do.....	8	.....	8	

NUMBER of Indians in the North-West Territories and their whereabouts, 31st December, 1884—Continued.

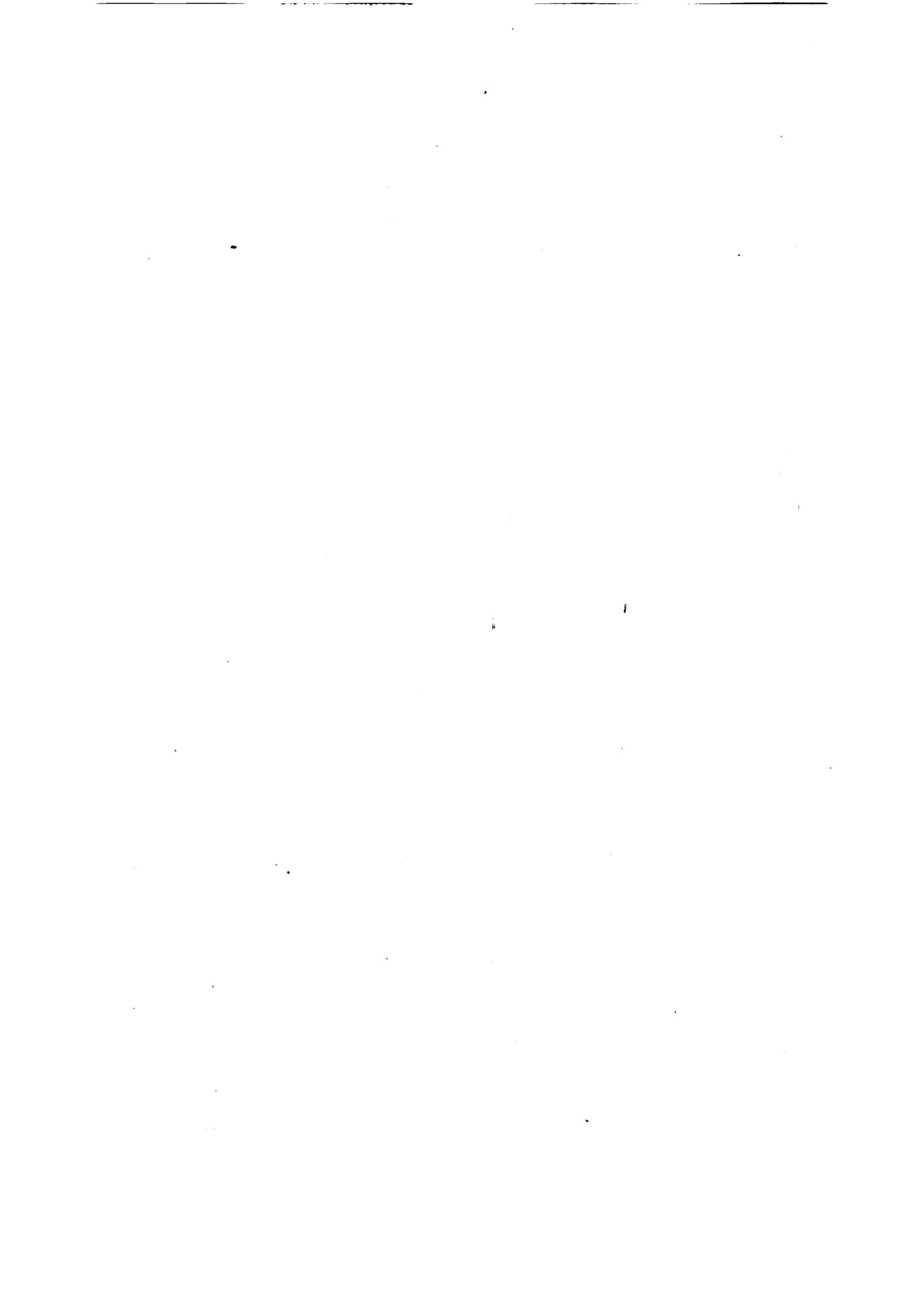
Name of Band.	Location of Reserve.	Tribe.	No. on Reserve.	No. Absent.	Total Number of Indians.	Whereabouts of Absentees.
<i>Carlton—Treaty 6.</i>						
Mistawasis.....	Snake Plains	Cree	226		226	
Ah-tah-kah-koop	do	do	192		192	
Stragglers	do	do	109		109	
Kenne-mo-tays.....	Green Lake	do	99		99	
Ko-pah-a-we-kee-muss.....	do	do	52		52	
Beardy	Duck Lake	do	153	12	165	On the plains.
Sas-way-pew	do	do	113		113	
One Arrow	South Branch....	do	127		127	
Oha-kas-ta-pay-sin.....	do	do	79		79	
John Smith.....	do	Santaux	194		194	
W. Twatt	Sturgeon Lake..	Cree	141	5	146	do
Pe-te-qua-key	Muskeg	do	165		165	
James Smith.....	Fort à la Corne..	do	141		141	
<i>Battleford—Treaty 6.</i>						
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 do
Lean Man	do	do	47		47	
Moosomin'.....	Jack Fish Creek	Cree	101		101	
Poundmaker.....	Battle River	do	158	8	164	On the plains.
Sweet Grass.....	do	do	225	10	235	do
Young Chippewayan	Jack Fish Creek	do	17		17	
Thunder Child.....	do	do	78		78	
Stragglers	do	do	532		532	
Na-pa-hase	Jack Fish Creek	Cree	82	2	84	do
Little Pine	do	do	421		421	
Lucky Man	do	do	366		366	
<i>Battleford—Treaty 7.</i>						
Bloods.....	Near Ft. Macleod	do	2,270	8	2,278	6 unaccounted for; 1 away (but not stated where); 1 escaped convict.
Piegans.....	do	do	922	7	929	7 unaccounted for.
Blackfeet.....	Near Calgary....	do	2,173		2,173	
Sarcees.....	do	do	429		429	
Stoneys.....	Near Morleyville	do	621		621	

NON-TREATY INDIANS.

	Bird Tail Creek.	Sioux	143		143
	Oak River.....	do	348		348
	Oak Lake.....	do	78		78
	Turtle Mountain	do	43		43
Standing Buffalo.....	Qu'Appelle Lk's.	do	247		247
White Cap	Moose Woods....	do	250		250

Return of Indians in the North-West Territories:—

As the pay-sheets for the Edmonton, Battleford and Carlton districts have not been received, accurate returns cannot be given, but the figures are based upon those of last year, but little difference exists, as all those Indians have now virtually settled upon their Reserves.—G. DEWDNEY, Commissioner.



PART II.

RETURN A (1)

Of Officers and Employés of the Department of Indian Affairs, for the Year ended 30th June, 1884.

HEADQUARTERS.

Designation.	Name.	Annual Salary.	When Appointed to Department.	By whom Appointed.	Date of First Appointment to the Civil Service.	Remarks.
Superintendent-General.....	The Right Hon. Sir J. A. Macdonald, K.O.B., G.C.M.G.....	\$				Holds this office combined with that of President of the Council.
Deputy Superintendent-General...	L. Vankoughnet	3,200	Feb. 13, 1861...	Governor in Council...	Feb. 13, 1861...	
Chief Clerk and Accountant.....	R. Sinclair	2,100	June 1, 1873...	do	April 7, 1859...	
Commissioner of Indian Lands and Timber.....	Wm. Plummer.....	1,800	May —, 1868...	do	May —, 1868...	
Surveyor and Chief Draughtsman.	W. A. Austin.....	1,600	June 7, 1883...	do	June 7, 1883...	
Inspector of Agencies & Reserves.	A. Dingman.....	1,450	July 22, 1882...	do	July 22, 1882...	
Solicitor.....	Geo. W. Burbridge.....	400	June 1, 1882...	do	June 1, 1882...	
French Translator.....	J. V. deBoucherville.	1,400	July 1, 1868...	do	May —, 1864...	
Corresponding Clerk.....	A. N. McNeil.....	1,400	do 1, 1874...	do	July 1, 1874...	
Assistant Accountant.....	F. W. Smith.....	1,250	Sept. 1, 1873...	do	Oct. 13, 1870...	
Clerk.....	T. F. S. Kirkpatrick.	1,250	Aug. 6, 1873...	do	Aug. 6, 1873...	
Stenographer.....	J. D. McLean.....	1,200	Oct. 25, 1876...	do	Oct. 25, 1876...	
Bookkeeper.....	D. C. Scott.....	1,100	do 1, 1880...	do	July 8, 1879...	
do	R. G. Dalton.....	1,100	Aug. —, 1871...	do	Aug. —, 1871...	
Olerk.....	M. Benson.....	1,000	April 22, 1876...	do	April 22, 1876...	
Olerk of Records.....	S. Stewart.....	900	July 1, 1879...	do	July 1, 1879...	
Olerk of Statistics.....	John McGirr.....	800	Aug. 1, 1877...	do	Aug. 1, 1877...	
Assistant Bookkeeper.....	H. J. Brook.....	800	April 3, 1882...	do	Jan. 1, 1871...	
Assistant Surveyor.....	S. Bray.....	800	June 14, 1884...	do	June 14, 1884...	
Copying Clerk.....	J. Delisle.....	700	do 23, 1880...	do	July 8, 1879...	
Assistant Clerk of Land Sales.....	Thomas Coffee.....	650	July 17, 1878...	do	do 17, 1878...	
Stenographer.....	H. C. Ross.....	650	Jan. 10, 1883...	do	Jan. 10, 1883...	
Copying Clerk.....	H. G. Maingy.....	650	July 1, 1879...	do	July 1, 1879...	
Assistant Bookkeeper.....	H. McKay.....	480	Mar. 1, 1884...	do	do 9, 1880...	
Olerk.....	J. W. Shore.....	450	do 24, 1884...	do	Mar. 24, 1884...	
do	W. A. Orr.....	400	Nov. 24, 1883...	do	Nov. 24, 1883...	

do	A. E. Kemp	400	Feb. 1, 1884	do	Feb. 1, 1884	
Clerk of Indices	F. Yielding	450	April 3, 1882	do	April 3, 1882	
Clerk	C. Reiffenstein	400	Nov. 24, 1883	do	Nov. 24, 1883	
Extra Clerk	John Austin					\$1 50 per diem.
do	D. C. F. Bliss					1 50 do
do	F. R. Ross					1 50 do
do	L. A. Dorval					1 50 do
do	J. H. Wilson					1 50 do
Housekeeper	T. Starmer	400	July 1, 1883	Governor in Council	July 1, 1883	
Messenger	J. Slocombe	300	Sept. 30, 1883	do	Sept. 30, 1883	
Extra Messenger	F. R. Byshe					1 00 do

Temporarily employed.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1884.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN A (2)
Of Officers and Employés of the Department of Indian Affairs, for the Year ended 30th June, 1884.
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	960 00	do	
J. C. Phipps.....	Superintendent.....	1,200 00	Manitowaning	With \$100 per annum for travelling expenses and 3 per cent. on timber and land sales
McGregor Ironsides.....	Clerk and Interpreter.....	720 00	do	
Thos. Walton, M.D.....	Superintendent.....	9 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	With \$130 a year for rent, light and fuel.
Mathew Hill.....	do	500 00	Shannonville.....	
A. B. Cowan.....	Indian Lands Agent	250 00	Gananoque	With \$100 for travelling expenses.
J. F. Day.....	do		Bruce Mines	5 per cent on collections up to \$2,000, and 2½ per cent. on collections in excess of that sum. No other remuneration.
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, and \$100 a year for office rent. 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.....	400 00	Highgate.....	
James Paul.....	do	60 00	Eganville.....	

[PART II]

Wm. Bull.....	do	500 00	Cape Croker.....	With free house.
J. Creighton.....	do	500 00	Chippewa Hill.....	do
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		
J. R. Stevenson.....	do	500 00	Roseneath	
E. Harris.....	do	500 00	Georgina.....	
H. H. Thompson.....	do	500 00	Gore's Landing.....	
Wm. McPhee.....	do	500 00	Penetanguishene.....	
G. B. McDermot.....	do	500 00	Uptergrove.....	
A. McKelvey.....	do	150 00	Scugog.....	
A. English.....	do	500 00	Wallaceburgh.....	
E. Watson.....	Indian Land Agent.....	500 00	Sarnia.....	
			do	5 per cent. on collections.

QUEBEC.

A. LeBel, jun.....	Agent.....	150 00	Rivière du Loup.....	5 per cent. commission on land sales up to \$3,000, 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	600 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.....	Superintendent.....	400 00	Betsiamits.....	With \$100 for rent, light and fuel.
J. A. Gagné.....	Agent.....	50 00	Maia.....	
O. Drapeau.....	do	50 00	Cross Point.....	
H. Vassal.....	do	200 00	Pierreville.....	With 10 per cent. on collections, 2½ per cent. on disbursements.
A. A. Hudon.....	Prosecutor.....	100 00	Roberval.....	
F. H. O'Brien.....	do	100 00	Chicoutimi.....	

[PART II]

RETURN A (2) - Continued.

MISSIONARIES receiving remuneration from the Department of Indian Affairs for services performed among Indians, to the 30th June, 1884.

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. M. Mainville.....	St. Régis.....	303 32	Roman Catholic.....	Iroquois of St. Régis. \$100 of this amount and an additional \$25 for fuel is paid by Iroquois of St. Régis.
Rev. 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. E. H. M. Baker.....	Tyendinaga.....	400 00	Protestant.....	Paid by the Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté.

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[PART II]

RETURN A (2)—Continued.

MEDICAL MEN employed by the Department of Indian Affairs, to the 30th June, 1884, showing the Tribes which they attend.

Name.	Name of Tribe they Attend.	Annual Salary.	Remarks.
		\$ cts.	
P. H. Spohn.....	Chippewas of Beausoliel.....	150 00	} Paid by the Band.
G. H. Corbett.....	do Rama.....	150 00	
W. S. Scott.....	do Saugeen.....	200 00	
L. E. Day.....	Mississaguas of Alnwick and of Rice Lake.....	350 00	} Part borne by Management Fund.
P. E. Jones.....	do Credit.....	250 00	
A. McLaren.....	Mohawks of Bay of Quinté.....	250 00	} do do
J. Newton.....	do do.....	250 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	Paid by the Band.
V. J. A. Vennor.....	Micmacs of Restigouche.....	100 00	Salary paid from Province of Quebec Indian Fund.
R. M. Stephen.....	Tribes on Manitoulin Island.....	1,000 00	Salary borne by Management Fund. Allowed \$150 additional for rent.
Oronhyatekha.....	Chippewas of Thames.....	300 00	Salary borne by Management Fund.
F. F. Bell.....	Wyandotts of Anderdon.....	80 00	Paid by the Band.
N. E. Roy.....	Micmacs of Gaspé.....	80 00	Salary paid from Province of Quebec Fund.
H. Wigle.....	Chippewas of Nawash.....	350 00	do by the Band.
D. Sinclair.....	do Thames.....	200 00	do do
J. A. Reid.....	Garden River and Batchewana Bands.....	200 00	do by the Band.

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and Employés of the Department of Indian Affairs, for the Year ended 30th June, 1884—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.....	1,800 00	do	
W. H. Lomas.....	Agent.....	1,200 00	Cowichan.....	
H. Guillod.....	do	1,200 00	West Coast.....	
G. Blenkinsop.....	do	1,200 00	Kwawkewith.....	
P. McTiernan.....	do	1,000 00	Fraser River.....	
H. Cornwall.....	do	1,200 00	Kamloops.....	
A. E. Howse.....	do	1,200 00	Okanagan.....	
J. W. McKay.....	do	1,200 00	North West Coast.....	
W. L. Meason.....	do	1,000 00	Williams Lake.....	

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. D. C. O'Connor.....	do	33 33	Bedford.....	do 4, for County Lunenburg.
James Gass.....	do	16 66	Shubenacadie.....	do 5, for County Halifax.
Dr. D. H. Muir.....	do	16 86	Truro.....	do 6 "a," for County Hants.
Dr. A. T. Clark.....	do	33 33	Parrsboro'.....	do 6 "b," for County Colchester.
Rev. R. McDonald.....	do	100 00	Pictou.....	do 7, for County Cumberland.
Rev. J. J. Chisholm.....	do	100 00	Antigonish.....	do 8, for County Pictou.
Rev. J. McDougall.....	do	100 00	Red Island.....	do 9, for Counties Antigonish and Guysboro'.
Rev. D. McIssac.....	do	50 00	River Inhabitants.....	do 10, for County Richmond, C.B.
Rev. R. Grant.....	do	50 00	Grand Narrows.....	do 11, for County Iverness.
Rev. M. McKenzie.....	do	100 00	Christmas Island.....	do 12, for County Victoria.
				do 13, for County Cape Breton.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Ohas. Sargeant.....	Visiting Superintendent	400 00	Chatham	North-Eastern Superintendency.
James Farrell.....	do	300 00	Fredericton	South-Western do
Moses Craig.....	Agent.....	100 00	Perth	Agent for Counties of Victoria and Madawaska.
Rev. J. J. O'Leary.....	Missionary.....	100 00	Tobique	
Rev. J. C. McDevitt.....	do	200 00	Fredericton	
Rev. P. W. Dixon.....	do	100 00	Newcastle	
Rev. W. Morrissey.....	do	100 00	Oak Point.....	
Rev. E. J. Bannon.....	do	100 00	Big Cove.....	
Rev. L. O. D'Amour.....	do	40 00	Edmunston	
J. Macdonald, M.D.....	Medical Officer.....	100 00		
R. McLearn, M.D.....	do	100 00		

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

John O. Arsenault.....	Agent.....	500 00	Lennox Island.. ..	Salary as Agent.....\$200.00
				do Teacher..... 200.00
				Allowance for travelling expenses... 100.00

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES, MANITOBA AND KEEWATIN.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, REGINA.		\$	cts.	
Edgar Dewdney.....	Indian Commissioner.....	3,200	00	Regina
Hayter Reed.....	Assistant Indian Commissioner.....	1,800	00	do
T. P. Wadsworth	Inspector of Farms and Agencies in North-West Territories	1,800	00	.....
W. McGirr.....	Clerk.....	1,400	00	Regina
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, WINNIPEG.				
E. McColl.....	Inspector of Indian Agencies in charge of Manitoba Superintendency	2,200	00	Winnipeg.....
L. J. A. Leveque.....	Clerk	1,100	00	do
J. P. Wright.....	do	1,100	00	do

RETURN A (2) — Of Officers and Employés of the Department of Indian Affairs, for the Year ended 30th June, 1884—Concluded.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary.	Where Stationed.	Remarks.
MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY.				
<i>Treaty No. 1.</i>				
F. Ogletree.....	Agent.....	800 00	Portage la Prairie.....	
A. M. Muckle.....	do.....	900 00	St. Peters.....	
<i>Treaty No. 2.</i>				
H. Martineau.....	Agent.....	1,000 00	Manitoba House.....	
<i>Treaty No. 3.</i>				
R. J. N. Pither.....	Agent.....	1,000 00	Fort Francis.....	
G. McPherson.....	do.....	1,000 00	do.....	
J. McIntyre.....	do.....	730 00	Prince Arthur's Landing.....	Also instructs in farming.
N. Chastellaine.....	Interpreter.....	250 00	Fort Francis.....	
<i>Treaty No. 5.</i>				
A. MacKay.....	Agent.....	1,000 00		
J. Reader.....	do.....	800 00	Grand Rapids.....	
			The Pas.....	
NORTH-WEST SUPERINTENDENCY.				
<i>Treaty No. 4.</i>				
A. McDonald.....	Agent.....	1,200 00	Indian Head.....	
L. W. Herchmér.....	do to several bands in Treaties 2 and 4, and Sioux on Assiniboine....	1,200 00	Birtle.....	
G. A. Kennedy, M. D.....	Medical Officer.....	600 00	Cypress Hills District....	Surgeon; North-West Mounted Police.
T. Hourie.....	Farming Instructor, Farm No. 3.....	900 00	Crooked Lakes.....	
J. Nicol.....	do do 5.....	480 00	File Hills.....	
D. Kennedy.....	do do 6.....	600 00	Touchwood Hills.....	

R. McKinnon	do	do	7	720 00	Indian Head	
A. McArthur	do	do	25	480 00	Moose Mountain	
Rev. Father Hugonard	Principal, Industrial School				Qu'Appelle	
<i>Treaty No. 6.</i>						
J. M. Rae	Agent			1,200 00	Battleford	
J. A. MacRae	do			900 00	Carlton	
T. T. Quinn	Sub-Agent			900 00	Pitt	
W. Anderson	Agent			1,200 00	Edmonton	
R. Miller, M. D.	Medical Officer			600 00	Battleford	Surgeon, North-West Mounted Police.
J. Tomkins	Farming Instructor			730 00	Duck Lake	Beardy, One Arrow and Okanasis' Bands.
G. Chaffee	do	Farm No. 10		730 00	Carlton	
J. Payne	do	do 11		600 00	Eagle Hills	
G. E. Applegarth	do	do 11a		480 00	Red Pheasant's Reserve ..	
S. Ballantine	do	do 12		600 00	Battle River	
D. L. Olink	do	do 13		600 00	Jack Fish Creek	
A. Sufferin	do	do 13a		480 00	Thunder Child and Napa- hase Reserves	
G. G. Mann	do	do 14		600 00	Fort Pitt	
J. Delaney	do	do 15		730 00	Frog Lake	
O. Carson	do	do 16		600 00	Saddle Lake	
W. O'Donnell	do	do 17		600 00	Lac la Nonne	
S. B. Lucas	do	do 18		730 00	Peace Hills	
Rev. T. Clarke	Prindipal, Industrial School			1,200 00	Battleford	
E. A. Nash	Farming Instructor, Industrial School ..			730 00	do	
Mrs. E. A. Nash	Matron			400 00	do	
<i>Treaty No. 7.</i>						
W. Pocklington	Agent			900 00	Fort Macleod	Mr. Pocklington succeeded Mr. Denny, as Agent at Fort Macleod, on 1st April, 1884.
M. Begg	Sub-Agent			720 00	Blackfoot Crossing	
F. X. Girard, M.D.	Medical Superintendent			1,200 00	Fort Macleod	
A. Jukes, M. D.	Medical Officer			350 00	do	Surgeon, North-West Mounted Police.
J. D. Molson	Farming Instructor, Farm No. 19			720 00	Morleyville	
G. H. Wheatley	do	do 20a		720 00	Crowfoot's Reserve	
E. Edwards	do	do 20b		480 00	Old Sun's Reserve	
P. J. Williams	do	do 21		730 00	Piegan Reserve	
W. O. McCord	do	do 22		730 00	Blood Reserve	
P. Browne	do	do 26		600 00	Sarcee Reserve	
Rev. Father Lacombe	Principal, Industrial School				High River	

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1884.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

INDIAN TRUST FUND.

**STATEMENT of Transactions in connection with this Fund, during the Year ended
30th June, 1884.**

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance at credit of this Fund on 30th June, 1883		3,150,528 75
Interest accrued during the year on Funds in the hands of the Dominion Government	153,816 74	
Collections on account of land sales, timber dues, dues on stone quarried, rents, fines and fees during the year	203,723 38	
Government Grants	33,980 00	
Entry Warrants crediting this Fund with sundry sums	1,319 05	
		392,839 17
Expenditure during the year		3,543,367 92
		271,457 90
Balance at credit of Fund on 30th June, 1884		\$3,271,910 02

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1884.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

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, 1883.....	11,695 08	288 61
Chief Nubenagooching's salary.....		100 00	Land and timber sales.....	672 13	
			Rents, &c.....		235 60
<i>Sundry Payments.</i>			Interest on invested capital.....		477 36
For Medicines and medical attendance.....		110 58			
Freight on medicines.....		1 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.....	67 21	14 14			
Distribution of interest moneys.....		460 16			
Balance, 30th June, 1884.....	9,397 96	265 69			
	12,367 21	951 57		12,367 21	951 57
			Balance, 30th June, 1884.	9,397 96	265 69

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1884.

ROBERT SINOLAIB,
Accountant.

[PART II]

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 2

DR. CHIPPEWAS OF BEAUSOLEIL 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, 1883.....	55,822 25	628 67
Noah Assance, Chief.....		50 00	Land and timber sales.....	308 18	
James Assance do		18 75	Rents.....		17 41
David Assance, Secretary.....		25 00	Fines.....		4 70
William Elias do		12 50	Interest on invested capital.....		2,738 16
P. H. Spohn, M.D.....		150 00			
<i>Pensions.</i>					
James Assance's widow		6 25			
John Assance's do		15 00			
Thomas Sky.....		20 00			
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund.....	30 82	1 33			
Distribution of interest moneys.....		2,458 04			
Balance on 30th June, 1884.....	56,099 61	634 07			
	56,130 43	3,388 94		56,130 43	3,388 95
			Balance, 30th June, 1884.....	56,099 61	637 07

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1884.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

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[PART II]

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 3
Cr.

DR. CHIPPEWAS OF NAWASH 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.....		
<i>Salaries.</i>			Land and timber sales.....		
William McGregor, Chief.....		150 00	Refund on account of loan to pay debts.....	1,973 70	
William Angus do.....		75 00	Rents.....		27 00
F. Lamorandière, Secretary and Interpreter.....		150 00	Interest on invested capital.....		13,844 44
William Waukay, Councillor.....		30 00			
Fredk. Wahbezee do.....		30 00			
Abner Elliott do.....		30 00			
James Toman do.....		30 00			
L. Johnson, Messenger.....		20 00			
D. Johnson do.....		20 00			
A. Sky, Caretaker.....		30 00			
D. Elliott, Forest Bailiff.....		40 00			
J. Elliott, Sexton.....		12 50			
Jno. Akiwenzie, Sexton.....		12 48			
James Solomon do.....		12 50			
James Keatley, School Teacher.....		125 00			
James Goodwin do.....		125 00			
D. Craddock do.....		237 50			
Peter Elliott do.....		200 00			
Isabella McIver do.....		168 66			
H. Wigle, Physician.....		325 00			
<i>Pensions.</i>					
P. J. Kegeponce.....		50 00			
John Wahbadick.....		37 48			
Mary McGregor.....		20 00			
Widow John Smith.....		20 00			
Chas. Koseyah.....		20 00			
Widow James Nawash.....		20 00			
Carried forward.....		1,989 12	Carried forward.....	309,709 06	16,755 98

[PART II]

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.....		1,988 12	Brought forward.....	309,709 06	16,755 98
<i>Pensions—Concluded.</i>					
Widow Luke Snake.....		20 00			
do Boyd Onahjiwon.....		12 48			
do A. Ashkiwie.....		20 00			
do S. Mitchell.....		20 00			
<i>Sundry Payments.</i>					
Labor and improvements on Sydney Bay Road ..		200 00			
Loan to P. J. Kegeponce, to build a house.....		150 00			
Cost of wharf at Port Elgin.....		478 05			
Fishing license		25 00			
Advertising.....		1 25			
Express charges on school supplies		2 55			
Dawson Bros., for school maps		11 25			
Gibson & Barker do desks		36 50			
F. Stevens do books		17 50			
Premium of insurance on Agent's dwelling and school house.....		12 00			
Paid for improvements on land taken for Agent's dwelling		60 00			
Supplies to D. Elliott		9 25			
Balance of cost of Agent's dwelling	840 00				
Paid for right of way through Lot 18, 8th Con. of Albemarle		30 00			
Advance on account of contract for school house at Sydney Bay.....	200 00				
Gilpin & Barker, payment in full for contract for school house, Port Elgin.....	288 50				

3-2*

Gilpin & Barker, payment in full for contract for lock-up	100 00			
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....	713 24	1 62		
Distribution of interest moneys.....		11,017 50		
Balance, 30th June, 1884	307,507 32	2,641 91		
	<u>309,709 06</u>	<u>16,755 98</u>		
			<u>309,709 06</u>	<u>16,755 98</u>
			Balance, 30th June, 1884	307,507 32 2,641 91

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
 OTTAWA, 30th June, 1884.
 ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN B—Continued.

DE.

CHIPPEWAS OF RAMA in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

No. 4.
CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—					
<i>Salaries.</i>					
J. B. Naningishkung, Chief.....		75 00	By Balance on 30th June, 1883	51,831 91	784 16
J. Kenise, Secretary.....		12 00	Land and timber collections.....	145 98	
G. Williams, Councillor.....		3 00	Rents collected.....		15 86
M. St. Germain do		4 00	Interest on invested capital.....		2,609 78
J. Williams do		3 00			
John Kenise do		1 00			
J. B. Naningishkung, Councillor		1 00			
G. H. Corbett, Physician.....		125 00			
<i>Pensions.</i>					
Wm. Bigwind.....		12 00			
Geo. Wahsaigezhig.....		12 00			
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>					
Advertising for tenders for Agent's dwelling	5 50				
Interest moneys distributed.....		2,553 96			
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....	14 60	0 95			
Balance on 30th June, 1884.....	51,957 79	606 87			
	51,977 89	3,409 78		51,977 89	3,409 78
				51,957 79	606 87

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1884.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

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[PART II]

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 5.
CR.

DR. CHIPPEWAS OF SARNIA in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

3-21*

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$	cts.		\$	cts.
To the following payments:—					
<i>Sal. ries.</i>			By Balance on 30th June, 1883.....	182,744 27	1,401 83
Nicholas Plain.....		100 00	Land and timber sales.....	2,572 53	
James Wawanosh, Chief.....		30 00	Interest on invested capital.....		8,221 84
James Menasa do.....		30 00			
Robert George do.....		30 00			
Albert Rodd do.....		30 00			
Thomas Wahpagace do.....		30 00			
Isaac Shawanoo do.....		30 00			
William Jackson, Chapel Steward.....		12 50			
Edward Jacobs do.....		10 00			
John Johnston do.....		10 00			
Nicholas Plain do.....		37 50			
S. Jackson do.....		2 50			
William Wawanosh, Secretary and Interpreter.....		200 00			
S. Jackson, Messenger.....		27 50			
John Burke, Teacher.....		187 50			
E. C. Boyle.....		41 67			
<i>Pensions.</i>					
William Wawanosh.....		150 00			
Mrs. Joshua Wawanosh.....		125 00			
Mrs. D. B. Wawanosh.....		100 00			
Antoine Rodd.....		24 00			
Isaac Kashagance.....		24 00			
Thomas Nayahnoquodt.....		24 00			
Widow Bird.....		12 00			
George Ashquagonaby.....		12 00			
Widow Chippegan.....		12 00			
do Kahgayah.....		12 00			
Carried forward.....		1,304 17	Carried forward.....	185,316 80	9,623 67

[PART II]

RETURN B—Continued.

DR.

CHIPPEWAS OF SARNIA in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward		1,304 17	Brought forward	185,316 80	9,623 67
<i>Pensions—Concluded.</i>					
Widow Otterill.....		12 00			
Andrew Nageeshig.....		12 00			
Widow Pike.....		12 00			
do Nawang.....		12 00			
do Sappah.....		12 00			
Omazenah.....		12 00			
Widow Lighthouse.....		12 00			
Sahgutcheewaqua.....		12 00			
Kahbayah.....		12 00			
Widow Petahney.....		12 00			
do Orow.....		12 00			
Mahcahdenequa.....		12 00			
Widow Napoo.....		9 00			
Mrs. Moses Henry.....		9 00			
<i>Sundry Disbursements.</i>					
Medical attendance and medicines.....		494 09			
Supplies.....		101 14			
Funeral furnishings.....		50 76			
For making coffins.....		102 65			
For digging graves.....		15 00			
Relief to destitute Indians.....		112 00			
Repairing bridges, fences and culverts.....		78 58			
Building do do.....		64 52			
Ditching.....	1,903 73	78 00			
Labor on roads.....		2 00			
Grant to assist in replacing horse lost in gravel pit by Shahbenasy.....		50 00			

Wood for school	18 75		
Repairing A. Nageeshig's house	20 00		
Travelling expenses of Chiefs.....	11 00		
Badges for constables	6 00		
Constables' fees.....	2 00		
Repairing organ.....	2 00		
Cleaning school-house.....	2 00		
Supplies for Kettle Point school.....	1 63		
Sundry small payments	11 20		
Distribution of interest moneys.....	5,520 00		
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	257 07	8 76	
Balance, 30th June, 1884.....	183,156 00	1,405 42	
	185,316 80	9,623 67	
			185,316 80
			9,623 67
			183,156 00
			1,405 42
			Balance, 30th June, 1884.....
			183,156 00
			1,405 42

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1884.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

I. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt. Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN. B—Continued.

No. 6.

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>					
H. H. Madwayosh, Chief.....		100 00	By Balance, 30th June, 1883.....	240,509 41	2,296 21
John Kadahgegwon do		100 00	Land and timber collections.....	7,322 07	
Wm. Walker, Interpreter.....		100 00	Rents.....		27 00
John George, Councillor.....		12 00	Refund of interest moneys on account of loan to		
David Root do		12 00	pay debts.....	2,209 60	
S. Quakagezhig do		12 00	Interest on invested capital		11,405 04
John Cameron do		12 00			
Wm. Neshwahsogonabe, Councillor.....		12 00			
Peter Henry, Sexton.....		50 00			
Luke Kewaquom, Sexton.....		30 00			
J. Madwishmind, Messenger.....		15 00			
J. Nicodemus, Messenger.....		11 25			
W. S. Scott, M.D., Physician		200 00			
Frank Campbell, Teacher.....		109 80			
Isabella Creighton do		70 02			
Henry Kelso do		116 10			
<i>Pensions.</i>					
Jane Wegwoss.....		25 00			
Widow Shingoonse.....		12 00			
do Aunjigabbow		12 00			
do Maishequongai.....		12 00			
Charlotte Saingwabs.....		12 00			
Eliza Madwishmind.....		12 00			
Chas. Maizhukewawedong.....		12 00			
John Waubishkankuming		12 00			
Thomas Noon.....		12 00			
Mary Majigezhig		12 00			

<i>Sundry Disbursements.</i>				
Repairing French Bay Road.....		100 00		
do road between Saugeen Reserve and Township of Arran (½ of cost).....		150 00		
Gratuity to Chief Madwayosh.....		25 00		
do Kadahgegwon.....		25 00		
Cost of Agent's dwelling.....	1,088 30			
do school desks.....	130 40			
Premium of insurance on Agent's dwelling and school houses.....		20 00		
Costs in cases of liquor prosecutions.....		18 90		
Distribution of interest moneys.....		9,711 67		
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....	732 72	1 62		
Balance on 30th June, 1884.....	247,989 66	2,580 89		
	<u>249,941 08</u>	<u>13,728 25</u>		
			<u>249,941 08</u>	<u>13,728 25</u>
			Balance, 30th June, 1884.....	247,989 66
				<u>2,580 89</u>

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1884.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

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 :—					
<i>Salaries.</i>			By Balance on 30th June, 1883... .	24,457 22	262 53
Charles Bigcanoe, Chief.....		80 00	Land and timber sales.....	692 85	
Noah Snake, Caretaker.....		25 00	Rent collections.....		139 73
			Interest on invested capital.....		1,225 04
<i>Sundry Disbursements.</i>					
Distribution of interest moneys.....		1,231 56			
Management Fund for percentage on collections	83 12	0 88			
Balance on 30th June, 1884.....	25,066 95	289 86			
	25,150 07	1,627 30		25,150 07	1,627 30
			Balance on 30th June, 1884.....	25,066 95	289 86

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
 OTTAWA, 30th June, 1884.
 ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt. Gen. of Indian Affairs.

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[PART II]

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 8.

DR. CHIPPEWAS OF THE THAMES in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$	cts.		\$	cts.
To the following payments :—					
<i>Salaries.</i>			By Balance, on 30th June 1883.....		
Joseph Fisher, Teacher.....		200 00		69,120 39	572 70
John Nicholas do		50 00	Rents collected.....		2,481 51
Mary Jane Scott do		250 00	Interest on invested capital.....		3,527 72
John Henry do		150 00			
Joseph Fisher, Chief.....		12 00			
Joseph French do		12 00			
Nelson Beaver, Councillor.....		12 00			
James Fox do		12 00			
Job Fisher do		12 00			
John Chicken do		12 00			
Ephriam Turner, Messenger.....		50 00			
Noah Fox do		25 00			
D. Sinclair, M.D., Physician, 9 months.....		150 00			
Abel Waucaush, Secretary.....		23 00			
<i>Pensions.</i>					
George King.....		20 00			
Chief Tom.....		20 00			
<i>Sundry Disbursements.</i>					
Medicines and medical attendance.....		225 33			
Funeral furnishings, &c.....		103 95			
School material.....		37 30			
Wood for schools.....		30 00			
Uniforms for brass band.....		165 00			
Carried forward.....			Carried forward.....	69,120 39	6,581 93

[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.....		1,571 58	Brought forward.....	69,120 39	6,581 93
<i>Sundry Disbursements—Continued.</i>					
Expenses procuring surrender.....		13 75			
Allowance to 6 School Trustees.....		24 00			
Advertising		24 14			
Supplies.....		48 80			
Repairs to Bear Creek school.....		3 00			
For tuition of 2 children.....		6 00			
Rents distributed		2,230 28			
Interest moneys distributed.....		1,902 17			
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....		140 13			
Balance on 30th June, 1884.....	69,120 39	618 10			
	69,120 39	6,581 93		69,120 39	6,581 93
			Balance, 30th June, 1884.....	69,120 39	618 10

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1884.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 9

DR.

CHIPPEWAS OF WALPOLE ISLAND in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—					
<i>Salaries.</i>					
Jas. Potquahong, Chief.....		30 00	By Balance, 30th June, 1883.....	69,224 03	801 54
Jas. Sahgee do		20 00	Rents collected.....		422 76
J. S. Kiyoshk do		21 00	Interest on invested capital.....		3,251 44
John Mokewenah do		20 00			
Henry Knaggs do		20 00			
James Elgin, Secretary.....		50 00			
John Peters, Messenger.....		48 00			
Wm. Stout, Teacher, six months.....		50 00			
James Cameron do		50 00			
<i>Pensions.</i>					
Widow Yooskeneway.....		2 00			
do Scotchman.....		2 00			
do Knaggs		2 00			
Munnedooqua		8 00			
Nanooqua		6 00			
Keweteh.....		8 00			
Kenewahmequa.....		8 00			
Widow Pungeeshmoqua.....		6 00			
do Kewakodooqua.....		6 00			
do Azha.....		6 00			
Old Scotchman.....		37 50			
Kewadenooqua.....		2 00			
<i>Sundry Disbursements.</i>					
Funeral furnishings, &c		152 00			
Medicines and medical attendance.....		137 95			
Relief, destitute Indians.....		55 00			
Supplies.....		39 00			
Carried forward.....		785 45	Carried forward.....	69,224 03	4,475 74

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 9

DR. CHIPPEWAS OF WALPOLE ISLAND in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward		785 45	Brought forward	69,224 03	4,475 74
<i>Sundry Disbursements—Concluded.</i>					
Wood for school and Council House		26 75			
For services of Pathmaster		20 00			
For protecting muskrat grounds.....		27 75			
School material.....		20 28			
Repairs to school house.		13 57			
For services of an Interpreter.....		2 00			
Stationery.....		0 70			
Distribution of interest moneys.		2,606 48			
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund		25 37			
Balance on 30th June, 1884	69,224 03	947 39			
	69,224 03	4,475 74		69,224 03	4,475 74
			By Balance, 30th June, 1884.....	69,224 03	947 39

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1884.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 10.

DR.

FORT WILLIAM BAND in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

		Capital.	Interest.			Capital.	Interest.
		\$	cts.			\$	cts.
To	Balance on 30th June, 1883.....		160 23	By	Balance on 30th June, 1883.....	1,300 94	
	Amount paid for keeping and feeding oxen.....		160 00		Land and timber sales.....	13,773 52	
	Cost of investigating complaint against W. H. Carpenter.....		25 00		Rents collected.....		9 00
	Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....	1,377 35	0 54		Interest on invested capital.....		45 68
	Cost of Council House.....	325 00			Balance on 30th June, 1884.....		231 09
	Balance on 30th June, 1883.....	13,372 11					
		15,074 46	285 77			15,074 46	285 77
	Balance on 30th June, 1884.....	231 09			Balance on 30th June, 1884.....	13,372 11	

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1884.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

[PART II]

RETURN 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.
To Balance on 30th June, 1883.....		0 53	By Balance on 30th June, 1883.....	887 86	
To the following payments:—			Rent collections		8 00
Relief of distressed Indians.....		20 00	Interest on invested capital		35 48
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....		0 48			
Balance on 30th June, 1884.....	887 86	22 47			
	887 86	43 48	Balance on 30th June, 1884	887 86	43 48
				887 86	22 47

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt Gen of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1884.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 12.

DR. GARDEN RIVER INDIANS in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—					
<i>Salaries.</i>					
Chief Augustin.....		100 00	By Balance on 30th June, 1883.....	29,183 95	416 51
do Pequetchenene.....		60 00	Land and timber sales.....	1,589 40	
Martha McDowell, Teacher (6 months).....		100 00	Rents collected.....		234 50
Rev. T. Ouillette do 9 do.....		150 00	Interest on invested capital.....		1,184 00
Rev. J. H. Gallagher do 3 do.....		50 00			
<i>Sundry Disbursements.</i>					
Medical attendance and medicines.....		152 40			
Insurance.....		10 00			
School books, &c.....		7 97			
Wood for schools.....		18 00			
Repairs to school house.....		8 45			
Broom and axe for school.....		1 80			
Distribution of interest moneys.....		983 28			
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....	159 63	15 32			
Balance on 30th June, 1884.....	30,613 72	177 79			
	<u>30,773 35</u>	<u>1,835 01</u>		<u>30,773 35</u>	<u>1,835 01</u>
			Balance on 30th June, 1884.....	30,613 72	177 79

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1884.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

[PART II]

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:—					
<i>Salaries.</i>					
Wellington Salt, Teacher.....		25 00	By Balance on 30th June, 1883.....	4,675 04	43 14
Henry Schutt do		50 00	Rent collections.....		38 00
			Interest on invested capital.....		188 72
<i>Sundry Disbursements.</i>					
Repairs to Teachers' dwelling		35 00			
Cost of school books		5 92			
Distribution of interest moneys		93 76			
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund		2 40			
Balance on 30th June, 1884.....	4,675 04	57 78			
	4,675 04	269 86	By Balance on 20th June, 1884.....	4,675 04	55 78

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1884.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt., Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 14.

DR. LAKE NIPISSING INDIANS, in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

	Capital.		Interest.			Capital.		Interest.	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To the following payments :—					By Balance, 30th June, 1883.....	11,109	95	209	56
Distribution of interest moneys.....			553	83	Land and timber sales.....	4,013	47		
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....	401	35	6	76	Rents and fines collected.....			112	70
Balance, 30th June, 1884.....	14,722	07	214	43	Interest on invested capital.....			452	76
	15,123	42	775	02		15,123	42	775	02
					Balance, 30th June, 1884.....	14,722	07	214	43

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1884.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

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[PART II]

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 15.

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 Balance, 30th June, 1883.....	403 24	
Balance, 30th June, 1883		18 66	Timber sales.....	529 56	
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	53 13	9 31	Fines collected.....		108 10
Balance, 30th June, 1884.....	879 67	95 53	Interest on invested capital		15 40
	932 80	123 50		932 80	123 50
			Balance, 30th June, 1884.....	879 67	95 53

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1884.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN B.—Continued.

No. 16.

DR. MAGANATTEWAN INDIANS in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

S-31*

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments :—					
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund		1 74	By Balance on 30th June, 1883	382 61	78 65
Balance, 30th June, 1884	382 61	124 35	Rents collected		29 00
			Interest on invested capital.....		18 44
	<u>382 61</u>	<u>126 09</u>		<u>382 61</u>	<u>126 09</u>
			Balance on 30th June, 1884.....	382 61	124 35

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1884.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

[PART II]

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 17.

DR. MISSISSAUGAS OF ALNWICK, 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>					
Mitchell Chubb, Chief.....		25 00	By Balance on 30th June, 1883.....	73,991 10	1,063 22
Thos. Marsden, Councillor.....		12 00	Land and timber sales.....	918 42	
Moses Black do.....		12 00	Proceeds of sale of late Mrs. Pigeou's effects....	3 25	
R. Franklin do.....		12 00	Amount refunded from interest moneys, on ac-		
Joshua Blaker do.....		12 00	count of loan to pay debts.....	1,036 08	
Wm. Lukes, Secretary.....		15 00	Rents collected.....		997 00
Francis Beaver, Sexton.....		50 00	Interest on Invested Capital.....		3,920 56
Mary A. Crow, Organist.....		20 00			
L. E. Day, Physician.....		260 00			
<i>Pensions.</i>					
Nancy Wahguash.....		12 00			
Widow James.....		12 00			
Widow Andrews.....		12 00			
Harriet Jacobs.....		12 00			
<i>Sundry Disbursements.</i>					
Relief to the late Widow Pigeon.....		30 00			
Relief to the late Saml. Crow.....		36 77			
Cost of fence around school-yard.....		27 00			
Repairing mission house.....		53 15			
Digging graves.....		12 00			
Legal costs.....		7 12			
Distribution of interest moneys.....		4,377 13			

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[PART II]

Percentage on collections, carried to credit of Management Fund.....	92 17	59 82		
2nd instalment of refund, on account of amounts loaned at various times to assist in opening up roads, &c.....	2,701 85	.....	
Balance on 30th June, 1884.....	73,155 03	971 79		
	75,948 85	5,980 78	75,948 85	5,980 78
			73,155 03	971 79
			Balance on 30th June, 1884.....	

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTEMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
 OTTAWA, 30th June, 1884.
 ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 18.

DR. MISSISSAGUAS OF THE CREDIT in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments :—					
<i>Salaries.</i>			By Balance, on 30th June, 1883.....	119,638 17	1,115 80
P. E. Jones, Chief		260 00	Land sales	650 45	
do Physician.....		250 00	Transfer from Consolidated Revenue of amount		
Charles Herchmer, Chief.....		100 00	due for sales of land.....	68,672 01	
J. Tobico, Sexton.....		12 50	Interest on invested capital.....		6,282 16
J. A. Wood, Messenger.....		25 00			
Jas. Laform, Sexton.....		12 50			
Jas. Tobico, Caretaker.....		12 50			
J. H. Scott, Teacher		337 50			
<i>Pensions.</i>					
Widow Chechock		25 00			
do Herchmer.....		25 00			
do Young.....		25 00			
do Wilson		25 00			
do Second		25 00			
D. Sawyer.....		100 00			
<i>Sundry Disbursements.</i>					
Implements for repairing roads		50 79			
Supplies.....		273 16			
Expenses of camp-meeting		50 00			
Repairs to church shed.....		85 00			
Seed grain.....		211 50			
Cost of inspection of town plot of Bronté.....		38 00			
Expenses of sale of lots in town plot of Bronté...		54 55			
Advertising do do		29 45			
Chief's travelling expenses		192 54			
Cost of land for graveyard		12 00			

Coffins	51 50			
Special medical services.....	9 00			
Cost of ejection of the "Mike" family	18 30			
do caps for brass band performers.....	28 00			
do preparation of new rules and regulations.....	21 60			
School supplies, &c.....	19 40			
Stationery, &c.....	7 75			
Board of Jones' child.....	4 00			
Lumber for repair of Mission House	12 75			
Postage, telegrams, &c.....	6 95			
Distribution of interest moneys	4,164 00			
Percentage of collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....	1,748 86			
Balance on 30th June, 1884	187,211 77	982 72		
	<u>188,960 63</u>	<u>7,497 96</u>	<u>188,960 63</u>	<u>7,497 96</u>
			By Balance on 30th June, 1884.....	187,211 77
				982 72

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-General of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1884.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 19.

DR. MISSISSAGUAS OF RICE LAKE 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>									
M. G. Paudaush, Chief.....			25	00	By Balance on 30th June, 1883.....	21,213	10	245	36
John Rice, Secretary.....			6	67	Land sales, &c.....	63	92		
Robert Soper, Councillor.....			4	00	Fines.....			25	00
Wellington Cow do.....			4	00	Interest on invested capital.....			1,050	68
R. B. Crow do.....			4	00					
A. Anderson, Sexton.....			20	00					
E. Anderson, Messenger.....			10	00					
L. E. Day, M.D., Physician.....			150	00					
<i>Pensions.</i>									
Catherine Muskrat.....			10	00					
Susan Culberson.....			10	00					
Elizabeth Davis.....			10	00					
<i>Sundry Disbursements.</i>									
Expenses procuring surrender.....				2 00					
Medical attendance, &c.....				79 92					
Distribution of interest moneys.....				749 18					
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....		6 39		1 50					
Balance, 30th June, 1884.....	21,270	63	234	77					
	21,277	02	1,321	04					
					Balance, 30th June, 1884.....	21,270	63	234	77

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1884.
ROBERT SINCLAIR, Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-General of Indian Affairs.

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 19a.
CR.

DR. MISSISSAGUAS OF MUD LAKE in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

—	Capital.	Interest.	—	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—					
<i>Salaries.</i>			By Balance on 30th June, 1883.....	35,430 35	409 82
Joseph Whetung, Chief.....		25 00	Land sales.....	107 90	
John Taylor, Messenger.....		20 00	Interest on invested capital.....		1,764 88
<i>Sundry Disbursements.</i>					
Medical attendance.....		3 25			
Distribution of interest moneys.....		1,690 85			
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....	10 79				
Balance on 30th June, 1884.....	35,527 46	425 60			
	<u>35,538 25</u>	<u>2,164 70</u>		<u>35,538 25</u>	<u>2,164 70</u>
			Balance on 30th June, 1884	35,527 46	425 60

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-General of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1884.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

[PART II]

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 20.

DR. MISSISSAGUAS OF SOUGOG 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.....	11,779 72	530 78
<i>Salaries.</i>			Land sales	96 88	
John Johnston, Chief.....		37 50	Rent collections		314 93
<i>Sundry Disbursements.</i>			Refund from interest moneys to pay indebtedness to merchants.....		179 33
Indebtedness to Abbs & Patterson.....		59 52	Interest on invested capital.....		570 80
do Brown & Currie.....		43 04			
Distribution of interest moneys.....		1,288 32			
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....	9 69	18 90			
Balance on 30th June, 1884.....	11,866 91	148 56			
	11,876 60	1,595 84	By Balance on 30th June, 1884.....	11,866 91	148 56

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1884.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN B- Continued.

No. 21.

DR. MOHAWKS OF BAY OF QUINTE 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>					
Sampson Green, Chief.....		40 00	By Balance, 30th June, 1883.....	116,437 36	1,301 45
A. Culbertson do		24 00	Land sales.....	7,418 15	
Wm. Green do		24 00	Rents collected.....		235 00
C. Maracle do		30 00	Interest on invested capital.....		5,879 44
Joel Johnston do		24 00			
Wm. J. Hill, Sexton.....		20 00			
Nelson Maracle do		40 00			
D. J. Brant, Caretaker		17 50			
Rev. E. H. M. Baker, Missionary		400 00			
W. S. Scott, M.D., Physician		100 00			
A. McLaren, M.D. do		100 00			
O. Oslachsen, Teacher		32 50			
Jemima Pearce do		150 00			
Margaret Johnston, Teacher.....		250 00			
Wesley Watson do		75 00			
<i>Pensions.</i>					
Mrs P. Claus		12 00			
Mrs. D. Sero.....		24 00			
Mrs. A. Maracle.....		24 00			
Mrs. Peggy Brant.....		24 00			
<i>Sundry Disbursements.</i>					
Relief of sick and indigent Indians		100 00			
Grants for loss by fire.....		50 00			
Carried forward.....		1,561 00	Carried forward.....		

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 21.

DR. MOHAWKS OF BAY OF QUINTE in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....		1,581 00	Brought forward.....		
Wood for schools and council house.....		40 00			
Advertising for school teachers		13 85			
Funeral expenses		30 00			
Repairing shed at "Upper Church".....		5 00			
Chiefs' travelling expenses		46 28			
Expenses of celebration of Her Majesty's birth-day		6 28			
Repairs to roof of church		30 00			
Amount paid to Elizabeth Powles in full of claim against lands in Township of Tyendinaga	5,000 00				
Services of auctioneer at sale of lots in Deseronto		30 00			
Gravel for repair of roads.....		16 00			
Lighting school fires		6 50			
Meals for Chiefs during distribution of interest moneys		5 00			
Cleaning school house		0 75			
Distribution of interest moneys		4,521 49			
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	748 07	14 10			
Balance on 30th June, 1884	118,107 44	1,089 66			
	<u>123,855 51</u>	<u>7,415 89</u>		<u>123,855 51</u>	<u>7,415 89</u>
			By Balance, 30th June, 1884	118,107 44	1,089 66

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1884,
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 22.

DR.

MORAVIANS 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:—					
<i>Salaries.</i>					
John Lewis, Chief		60 00	By Balance on 30th June, 1883.....	157,064 49	1,342 39
Joshua Jacobs, Councillor.....		29 00	Refund from interest monsys of 9th and 10th instalments on Mason's account.....	98 48	
Isaac Hill do		20 00	Interest on invested capital.....		6,834 28
Joseph Pheasant do		20 00			
F. E. Waumpum, Secretary.....		25 00			
Samuel Lacells, Gravedigger		12 00			
O. M. Stonefish, Secretary		25 00			
Daniel Edwards, Teacher.....		350 00			
Abram Logan, Messenger		5 00			
<i>Sundry Disbursements.</i>					
Cost of new school and council house.....	720 00				
Proportion of cost of bridge across River Thames.....	365 90				
Supplies		35 28			
Seats and desks for school house.....		88 48			
Medicines and medical attendance		37 50			
Coffins		69 00			
Wood for schools.....		25 00			
Stove and pipes for schools.....		24 24			
Cost of platforms, &c., for schools.....		32 50			
Repairing bridges and culverts		7 32			
Advertising tenders for building school house.....		1 75			
Cleaning school house.....		3 00			
Distribution of interest moneys		5,826 03			
Balance on 30th June, 1884.....	156,977 07	1,489 07			
	158,062 97	8,176 67		158,062 97	68,176 67
			Balance on 30th June, 1884	156,977 07	1,489 07

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1884.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.—Gen. of Indian Affairs.

[PART II]

RETURN B.—Continued.

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:—					
Distribution of interest moneys.....		107 83	By Balance on 30th June, 1883.....	2,670 24	26 92
Balance on 30th June, 1884.....	2,670 24	26 97	Interest on invested capital.....		107 88
	2,670 24	134 80		2,670 24	134 80
			Balance on 30th June, 1884.....	2,670 24	26 97

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1884.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs

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[PART II]

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 24.

DR. OJIBBEWAS AND OTTAWAS OF MANITOULIN ISLAND in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—					
<i>Salaries.</i>					
Rev. F. Frost, Teacher.....		225 00	By Balance on 30th June, 1883.....	104,895 50	1,064 55
E. Chartrau do		125 00	Land and timber sales.....	7,758 59	
Mary Oada do		100 00	Amount received from Government of Ontario to		
M. McKeon do		50 00	assist in constructing roads on Cockburn		
			Island.....	500 00	
<i>Sundry Disbursements.</i>			Rents and fines collected.....		645 28
Supplies in connection with repairs to West Bay			Interest on invested capital.....		4,218 40
Road	211 55				
Balance of grant towards construction of roads,					
Cockburn Island	500 00				
Advances on account of Sucker Creek Road.....	229 05				
Cost of survey in connection with proposed					
bridge connecting Manitoulin and Barrie					
Islands.....	107 50				
Advertising for tenders for bridge connecting					
Manitoulin and Barrie Islands.....	11 52				
School books, maps, &c.....		38 06			
Repairing storehouse.....		25 00			
Grant to assist Nowkumegahbow building his					
house.....		10 00			
Assistance to Wahsaigezhikgooqua		10 00			
Legal expenses.....		15 85			
Clothing and blanket for an insane Indian.....		6 73			
Medical attendance on insane Indian.....		16 00			
Distribution of interest moneys.....		3,841 76			
Carried forward		4,463 40	Carried forward	112,654 09	5,928 23

[PART II]

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 24.

DR. OJIBBEWAS AND OTTAWAS OF MANITOULIN ISLAND in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.—Con. CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....		4,463 40	Brought forward.....	112,654 09	5,928 23
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....	846 49	38 84			
Transfer to Management Fund on account of amounts loaned at various times to assist in making surveys, roads, &c.....	9,652 21				
Balance on 30th June, 1884.....	101,095 77	1,425 99			
	112,654 09	5,928 23		112,654 09	5,928 23
			Balance, 30th June, 1884.....	101,095 77	1,425 99

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1884.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 25.
Cr.

DR. OJIBBEWAS OF LAKE HURON in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—					
Express charges on moneys		5 90	By balance on 30th June, 1883	48,000 00	3,815 73
Relief to destitute Indians		50 00	Legislative grant		9,956 59
Annuities of Indians under Robinson Treaty		11,932 55	Interest on invested capital		2,512 64
Balance on 30th June, 1884	48,000 00	3,296 51			
	48,000 00	15,284 98		48,000 00	15,284 98
			Balance on 30th June, 1884	48,000 00	3,296 51

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1884.
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 :—					
Medical supplies		12 51	By Balance on 30th June, 1883.....	40,000 00	883 60
Expenses of payment of annuities.....		251 91	Legislative grant.....		5,723 41
Cost of flags		78 45	Interest on invested capital.....		2,035 32
Annuities to Indians under Robinson Treaty....		7,056 00			
Balance on 30th June, 1884	40,000 00	1,243 46			
	40,000 00	8,642 33		40,000 00	8,642 33
			Balance on 30th June, 1884.....	40,600 00	1,243 46

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-General of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1884.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

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[PART II]

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			
Relief of distressed Indians			82 00	Balance on 30th June, 1883.....		4,088 20	23 14
Survey of reserve	200 00			Land and timber sales		170 15	
Distribution of interest moneys.....			46 47	Interest on invested capital.....			164 44
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	4 52						
Balance on 30th June, 1884.....	4,053 83		59 11				
		4,258 35	187 58			4,258 35	187 58
				Balance on 30th June, 1884.....		4,053 83	59 11

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt. Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1884.

ROBT. SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

[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, 1883.....		26 68	By	Balance, 30th June, 1884.....	648 14	
	Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....	18 11	2 10		Land sales, &c.....	181 07	
	Grant towards temperance hall and school house	200 00			Rents collected		35 00
	Balance, 30th June, 1884	611 10	31 10		Interest on invested capital		24 88
		<u>829 21</u>	<u>59 88</u>			<u>829 21</u>	<u>59 88</u>
					Balance, 30th June, 1884.....	611 00	31 10

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1884.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

BETURN B—Continued.

No. 29.

DR.

PARRY ISLAND INDIANS in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments :—					
<i>Salaries.</i>					
Amelia Chechock, Teacher.....		100 00	By Balance on 30th June, 1883.....	39,754 88	328 05
Eliza Jones do		200 00	Land and timber sales	269 28	
l. Ogemawenonce, Messenger.....		5 00	Rents collected.....		83 00
J. Pasquiassagai do		5 00	Interest on invested capital.....		1,603 32
<i>Sundry Disbursements.</i>					
House for Teacher's residence.....		20 00			
Cost of yoke of oxen.....		189 50			
do harrow		21 00			
Lumber for porch at Ryerson school.....		20 85			
School material.....		4 50			
Distribution of interest moneys.....		1,341 54			
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....	26 93	4 98			
Balance on 30th June, 1884.....	39,997 23	182 00			
	40,024 16	2,014 37		40,024 16	2,014 37
			Balance on 30th June, 1884	30,997 23	182 00

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1884.

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 the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:--					
<i>Salaries.</i>					
Ashkebee, Chief.....		10 00	By Balance on 30th June, 1883.....	6,165 17	176 58
Jos. Isaac, Councillor.....		5 00	Rent collections.....		231 24
Jos. Thomas, Messenger.....		2 00	Interest on invested capital.....		253 68
Alex Madwayosh, Secretary.....		4 00			
<i>Sundry Disbursements.</i>					
Making coffins.....		21 00			
Digging graves.....		3 75			
Grant to assist Chaway in building house.....		3 00			
Services of Pathmasters.....		4 00			
Distribution of interest moneys.....		500 10			
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....		13 87			
Balance on 30th June, 1884.....	6,165 17	94 73			
	6,165 17	661 45	Balance on 30th June, 1884.....	6,165 17	94 73

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
 OTTAWA, 30th June, 1884.
 ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt. Gen. of Indian Affairs.

PART II

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.
To the following payments:—				By Balance on 30th June, 1883.....		1,565	61
Relief to distressed Indians.....			60	00	Land and timber sales.....	773	02
Distribution of interest moneys.....			22	84	Rents collected.....		40
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....	77	30	2	40	Interest on invested capital.....		64
Balance on 30th June, 1884.....	2,261	33	53	61			
		2,338	63	138	85	2,338	63
							138
						2,261	33
							53
							61

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1884.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 32.

DR. THE SIX NATIONS OF THE GRAND RIVER in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$	cts.		\$	cts.
To the following payments:—					
<i>Salaries.</i>					
G. H. M. Johnston, Chief.....		400 00	By Balance on 30th June, 1883	813,564 80	9,136 13
R. H. Dee, Physician.....		1,780 00	Land Sales.....	967 04	
R. J. McKinnon do		500 00	Fines, &c		68 75
Wm. Wage, Forest Bailiff.....		130 00	Refund of amount paid to Mrs. Latham for im-		
Moses Turkey do		130 00	provements.....	20 00	
David Hill, Caretaker.....		50 00	Transfer from "Interest" of part of amount of		
Josiah Hill, Secretary.....		75 00	loan to pay debts	10,000 00	
John Miller, Teacher.....		300 00	Interest on invested Capital.....		45,412 72
<i>Pensions.</i>					
G. H. M. Johnston		200 00			
Abram Isaac		50 00			
J. Gibson, jun.....		50 00			
Peter Leaf.....		25 00			
Sampson Green.....		25 00			
Mary J. Hill		25 00			
Simon Harris		25 00			
Jacob Simons.....		25 00			
L. Thomas.....		25 00			
Wm. Jack.....		25 00			
Elizabeth Brant		25 00			
Peter John.....		25 00			
Solomon Nash.....		25 00			
Mrs. J. Longfish.....		12 00			
Mrs. O. Moses.....		25 00			
Catherine Sky.....		13 00			
Christeen Buck.....		25 00			
John Hill, sen.....		25 00			
Betsy Dixon		12 00			

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[PART II]

Jacob Green	25 00
Peter Young.....	25 00
Sampson Newhouse.....	18 75
Thos. Roundsky.....	25 00
River Side.....	25 00
Saml. Lickers.....	18 75
Mrs. James Claus, jun.....	18 75
Mrs. P. Nash.....	12 50
Mrs. P. H. Burning.....	12 50
Isaiah Joseph.....	6 25
W. Aughawagh.....	6 25
Widow Johnston.....	6 25

Sundry Disbursements.

Grants to schools.....	1,500 00
Allowance for Chief's board.....	800 00
Supplies to sick and destitute.....	346 55
Cost of entertainment of Cayuga Indians.....	195 00
For services of School Board.....	70 00
Seed-grain supplies.....	3,337 74
Sundry persons, for services on committees.....	12 00
Legal services and expenses.....	246 37
Building culverts.....	258 00
Insurance.....	116 25
Sundry persons, for compensation for loss by fire.....	470 00
Funeral and other expenses in P. D. Green's case.....	37 50
Repairing the Miller's dwelling.....	652 68
Expenses of celebration of Her Majesty's Birth-day.....	194 13
Cost of reception of Lieut. Gov. of Ontario.....	63 70
Subscription to Temperance Convention.....	25 00
Smith & Styres, in full of, contract for Agricultural Buildings, &c.....	30 00
Building and repairing bridges.....	391 63
Sundry person, for protecting bridge from ice.....	13 00
For land for road purposes.....	30 00
do saw-mill.....	10 00
Maintenance of Isaac Lewis at hospital.....	40 00
Subscription to Baptist Church.....	25 00
do Loughouse.....	50 00
Stationery, postage, &c.....	45 00
Agricultural and ploughing prizes.....	270 00
Sundry persons, for services in connection with distribution of interest moneys and seed-grain.....	87 50

Carried forward.....

Carried forward..... 824,561 84 54,617 60

DR. THE 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.....	30 00	18,514 05	Brought forward.....	824,561 84	54,617 60
To the following payments ;—					
<i>Sundry Disbursements—Concluded.</i>					
Subscription towards building fence at Baptist Church.....		30 00			
Repairing roads.....		298 36			
Implements for road work.....		19 50			
Transfer to capital of part of amount advanced towards re-payment of loan on account of debts.....		10,000 00			
Transfer to "School Fund" on account of amount erroneously charged as a grant towards schools.....		750 00			
Distribution of interest moneys.....		21,268 17			
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund.....	106 83	3 75			
Balance on 30th June, 1884.....	824,425 01	8,733 77			
	824,561 84	54,617 60		824,561 84	54,617 60
			Balance on 30th June, 1884.....	824,425 01	8,733 77

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTEMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1884.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 33.

DR.

SHAWANAGA INDIANS in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments :—					
Christina John, salary as Teacher.....		100 00	By Balance on 30th June, 1883	6,151 26	60 81
Chief's travelling expenses attending Grand Council, 1882.....		12 00	Land and timber sales	952 25	
Distribution of interest moneys.....		160 17	Rents collected		8 00
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....	95 23	0 48	Interest on invested capital		248 48
Balance on 30th June, 1884.....	7,008 28	44 64			
	7,103 51	317 29		7,103 51	317 29
			Balance on 30th June, 1884.....	7,008 28	44 64

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-General of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1884.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

[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 Balance on 30th June, 1883		73 58	By Balance on 30th June, 1883.....	2,927 26	
The following payments :—			Transfer to Management Fund of amount erroneously charged for medicines.....		82 26
Distribution of interest.....		94 58	Land and timber sales	39 40	
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....	3 94		Interest on invested capital.....		114 16
Balance on 30th June, 1884	2,962 72	28 26			
	2,966 66	196 42		2,966 66	196 42
			Balance on 30th June, 1884.....	2,962 72	28 26

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-General of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1884.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 35.

DR.

THESSALON RIVER INDIANS in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments :—					
Relief of Indians in distress		3 00	By Balance on 30th June, 1883	10,030 89	83 77
Distribution of interest moneys		287 22	Land and timber sales	854 32	
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	85 43		Interest on invested capital		404 60
Balance on 30th June, 1884.....	10,799 78	198 15			
	<u>10,885 21</u>	<u>488 37</u>		<u>10,885 21</u>	<u>488 37</u>
			Balance on 30th June, 1884.....	10,799 78	198 15

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1884.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 36.

DR. TOOTOMENAI AND BAND in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—					
Medical attendance and medicines		9 40	By Balance on 30th June, 1883.....	900 00	13 63
Distribution of interest moneys		49 82	Interest on invested capital.....		54 52
Balance on 30th June, 1884.....	900 00	8 93			
	900 00	68 15		900 00	68 15
			Balance on 30th June, 1884	900 00	8 93

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1884.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 37.

DR. WHITEFISH RIVER INDIANS in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—					
Chief Nowgahbow, salary.....		50 00	By Balance on 30th June, 1883.....	2,264 21	7 07
School material.....		5 10	Land and timber sales.....	1,735 43	
Distribution of interest money.....		32 60	Interest on invested capital.....		90 84
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....	173 64				
Balance on 30th June, 1884.....	3,826 10	10 21			
	<u>3,999 64</u>	<u>97 91</u>	Balance on 30th June, 1884.....	<u>3,999 64</u>	<u>97 91</u>
				<u>3,826 10</u>	<u>10 21</u>

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1884.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

[PART II]

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 38.

DR. WYANDOTTES OF ANDERDON in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments :—					
F. F. Bell, M.D., salary.....		80 00	By Balance on 30th June, 1883.....	68,450 09	789 38
Expenses in connection with proposed enfranchisement of sundry Indians.....		334 42	Land sales.....	1,873 52	
Distribution of interest moneys.....		1,540 15	Interest on loan to Thos. White.....		125 00
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....	187 35	7 50	Interest on invested capital.....		3,083 08
Balance on 30th June, 1884.....	70,136 26	2,035 39			
	<u>70,323 61</u>	<u>13,997 46</u>		<u>70,323 61</u>	<u>3,997 46</u>
			Balance on 30th June, 1884.....	70,136 26	2,035 39

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1884.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-General of Indian Affairs.

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 39.

DR. ABENAKIS OF ST. FRANCIS in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

	Capital.		Interest.	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To the following payments:—				
Relief to destitute Indians.....			50	71
Repairing fences and bridges.....			35	00
Work on public roads.....			45	98
Rent of room for council house.....			9	20
Legal services.....			41	50
Wood for school.....			10	00
Books, &c., for school.....			2	25
Ditching.....			10	00
For services of Secretary.....			1	00
Rent to representatives of late Ignace Gill.....			17	50
Sundry small accounts.....			4	50
Distribution of interest moneys.....			277	39
Percentages on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....			15	98
Balance on 30th June, 1884.....	3,395	98	116	43
	3,395	98	637	42
By Balance on 30th June, 1883.....	3,395	98	220	20
Rents collected.....			266	34
Interest on invested capital.....			150	88
	3,395	98	637	42
Balance on 30th June, 1884.....	3,395	98	116	43

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-General of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1884.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

[PART II]

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 40.

DR. ABENAKIS OF BECANOUR 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.....	728 30	70 28
Geo. S. Brush, for refund of amount overpaid on account of lots 2 and 3, in Township of Coleraine.....	42 00		Interest on invested capital.....		31 92
Balance on 30th June, 1884.....	686 30	102 20			
	728 30	102 20	Balance on 30th June, 1884.....	686 30	102 20

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1884.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 41.

DR. AMALICITES OF ISLE VERTE AND VIGER in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Cr.

3-51*

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments :—			By Balance on 30th June, 1883.....	1,699 58	120 49
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	350 41		Land sales.....	3,504 12	
Balance on 30th June, 1884.....	4,853 29	193 29	Interest on invested capital		72 80
	5,203 70	193 29		5,203 70	193 29
			Balance on 30th June, 1884	4,853 29	193 29

L. VANKOUGHNET,

Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1884.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

[PART II]

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 42.

DR. GOLDEN LAKE INDIANS in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1884.....	18 43	7 19	By Balance on 30th June, 1883.....	18 43	6 23
			Interest on invested capital.....	0 96	
	18 43	7 19		18 43	7 19
			Balance on 30th June, 1884.....	18 43	7 19

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1884.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 43.

DR.

HUBONS OF LORETTE 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.....	384 20	267 88
Legal expenses.....		12 60	Rents collected		26 00
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund		2 16	Interest on invested capital.....		26 08
Balance on 30th June, 1884.....	384 20	315 20			
	384 20	329 96		384 20	329 96
			Balance on 30th June, 1884.....	384 20	315 20

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1884.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

[PAPER II]

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 44.

DR.

IROQUOIS OF CAUGHNAWAGA in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1883.....		402 50	By Balance on 30th June, 1883.....	17,709 26	
To the following payments :—			Payment by La Fabrique de Montréal of amount loaned in 1844.....	3,424 33	
<i>Salaries.</i>			Rents collected.....		98 17
Shatekienton, Chief (15 months).....		62 50	Fines do.....		174 20
P. Tirvirati, Gatekeeper.....		24 00	Interest on invested capital.....		713 04
J. Saioninsakeren, Gatekeeper		24 00	Balance on 30th June, 1884.....		1,066 58
Moïse Lefort, Constable		366 00			
Pierre Murray, Secretary and Interpreter.....		50 00			
<i>Pension.</i>					
F. Kasaketa.....		20 00			
<i>Sundry Disbursements.</i>					
Labor on roads		97 81			
Insurance.....		24 00			
Advances on account survey of reserve.....	4,000 00				
Legal services and costs in liquor prosecutions.....		378 00			
Measuring stone		97 36			
Seats and desks for school.....		58 00			
Expenses of Dominion Police at Agricultural Exhibition		46 55			
Uniforms, &c., for Constable.....		69 50			
Repairing fences		12 00			
Wood for school		32 00			
Services of Orier.....		2 25			
N. V. Burtin, commutation in lieu of supplies....		241 50			
Legal services re La Fabrique de Montréal	305 60				

0A

[PART II]

Vaccinepoints	23 90		
For sundry articles.....	3 90		
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	342 43	16 22	
Balance on 30th June, 1884	16,485 56		
	21,133 59	2,051 99	21,133 59
Balance on 30th June, 1884		1,066 58	16,485 56
			2,051 99

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1884.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 15.

DR.

IROQUOIS OF ST. REGIS in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—					
<i>Salaries.</i>					
John Isaac, Chief		10 00	By Balance on 30th June, 1883.....	29,662 44	462 18
Alex'r Thompson, Chief		10 00	Rents and fines		1,759 58
Geo. Thomas do		10 00	Interest on invested capital.....		1,725 00
John Sowatis do		10 00			
Mitchell Solomon do		5 80			
Loran Jacob do		4 20			
Peter Colwell do		5 00			
Horatio Seymour do		5 00			
Nancy Pike, Organist		10 00			
John Adams, Clerk		10 00			
Rev. M. Mainville, Missionary		77 59			
Rev. F. Marcoux do		22 41			
B. E. McGee, Teacher		150 00			
Cath. McGee do		150 00			
Annie Baldwin do		75 00			
<i>Pensions.</i>					
Loran Solomon		10 00			
<i>Sundry Disbursements.</i>					
Books and other material for schools.....		60 41			
Wood for schools		28 50			
Allowance to Rev. M. Mainville for wood		25 00			
do do hay		28 00			
Expenses in connection with liquor prosecutions		19 10			
Legal services		25 46			
Repairs to Chenail school		5 00			

Supplies to Indians doing road-work	12 20		
Advertising	8 59		
Plans and specifications for repairs to church.....	30 00		
Relief to Paul Karastitse	15 00		
Services of Interpreter	5 25		
Railway fare of three Chiefs from Ottawa to Cornwall.....	9 45		
Padlock, &c	1 15		
Distribution of interest moneys	2,655 74		
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	106 85		
Balance on 30th June, 1884.....	29,662 44	346 06	
	<u>29,662 44</u>	<u>3,946 76</u>	
			<u>29,662 44</u> <u>3,946 76</u>
			Balance on 30th June, 1884.....
			<u>29,662 44</u> <u>346 06</u>

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1884.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 46.

DR.

LAKE ST. JOHN INDIANS in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1883.....		84 40	By Balance on 30th June, 1883.....	1,207 21	
Amount paid for labor, &c, on road through Onitachowan Reserve.....		896 81	Legislative grant.....		900 00
Repairs to Agent's house.....		8 15	Rents collected.....		7 00
Building oven.....		7 00	Land and timber sales.....	110 50	
Expenses in connection with seizure of timber...		4 75	Interest on invested capital.....		44 88
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....	8 57	1 91	Balance on 30th June, 1884.....		51 14
Balance on 30th June, 1884.....	1,309 14				
	1,317 71	1,003 02		1,317 71	1,003 02
Balance on 30th June, 1884.....		51 14	Balance on 30th June, 1884.....	1,309 14	

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1884.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

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[PART II]

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:—					
For bags to contain corn for Indians at Gibson.....		9 85	By Balance on 30th June, 1883.....	1,131 75	33 31
Expenses of Angus Cook's visit to Oka on Indian business.....		10 00	Interest on invested Capital.....		53 48
Balance on 30th June, 1884.....	1,131 75	66 94			
	1,131 75	86 79	Balance on 30th June, '1884.....	1,131 75	86 79
				1,131 75	66 94

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1884.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 48.

Dr. NIPISSINGUAS OF THE UPPER OTTAWA in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. Cr.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments :—					
For flour for distribution to Winiwaga Indians.....		123 12	By Balance on 30th June, 1884.....	2,345 96	1,229 83
Oxen for Grand Lac Indians.....		100 00	Interest on invested Capital.....		143 00
Balance on 30th June, 1884.....	2,345 96	1,149 71		2,345 96	1,372 83
	2,345 96	1,372 83	Balance on 30th June, 1884.....	2,345 96	1,149 71

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1884.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

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:—					
<i>Salaries.</i>					
Peter Tetesse, Chief.....		25 00	By Balance on 30th June, 1883	32,301 78	500 11
L. Pesindesate, Interpreter.....		25 00	Land and timber sales.	898 20	
Sister M. du Sauveur, Teacher.....		112 50	Rents collected.....		524 94
			Interest on invested capital.....		1,374 80
<i>Pensions.</i>					
Pussasiwan.....		72 00			
<i>Sundry Disbursements.</i>					
Distribution of interest moneys		1,723 23			
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	89 82	46 96			
Balance on 30th June, 1884.....	33,110 16	395 16			
	33,199 98	2,399 85		33,199 98	2,399 85
			Balance on 30th June, 1884.....	33,110 16	395 16

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1884.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

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RETURN B—Continued.

No. 50a.

DR.

COWICHAN BAND, B. C., in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

	\$	cts.		\$	cts.
To the following payments :—			By Balance on 30th June, 1883		75 00
Cost of fanning mill.....	50	00	Fines collected	140	00
Badges for constables.....	15	00	Interest on invested capital	3	00
Unstirns for do	35	00			
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....	9	50			
Balance on 30th June, 1884.....	108	50			
		218 00			218 00
			Balance on 30th June, 1884		108 50

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
 OTTAWA, 30th June, 1884.
 ROBERT SINCLAIR, *Accountant.*

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-General of Indian Affairs.

[PART II]

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 50b.

DR.

MUSQUEAN BAND, B. C., in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

	\$	cts.		\$	cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1884.....	44	72	By Balance on 30th June, 1883.....	43	00
			Interest.....	1	72
	44	72		44	72
			Balance on 30th June, 1884	44	72

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
 OTTAWA, 30th June, 1884.
 ROBERT SINCLAIR,
 Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
 Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

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[H. 1111]

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 50c.

DR. SQUAMISH BAND, B.C., in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

	\$	cts.		\$	cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1884.....	70	82	By Balance on 30th June, 1883.....	68	10
			Interest.....		2 72
	70	82		70	82
			Balance on 30th June, 1884.....	70	82

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1884.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

[PART II]

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 50d.

Dr.

HARRISON'S BAND, B.C., in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Cr.

	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1884	26 10	By Balance on 30th June, 1883	25 10
		Interest	1 00
	26 10		26 10
		Balance on 30th June, 1884	26 10

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1884.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 50e.

DR. OUMECAN BAND, B.C., in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

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	\$	cts.		\$	cts.
To Amount paid for relief of distressed Indians.....		15 00	By Balance on 30th June, 1883.....		15 00
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....		1 00	Fines collected.....		10 00
Balance on 30th June, 1884.....		9 60	Interest.....		0 60
		25 60			25 60
			Balance on 30th June, 1884.....		9 60

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1884.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

[PART II]

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 50f.

Dr. CHEMAINES BAND, B.C., in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Cr.

	\$	cts.		\$	cts.
To the following payments:—			By		
Cost of blankets.....	25	00	Balance on 30th June, 1883.....	200	00
Relief of destitute Indians.....	97	50	Fines collected.....	122	50
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....	14	75	Interest.....	8	00
Balance on 30th June, 1884.....	193	25			
	330	50		330	50
			Balance on 30th June, 1884.....	193	25

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1884.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-General of Indian Affairs.

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[PART II]

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 50g.

DR. CHILLIHERTZA'S BAND, B.C., in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

	\$	cts.		\$	cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1884.....		36 40	By Balance on 30th June, 1883	35 00	
		36 40	Interest	1 40	
		36 40	Balance on 30th June, 1884	36 40	

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1884.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

[PART II]

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 51.

Dr. ST. PETER'S BAND, MANITOBA, in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Cr.

	\$ cts		\$ cts.
To the following payments:—		By Balance on 30th June, 1883	1,397 72
Cost of breaking land on Long Plain Reserve.....	32 00	Timber sales.....	1,079 48
Amount paid for protecting timber under seizure	100 00	Fines collected.....,	333 50
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management fund	85 41	Interest	55 88
Advertising.....	3 75		
Balance, 30th June, 1884	2,645 42		
	2,866 58		2,866 58
		Balance on 30th June, 1884	2,645 42

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1884.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B.- *Continued.*

No. 51a.

DR. BROKEN HEAD RIVER INDIANS, Manitoba, in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

	\$	cts.		\$	cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1884.....	47	47	By Balance on 30th June, 1883.....	45	67
			Interest		1 80
	47	47		47	47
			Balance on 30th June, 1884.....	47	47

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1884.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET.
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 51b.

DE. PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BAND, Manitoba, in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

	\$	cts.		\$	cts.
To Cost of rails and pickets for Long Plain Reserve	42	00	By Balance on 30th June, 1883.....	306	00
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....	13	20	Timber sales.....	7	00
Balance on 30th June, 1884.....	395	04	Fines collected.....	125	00
			Interest.....	12	24
	450	24		450	24
			Balance on 30th June, 1884.....	395	04

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-General of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1884.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.*

No. 51c.

DR. ROSSEAU RIVER BAND, Man., in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1884.....	375 22	By Balance on 30th June, 1883.	360 74
	375 22	Interest.....	14 48
			375 22
		Balance on 30th June, 1884	357 22

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
 OTTAWA, 30th June, 1884.
 ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

[PART II]

RETURN B--Continued.

No. 51d.

DR. FORT ALEXANDER BAND, Man., in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
To Amount paid for expenses in connection with reported trespass on Fisher River Reserve	89 50	By Balance on 30th June, 1883.....	25 65
		Interest	1 00
		Balance on 30th June, 1884.....	62 85
	89 50		89 50
Balance on 30th June, 1884	62 85		

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
 OTTAWA, 30th June, 1884.
 ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 51e.

DR. ASSATASKASHING BAND, MANITOBA, in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1884.....	1,892 80	By Balance on 30th June, 1883.....	1,820 00
		Interest.....	72 80
	1,892 80		1,892 80
		Balance on 30th June, 1884.....	1,892 80

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1884.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 51f.

DR. INDIANS OF THE LAKE OF THE WOODS DISTRICT, MANITOBA, in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
To Expenses in connection with seizure of timber, &c., &c.....	505 23	By Receipts for timber, hay, &c.....	25 30
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....	1 95	Balance on 30th June, 1884.....	481 88
	507 18		507 18
Balance on 30th June, 1884.....	481 88		

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1884.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 52.

DR. INDIANS OF NOVA SCOTIA in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

	\$	cts.		\$	cts.
To the following payments:—			By Balance on 30th June, 1883.....	673	34
Survey of Reserve at Shubenacadie.....	61	00	Fines collected.....	25	00
do do Escasoni.....	60	00	Interest.....	26	92
Wood for school at River Inhabitants.....	8	00			
Witness fees in suit McIsaac vs. McLean.....	15	10			
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....	1	50			
Balance on 30th June, 1884.....	579	66			
		725	26		725
					26
			By Balance on 30th June, 1884.....	579	66

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-General of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1884.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 53.

DR. INDIANS OF NEW BRUNSWICK in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

	\$	cts		\$	cts.
To Amount of interest moneys distributed to Buctouche Indians..	16	95	By Balance on 30th June, 1883.....	2,716	37
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	52	40	Timber sales.....	524	00
Balance on 30th June, 1884.....	3,279	66	Interest.....	108	64
	<u>3,349</u>	<u>01</u>		<u>3,349</u>	<u>01</u>
			Balance on 30th June, 1884.....	3,279	66

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1884.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 54.

DR.

TOBIQUE INDIANS, N. B., 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	4,454 25	36 22
Grant to assist in re-building Chief Francis' house		100 00	Timber sales	966 79	69 79
Costs in liquor prosecution		5 60	Interest on invested capital		184 04
Ten per cent. of timber dues distributed		69 79			
Interest moneys distributed		65 32			
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	103 66				
Balance on 30th June, 1884	5,317 38	49 34			
	5,421 04	290 05		5,421 04	1,290 05
			Balance on 30th June, 1884	5,317 38	49 34

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1884.
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.

	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1884	31 43	By Balance on 30th June, 1883.....	30 22
	31 43	Interest.....	1 20
			31 42
		Balance on 30th June, 1884.....	31 42

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
 OTTAWA, 30th June, 1884.
 ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

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[PART II]

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 56.

DR.

J. B. CLENCH in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

3-7*

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1884.....	725 06	509 46	By Balance on 30th June, 1883.....	725 06	461 98
			Interest on capital invested.....	.....	47 48
	725 06	509 46		725 06	509 46
			Balance on 30th June, 1884.....	725 06	509 46

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1884.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 57.

DR.

NANCY MAIVILLE in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To 12 months' interest on invested capital.....		101 06	By Balance on 30th June, 1883.....	2,500 00	25 31
Balance on 30th June, 1884.....	2,500 00	25 25	Interest on invested capital.....		101 00
	2,500 00	126 31		2,500 00	126 31
			Balance on 30th June, 1884.....	2,500 00	25 25

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTEMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1884.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 58.

DE.

JAMES MENACE in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

3-71*

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To 12 months' interest on invested capital.....		60 64	By Balance on 30th June, 1883.....	1,500 00	15 19
Balance on 30th June, 1884.....	1,500 00	15 15	Interest on invested capital.....		60 60
	<u>1,500 00</u>	<u>75 79</u>		<u>1,500 00</u>	<u>75 79</u>
			Balance on 30th June, 1884.....	1,500 00	15 15

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1884.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

[PART II]

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 59.

DR.

WILLIAM WABBUCK in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To 6 months' interest on invested capital.....		40 45	By Balance on 30th June, 1883.....	2,000 00	20 25
Balance on 30th June, 1884.....	2,000 00	60 60	Interest on invested capital		80 80
	2,000 00	101 05		2,000 00	101 05
			Balance on 30th June, 1884	2,000 00	60 60

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1884.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

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 :—					
To Balance on 30th June, 1883.....		3,330 66	By Balance on 30th June, 1883.....	49,766 30	
<i>Salaries.</i>			Legislative grant		4,200 00
L. F. Foucher, Superintendent.....		395 00	Fines collected.....		26 00
L. E. Otis, Agent.....		296 25	Refund of amount sent for relief of Bonaventure		
H. Vassal do		197 50	Indians in May, 1883.....		24 00
Rev. O. Drapeau, Agent (15 months).....		175 00	Interest on invested capital.....		2,031 00
Rev. J. Gague do (9 months).....		37 50	Balance on 30th June, 1884.....		6,161 55
W. E. Roy, Physician.....		80 00			
V. J. A. Vennor, Physician.....		100 00			
A. A. Hudon, Prosecutor.....		100 00			
A. Tremblay, Constable.....		214 00			
Mrs. G. Haney, nurse Pt. Bleue Hospital (5 mos.).....		25 00			
V. Verreau do (7 mos.).....		35 00			
F. H. O'Brien, Prosecutor.....		56 94			
<i>Grants for Seed, Grain and Relief.</i>					
Golden Lake Indians		100 00			
Abenakis of Becancour		350 00			
Iroquois of Caughnawaga.....		212 28			
Lake of Two Mountains Indians.....		200 00			
Montaignes of the Upper Ottawa, &c.....		400 00			
Micmacs of Restigouche.....		425 00			
Amalacites of Rimouski		100 00			
do Cacouna		100 00			
Abenakis of St. Francis.....		350 00			
Indians of North Shore of the St. Lawrence.....		1,150 00			
Amalacites of Point Levi.....		100 00			
Micmacs of Maria.....		186 90			
Carried forward		8,717 03	Carried forward	49,766 30	12,442 55

[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.
Brought forward		8,717 03	Brought forward	49,766 30	52,442 55
do Gaspé		150 00			
Hurons of Lorette		75 00			
River Desert Indians		226 05			
Oka Indians of Gibson		50 00			
Moise Mingan and Seven Islands Indians		230 07			
Indians at Point Esquimaux		15 00			
do Grand Romaine		23 73			
do Muskonore		64 50			
Bonaventure Indians		24 00			
Temiscamingue Indians		150 00			
Barriere Indians		54 00			
Rat River do		42 12			
Hunter's Lodge Indians		70 00			
Grand Lac Indians		158 40			
Widow of late Chief Vincent		50 00			
<i>Miscellaneous Expenditure.</i>					
Amount paid J. A. Verge, for temporary services as Agent		50 00			
Medicines and medical attendance		201 55			
Cost of vaccinating Indians of North Shore of River St. Lawrence		515 00			
Supplies to Indians doing road work on Restigouche Reserve		30 00			
Cost of transport of flour and implements to Pike Lake		51 32			
Fares of two Indians from Mattawa to Ottawa and return		16 60			
Grant in aid of Agricultural Exhibition at Caughnawaga		100 00			
Grant towards repair of roads in Township of Maria		30 00			

Cost of tools and implements for Grand Lac Indians.....	30 97		
Relief to destitute Huron families in Township of Spalding.....	54 49		
Supplies to hospital at Point Bleue.....	512 64		
Allowance to L. F. Boucher, for rent, light and fuel.....	100 00		
Travelling expenses of L. F. Boucher.....	590 26		
Expenses of distribution of seed, grain and re- lief to Abenakis of Becancour.....	29 10		
Cost of lock-up at Maria.....	18 01		
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....	1 56		
Deductions from Agent's salaries carried to credit of superannuation account.....	11 25		
Balance on 30th June, 1884.....	49,766 30		
	49,766 30	12,442 55	
			49,766 30 12,442 55

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1884.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-General of Indian Affairs.

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 61.

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, 1883.....		34,178 11	By Balance, 30th June, 1883.....	112,080 52	
To the following payments:—			Legislative Grant		1,600 00
<i>Salaries.</i>			Fines and fees collected		449 91
J. T. Gilkison, Superintendent and Commissioner		1,577 80	Second refund by various tribes on account of loans at various times to assist in making surveys, roads, bridges, &c.	8,883 49	6,372 41
H. Andrews, Clerk		882 00	Refund of salary paid to R. G. Dalton, from Aug. 1, 1882, to Feb. 28, 1883.....		457 31
E. Watson, Agent, 4 months		359 32	Refund of amount paid A. Dingman as travelling expenses, 1882-83		100 00
Thomas Gordon, Agent		588 00	Amount of outstanding cheques, 1881-82		1 35
Charles Logue do		588 00	Percentage charged against various tribes for collections on account of land and timber		10,106 63
John Beattie do		395 00	Interest on invested capital		4,523 10
Charles Skene do 9 months		661 50	Balance on June 30, 1884		37,210 77
Wm. Van Abbott do		493 75			
G. E. Cherrier do		395 00			
J. C. Phipps, Superintendent and Commissioner		1,176 00			
A. M. Ironside, Clerk		705 60			
A. B. Cowan, Agent		250 93			
B. W. Ross do		395 00			
C. B. Savage do		395 00			
J. P. Donnelly do		588 00			
M. Hill do		493 75			
Wm. Bull do 10 months		411 40			
J. Creighton do		493 75			
J. Thackeray do		493 75			
J. R. Stevenson do		493 75			
Edwin Harris do		493 75			
H. H. Thompson do		493 75			
Thos. Walton do 3 months		220 50			
Wm. McPhee do 14 do		574 58			
G. B. McDermott do Sept. 25 to June 30.....		114 58			
A. McKelvey do do 21 do		382 60			
A. English do		334 42			
A. Lebel do 9 months		112 50			
James Paul do		60 00			

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R. M. Stephen, Physician to Indians on Manitoulin Island	1,000 00		
Dr. Oronhyatekka, Physician to Oneidas of the Thames	300 00		
✓ A. McLaren, M.D., Physician to Mohawks of Bay of Quinté	150 00		
✓ J. Newton, M.D., Physician to Mohawks of Bay of Quinté	150 00		
A. Root, Island Guardian	25 00		
John Wallace, Island Guardian	25 00		
J. L. Thompson do	25 00		
John Pierre, Constable at Fort William	36 00		
<i>Contingent Expenses of the various Superintendencies and Agencies.</i>			
Charles Skene—			
Office rent	45 00		
Commission on collections	475 86		
Travelling expenses	232 95		
Postage	3 90		
Contingencies	113 18		
G. E. Cherrier—			
Office rent	60 00		
Commission on collections	45 35		
A. B. Cowan—			
Travelling expenses	100 00		
Wm. Van Abbott—			
Office rent	40 00		
Travelling expenses	175 00		
Commission on collections	148 35		
Contingencies	189 10		
C. B. Savage—			
Contingencies	20 13		
Postage	17 85		
Office rent	120 00		
Commission on collections	89 82		
T. G. Pile—			
Postage	6 49		
Commission	45 92		
J. T. Gilkison—			
Office rent	240 00		
Travelling expenses	100 00		
J. C. Phipps—			
Commission on collections	481 48		
Contingencies	65 75		
Postage	39 04		
Travelling expenses	100 00		
Carried forward	53,468 26	120,964 01	60,821 48

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 61.

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.....		53,468 26	Brought forward.....	120,964 01	60,821 48
<i>Contingent Expenses, &c—Concluded.</i>					
E. Watson—					
Contingencies.....		35 62			
Office rent.....		36 00			
Commission on collections		166 79			
Travelling expenses.....		101 19			
Postage.....		2 69			
John Davidson—					
Postage.....		2 28			
Commission on collections, &c.....		173 62			
Thomas Gordon—					
Contingencies		16 15			
Postage.....		2 40			
Travelling expenses		2 50			
B. B. Miller—					
Commission on collections		361 45			
Office rent.....		100 00			
Postage.....		22 24			
Contingencies		39 34			
John F. Day—					
Commission on collections		30 55			
John Beattie—					
Contingencies		25 69			
Wm. Bull—					
Contingencies		31 64			
Office rent		12 00			
Travelling expenses		5 00			
B. W. Ross—					
Commission on collections		100 82			
Contingencies		131 55			
Office rent.....		30 00			

Postage	5 38
E. Harris—	
Travelling expenses	31 94
Contingencies	8 88
J. R. Stevenson—	
Postage	3 36
Adam English—	
Postage	0 49
Travelling expenses	27 95
Wm. Plummer—	
Commission on collections	84 43
J. P. Donnelly—	
Contingencies	97 87
Rent, light and fuel	130 00
Wm. McPhee—	
Travelling expenses	4 70
Postage	0 50
G. B. McDermott—	
Contingencies	3 53
 <i>Surveys, Inspection and Valuation of Lands, cost of Maps, &c.</i>	
James Dixon, for protecting timber, cut in trespass, Fort William Reserve	14 00
Amount paid for protecting timber cut in trespass in Township of Gordon	20 50
Expenses of procuring surrender of timber on Point Grondin Reserve	32 95
Cost of inspection of islands in Stoney Lake and Deer Bay	16 65
R. W. Mutchmore, for protecting timber under seizure in Township of Campbell	20 00
Cost of measuring timber on Tobique Reserves	44 89
Cost of inspection of town plot of Adair	8 00
do "Flower Pot" Island	27 12
Cost of procuring surrenders at Spanish and Serpent Rivers	29 78
Amount paid for protection of timber in C. B.	
Savage's Agency	28 00
S. James, Forest Bailiff, Skene's Agency	73 92
L. Lesage do do	15 43
F. Tilley do do	96 09
Peter Megias do	8 60
R. Davis do Saugeen Peninsula	184 18
H. Trout do do	208 25
Carried forward	56,125 37

Carried forward	120,964 01	60,824 48
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RETURN B—Continued.

No. 61.

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.....		56,125 37	Brought forward	120,964 01	60,821 48
L. Beaucasse do Skene's Agency.....		112 29			
Wm. Hauer do Manitoulin Island.....		104 54			
Cost of inspection, valuation and sale of islands in the River St. Lawrence.....		81 55			
Amount paid for copies of non-resident assess- ment rolls.....		9 79			
Cost of inspection of lands, &c., in Algoma District.....		421 00			
Cost of inspection of timber, Fort William Re- serve.....		125 40			
<i>Advertising.</i>					
" Le Canada ".....		15 64			
Hull " Despatch ".....		4 76			
" Citizen " Printing Co.....		17 68			
" La Minerve ".....		13 60			
" Mail " Printing Co.....		30 60			
E. G. Hart.....		3 40			
" Intelligencer " Printing and Publishing Co....		14 88			
Toronto " Telegram ".....		23 80			
" Gazette " Printing Co.....		11 56			
Cobourg Printing Co.....		3 40			
Quebec " Chronicle ".....		16 32			
Montreal " Star ".....		20 40			
Prescott " Messenger ".....		4 42			
Brockville " Times ".....		11 56			
Morrisburg " Courier ".....		3 74			
Port Hope " Times ".....		4 42			
Pictou " Gazette ".....		2 60			
Kingston " News ".....		20 50			
McMullen & Co.....		4 08			
Ogdensburg " Reporter " and " Journal " Co....		5 00			

"Sentinel" Printing Co.....	28 85
"Progress and Mining Journal"	10 65
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>	
Furniture for Agent Phipp's office.....	7 00
Safe for Agent B. W. Ross.....	110 00
Cost of Vaccine Virus.....	97 00
Removing Agent Donnelly's safe.....	10 00
Cost of copy of timber specifications.....	9 00
Wm. Plummer's expenses removing from Toronto	329 73
Travelling expenses of Rev. Wm. Scott in con-	
nection with Oka Indians of Gibson.....	100 00
Cost of procuring statistics <i>vs</i> St. Regis Indians.	21 78
Freight and express charges on blankets.....	89 63
Canadian Express Co., transport.....	13 30
Inspection of blankets.....	6 58
Cost of blankets for distribution to Indians.....	1,379 40
Rev. Wm. Scott's travelling expenses in con-	
nection with Oka Indians.....	25 00
Cost of ploughs for Governor-General's prize to	
Six Nation Indians.....	79 52
Amount paid Wm. Van Abbott to replace moneys	
stolen by burglars.....	47 81
Repairs to Dr. Stephen's surgery.....	8 00
Cost of medicines for Spanish River Indians.....	82 26
Amount paid Agent Bull to replace horse	
drowned.....	110 00
Rev. Wm. Scott, for services in connection with	
Oka Indians.....	140 00
Safe for Agent Van Abbott's office.....	105 20
Fare of 2 Indians from Ottawa to Mattawa.....	4 20
Furniture for Agent Van Abbott's office.....	45 00
Repairs to Supt. Phipps dwelling.....	325 05
Stationery for outside service.....	167 40
Printing do.....	10 70
Sundry small payments.....	29 00
Deductions from agents salaries, transferred to	
credit of Superannuation Account.....	224 12
Balance.....	120,964 01
	120,964 01
	60,821 48

120,964 01	60,821 48
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DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1884.
ROBERT SINOLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-General of Indian Affairs.

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 62.
CR.

DR.

SUSPENSE ACCOUNT in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments :—					
Relief to distressed Indians at White Fish Lake.....		354 25	By Balance on 30th June, 1883.....	3,764 13	975 39
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	26 19		Land and timber sales	261 90	
Balance on 30th June, 1884.....	3,999 84	810 70	Interest on invested capital.....		189 56
	4,026 03	1,164 95		4,026 03	1,164 95
			Balance on 30th June, 1884.....	3,999 84	810 70

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1884.
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.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June 1883.....		10,822 10	By Balance on 30th June, 1883.....	141,422 83	
To the following payments:—			Legislative Grants:—		
SALARIES OF TEACHERS.			Ontario and Quebec.....		5,000 00
Ontario.			New Brunswick.....		2,200 00
J. Kochmstedt, Wikwimikong (Boy's).....		150 00	Nova Scotia.....		3,200 00
Lucy Haessly do (Girl's).....		300 00	Six Nations, for transfer of fourth and fifth instalments on \$3,000, charged this account in error as a grant towards schools.....		750 00
Agatha Gabow, Wikwimikongasing.....		200 00	Legislative grant towards repairs to Mount Elgin institution.....		1,200 00
Agnes Gabow, South Bay.....		150 00	Interest on invested capital.....		5,668 00
F. Frost, Sheguindah.....		75 00	Balance on 30th June, 1884.....		12,656 82
A. Chartraw, West Bay.....		50 00			
Mary McKeon, Sheshegwaning.....		50 00			
Sophia Peltier, Buzwahs.....		100 00			
Alex. Pelkie, Serpent River.....		200 00			
Marth McDowell, Garden River (Protestant).....		50 00			
Rev. T. Ouillette do (Roman Catholic).....		50 00			
D. Ducharme, Fort William (Boy's).....		100 00			
Christeen Leimano do (Girl's).....		200 00			
J. H. Scott, Mississauga school.....		12 50			
Amelia Chechock, Ryerson do.....		150 00			
Wellington Salt, Miller do.....		37 50			
Christeen John, Shawanaga.....		150 00			
Nelles Timothy, Muncey.....		25 00			
Louis Scanado, Oneida, No. 3.....		26 50			
Kate Karente, Gibson.....		200 00			
Sister St. Thecla, Mattawa.....		100 00			
Cath. F. Stack, Golden Lake.....		150 00			
Jas. Assiginack, White Fish Lake.....		188 00			
Elija Sickles, Oneida, No. 3.....		61 83			
James McKay, Red Rock.....		150 00			
Chas. Timothy, Muncey.....		25 00			
Carried forward.....		13,773 43	Carried forward.....	141,422 83	30,674 82

[PART II]

RETURN B—Continued

No. 63.
CR.

DR. INDIAN SCHOOL FUND in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....		13,773 43	Brought forward.....	141,422 83	30,674 82
SALARIES OF TEACHERS—Continued.					
<i>Ontario—Concluded.</i>					
Henry Schutt, Miller School.....		75 00			
R. Richards, Wikwimikong.....		150 00			
Thomas Gordon, Fort William (Boy's).....		100 00			
Mary Wassagijig, Wikwimikongsing.....		50 00			
<i>Quebec.</i>					
Catherine McGee, Chenail.....		50 00			
B. E. McGee, St. Régis.....		50 00			
Sister St. Colombe, Temiscamingue.....		100 00			
H. L. Masta, St. Francis (Protestant).....		250 00			
S. Durand do (Roman Catholic).....		274 00			
H. Boudreau, Restigouche.....		200 00			
Sister M. du Sauveur, Maniwaki.....		37 50			
Josephine Dubeau, Lorette.....		200 00			
Maria Berthelot, Maria.....		150 00			
Madam L. E. Otis, Lake St. John.....		150 00			
E. R. A. Fletcher, Caughnawaga.....		250 00			
Catherine Fletcher do.....		100 00			
Louis Roy, St. Francis (Roman Catholic).....		16 00			
<i>New Brunswick.</i>					
M. B. Dumaresque, Burnt Church.....		140 00			
Michael Finn, Eel Ground.....		250 00			
Mary E. Hartt, Tobique.....		150 00			
M. H. Martin, St. Mary's.....		183 33			
M. E. Grannan, Kingscl ar.....		150 00			

3-8*

Nova Scotia.

J. McEachen, Whyocomagh	200 00
T. O. Kerr, Bear River	330 00
Kate Jollymour, Indian Cove.....	50 00
R. McMillan, Escasoni.....	150 00
A. J. McKenzie do	50 00

SALARIES OF MISSIONARIES.

Rev. H. P. Chase, Muncey.....	400 00
Rev. F. Marcoux, Iroquois of St. Régis	50 83
Rev. M. Mainville do	152 49
Rev. L. Trahan, St Thomas, Pierreville.....	235 00
Rev. V. Larivière do	140 00
Rev. A. Jamieson, Walpole Island.....	400 00
Rev. G. Giroux, Lorette	225 17

GRANTS.

Schools on Manitoulin Island.....	1,200 00
Schools conducted by Methodist Missionary Society.....	1,724 76
Wawanosh Home	450 00
Schools on Six Nation Reserve.	400 00
Shingwauk Home.....	1,695 00
Mount Elgin Institution.....	3,750 00
Allowance to Missionaries of Lower St. Lawrence.....	500 00

BOOKS, MAPS, &c., FOR USE OF SCHOOLS.

Lake St John.	10 65
Manitoulin Island.	53 07
Caughnawaga	6 00
Middle River, N.S.	14 11
Bear River, N.S.	7 50
Whyocomagh, N.S.	7 55
Maria and Restigouche.....	25 00
Walpole Island.....	7 75
Red Rock.	12 38
Heuvey's Inlet, Shawanaga and Parry Island....	59 25

Carried forward..... 29,165 77

Carried forward..... 141,422 83 30,674 82

RETURN B—Continued.

No 63.
Cr.

DR. INDIAN SCHOOL FUND in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....		29,165 77	Brought forward.....	141,422 83	30,674 82
BOOKS, MAPS, &C., FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS—Con.					
To the following payments:—					
Oneidas of Thames.....		29 53			
Temiscamingue.....		3 20			
St. Marys, N.B.....		70 96			
Kingsclear, N.B.....		48 98			
St. Francis.....		54 14			
Rev. Wm. Scott.....		1 32			
INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS.					
St. Régis.....		7 75			
Cornwall Island.....		10 00			
Whycocomagh, N.S.....		20 00			
Maria and Restigouche.....		65 00			
Escasoni, N.S.....		10 00			
Bear River.....		10 00			
Sundry schools in Province of Quebec.....		7 75			
Ryerson and Hodgins' schools.....		26 75			
SUNDRY DISBURSEMENTS.					
Grant towards construction of school house and temperance hall, Oneida Reserve.....	200 00				
Balance on St. Mary and Kingsclear buildings.....		72 05			
Vaccinating pupils at Shingwauk and Wawanosh homes.....		3 25			
Cost of clothing, &c., for pupils at Becancour.....		54 00			
Painting and repairing roof of Mount Elgin Industrial Institution.....		300 00			
Stove, &c., for school at Gibson.....		11 75			

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Grant towards construction of school building, Cornwall Island.....	100 00		
Rent of building used for school purposes, Corn- wall Island.....	24 00		
Wood, &c., for school at Point Bleu.....	20 75		
Cost of school building at Middle River.....	415 00		
Furniture for school at Restigouche.....	50 00		
Wood for schools at St Marys and Kingsclear...	34 13		
Advertising for teachers.....	17 25		
Transport of school material.....	5 15		
Wood for school at Escasoni.....	10 00		
Shovels and bells, &c, for St. Marys and Kings- clear schools.....	3 20		
Cost of window and nails for Sagimock school.....	1 80		
Rent of house for Sagimock school.....	2 00		
School books, &c.....	19 34		
Balance on 30th June, 1884.....	141,222 83		
	141,422 83	30,874 82	141,422 83 30,874 82
Balance on 30th June, 1884.....		12,656 82	By Balance on 30th June, 1884..... 141,422 83

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1884.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

[PART II]

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 64

DR.

SURVEY ACCOUNT in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

	\$	cts.		\$	cts.
To the following payments.—			By Balance on 30th June, 1883.....	2,416	85
Amount advanced on account of surveys on the St. Maurice	600	00			
Cost of survey of Reserves to the North of Georgian Bay.....	600	00			
Balance on 30th June, 1884.....	1,216	85			
	2,416	85	Balance on 30th June, 1884.....	1,216	85

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1884.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 65.

DR. SUPERANNUATION ACCOUNT in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1883	2,521 19	By Amount deducted from Agents salaries towards superannua- tion.....	235 37
To the following payments :—		Balance on 30th June, 1884.....	3,710 82
W. R. Bartlett, retired allowance	980 00		
F. Talfourd do	400 00		
Charles Skene do	45 00		
	3,946 19		3,946 19
Balance on 30th June, 1884	3,710 82		

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1884.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

[PART II]

RETURN C. 1.—INDIANS OF NOVA SCOTIA.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Legislative appropriation for 1883-84, under 46 Vic., c. 2.....				5,082 58
		Balance of appropriation, 1882-83, brought forward by authority of Order in Council.....				492 06
						5,574 62
		EXPENDITURE.				
		<i>Salaries.</i>				
46 Vic., c. 2, Vote 177.....	G. Wells	For Salary as Agent, District 1a, for twelve months ended 30th June, 1884.....		50 00		
	F. McDormand	Salary as Agent, District 1b, for twelve months ended 30th June, 1884		50 00		
	J. E. Beckwith	Salary as Agent, District 2, for twelve months ended 30th June, 1884		25 00		
	Rev. T. Butler	Salary as Agent, Districts 3 and 4, for twelve months ended 30th June, 1884		75 00		
	Rev. D. C. O'Connor	Salary as Agent, District 5, for twelve months ended 30th June, 1884.....		33 33		
	James Gass	Salary as Agent, District 6a, for twelve months ended 30th June, 1884.....		16 66		
	D. H. Muir.....	Salary as Agent, District 6b, for twelve months ended 30th June, 1884		16 66		
	A. T. Clark	Salary as Agent, District 7, for twelve months ended 30th June, 1884		33 33		
	Rev. R. McDonald.....	Salary as Agent, District 8, for twelve months ended 30th June, 1884		100 00		
	Rev. W. Chisholm.....	Salary as Agent, District 9, for six months ended 31st December, 1883.....		50 00		
	Rev. J. J. Chisholm.....	Salary as Agent, District 9, for three months ended 30th June, 1884		25 00		
	Rev. J. McDougall.....	Salary as Agent, District 10, for twelve months ended 30th June, 1884.....		100 00		
	Rev. D. McIsaac.....	Salary as Agent, District 11, for twelve months ended 30th June, 1884.....		50 00		
	Rev. R. Grant	Salary as Agent, District 12, for twelve months ended 30th June, 1884.....		50 00		

Rev. M. McKenzie	Salary as Agent, District 13, for twelve months ended 30th June, 1884.....			100 00				
								774 98
	<i>Medical Attendance and Medicines.</i>							
R. Withers, M.D	In District No. 1a.....			15 00				
R. J. Ellison, M.D.....	do 1b.....			173 25				
O. J. Fox, M.D.....	do 1b.....			34 50				
B. E. Donham, M.D.....	do 1b.....			20 00				
								227 75
W. B. Moore, M.D.....	do 2.....			27 00				
A. Robinson, M.D.....	do 2.....			4 50				
								31 50
G. A. Smith, M.D.....	do 3 and 4.....			29 00				
D. H. Muir, M.D.....	do 6b.....			35 00				
A. T. Clarke, M.D.....	do 7.....			51 25				
J. C. McKinnon, M.D....	do 9.....			32 62				
J. McIntosh, M.D.....	do 11.....			59 50				
H. J. Fixott, M.D.....	do 12.....			10 00				
J. L. Bethune, M.D.....	do 12.....			53 60				
								69 60
do do	do 13.....			22 10				
M. A. Macdonald, M.D...	do 13.....			28 00				
								50 10
								595 32
	<i>Expended by Agents in the purchase of supplies of Food and Seed Grain, in the following proportions.</i>							
					Food, &c.	Seed Grain.		
G. Wells.....	In District No. 1a.....				82 72	52 00		
F. McDormand.....	do 1b.....				108 64	107 00		
J. E. Beckwith.....	do 2.....				65 00	12 14		
Rev. T. Butler.....	do 3 and 4.....				107 84	125 00		
Rev. D. O. O'Connor.....	do 5.....				73 00			
A. P. Desmond.....	do 5.....					85 00		
James Gass.....	do 6a.....				67 00	60 00		
D. H. Muir.....	do 6b.....				42 66	15 39		
A. T. Clarke, M.D.....	do 7.....				94 00	35 00		
Rev. R. McDonald.....	do 8.....				115 36	103 00		
Rev. W. Chisholm.....	do 9.....				93 00			
Rev. J. J. Chisholm.....	do 9.....					83 00		
Rev. J. McDougall.....	do 10.....				134 52	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		
					1,254 80	1,037 53		2,292 13
								3,622 43
								5,524 62
	Carried forward							

RETURN C. 1.—INDIANS OF NOVA SCOTIA—*Concluded.*

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Brought forward.....			3,862 43	5,524 62
	Hugh Campbell.....	Building house for Belong Denny, District No. 11.....		20 00		
	Rev. M. McKenzie.....	To aid in purchasing house for J. S. Nevin, District No. 13.....		20 00		
	N. Jeddore.....	Grant for relief.....		26 00		
					65 00	
	H. McPhee.....	Building material for destitute Indians, District No. 13.....		10 00		
	J. Bryden.....	do do do.....		10 00		
					20 00	
		<i>Miscellaneous.</i>				
	J. McKenzie.....	Services and expenses in surveying Reserves at Cole Harbour.....		16 00		
	Govt. Stationery Office..	Stationery.....		6 18		
					22 18	
		Total Expenditure.....				3,769 61
		Balance unexpended.....				1,755 01

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1884.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN C. 2—INDIANS OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Legislative Appropriation, 1883-84, under 46 Vic, c. 2				5,118 12
		Balance of Appropriation, 1882-83, brought forward under authority of Order in Council.....				24 03
		EXPENDITURES.				5,142 15
		<i>Salaries.</i>				
46 Vic., c. 2, Vote 178.....	Moses Craig	For Salary as Agent, for 15 months, to 30th June, 1884.....		125 00		
	C. Sargeant	do 12 do do		400 00		
	W. Fisher	do 9 do to 31st March, 1884.....		225 00		
	Rev. J. O. McDevitt.....	do 15 do to 30th June, 1884		250 00		
	Rev. J. J. O'Leary.....	do 12 do do		100 00		
	Rev. W. Morrissey	do 15 do do		125 00		
	Rev. P. W. Dixon.....	do 15 do do		125 00		
	Rev. E. J. Bannon	do 12 do do		100 00		
	Rev. L. C. D'Amour.....	do from 1st Dec., 1883, to 31st March, 1884...		18 33		
			<i>Medical Attendance and Medicines.</i>			1,463 33
	J. S. Benson, M.D.....	For Salary as Medical Officer, for 12 months, to 24th March, 1884, Northumberland Co.		104 35		
	R. McLearn, M.D.	Salary as Medical Officer, for 12 months, to 30th June, 1884, Northumberland Co.....		100 00		
	J. B. Lamothe, M.D.....	Salary as Medical Officer, for 9 months, to 30th June, 1884, Kent Co		15 00		
	A. P. Laundry, M.D.....	Salary as Medical Officer, for 9 months, to 31st March, 1884, Kent Co.....		62 50		
	do	Medical services, Buctouche, Kent Co.....		13 00		
	E. Moore, M.D.....	do Westmoreland Co.....		13 50		
	J. A. Leger, M.D.....	do do		169 90		
	J. E. Church, M.D.....	do do		121 50		
	A. McKay, M.D.....	do do		27 05		
	R. L. Botsford, M.D.....	do do Kent & Albert Counties		128 75		
		Carried forward.....		758 55	1,463 33	5,142 15

RETURN C. 2.—INDIANS OF NEW BRUNSWICK—*Concluded.*

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Brought forward.....		758 55	1,463 33	5,142 15
	J. B. Lamothe, M.D.....	For Medical services, Kent Co.....		25 87		
	J. C. Moody, M.D.....	do do.....		98 85		
	G. M. Duncan, M.D.....	do Gloucester Co.....		75 22		
	R. Wiley, M.D.....	do Victoria Co.....		17 50		
	F. Fournier, M.D.....	do Madawaska Co.....		15 00		
	T. C. Brown, M.D.....	do York Co.....		35 00		
	S. Coburn, M.D.....	do do.....		12 95		
	R. K. Ross, M.D.....	do Charlotte Co.....		38 90		
	Davis, Staples & Co.....	Medicines, York Co.....		73 45		
		<i>Expended by Agents in the purchase of supplies of Food and Seed-Grain.</i>			1,146 29	
			Food, &c.	Seed-Grain.		
	Wm. Fisher.....	In South-Western Agency.....	436 00			
	C. Sargeant.....	North-Eastern do.....	842 00	600 00		
	M. Craig.....	Counties of Victoria and Madawaska.....	200 00	136 80		
			1,478 00	736 80	2,214 80	
	O. Sargeant.....	Grant for relief of the widow of Chief Bonus.....			17 50	
		<i>Miscellaneous.</i>				
	Govt. Stationery Office...	For Stationery.....			1 67	
		Total expenditure.....				4,843 59
		Balance unexpended.....				298 56

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1884.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-General of Indian Affairs,

RETURN C. 3.—INDIANS OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Legislative appropriation, 1883-84, under 46 Vic., cap. 2				2,000 00
		Balance of appropriation, 1882-83, brought forward under authority of Order in Council.....				237 18
						2,237 18
		EXPENDITURE.				
46 Vic., c. 2, Vote 179.....	John O. Arsenault.....	For Salary as Agent, 12 months to 30th June, 1884.....		200 00		
	do	do School Teacher do		200 00		
	do	Allowance for travelling expenses do		100 00		
	do	Grant for purchase of seed grain			500 00	
	G. Davies & Co.....	Supplies for destitute Indians.....		53 99	200 00	
	J. Gaffney.....	do		25 48		
	Joseph O. Arsenault.....	do		39 41		
	John Yeo	do		6 49		
	F. Glover.....	do		7 25		
	R. T. Holman	do		14 45		
	James Barclay.....	do under contract, 12 months to 30th June, 1884.....		793 51		
	G. DesRoches.....	Material for coffin.....		1 85		
					942 43	
		MEDICAL ATTENDANCE.				
	J. F. Gillis, M.D.....	For Medical services		152 67		
	H. F. Jarvis, M.D.	do		20 00		
	A. E. Long, M.D.....	do		70 20		
	P. Conroy, M.D.....	do		13 50		
	E. B. Muttart.	do		3 30		
	Mrs. W. R. Watson	Medicines		19 49		
	Mrs. Fanny Stevens	Books for school			279 16	
					2 64	
		Carried forward.....				1,924 23
						2,237 18

[PART II]

RETURN C. 3—INDIANS OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—*Concluded.*

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Brought forward.....			1,924 23	2,237 18
	F. Francis.....	Wintering Government oxen.....		15 00		
	P. Therault.....	Ploughing for Indians.....		30 75		
	The "Herald".....	Advertising for tenders for supplies.....		5 25		
	The "Examiner".....	do do.....		12 25		
	The "Presbyterian".....	do do.....		5 20		
	Gov't Stationery Office..	Stationery.....		1 19		
		Total expenditure.....			69 64	1,993 87
		Balance unexpended.....				243 31

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1884.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN C. 4.—INDIANS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Legislative Appropriation, 1883-84, under 46 Vic., c. 2 :—				
		Indians of British Columbia generally.....				25,650 00
		Surveys.....				7,700 00
		Reserve Commission				11,055 00
		Supplementary Appropriation under 47 Vic., c. 1				1,200 00
		Unexpended Balance, 1882-83, transferred by authority of Order in Council.....				353 32
						45,958 32
		EXPENDITURE.				
		<i>Indians of British Columbia Generally.</i>				
		<i>Salaries and Wages.</i>				
46 Vic., c. 2,	I. W. Powell.....	For Salary as Superintendent, 12 months to 30th June, 1884.....	3,000 00			
Vote 180.....	II. Moffatt.....	do Clerk, do do	1,800 00			
	do	Arrears of salary, 6 months to 30th June, 1883, increased from \$1,500 to \$1,800.....	150 00			
	W. Bryce.....	Salary as Messenger, 3 months to 30th September, 1883.....	150 00			
	A. Clarke.....	do do 8 months and 21 days to 30th June, '84	433 87			
	L. P. Lewis.....	Wages as Caretaker on Songees Reserve.....	480 00			
	J. W. McKay	Clerical services	10 00			
	I. W. Powell.....	Paid Wages while travelling.....	69 50			
	Frank	Wages as Interpreter.....	2 50			
	John	do do	5 00			
	Mrs. Morrison.. ..	do do	16 00			
	Johnny	do Constable.....	7 00			
	G. Elvin.....	Taking Indian to hospital.....	3 75			
				6,127 62		
		Carried forward.....		6,127 62		45,058 92

[PART II.]

RETURN C. 4.—INDIANS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.						
		Brought forward.....		6,127 62		45,958 82						
		<i>Medical Attendance and Medicines.</i>										
46 Vic., c. 2 Vote 180	G. L. Milne, M.D..... J. B. C. Hannington, M.D. R. L. Causton	For Medical attendance..... do	248 50 27 50 125 00 177 98 296 30 48 45 8 50									
							Langley & Co	Vaccinating Indians.....	125 00			
							T. Shotbolt.....	do	177 98			
							Moore & Co.....	do	296 30			
							Hudson Bay Co.....	do	48 45			
								Surgical appliances	8 50			
										932 23		
		<i>Travelling Expenses.</i>										
	Steamer "Yosemite" ... do "Wm. Irving". P. O. Dunlevy	For Transport of Supt. Powell..... do do	9 50 11 00 50 00 288 00 5 00 2 50 4 00 4 75 365 00 176 00									
B. C. Express Co.....							do do	50 00				
T. H. Cudlip.....							do do	288 00				
J. Sherman.....							do do	5 00				
S. Coomes.....							do do	2 50				
J. A. Mara.....							Carriage hire, Supt. Powell	4 00				
I. W. Powell.....							Ferreage and finding horse	4 75				
do							Board allowance	365 00				
							Horse hire and travelling expenses.....	176 00	915 75			
		<i>Office Expenses.</i>										
	Allsop & Mason..... Victoria Post Office..... "Mainland Guardian".. Victoria "Standard".. "Daily Colonist"..... do	For Rent of office, 11 months, to 30th April, 1884..... do drawer..... Subscription, 2 years, to 24th March, 1884..... do	495 00 6 00 10 00 13 00 9 75 43 00 18 00									
Victoria Water Works....							Water rates.....	18 00				

T. N. Hibben & Co.....	Stationery and postage stamps	81 37	
Telegraph and Signal Service.....	Telegrams	17 50	
I. W. Powell.....	do	10 70	
Mrs. E. Calvert.....	1 cord wood	4 50	
Hall & Goepel.....	7 tons coal.....	55 00	
A. & W. Wilson.....	2 alarm whistles for office.....	5 00	
J. P. Burgess.....	Fitting up vault	46 43	
H. C. Wilson.....	do hall stove.....	12 25	
J. Weller.....	Carpets.....	203 64	
E. T. Williams.....	Binding reports	12 75	
H. O. Wilson.....	Plumbing	14 57	
W. H. Adams.....	Removing ashes.....	2 50	
I. W. Powell.....	Petty cash disbursements	19 00	
			1,084 88
<i>Aid to Sick and Needy Indians.</i>			
Goodacre & Dooley.....	For Supplies.....	63 15	
H. Saunders.....	do	130 86	
Reed & Hudson.....	do	30 15	
Hudson Bay Co.....	do	16 15	
P. C. Danlevy.....	do	19 75	
I. W. Powell.....	do given to destitute while travelling.	77 00	
E. Marvin.....	Hardware supplied.....	59 00	
			396 06
<i>Aid towards the Improvement of the Indians.</i>			
E. Marvin.....	For Implements for Songees Reserve		5 50
<i>Schools.</i>			
A. J. Hall.....	For Salary as Teacher at Alert Bay, to 31st March, 1884.....	149 67	
do	Grant for the maintenance and education of two Indian children	150 00	
A. Martin.....	Salary as Teacher at St. Mary's, to 31st December, 1883....	350 00	
M. A. (Green).....	do Nass River, to 31st March, 1884 ..	124 88	
A. E. Green.....	do Lakalsap (Nass River) to 31st December, 1883.....	77 13	
M. Lawrence.....	do Kitamaat, to 31st March, 1883.....	127 80	
G. F. Hopkins.....	do Bella Bella, to 31st December, 1883 ...	204 99	
D. Jennings.....	do Port Simpson, to 30th September, '83.	51 37	
R. E. Woods.....	do Kitwangach, to 31st December, 1883.	77 88	
			1,913 72
	Carried forward.....		10,775 76
			48,958 32

RETURN C 4—INDIANS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Brought forward.....		10,775 76		45,958 32
		MISCELLANEOUS.				
	Hudson's Bay Co.	For Blanket for Superintendent Powell	9 00			
	W. Denny.....	1 pair blankets do	10 75			
	W. Jenkins.....	Coal and wood, also acting as constable.....	21 50			
	H.M.S. "Heroine".....	Board of Agent McKay, trip to Metlakathla.....	102 90			
	do	86 tons coal, trip to Metlakathla.....	537 50			
	W. J. Topley	5 dozen, each, photos of Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise, presented to Indians as a souvenir of their visit	51 00			
	A. S. Woodburn	16 pieces of millboard	1 35			
	E. Pearson	Counting trees cut, Skuzzy Reserve.....	8 00			
	Steamer "Otter"	Passage of Indians.....	28 00			
	T. Storey.....	Interment of Indians	15 00			
	J. T. Galbraith	Freighting.....	9 80			
	I. W. Powell.....	Advance to rebuild houses at Kemisquit.....	1,200 00			
	do	Advance for benefit of Indians of Hesquaht..... 200 00 Less—Grant by the U.S. Government to the Indians of Hesquaht for their humane conduct to the passengers and crew of the wrecked American ship "Malleville"..... 200 00			1,990 80	
		<i>Kamloops Agency.</i>				
	H. P. Cornwall.....	For 12 months' salary as Agent, to 30th June, 1884.....	1,200 00			
	A. Provis.....	Supplies for destitute.....	20 00			
	Langley & Co.....	Medicines.....	5 25			
	T. Shotbolt.....	do	53 07			
	S. J. Tunstall, M.D.....	Surgical operation.....	75 00			
	A. Provis	Transport of Agent	5 00			
	Kimball & Gladwin	Freighting.....	2 93		1,361 25	
		<i>North-West Coast Agency.</i>				
	J. W. McKay.....	For Salary as Agent, 8 months, to 30th June, 1884.....	800 00			
	do	Travelling expenses.....	800 00			
	Hudson's Bay Co.	Hoes for Indians.....	15 00			

"Daily Colonist"	Printing.....	10 00	
T. N. Hibben & Co	Stationery.....	80 12	
Hudson's Bay Co.	Freighting.....	0 75	
			1,155 87
<i>Okanagan Agency.</i>			
A. E. Howse.....	For Salary as Agent, 12 months, to 30th June, 1884	1,200 00	
do	Travelling expenses	300 00	
G. Petit.....	Supplies for destitute.....	143 83	
Langley & Co	Medicines.....	30 91	
T. Shotbolt	do	23 68	
G. Petit.....	Postage stamps	4 50	
T. N. Hibben & Co.....	Stationery.....	2 00	
G. Clapperton.....	Freighting	9 00	
U. Nelson	do and storage.....	4 25	
			1,716 55
<i>Fraser Agency.</i>			
P. McTiernan.....	For Salary Agent, 12 months, to 30th June, 1884.	1,200 00	
do	Travelling expenses.....	400 00	
J. Cunningham.....	1 plow and drag teeth.....	31 30	
O. N. True, M.D.....	Medical attendance.....	78 50	
L. R. McInnes, M.D.	do	23 00	
E. B. O. Hannington, M.D	do	11 00	
A. M. Herring	Medicines.....	58 75	
D. S. Curtis & Co.....	do	60 62	
T. N. Hibben & Co.....	Postage stamps.....	10 00	
Mathews, Richards & Tye.	1 pair of handcuffs and landchain.....	8 50	
J. Morison.....	Expenses in ejecting Chinamen.....	54 50	
			1,933 17
<i>Williams' Lake Agency.</i>			
W. L. Meason.....	For Salary as Agent, from 4th August, 1883, to 30th June, 1884	908 57	
do	Travelling expenses.....	400 00	
W. Smith	Interpreting.....	3 00	
A. W. Smith.	Supplies for destitute	123 88	
W. Lee	do	24 50	
F. W. Foster.....	do	147 87	
P. O. Dunlevy.....	do	96 00	
C. Eagle	Medicines	62 62	
J. Maguire, M.D.....	Medical attendance	5 00	
E. J. Offerhaus, M.D.....	do	5 00	
"Daily Standard"	Printing	7 00	
T. N. Hibben & Co.....	Postage stamps and stationery.....	18 50	
			18,933 40
Carried forward			45,958 32

RETURN C. 4.—INDIANS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Brought forward.....		18,933 40		45,958 82
		<i>Williams' Lake Agency—Continued.</i>				
	A. Barlow.....	1 cutter and set single harness	62 50			
	N. Gustafsen,	Express charges.....	5 50			
	J. A. LeBourdois	Telegrams.....	5 77			
				1,874 71		
		<i>West Coast Agency.</i>				
	H. Gulllod.....	For Salary as Agent, 12 months, to 30th June, 1834.....	1,200 00			
	do	Travelling expenses.....	182 50			
	Stoutswich	Wages as constable.....	10 00			
	Spring & Co.....	Supplies for destitute.....	215 19			
	E. Marvin	Nails and freight.....	10 7			
	E. G. Prior	Tools.....	68 01			
	Moore & Co	Medicines.....	48 00			
	T. Shotbolt.....	do	73 00			
	O. Frank.....	Transport of Agent.....	42 00			
	Hilhibe	do	69 00			
	Dave.....	do	40 00			
	Adisk.....	1 canoe, sails and paddles	21 50			
	M. Hill.....	Freighting.....	5 78			
		Expended on new house for Agent—				
	M. Humber.....	For Bricks.....	36 75			
	J. Speatt.....	Shingles.....	42 50			
	Muirhead & Mann	Lumber	108 45			
	E. G. Prior.....	Hardware	49 00			
	Capt. J. D. Warren	Freighting.....	205 75			
	do	Transport of Carpenter from Victoria to Euolvelet.....	10 00			
				2,437 16		

Kwakkwalth Agency.

G. Blenkinsop.....	For Salary as Agent, 12 months to 30th June, 1884.	1,200 00	
do	Travelling expenses.....	387 50	
R. Hunt.....	Paid Messengers.....	14 50	
Alert Bay, Canning Co..	do Attendant on small pox patients.....	14 00	
do	Supplies for do	14 92	
do	Rent of room for do	7 00	
R. Hunt.....	Supplies for destitute.....	80 85	
do	Rent of room for dispensary, and fuel for same.....	69 75	
Hudson Bay Co.	Supplies for destitute.....	17 25	
Langley & Co.	Medicines.....	27 41	
T. Shotbolt.....	do	118 07	
R. Hunt.....	1 tent for Agent.....	12 50	
T. N. Hibben & Co	Postage stamps and stationery.....	8 75	
J. M. McGucken.....	Freighting.....	3 00	
T. Shotbolt.....	3 barrels of lime	10 25	
			1,983 55

Cowichan Agency.

W. H. Lomas	For Salary as Agent, 12 months, to 30th June, 1884.....	1,200 00	
do	Travelling expenses.....	400 00	
A. G. Horne & Son.....	Supplies for destitute.....	12 13	
G. B. Ordano.....	do	18 00	
J. Speatt	do	11 25	
Hudson Bay Co.....	do	31 45	
W. P. Jaynes.....	do	109 12	
S. Brightman.....	do	3 44	
E. Marvin	1 grindstone.....	8 56	
Marvin & Tilton	Tools.....	11 12	
W. W. Walkem, M.D.....	Medical attendance.....	114 00	
E. Pimbury & Co.....	Medicines.....	10 90	
T. Shotbolt.....	do	71 80	
T. N. Hibben & Co.....	Postage stamps and stationery.....	26 25	
G. Morris.....	Printing.....	15 50	
W. H. Lomas	Petty cash disbursed.....	13 75	
B. U. "Gazette".....	Printing.....	5 00	
Mathews, Richards & Tye	6 pairs of handcuffs.....	18 00	
Steamer "W. G. Hunt"	Transport of Indian Chief.....	17 00	
Victoria "Standard".....	Advertising.....	10 50	
do "Evening Post"	do	5 00	
J. Sehl.....	1 desk and letter press	37 00	
F. Shotbolt.....	Lime and whitewash brushes.....	10 25	
			2,153 02

Total Expenditure on General Account

27,381 84

Carried forward

27,381 84

45,958 52

RETURN C. 4.—INDIANS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Brought forward.....			27,381 84	45,958 32
		SURVEYS.				
		<i>Expenditure under W. S. Jemmett.</i>				
	W. S. Jemmett.....	For Salary as Surveyor, 12 months, to 31st May, 1884.....	1,800 00			
	E. M. Woods.....	Wages as Head Chainman	233 33			
	A. McDonald	do Chainman	256 46			
	J. Laurie	do Axeman.....	44 98			
	G. Petit.....	do do	29 33			
	H. Bell.....	do do	260 33			
	Jack.....	do do	28 33			
	Peter	do do	138 66			
	Johnny	do do	21 65			
	Alexander.....	do do	21 25			
	Saul	do do	43 75			
	Charley	do do	15 00			
	Tom	do do	6 25			
	Edward	do do	6 25			
	Bob	do do	15 25			
	Billy	do do	7 75			
	Al Lee	do Cock.....	251 22			
	W. S. Jemmett.....	Rations for party.....	761 60			
	T. Hamilton	Board and lodging of party.....	7 00			
	H. Bell	do do	4 75			
	A. McDonald	do do	2 00			
	R. McLean	do do	9 00			
	A. McKinlay.....	do do	11 00			
	R. McLeese.....	do do	12 00			
	E. Skuse	do do	7 00			
	Marshall & Smith.....	do do	18 00			
	G. Tuttle.....	do do	12 00			
	E. Cannell	do do	7 50			
	P. C. Dunlevy	Transport of party.....	30 00			
	R. McLeese	do	71 00			
	O. McKane	do	19 14			

Joe	do	18 50		
Michaud	do	9 50		
Steamer "W. Irving" ..	do	33 75		
O. F. Mickle	do	75 00		
A. Onderdonk	do	20 00		
C. P. Navigation Co.....	do	8 50		
J. Campbell	do	6 00		
Hugh Bell	do	9 50		
A. McDonald	do	2 00		
Ecness	Horse hire	26 00		
Cap	do	4 50		
Ness	do	5 00		
Tom	do	9 00		
Edward	do	9 00		
J. Ford	Moving camp	100 00		
Alexander	do and horse hire	41 00		
Philip	do	12 75		
Charley	do	15 00		
Saul	do	31 50		
Bob	do	13 00		
Marshall & Smith	Supplies	10 05		
J. Rosetta	Freighting	14 00		
A. Carson	Mending camp stove	5 00		
W. S. Jemmett	Cash disbursed for expenses in connection with survey	164 13		
			4,802 96	
<i>Expenditure under J. Gastineau.</i>				
J. Gastineau	For Salary as Surveyor, 11 months, to 31st May	1,650 00		
do	Paid Messengers, Packers, &c.	73 63		
J. Callbreath	Wages as Head Chainman	100 00		
G. Webb	do Chainman	264 51		
W. McNeill	do Picketman	264 51		
M. Cooper	do do	49 00		
Wallace	do do	47 17		
Jim	do do	121 28		
Norris	do Axeman	3 00		
Barnaby	do do	4 00		
Leekin	do do	5 00		
J. Papiere	do do	100 14		
P. Murphy	do Chainman	134 19		
Ab Tin	do Cook	92 90		
C. Lush	do do	156 12		
Jack	do Messenger	16 75		
McCloud	do do	10 75		
J. Gastineau	Rations for party	944 50		
Marshall & Smith	Meals and lodging for party	16 00		
	Carried forward	4,053 45	4,802 96	27,381 84
				45,958 32

RETURN C. 4.—INDIANS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Brought forward	4,053 45	4,802 96	27,381 84	45,958 32
		<i>SURVEYS—Concluded.</i>				
	A. Provis.....	For Meals and lodging for party	48 00			
	C. Minckler.....	do do	26 50			
	T. Spelman.....	do do	29 00			
	J. Gastineau.....	Paid transport and travelling expenses.....	62 75			
	Gabriel.....	Transport of party.....	24 00			
	T. Morgan.....	do	12 00			
	J. Eedard.....	do	60 00			
	J. A. Mara.....	do	100 00			
	A. Provis.....	do	100 00			
	C. P. Navigation Co.....	do	61 75			
	B. C. Express Co.....	do	15 00			
	W. Fortune.....	do	110 00			
	D. Smith.....	Moving camp.....	60 00			
	Fammien.....	do	28 00			
	Charley.....	do	14 00			
	Gabriel.....	1 horn.....	2 00			
	T. N. Hibben & Co.....	Stationery.....	27 25			
	F. Shotbolt.....	Medicines.....	12 31			
	R. Homfray.....	1 theodolite bubble glass.....	5 00			
	C. McIntyre.....	Articles of outfit.....	9 50			
	F. W. Foster.....	do	14 42			
	J. McCully.....	Tinware and repairs.....	10 00			
	J. Gastineau.....	Cash disbursed for expenses in connection with survey.....	56 12			
				4,941 05		
		<i>Expenditure under Mr. Green.</i>				
	A. H. Green.....	For Salary as Surveyor, 5 months, to 30th November, 1883.....	750 00			
	H. Marriner.....	Wages as Head Chainman.....	216 01			
	J. Hayes.....	do Chainman.....	197 33			
	Sante.....	do Axeman.....	29 35			
	Peter.....	Wages as Axeman.....	35 00			
	J. Edgson.....	do	197 33			
	Joe.....	do	72 00			

William	do	10 00		
Jack	do	10 00		
Cap	do	7 50		
Charley	do	25 67		
Ah Chua	Wages as Cook	197 32		
A. H. Green	Rations for party	498 00		
W. Spring	Transport of party	45 00		
J. W. Warren	do	43 00		
Sam	1 large canoe	45 00		
Fellows & Prior	Articles of outfit	24 75		
L. H. Wilton	do	18 50		
E. G. Prior	do	7 25		
T. N. Hibben & Co	Stationery	6 87		
Harry	Freighting	3 00		
W. A. Franklin	do	2 75		
A. H. Green	Petty cash disbursed	17 37		
			2,459 00	
T. N. Hibben & Co	Stationery for E. Mohun	54 00		
O. Minckler	Freight and storage of Mr. Mohun's outfit	27 50		
J. Jane	Storage of Mr. Mohun's outfit	10 00		
O. Hayward	Drawing board for Mr. Mohun	5 75		
			97 25	
	Total Expenditure for Surveys			12,800 28
	RESERVE COMMISSION.			
P. O'Reilly	For Salary as Commissioner, 10 months to 30th April, 1884	2,916 59		
A. H. Green	do Surveyor, May and June, 1883, and 5 months to 30th April, 1884	1,050 00		
G. Blenkinsop	Paid wages of crew, transporting him to fishing and hunting grounds of the Natwockto Indians	111 30		
J. Normansell	Wages as Chairman	50 00		
Charley	do Assistant Packer	100 32		
Ah Shoon	do Cook	50 00		
Bill	do Interpreter	12 50		
Paul	do do	25 00		
F. H. Hewitt	do Messenger and Guide	29 50		
P. O'Reilly	Board allowance	40 00		
A. H. Green	do	256 25		
Labbe Bros.	Supplies	12 00		
J. Barran	do	58 58		
J. Russell	do	13 40		
G. Purcell	do	6 50		
G. R. Ashwell	do	4 37		
R. Fry	do	16 88		
	Carried forward	4,783 19	89,682 10	45,958 32

RETURN C. 4.—INDIANS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Brought forward.....	4,783 19	.....	89,682 10	45,958 32
		<i>RESERVE COMMISSION—Concluded.</i>				
	Mrs. P. Leseur.....	For Supplies.....	24 50			
	G. Tuttle.....	Board and lodging.....	28 00			
	F. Normansell.....	Board.....	20 78			
	O. P. Railway.....	Transport.....	18 45			
	J. Normansell.....	do.....	8 00			
	Steamer "Rithet".....	do.....	59 65			
	do "Yosemite".....	do.....	34 75			
	W. Walsh.....	Transport.....	609 00			
	Hall & Goepel.....	do.....	122 55			
	Capt. Jim.....	Hire of canoe and crew.....	40 00			
	Johnny.....	do do.....	10 00			
	G. Purcell.....	do.....	7 50			
	J. R. Robbins.....	Cartage.....	5 25			
	R. Fry.....	Horse hire and ferrriage.....	43 00			
	A. H. Green.....	Transport.....	69 87			
	J. Moody.....	Rent of office and storage.....	52 50			
	H. Morley.....	Carpet for office.....	25 00			
	W. T. Drake.....	3/4 ton coal.....	4 00			
	W. Bryce.....	Cleaning office.....	10 00			
	R. T. Williams.....	Binding 2 volumes.....	3 50			
	Telegraph and Signal Service.....	Telegrams.....	6 65			
	T. N. Hibben & Co.....	Postage stamps and ink.....	18 87			
	O. Pennie.....	Wintering horses.....	60 00			
	W. Franklin.....	Cartage.....	3 00			
	A. & W. Wilson.....	Cooking utensils.....	7 75			
	L. H. Wilton.....	3 tents.....	39 50			
	Mann & Heron.....	Sundries and repairs.....	11 81			
	E. G. Prior.....	do.....	7 00			
	J. P. Burgess.....	1 stationary box.....	6 00			
	A. H. Green.....	Petty cash.....	34 50			

Government Stationery Office.....	Stationery.....	38 84		
	Total expenditure, Reserve Commission.....		6,209 02	
	do in British Columbia.....			45,891 12
	Unexpended balance			67 20

RECAPITULATION.		\$	cts.	
Appropriation for Reserve Commission.....		11,055	00	
Balance brought forward from 1882-83.....		853	82	
		11,408	82	
Expenditure.....		6,209	02	
Unexpended balance.....				5,199 30
Appropriation for general purposes.....		25,650	00	
Supplementary appropriation.....		1,200	00	
		26,850	00	
Expenditure.....		27,381	84	
Balance over-expended.....				531 84
Appropriation for surveys.....		7,700	00	
Expenditure.....		12,300	26	
Balance over-expended.....				4,600 26
				5,132 10
Balance unexpended on whole appropriation.....				67 20

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1884.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN C. 5.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—GENERAL ACCOUNT.

With 17 Subsidiary Statements, following.

APPROPRIATION.	Amount.	Total.	EXPENDITURE.	State- ment.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.			\$ cts.
For Annuities, under 46 Vic., c. 2.....		197,425 00	By Annuities.....	A.	170,749 50
Agricultural implements, under 46 Vic., c. 2.....	10,398 22		Agricultural implements.....	B.	22,172 67
* Further grant.....	11,774 45	22,172 67	Tools.....	C.	3,589 28
Tools, under 46 Vic., c. 2.....	1,925 77		Cattle.....	D.	15,469 75
* Further grant.....	1,663 51	3,569 28	Seed grain.....	E.	10,788 45
Cattle, under 46 Vic., c. 2.....	4,375 00		Ammunition and twine.....	F.	7,770 70
Supplementary, under 47 Vic., c. 1.....	1,000 00		Provisions for use during annuity payments.....	G.	48,269 20
* Further grant.....	10,094 75	15,469 75	Provisions for destitute Indians.....	H.	499,325 50
Seed grain, under 46 Vic., c. 2.....	5,500 00		Clothing.....	I.	4,908 50
* Further grant.....	5,286 45	10,786 45	Schools.....	J.	12,133 40
Ammunition and twine, under 46 Vic., c. 2.....	5,833 00		Surveys.....	K.	19,443 09
* Further grant.....	1,937 70	7,770 70	Farm wages.....	L.	44,023 95
Provisions for use during payments, under 46 Vic., c. 2.....	38,780 85		Farm maintenance.....	M.	27,107 13
* Further grant.....	9,488 35	48,269 20	Sioux.....	N.	459 63
Provisions for destitute Indians, under 46 Vic., c. 2.....	355,233 83		General expenses.....	O.	117,314 34
* Further grant.....	100,108 35	455,342 18	Commissioner's house and office.....	P.	10,135 67
Clothing, under 46 Vic., c. 2.....		5,000 00	Industrial schools.....	Q.	12,018 93
Schools do do.....	11,204 00				
* Further grant.....	9 9 40	12,133 40			
Surveys, under 46 Vic., c. 2.....	18,000 00				
* Further grant.....	1,443 09	19,443 09			
Farm wages, under 46 Vic., c. 2.....	30,864 00				
* Further grant.....	13,159 95	44,023 95			
Farm maintenance, under 46 Vic., c. 2.....	7,925 00				
* Further grant.....	15,999 68				

Balance unexpended, 1882-83, brought forward by authority of Order in Council.....	3,282 46	27,107 12		
Sioux, under 46 Vic., c. 2.....		4,000 00		
General expenses, under 46 Vic., c. 2.....	82,700 00			
Supplementary, under 47 Vic., c. 1.....	6,500 00			
* Further grant.....	28,114 34			
		117,314 34		
Commissioner's house and office, under 46 Vic., c. 2.....		13,000 00		
Industrial schools, under 46 Vic., c. 2.....		44,000 00		
		1,045,847 13		
			Total expenditure.....	1,025,875 68
			Unexpended balance.....	20,171 45
				1,045,847 13

* Proportion of Governor General's Warrant, \$200,000.00, under Order in Council of 4th June, 1884.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1884.

ROBERT 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 under 46 Vic., c. 2				197,425 00
		EXPENDITURE.				
		<i>Treaty No. 1.</i>				
46 Vic., c. 2	Sundry persons.....	9 Chiefs, each \$25.....		225 00		
		33 Headmen do 15.....		495 00		
		3,323 Indians do 5		16,615 00		
		Arrears.....		1,407 00		
		Commutation of annuity, St. Peter's Band—				
		Margaret McLeod, No. 146		50 00		
		Margaret Pritchard, No. 357.....		50 00		
					18,842 00	
		<i>Treaty No. 2.</i>				
		6 Chiefs.....		150 00		
		25 Headmen		375 00		
		864 Indians.....		4,320 00		
		Arrears.....		330 00		
		Commutation of annuity, Lake Manitoba Band—				
		Maria Missyabit, No. 20.....		50 00		
		Margaret Missyabit, No. 21.....		50 00		
		Shaw-aw-way-in-cet-ah-wook, No. 24.....		50 00		
		Isabella, daughter of No. 1.....		50 00		
					5,375 00	
		<i>Treaty No. 3.</i>				
		29 Chiefs.....		725 00		
		83 Headmen.....		1,245 00		
		2,493 Indians		12,465 00		

	Arrears.....	100 00	14,535 00
	<i>Treaty No. 4.</i>		
	25 Chiefs.....	625 00	
	96 Headmen.....	1,440 00	
	5,614 Indians.....	28,070 00	
	Arrears.....	4,057 00	
	Commutation of annuity, Little Black Bears Band— Daughter of J. Bellegard, No. 12.....	50 00	
	Cowesis Band— Caroline Peltier, No. 27.....	50 00	
	Oooo-pee-pee-wah-nook, No. 9.....	50 00	
Hudson Bay Co.	Commission on commutation.....	0 50	34,342 50
	<i>Treaty No. 5.</i>		
Sundry persons	10 Chiefs.....	250 00	
	27 Headmen.....	405 00	
	3,118 Indians.....	15,590 00	
	Arrears.....	335 00	
	Commutation of annuity, Norway House Band— Mrs. Christie McLeod, No. 184.....	50 00	
	Catherine Swain, No. 138.....	50 00	
	Ella Morrison, No. 81.....	50 00	
	Grand Rapids Band— Rosalie Moore, No. 21.....	50 00	
	Harriet Houston, No. 15.....	50 00	
			16,830 00
	<i>Treaty No. 6.</i>		
	39 Chiefs.....	975 00	
	135 Headmen.....	2,025 00	
	7,983 Indians.....	39,915 00	
	Arrears.....	3,780 00	
		46,695 00	
	Less—Amount over-paid to No. 63, Stragglers, Battleford.....	55 00	46,640 00
	<i>Treaty No. 7.</i>		
	9 Chiefs.....	225 00	
	48 Headmen.....	720 00	
	Carried forward	945 00	136,564 50
			197,425 00

A.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—*Concluded.*

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	RECEIVED \$ cts.
		Brought forward.....		945 00	136,584 50	197,425 00
		<i>Treaty No. 7.—Concluded.</i>				
		6,616 Indians.....		33,080 00		
		Arrears.....		160 00		
					34,185 00	
		Total Expenditure				170,749 50
		Unexpended balance.....				28,675 50

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1884.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. 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 46 Vic., c. 2						10,398 22
Further Grant under Order in Council of 4th June, 1884.....						11,774 45
						22,172 67
EXPENDITURE.						
<i>Treaty No. 1.</i>						
46 Vic., c. 2..... An O.C. of 4th June, 1884..	Hudson Bay Co.....	For Implements delivered under contract		41 22		
	do	12 scythes and snaihs		22 50		
	J. H. Ashdown	Implements for Roseau River band		11 85		
					75 57	
<i>Treaty No. 2.</i>						
	Hudson Bay Co.....	For Implements delivered under contract.....		70 77		
	do	Repairs to implements		10 00		
	do	1 per cent. commission on advances.....		0 02		
	G. Bone.....	Freighting		2 00		
					82 79	
<i>Treaty No. 3.</i>						
	Hudson Bay Co.....	For Implements delivered under contract		156 68		
	W. Lindsay	Repairing ploughs.....		8 00		
					164 68	
<i>Treaty No. 4.</i>						
	Hudson Bay Co.....	For Implements delivered under contract.....		1,129 15		
	I. G. Baker & Co	do do 1882-83		583 50		
	J. Smith	Waggon pole		8 00		
	R. Haskith	1 gimble ring.....		1 76		
					828 04	
Carried forward				1,702 40		22,172 67

B—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—Concluded.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Brought forward.....		1,702 40	823 04	22,172 67
		<i>Treaty No. 4—Concluded.</i>				
	Massey Manufacturing Co	10 mower knives.....		40 00		
	T. Yeandle	Blacksmithing		102 05		
	Mulholland Bros.....	4 coffee mills to crack grain.....		161 45		
	J. D. Jewitt	Repairs.....		3 25		
	A. J. McPherson.....	do		8 00		
	J. A. Kerr	Implements.....		441 30		
	Jack	4 waggon poles.....		4 00		
	J. S. Crerar	Whiffletrees		1 50		
	A. G. Thorburn	Ploughs		135 09		
	E. Irish	Neck straps		1 50		
	J. M. McDonald.....	4 clevises.....		4 00		
	Westbrook & Fairchild..	Ploughs		75 50		
	Sundry person.....	Freighting implements.....		219 65		
	Hudson Bay Co.....	1 per cent. commission an advances.....		0 27		
	I. G. Baker & Co	2 do do		2 11		
	T. Howard	1 do do		1 04		
	Crawford & Robertson..	do do		0 22		
	Mowat Bros.....	do do		0 17		
	R. S. Alexander	do do		0 01		
					2,893 42	
		<i>Treaty No. 5.</i>				
	Hudson Bay Co.....	For Implements delivered under contract			403 65	
		<i>Treaty No. 6.</i>				
	Hudson Bay Co.....	For Implements delivered under contract		3 490 09		
	I. G. Baker & Co	do do 1882-83		5 431 17		
	do	do do 1882-83		1 202 70		
	C. Thompson	Repairs		99 50		
	A. R. McKenzie.....	do		2 50		

S. & H. Borbridge.....	Harness.....	1,749 18	
A. Macdonald.....	1 mower and scythes.....	181 00	
J. A. Kerr.....	Plough points.....	275 00	
Sundry persons.....	Freighting implements.....	1,500 68	
A. Macdonald.....	1 per cent. commission on advances.....	1 41	
Norris and Carey.....	do do.....	0 03	
Brown and Currey.....	do do.....	0 04	
			13,862 22
<i>Treaty No. 7.</i>			
I. G. Baker & Co.....	For Implements delivered under contract, 1882-83.....	910 00	
do.....	do and harness delivered under contract, 1883-84.....	2,694 75	
T. Howard.....	Implements.....	765 50	
W. D. Whitney.....	Repairs.....	47 25	
Sundry persons.....	Freighting implements.....	270 49	
I. G. Baker & Co.....	2 per cent. commission on advances.....	2 35	
			4,690 34
	Total Expenditure.....		22,172 67

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
 OTTAWA, 30th June, 1884.
 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 46 Vic., c. 2.....				1,925 77
		Further grant under Order-in-Council of 4th June, 1884.....				1,663 51
						3,589 28
		EXPENDITURE.				
		<i>Treaty No. 1.</i>				
46 Vic., c. 2, (An O.C. June 4, 1884).....	Hudson Bay Co.	For Tools supplied under contract, 1882-83			12 00	
			<i>Treaty No. 2.</i>			
		No expenditure.				
		<i>Treaty No. 3.</i>				
	J. H. Ashdown	For 1 tool chest.....			56 90	
		<i>Treaty No. 4.</i>				
	Hudson Bay Co.	For Tools supplied under contract		446 33		
	Richardson & Lepper	Axes and bench screw		8 01		
	Sundry persons	Freighting		8 96		
	A. Macdonald	1 per cent. commission on advances.....		0 01		
	T. Howard	do do		0 08		
					463 34	
		<i>Treaty No. 5.</i>				
	Hudson Bay Co.	For Tools supplied under contract, 1882-83		455 05		

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N.-W. Navigation Co.	Freighting	2 17	457 22
<i>Treaty No. 6.</i>			
I. G. Baker & Co.	For Tools supplied under contract, 1882-83.	118 25	
Hudson Bay Co.	do do 1883-84.	576 10	
Sundry persons	Freighting	823 12	
A. Macdonald	1 per cent. commission on advances.....	0 21	1,517 68
<i>Treaty No. 7.</i>			
I. G. Baker & Co.	For Tools supplied under contract.....	1,033 70	
Sundry persons	Freighting	47 61	
I. G. Baker & Co.	2 per cent. commission on advances.....	0 83	1,082 14
Total Expenditure			3,589 28

L. VANKOUGHNET,
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DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1884.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

[PART II]

D.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
CATTLE.						
Legislative Appropriations under 46 Vic., c. 2.....						4,375 00
Supplementary Grant under 47 Vic., c. 1.....						1,000 00
Further Grant under Order in Council of 4th June, 1884.....						10,094 75
EXPENDITURE.						
<i>Treaty No. 1.</i>						
46 Vic., c. 2.....	A. McRae.....	For 1 ox for Fort Alexander Band.....		75 00		
47 Vic., c. 1, (An O.C., June 4th, 1884).....	Penrose & Rocan.....	1 yoke of oxen for Long Plain Band.....		205 25		
					280 25	
<i>Treaty No. 2.</i>						
No expenditure.						
<i>Treaty No. 3.</i>						
	Penrose & Rocan.....	For 3 heifers, 1 bull and 3 oxen		385 00		
	do	1 ton hay and sundries.....		23 45		
	J. Kerr	3 Cows.....		120 00		
				528 45		
Less value of 2 cows sold.....				60 00		
						468 45
<i>Treaty No. 4.</i>						
	Sims & Armington.....	For 10 yoke of oxen.....		2,400 00		
	J. W. Campbell.....	1 do		180 00		
	T. A. Brown.....	Balance due on cattle, 1881		195 00		
	J. H. Hart.....	1 yoke oxen.....		175 00		
	D. H. Gillespie.....	3 do		700 00		
	Hudson Bay Co.....	1 do		180 00		

T. Howard.....	1 per cent. commission on advances.....	8 55	
Bank of Montreal.....	1 do do	7 00	
			3,840 55
<i>Treaty No. 5.</i>			
Hudson Bay Co.....	For 1 bull and 2 cows.....	225 00	
do	1 do 1 do	135 00	
			360 00
<i>Treaty No. 6.</i>			
Sims & Armington.....	For 16 yoke of oxen and 1 waggon.....	3,890 00	
Norris & Carey.....	10 do	1,940 00	
J. Payne.....	1 do	210 00	
A. Macdonald.....	1 ox	105 00	
S. Warden.....	1 yoke oxen	200 00	
H. Sayers.....	11 oxen.....	1,100 00	
C. Sayers.....	2 yoke of oxen.....	410 00	
D. Taylor.....	2 do	410 00	
A. Taylor.....	1 do	210 00	
W. Cust.....	6 cows	480 00	
D. Maloney.....	1 bull	90 00	
J. Wells.....	1 ox.....	80 00	
A. Spence.....	3 oxen.....	280 00	
J. Capelet.....	2 do	200 00	
C. Bremner	3 do	300 00	
H. Reed.....	Advance to purchase hogs for Treaty No. 6.....	1,000 00	
A. Macdonald.....	1 per cent. commission on advances.....	15 50	
	Less—Value of 4 oxen transferred to N.W.M.P. at Macleod.....	10,920 50	
		400 00	10,520 50
<i>Treaty No. 7.</i>			
No expenditure.			
	Total Expenditure.....		15,469 75

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1884.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

E.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		SEED GRAIN.				
		Legislative appropriation under 46 Vic., c. 2.....				5,500 00
		Further grant under Order in Council of 4th June, 1884.				5,286 45
						10,786 45
		EXPENDITURE.				
		<i>Treaty No. 1.</i>				
46 Vic., c. 2. An O. C. of 4th June, 1833	R. Rupards.....	For Seed potatoes.....		60 00		
	J. Ravin.....	Seed wheat.....		15 00		
	R. Ravin.....	do.....		10 00		
	H. Ogletree.....	Seed potatoes.....		28 12		
	W. McLaren.....	do.....		19 50		
	J. Flett.....	do.....		39 00		
	Miskoopenais.....	do.....		9 75		
	Eningo.....	do.....		15 00		
	Wachissing.....	do.....		15 00		
	F. Finnboyson.....	do.....		20 00		
	P. Dupont.....	do.....		50 00		
	I. Henderson.....	do.....		50 00		
	G. Gordon.....	do.....		6 00		
	D. Mc Kercher.....	do.....		53 50		
	O. Grubb.....	do.....		22 50		
	W. Cummings.....	do.....		22 50		
	D. Morrison.....	do.....		30 00		
	W. Shannon.....	do.....		20 00		
	Keecheeweese.....	do.....		19 12		
	G. Kingsberry.....	Seed wheat.....		83 25		
	G. H. Conche.....	do.....		19 60		
	J. Lee.....	do.....		20 00		
W. Walin.....	Seed oats.....		10 00			
Brown, Oldfield & Co....	Garden seeds.....		44 55			
R. R. Keith & Co.....	do.....		32 02			
Hudson Bay Co.....	Seed peas and corn.....		270 55			

W. H. Eaton.....	Bags	13 00		
A. M. Muckle.....	Seed corn	2 85		
J. Leask.....	Seed barley	13 50		
				1,014 81
<i>Treaty No. 2.</i>				
Brown, Oldfield & Co....	For Garden seeds.....	17 80		
R. R. Keith.....	Pumpkin seed	0 75		
T. Carleton.....	Seed wheat.....	23 00		
F. Storr.....	Seed potatoes.....	30 00		
Ahyahpectahpectung.....	do	75 00		
Kakuwaysh	do	18 75		
H. Moor	do	127 50		
R. Sanderson.....	do	55 00		
R. Garrick.....	do	29 00		
Bishoquam.....	do	2 25		
Hudson Bay Co.....	1 per cent. commission on advances.....	0 02		
				379 07
<i>Treaty No. 3.</i>				
J. A. Simmers	For Garden seeds.....	37 45		
Brown, Oldfield & Co....	do	34 51		
R. R. Keith & Co.	do	25 92		
Smith & Mitchell.....	Seed potatoes.....	54 45		
J. Spink.....	do	300 00		
D. Hawlf.....	Barley sacks.....	5 90		
Sundry persons.....	Freighting.....	60 09		
				518 32
<i>Treaty No. 4.</i>				
J. M. McDonald.....	For Seed potatoes.....	32 40		
W. Chartrand.....	do	50 00		
G. Fisher.....	do	40 00		
Day Star	do	40 00		
R. Pratt.....	do	12 50		
Sakee.....	do	5 00		
Tahinekee.....	do	18 75		
Kukuastoo	do	14 37		
M. Desjardin.....	do	13 75		
Dill & Cross	do	877 92		
W. A. Grant.....	do	10 00		
J. Cameron.....	do	20 17		
J. Andrew.....	do	24 60		
A. Campbell.....	do	60 00		
Rev. T. Baldwin.....	do	41 50		
	Carried forward	1,060 96		1,911 70
				10,786 45

E.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Brought forward.....		1,060 98	1,011 70	10,786 45
		<i>Treaty No. 4—Concluded.</i>				
	K. Garrick.....	Seed barley and wheat.....		17 59		
	T. Curlitoo.....	Seed wheat.....		128 00		
	W. A. Heubach.....	do.....		54 00		
	M. C. Lee.....	do.....		30 00		
	J. S. Orerar.....	Seed barley.....		3 50		
	J. McDonald.....	do.....		42 00		
	J. A. Bruce & Co.....	Garden seeds.....		53 40		
	J. A. Simmers.....	do.....		140 80		
	Tune Jakk.....	Seed corn.....		9 00		
	Sibbald & Lindsay.....	Peas and sack.....		1 18		
	Qu'Appelle Valley Farming Co.....	Seed potatoes.....		1,808 21		
	Sundry persons.....	Freighting.....		787 52		
	Hudson Bay Co.....	1 per cent. commission on advances.....		1 18		
	Bank of Montreal.....	do do.....		19 81		
	Mowat Bros.....	do do.....		0 20		
	T. Howard.....	do do.....		1 91		
	Crawford & Robertson.....	do do.....		5 81		
					3,609 93	
		<i>Treaty No. 5.</i>				
	Hudson Bay Co.....	For Seed grain and potatoes.....		1,019 71		
	R. R. Keith & Co.....	Garden seeds.....		42 78		
	Hudson Bay Co.....	Freighting.....		38 51		
					1,099 00	
		<i>Treaty No. 6.</i>				
	A. Macdonald.....	For 45 bushels of lime to prevent smut in wheat.....		45 00		
	J. A. Zimmans.....	Seed potatoes.....		25 00		
	J. Pruden.....	do.....		42 50		
	Mrs. J. Barys.....	do.....		18 00		
	D. Ross.....	Seed oats.....		90 99		

R. Evans & Co.	Garden seeds	557 10	
J. A. Bruce & Co.	do	188 79	
Sundry persons	Freighting	1,069 22	
Hudson Bay Co.	1 per cent. commission on advances	0 69	
Norris & Carey	do	1 94	
Brown & Curry	do	1 31	
A. Macdonald	do	0 79	2,007 34
	<i>Treaty No. 7.</i>		
J. A. Bruce & Co.	For Garden seeds	863 71	
Sibbald & Lindsay	Oats and sacks	64 44	
Sundry persons	Freighting	1,698 39	
I. G. Baker & Co.	2 per cent. commission on advances	83 94	2,158 48
	Total Expenditure		10,786 45

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
 OTTAWA, 30th June, 1884.
 ROBERT SINCLAIR,
 Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
 Deputy Supt.-Gen. 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 46 Vic., c. 2				5,833 00
		Further Grant under Order in Council of 4th June, 1884.....				1,937 70
						7,770 70
		EXPENDITURE.				
		<i>Treaty No. 1.</i>				
46 Vic., c. 2. An O.C. of 4th June, 1884.....	Hudson Bay Co.....	For Ammunition and twine supplied under contract				804 20
		<i>Treaty No. 2.</i>				
	Hudson Bay Co.....	For Ammunition and twine supplied under contract			196 10	
	do	Freighting			0 72	
						196 82
		<i>Treaty No. 3.</i>				
	Hudson Bay Co.....	For Ammunition and twine supplied under contract				1,513 53
		<i>Treaty No. 4.</i>				
	Hudson Bay Co	For Ammunition and twine supplied under contract.....			1,497 39	
	Sundry persons.....	Freighting			22 99	
	T. Howard	1 per cent. commission on advances.....			0 09	
	Mowat Bros	do do			0 02	
	Crawford & Robinson....	do do			0 05	
	R. S. Alexander	do do			0 05	
						1,520 59
		<i>Treaty No. 5.</i>				
	Hudson Bay Co.....	For Ammunition and twine supplied under contract.....				500 00

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[PART II]

<i>Treaty No. 6.</i>			
Hudson Bay Co.....	For Ammunition and twine supplied under contract.....		1,084 77
Sundry persons.....	Freighting		1,071 89
A. Macdonald	1 per cent. commission on advances.....		0 38
Norris & Carey	do do		0 08
I. G. Baker & Co	2 do do		5 08
			2,742 16
<i>Treaty No. 7.</i>			
I. G. Baker & Co	For Ammunition and twine supplied under contract.....		477 50
Sundry persons.....	Freighting		15 70
I. G. Baker & Co	2 per cent. commission on advances.....		0 20
			493 40
Total Expenditure			7,770 70

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
 OTTAWA, 30th June, 1884.
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L. VANKOUGHNET,
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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 46 Vic., c. 2.....					38,780 85		
Further Grant under Order in Council of 4th June, 1884.....					9,488 35		
					48,269 20		
EXPENDITURE.							
<i>Treaty No. 1.</i>							
46 Vic., c. 2. An O.C., 4th June, 1884	Hudson Bay Co.....	For supply delivered under contract.....			2,633 73		
	<i>Treaty No. 2.</i>						
	Hudson Bay Co.....	For Supplies delivered under contract		967 16			
	Sundry persons.....	Freighting.....		10 11			
	Hudson Bay Co.....	1 per cent. commission on advances.....		0 08			
						977 37	
	<i>Treaty No. 3.</i>						
	Hudson Bay Co.....	For Supplies delivered under contract.....				3,758 46	
	<i>Treaty No. 4.</i>						
	T. Howard.....	For Supplies delivered under contract.....		2,022 50			
Hudson Bay Co.....	do do		4,845 68				
do	Flour delivered at Birtle.....		232 50				
Sundry persons.....	Freighting and driving cattle.....		170 64				
Mowat Bros.....	1 per cent. commission on advances.....		0 05				
Crawford & Robertson....	do do		0 08				
T. Howard.....	do do		1 02				
R. S. Alexander.....	do do		0 01				
Hudson Bay Co.....	do do		0 12				
					7,372 60		

<i>Treaty No. 5.</i>			
Hudson Bay Co.....	For Supplies delivered under contract.....		4,129 71
<i>Treaty No. 6.</i>			
Hudson Bay Co.....	For Supplies delivered under contract.....	21,698 98	
T. McKay.....	4 oxen for beef.....	400 00	
Sundry persons.....	Freighting.....	457 21	
A. Macdonald.....	1 per cent. commission on advances.....	1 93	
Norris & Carey.....	do do.....	1 80	
Stobart, Eden & Co.....	do do.....	4 00	
			22,563 47
<i>Treaty No. 7.</i>			
I. G. Baker & Co.....	For Supplies delivered under contract.....		6,833 88
	Total Expenditure.....		48,269 20

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1884.
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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 46 Vic., c. 2.						355,233 83
Further Grant under Order in Council of 4th June, 1884.....						100,108 35
						455,342 18
EXPENDITURE.						
<i>Treaty No. 1.</i>						
46 Vic., c. 2. An O.C. 4th June, 1884.....	R. Henderson.....	For Ploughing, seeding and harrowing		50 00		
	H. Ogletree.....	do do		20 00		
	Hudson Bay Co.....	Supplies.....		501 26		
	Dominion City Milling Co	Flour		29 37		
	W. J. Mitchell	Medicines.....		5 45		
						606 08
<i>Treaty No. 2.</i>						
	Hudson Bay Co.....	For Supplies.....		151 79		
	W. J. Mitchell	Medicines		84 33		
	Sundry persons	Freighting.....		9 36		
	T. Howard	1 per cent. commission on advances.....		0 05		
					245 53	
<i>Treaty No. 3.</i>						
	Dr. H. A. Martin & Son.	For Vaccine points.....		32 22		
	W. J. Mitchell.....	do		30 17		
	Hudson Bay Co.....	Supplies.....		7 35		
					69 74	
<i>Treaty No. 4.</i>						
	I. G. Baker & Co.....	For Supplies.....		28,818 36		
	Hudson Bay Co.....	do		327 81		

do
 L. Dubois
 J. Taylor
 Bichon
 Quawichcan
 D. P. Gillespie
 V. Levesque
 W. C. Pettigrew
 J. A. Kerr
 C. P. Railway
 N. W. Navigation Co.
 Stobart, Eden & Co.
 H. Reed
 Carroll, Maulson & Co.
 Crawford & Robertson ..
 T. Carleton
 Archibald & Alexander...
 A. C. Levell
 Macdonald & Co.
 Dill & Cross
 Hanson, Smith & Co.
 Wilson & Co
 W. J. Mitchell
 T. Howard
 Langdon & Shepherd.....
 T. O. Power
 Mowat Bros.
 N. W. Mounted Police...
 A. Bryant
 T. A. Waldron
 C. McCusker
 J. McGrew
 J. H. Morrison, M.D.
 Macdonald & Co.
 Big Bear
 S. Harmon
 G. G. Blake
 F. F. Tims
 O. T. Koltz
 R. D. McNaughton
 A. F. Eden
 T. J. Demers
 A. McKay
 P. Hourie
 A. Shurtleff
 P. Roseblanc.
 J. Legars.

do = delivered under contract..... 26,511 66
 Ploughing 4 00
 do and sowing..... 71 25
 do do 6 00
 do 7 50
 Hay and teaming..... 3 00
 1 brand 3 00
 Bottles for medicines..... 24 00
 2 cooking stoves and moccasins 88 00
 Unloading flour..... 8 00
 Storage, &c. 34 80
 Hay for cattle .. 4 20
 Tea and tobacco for destitute Indians..... 3 25
 Flour 350 00
 Carbonate of soda..... 1 50
 Flour..... 24 75
 Sundries 11 75
 Pork 139 05
 Flour 112 00
 Beef..... 115 00
 Ammunition 7 25
 Supplies..... 28 60
 Medicines..... 116 36
 Supples delivered under contract..... 11,508 80
 do 323 81
 do 1,087 09
 do 24 25
 do 30 63
 do 30 00
 Hay and storing 15 00
 Set of harness 50 00
 1 buckboard 70 00
 1 horse 5 50
 Medical attendance and medicines..... 36 00
 2 carts..... 12 00
 1 tent..... 6 50
 Shoeing horse..... 9 00
 Board and lodging while looking after supplies. 31 10
 Bacon..... 211 04
 do 375 00
 Flour 987 76
 do 562 50
 9 horses for Cree Chief..... 65 00
 1 horse and set of harness..... 35 00
 1 cart and buffalo robe..... 60 00
 1 waggon..... 170 00
 2 horses and harness..... 980 00
 Dried meat.....

Carried forward..... 79,505 06 921 35 455,842 18

H.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Brought forward.....		73,505 06	921 35	455,312 18
		<i>Treaty No 4—Concluded.</i>				
	Sundry persons.....	Freighting.....		6,235 01		
	I. G. Baker & Co.....	2 per cent. commission on advances.....		54 62		
	Mowat Bros.....	1 do do.....		1 35		
	T. Howard.....	1 do do.....		5 07		
	Hudson Bay Co.....	1 do do.....		4 59		
	R. S. Alexander.....	1 do do.....		1 18		
	Bank of Montreal.....	1 do do.....		1 15		
	Crawford & Robertson...	1 do do.....		15 62		
				79,823 65		
		Loss—Refund of shortage in bacon and flour stored by Archibald & Alexander Broadview.....		50 80		
					79,772 85	
		<i>Treaty No. 5.</i>				
	W. J. Mitchell.....	For 4 medicine chests.....		162 12		
	do.....	Medicines.....		31 24		
	Dr. H. A. Martin & Son.	Vaccine.....		90 00		
	O. Thomson.....	Medicines.....		2 95		
					286 31	
		<i>Treaty No. 6.</i>				
	L. Steinhoff.....	For Harness.....		129 00		
	G. McCuaig.....	Supplies.....		24 20		
	J. Claustre.....	do.....		23 85		
	Hudson Bay Co.....	do.....		3,611 65		
	do.....	do delivered under contract.....		33,717 86		
	I. G. Baker & Co.....	do do.....		1,175 01		
	do.....	do.....		4,319 43		
	G. Marchand.....	do.....		13 50		
	O. Gerouis.....	do.....		15 00		
	T. Villeneuve.....	do.....		180 00		

J. Longmore.....	do		128 00		
A. Prother.....	Carts and harness.....		39 00		
Mowat Bros.....	Supplies.....		30 00		
A. Macdonald.....	do		2,863 88		
T. C. Power & Bro.....	do		608 98		
J. Nelson.....	Whitefish.....		88 76		
J. Ashen.....	do		210 00		
T. McKay.....	Flour (delivered under contract).....		4,250 00		
J. A. Macdougall & Co.....	do		413 19		
N.-W. Mounted Police.....	do		200 00		
W. Cust.....	do		1,980 93		
E. McGillvray.....	Beef.....		300 00		
D. Macrae.....	do		7 80		
F. F. Tims.....	Bacon.....		34 00		
O. Pambrun.....	Making nets.....		308 00		
A. R. McKenzie.....	Repairs to guns.....		22 75		
Sanderson & Looby.....	do implements.....		32 25		
W. Latimer.....	do wagon.....		12 00		
A. Trocher.....	Carts and harness.....		30 00		
Wylde & Burke.....	Hides.....		36 00		
Rev. H. Leduc.....	Bridge tolls.....		27 34		
Indians.....	Barley.....		590 63		
Sundry persons.....	Freighting.....		6,181 48		
Brown & Curry.....	1 per cent. commission on advances.....		11 50		
A. Macdonald.....	do	do	10 88		
Norris & Carey.....	do	do	14 36		
Hudson Bay Co.....	do	do	13 30		
I. G. Baker & Co.....	2 do	do	4 25		
				61,122 35	
<i>Treaty No. 7.</i>					
I. G. Baker & Co.....	For Supplies delivered under contract.....		354,608 22		
Dr. H. A. Martin.....	Vaccine.....		150 06		
A. Henry & Co.....	1 set harness.....		32 00		
I. G. Baker & Co.....	Cash presents to Blackfeet Chiefs during Treaty negotiations.....		280 00		
do	Cash presents to Blood Chiefs during Treaty negotiations.....		135 00		
J. A. Kerr.....	1 cooking stove.....		40 00		
H. Taylor.....	4 meals.....		3 00		
Indians.....	Potatoes.....		842 34		
T. Howard.....	Carbonate of ammonia.....		288 00		
McDougall & Hamilton.....	1 brand.....		4 50		
Carried forward.....				142,102 86	455,342 18

H.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—*Concluded.*

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Brought forward.....		356,383 13	142,102 86	455,312 18
	Sundry persons.....	Freighting.....		794 73		
	I. G. Baker & Co.....	2 per cent. commission on advances.....		44 79		
					357,222 64	
		Total Expenditure				499,325 50
		Balance Over-expended.....				43,983 32

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-General of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1884.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

I.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

3-11*	AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
			CLOTHING.				
			Legislative Appropriation under 46 Vic., c. 2.....				5,000 00
			<i>Expenditure.</i>				
			Triennial supply of clothing for Chiefs and Headmen of Treaties 4 and 7, distributed Summer of 1883.				
46 Vic., c. 2.....	Macnee & Minnes.....	For Dry goods, &c.....			1,984 11		
	Ford & Sons.....	Leather.....			581 22		
	John McKay.....	do and findings.....			128 54		
	do.....	Trimmings.....			63 90		
	J. Creighton.....	Gilt buttons.....			95 85		
	W. McOrossie.....	Lumber.....			24 00		
	Kingston Penitentiary...	Making clothing.....			1,106 69		
			Triennial supply of clothing for Chiefs and Headmen of Treaties 1, 2 and 5, distributed Summer of 1884.			3,984 31	
	Kingston Penitentiary...	For Making clothing.....				552 10	
			<i>Treaty No. 1.</i>				
	Hudson Bay Co.....	For 1 pair pants for St. Peter's Chief.....			3 25		
	Canadian Express Co.....	Charges.....			0 65		
			<i>Treaties Nos. 2 and 3.</i>			3 90	
			No expenditure.				
			<i>Treaty No. 4.</i>				
	L. W. Herchmer.....	For Horse hire, &c., going for clothing.....			8 50		
	Richardson & Lepper.....	1 shirt.....			1 75		
	Sundry persons.....	Freighting.....			17 08		
			Carried forward.....		27 33	4,540 81	5,000 00

I—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Brought forward.....		27 33	4,540 31	5,000 00
		<i>Treaty No 4—Concluded.</i>				
	T. Howard.....	1 per cent. commission on advances.....		0 09		
	Hudson Bay Co.....	do do		0 03		
	Crawford & Robertson ...	do do		0 03		
	R. S. Alexander.....	do do		0 01		
					27 49	
		<i>Treaty No. 5.</i>				
		No expenditure.				
		<i>Treaty No. 6.</i>				
	A. Macdonald.....	For Clothing for Chief.....		15 90		
	Sundry persons.....	Freighting		290 24		
	A. Macdonald.....	1 per cent. commission on advances.....		0 20		
	Hudson Bay Co.	do do		0 52		
					306 86	
		<i>Treaty No. 7.</i>				
	Sundry persons.....	For Freighting		31 69		
	I. G. Eaker & Co.....	2 per cent. commission on advances.....		0 15		
					31 84	
		Total Expenditure				4,906 50
		Balance unexpended.....				93 50

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1884.
ROBERT 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 46 Vic., c. 2.....			11,204 00	
		Further Grant under Order in Council of 4th June, 1884.....			929 40	
					<hr/>	12,133 40
		EXPENDITURE.				
		<i>Treaty No. 1.</i>				
46 Vic., c. 2 An O.O. of 4th June, 1884	Rev. J. Dupont	For Salary as Teacher of Roman Catholic School at Fort Alexander, June, September and December quarters, 1883, and March quarter, 1884.....		303 00		
	do	Third prize for management of school.....		60 00		
	Rev. H. Cochrane.....	Salary as Teacher at North St. Peters, March, June, September and December quarters, 1883, and March quarter, 1884.....		471 00		
	do	Second prize for management of school.....		80 00		
	W. H. Prince.....	Salary as Teacher of Protestant School at East St. Peters June, September and December quarters, 1883, and March quarter, 1884.....		270 00		
	Rev. J. Allard.....	Salary as Teacher of Roman Catholic School at East St. Peters, June, September and December quarters, 1883, and March quarter, 1884.....		174 00		
	Harriet McKenzie.....	Salary as Teacher at South St. Peters, December quarter, 1883, and March quarter, 1884.....		165 00		
	D. Prince.....	Salary as Teacher at South St. Peters, March and June quarters, 1883.....		183 00		
	Mrs. E. Bruce.....	Salary as Teacher of Protestant School at Fort Alexander, March quarter, 1884.....		75 00		
	W. Dennett.....	Salary as Teacher at Brokenhead River School, March quarter, 1884.....		75 00		
	A. Kennedy.....	School material.....		49 90		
	Fanny Stevens.....	School books, &c., for distribution in Manitoba Superintendency.....		410 98		
			Carried forward		<hr/>	2,816 88
						12,133 40

[PART II]

J.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Brought forward.....		2,316 88		12,133 40
		<i>Treaty No. 2—Concluded.</i>				
	Kennedy, Strome & Co...	Books and slates.....		4 50		
	P. Thomas.....	Building outhouse and making blackboard.....		35 00		
	Trustees of South St. Peters School.....	Compensation for tuition of Indian children.....		29 25		
					2,385 63	
		<i>Treaty No. 2.</i>				
	W. Anderson.....	For Salary as Teacher at Fairford, June, September and December quarters, 1883, and March quarter, 1884.....		240 00		
	J. Asham.....	Salary as Teacher at Ebb and Flow Lake, June and September quarters, 1883.....		150 00		
	Caroline Asham.....	For Salary as Teacher at Ebb and Flow Lake, December quarter, 1883, and March quarter, 1884.....		171 00		
	do.....	Fifth prize for management of school.....		20 00		
	B. Thom.....	Salary as Teacher at Little Saskatchewan, June, September and December quarters, 1883, and March quarter, 1884.....		255 00		
	F. Storr.....	Salary as Teacher at Lake St. Martin's, June, September, and December quarters, 1883, and March quarter, 1884.....		234 00		
	Rev. G. Bruce.....	Salary as Teacher at Upper Fairford, March, June, September and December quarters, 1883, and March quarter, 1884.....		582 00		
	do.....	First prize for management of school.....		100 00		
	Louisa Lyness.....	Salary as Teacher at Fisher River, March and June quarters, 1883.....		94 11		
	W. Sanderson.....	Salary as Teacher at Dog Creek, March, June, September and December quarters, 1883, and March quarter, 1884.....		375 00		
	W. Sabiston.....	Salary as Teacher at Crane River, March, June, September and December quarters, 1883, and March quarter, 1884.....		375 00		
	J. Tabouret.....	Salary as Teacher at Waterhen River, March quarter, 1884.....		105 00		
	Hudson Bay Co.....	Stove and pipes for Riding Mountain school.....		18 50		
	Kennedy, Strome & Co...	Slates and books.....		4 80		
	Rev. A. W. Ross.....	Completion of school house at Fisher River.....		50 00		

A. Kennedy.....	Slates	18 00	
H. Martineau	Account for completion of Waterhen River school house.....	84 40	
W. Sifton	1 box stove for Waterhen River school	15 50	
	<i>Treaty No. 3.</i>		2,842 81
Mr. James Irvine.....	For Salary as Teacher at Lac Seul, June, September and December quarters, 1883, and March quarter, 1884.....	300 00	
do	1 stove and pipes for Lac Seul school	25 00	
Wm. Kennedy, Strome & Co ..	School books, &c	2 16	
	<i>Treaty No. 4.</i>		327 16
O. G. McKay	For Salary as Teacher at Crow Stand, June, September and December quarters, 1883, and March quarter, 1884.....	189 00	
W. Adam	Salary as Teacher at Duck Bay, March quarter, 1884.....	75 00	
J. G. Burgess.....	Salary as Teacher at Middle Hill, December quarter, 1883, and March quarter, 1884	101 79	
A. B. Wood	1 bottle of ink.....	1 00	
Richardson & Lepper.....	1 rim lock	1 57	
Fanny Stevens.....	School books.....	112 71	
Dawson Bros.....	23 maps of Canada	86 25	
Dominion Express Co.....	Charges on 1 map	0 30	
	<i>Treaty No. 5.</i>		567 62
Eliza L. Budd.....	For Salary as Teacher at The Pas, June quarter, 1883.....	75 00	
J. Menons	Salary as Teacher at Rossville, March quarter, 1883.....	70 83	
do	Salary as Teacher at Norway House, June quarter, 1883.....	75 00	
J. W. Davis.....	Salary as Teacher at Cumberland, March, June, September and December quarters, 1883, and March quarter, 1884.....	450 00	
do	Fourth prize for management of school.....	40 00	
J. Setter, jun.....	Salary as Teacher at Jack Head, December quarter, 1883, and March quarter, 1884	150 00	
J. C. Sinclair.....	Salary as Teacher at Norway House, December quarter, 1882, and March quarter, 1883.....	75 00	
G. Parkenson.....	Salary as Teacher at Norway House, September and De- cember quarters, 1883.....	74 92	
Rev. A. W. Ross.....	Completion of school house at Jack Head.....	100 00	
A. Kennedy.....	1 dozen slates.....	1 50	
J. Reader	Grant to aid in erecting school house at the Eddy, Pas Reserve.....	100 00	
G. Dick	To assist in erecting school house at Hollow Water River.....	100 00	
Hudson Bay Co.....	To assist in erecting school house at Norway House.....	100 00	
	<i>Carried forward</i>		1,412 25
			7,534 97
			12,133 40

J.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Brought forward			7,534 97	12,133 40
		<i>Treaty No. 6.</i>				
	Scour Langlier	For Salary as Teacher at Isle à la Crosse, June quarter, 1881, March, June, September and December quarters, 1882, and March and June quarters, 1883.		495 00		
	Rev. O. Quinny	Salary as Teacher at Onion Lake, March quarter, 1882, and March quarter, 1883.		105 00		
	Scour Blanchet.....	Salary as Teacher at St. Alberts, March and June quarters, 1883.		150 00		
	Katie G. Olink.....	Salary as Teacher at Jack Fish Creek, March quarter, 1882, March, June and September quarters, 1883, March quarter, 1884.		300 00		
	J. A. Youmans	Salary as Teacher at White Fish Lake, March, June, September and December quarters, 1883.		229 50		
	W. Erasmus	Salary as Teacher at J. Smith's Reserve, March, June and September quarters, 1883.		234 00		
	Rev. P. Legoff	Salary as Teacher at Cold Lake, March and December quarters, 1883, and March quarter, 1884.		105 00		
	D. McVicar.....	Salary as Teacher at Okaneese Reserve, June and September quarters, 1883.		150 00		
	M. J. Paquette	Salary as Teacher at Muskeg Lake, March, June, September and December quarters, 1883, and March quarter, 1884.		288 00		
	Rev. L. Cochin	Salary as Teacher at Poundmaker's Reserve, June, September and December quarters, 1883.		159 00		
	R. Jefforson	Salary as Teacher at Eagle Hills, March quarter, 1882, and September and December quarters, 1883.		96 00		
	J. M. Lestance	Salary as Teacher at Poundmaker's Reserve, March quarter, 1882.		39 00		
	Mrs. O. T. McKay.....	Salary as Teacher at Armadale Mission, March, June, September and December quarters, 1882.		303 00		
	J. Nelson.....	Salary as Teacher at Woodville, June quarter, 1883.		28 17		
	J. Hines.....	Salary as Teacher at Assissippi, December quarter, 1883, and March quarter, 1884.		99 00		
	Scour Paquette.....	Salary as Teacher at St. Albert, September and December quarters, 1883, and March quarter, 1884.		238 00		

F. Marchand.....	Salary as Teacher at Frog Lake, December quarter, 1883, and March quarter, 1884.....	78 00	
Scour Senay	Salary as Teacher at Isle à la Crosse, September quarter, 1883.....	72 00	
Jessie McKay.	Salary as Teacher at Armadale, September quarter, 1883....	75 00	
R. Cunningham.....	Salary as Teacher at Eagle Hills, March quarter, 1884.....	24 00	
Rev. J. McKay.....	Grant to aid in erecting a school house at Mistawasis Reserve	100 00	
Dominion Express Co....	Charges on books.....	2 00	
Bank of Montreal.....	1 per cent. commission on advances.....	0 02	
			3,856 69
<i>Treaty No. 7.</i>			
Rev. H. Bourne	For Salary as Teacher at Lower Blood Reserve, December quarter, 1882, March, June, September and December quarters, 1883, and March quarter, 1884.....	450 00	
Rev. S. Trivett	Salary as Teacher at Upper Blood Reserve, December quarter, 1882, and March quarter, 1883.....	141 00	
A. Sibbald.....	Salary as Teacher at Morley, March and June quarters, 1883.....	82 11	
G. W. Bettes.....	Salary as Teacher at Blood Reserve, March, September and December quarters, 1883	230 14	
Flora McDougall.....	Salary as Teacher at Morley, September and December quarters, 1883.....	99 00	
Rev. H. T. Bourne.....	Grant for erection of school house on Blood Reserve.....	100 00	
Dawson Bros	1 map.....	3 75	
Hudson Bay Co	Soap and towelling, Blood Reserve school, supplies.....	55 99	
R. D. Richardson.....	41½ dozen slates.....	66 77	
Sundry persons	Freighting on school material.....	22 75	
I. G. Baker & Co.....	2 per cent. commission on advances.....	0 23	
			1,241 74
	Total Expenditure		12,133 40

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1884.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

K.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		SURVEYS.				
		Legislative Appropriation under 46 Vic, c 2.....			18,000 00	
		Further grant under Order in Council of 4th June, 1884.....			1,443 09	
						19,443 09
		EXPENDITURE.				
	J. C. Nelson	For Salary as Surveyor, 12 months, to 30th June, 1884			2,190 00	
	H. Kearns	Cutting, stacking and hauling 85 tons of hay for Surveyor's horses.....			255 00	
		<i>Treaty No. 1.</i>				
	E. S. Vaughan	For Expenses incurred in marking the boundaries of the St Peters Reserve with iron posts.....			192 20	
		<i>Treaty No. 2.</i>				
		No expenditure.				
		<i>Treaty No. 3.</i>				
	A. H. Vaughan.....	For Cash advanced for survey expenses			2,768 00	
		<i>Treaty No. 4.</i>				
	A. W. Ponton	For Expenses of surveys of Indian Reserves, to 29th February, 1884—				
		Salary, rations and personal expenses.....	2,025 28			
		Wages and rations of party.....	1,804 40			
		Transport	413 67			
		Camp equipment	765 04			
		Stationery and miscellaneous.....	39 73			
						5,048 12

		Less—Cash advanced.....	2,885 00		
			2,883 12		
		Cash advanced, season of 1884	1,209 00	3,863 12	
J. C. Nelson.....	For Expenses of survey of Indian Reserves, to 30th June, 1884—				
	Wages and rations of party.....		2,790 07		
	Transport of party.....		771 36		
	Camp equipment.....		487 37		
	Stationery and miscellaneous.....		85 05		
			4,133 85		
		Cash advanced, season of 1884.....	172 05	4,305 90	
					8,169 02
		<i>Treaty No. 5.</i>			
W. A. Austin.....	For Freight on instrument from The Pas to Ottawa.....			6 00	
Department of Interior...	1 theodolite for Mr. Green.....			226 00	
T. D. Green	Cash advanced for season of 1884.....			1,700 00	
					1,932 00
		<i>Treaty No. 6.</i>			
Moore & McDowall.....	For Oats and sacks—Mr. G. A. Simpson's party, season of 1882				9 00
		<i>Treaty No. 7.</i>			
J. C. Nelson.....	For Expenses of survey of Reserves, from 1st January to 30th				
	October, 1883—				
	Personal services and rations.....			1,390 60	
	Wages and rations of party.....			3,748 66	
	Transport of party.....			1,414 14	
	Camp equipment			673 70	
	Stationery and miscellaneous.....			33 70	
				7,260 80	
		Less—Cash advanced....		3,332 93	
					3,927 87
		Total Expenditure			19,443 09

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1884.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-General of Indian Affairs.

L.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		FARM WAGES.				
		Legislative Appropriation under 46 Vic., c. 2.....				37,864 00
		Further Grant under Order in Council of 4th June, 1884.....				13,159 95
						44,023 95
		EXPENDITURE.				
		<i>Farm No. 3.—Crooked Lakes.</i>				
46 Vic., c. 2. An O.C. of 4th June, 1884.....	J. J. Setter	For Salary as Instructor, 1st July, to 30th November, 1883, and from 1st to 12th January, 1884.....		327 80		
	H. Keith	Salary as Instructor, 1st January to 30th March, 1884.....		199 03		
	P. Hourie	do 20th March to 30th April, 1884.....		103 84		
	Sundry persons.....	Labor performed		852 45		
	Hudson Bay Co.	1 per cent. commission on advances		0 42		
	R. S. Alexander	do do		3 22		
						1,486 76
		<i>Farm No. 4.—Qu' Appelle.</i>				
	S. Hockley	For Salary as Instructor, 1st June, 1883, to 31st May, 1884.....		485 00		
	Sundry persons.....	Labor performed.....		854 34		
	Mowat Bros	1 per cent. commission on advances.....		0 62		
	Crawford & Robertson...	do do		0 17		
	Hudson Bay Co.....	do do		0 16		
						1,340 29
		<i>Farm No. 5.—File Hills.</i>				
	J. Nicol.....	For Salary as Instructor, 1st June, 1883, to 30th June, 1884....		525 00		
	Sundry persons.....	Labor performed.....		750 82		
	Mowat Bros	1 per cent. commission on advances.....		0 33		
						1,276 15
		<i>Farm No. 6.—Touchwood Hills.</i>				
	G. S. McConnell	For Salary as Instructor, 1st May to 31st December, 1883		450 00		

P. Hourie	do	1st December, 1883, to 19th March, 1884.....	271 14	
D. Kennedy	do	April, 1884	50 00	
Sundry persons.....	Labor performed.....		1,187 43	
Mowat Bros	1 per cent. commission on advances.....		1 65	
Crawford & Robertson...	do	do	0 50	
Bank of Montreal.....	do	do	0 75	
Hudson Bay Co.....	do	do	2 20	
			1,963 67	
<i>Farm No. 7.—Indian Head.</i>				
O. Prevost	For Salary as Instructor, 1st April to 31st December, 1884.....		540 00	
R. McKinnon	do do 11th October, 1883, to 31st May, 1884.....		468 45	
Sundry persons.....	Labor performed.....		1,978 13	
I. G. Baker & Co.....	2 per cent. commission on advances.....		1 41	
Crawford & Robertson ..	1 do do		13 68	
			2,909 07	
<i>Farm No. 8.—Duck Lake.</i>				
J. Tomkins	For Salary as Instructor, 1st July, 1883, to 30th June, 1884		730 06	
Sundry persons.....	Labor performed.....		346 32	
A. Macdonald	1 per cent. commission on advances.....		0 36	
			1,076 74	
<i>Farm No. 10.—Carlton.</i>				
G. Chafee	For Salary as Instructor, 1st July, 1883, to 30th June, 1884.....		730 06	
Sundry persons.....	Labor performed		557 67	
Hudson Bay Co.	1 per cent. commission on advances.....		0 25	
			1,287 98	
<i>Farm No. 11.—Eagle Hill's.</i>				
J. Payne	For Salary as Instructor, 1st May, 1883, to 30th April, 1884.....		600 00	
G. E. Applegarth	do do 15th May to 3rd April, 1884		29 23	
Sundry persons.....	Labor performed		562 85	
A. Macdonald	1 per cent. commission on advances.....		11 92	
			1,204 00	
<i>Farm No. 12.—Battle River.</i>				
S. Ballendine	For Salary as Instructor, 1st May, 1883, to 30th April, 1884		600 00	
Sundry persons	Labor performed		418 44	
A. Macdonald	1 per cent commission on advances		10 19	
			1,028 63	
Carried forward				
			13,663 29	44,023 05

L.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts	\$ cts	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Brought forward.....			13,663 29	44,023 95
		<i>Farm No. 13.—Jack Fish Creek.</i>				
	D. L. Olink	For Salary as Instructor, 1st May, 1883, to 30th April, 1884; also, Arrears from 1st Sept., 1882, to 31st March, 1883.....		560 00		
	Sundry persons	Labor performed		229 41		
	A. Macdonald	1 per cent. commission on advances.....		8 10		
					797 51	
		<i>Farm No. 14.—Fort Pitt.</i>				
	P. J. Williams.....	For Salary as Instructor, 1st May to 7th September, 1883, and from 1st April to 30th June, 1884.....		440 00		
	G. G. Mann.....	Salary as Assistant Instructor, 1st May, 1883, to 31st March, 1884.....		440 00		
	Sundry persons	Labor performed		552 09		
	A. Macdonald	1 per cent. commission on advances.....		9 56		
					1,441 65	
		<i>Farm No. 15, Frog Lake.</i>				
	J. Delaney	For Salary as Instructor, 1st July, 1883, to 30th June, 1884.....		730 06		
	Sundry persons	Labor performed.....		431 07		
	A. Macdonald.....	1 per cent. commission on advances.....		4 47		
					1,165 60	
		<i>Farm No. 16, Saddle Lake.</i>				
	C. Carson.....	For Salary as Instructor, 1st April to 31st December, 1883.		450 00		
	Sundry persons.....	Labor performed.....		291 25		
	A. Macdonald	1 per cent. commission on advances		1 33		
	Brown and Curry.	do do		4 78		
					747 36	

		<i>Farm No. 17, Lac La Nonne.</i>			
W. J. O'Donnell.....	For Salary as Instructor, 1st April, 1883, to 31st March, 1884.....		600 00		
Sundry persons.....	Labor performed.....		905 31		
A. Macdonald.....	1 per cent. commission on advances.....		1 16		
Brown and Curry.....	do do.....		7 43		
Norris and Carey.....	do do.....		5 97		
					1,519 87
		<i>Farm No. 18. — Peace Hills.</i>			
S. B. Lucas.....	For Salary as Instructor, 1st July, 1883, to 30th June, 1884.....		729 98		
Sundry persons.....	Labor performed.....		2,728 67		
Bank of Montreal.....	1 per cent. commission on advances.....		0 35		
Brown and Currey.....	do do.....		24 24		
Norris and Carey.....	do do.....		2 23		
I. G. Baker & Co.....	2 do do.....		0 70		
					3,486 15
		<i>Farm No. 19.—Morleyville.</i>			
T. H. Dunn.....	For Salary as Instructor, 1st March to 31st July, 1883.....		225 00		
J. D. Molson.....	do 24th July, 1883, to 31st March, 1884.....		372 11		
Sundry persons.....	Labor performed.....		560 00		
I. G. Baker & Co.....	2 per cent. commission on advances.....		23 14		
					1,180 25
		<i>Farm No. 20.—Blackfoot Crossing.</i>			
P. McHugh.....	For Salary as Instructor, 1st March to 30th April, 1883.....		120 00		
G. H. Wheatly.....	do 1st May, 1883, to 30th April, 1884.....		643 83		
Sundry persons.....	Labor performed.....		5,315 29		
I. G. Baker & Co.....	2 per cent. commission on advances.....		121 58		
					6,200 70
		<i>Farm No. 21.—Piegan Reserve.</i>			
M. Begg.....	For Salary as Instructor, 1st March, 1883, to 31st March, 1884.....		756 91		
Sundry persons.....	Labor performed.....		2,305 25		
I. G. Baker & Co.....	2 per cent. commission on advances.....		61 25		
					3,123 41
	Carried forward.....				33,325 79
					44,023 95

L.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Brought forward.....			33,325 79	44,023 95
		<i>Farm No. 22.—Blood Reserve.</i>				
	W. C. McCord.....	For Salary as Instructor, 1st March, 1883, to 31st March, 1884.....		851 62		
	Sundry persons.....	Labor performed.....		5,877 96		
	I. G. Baker & Co.....	2 per cent. commission on advances.....		134 59		
					6,864 17	
		<i>Farm No. 25.—Moose Mountain.</i>				
	A. McArthur.....	For Salary as Instructor, 1st March, 1883, to 31st March, 1884.....		513 33		
	T. Howard.....	1 per cent. commission on advances.....		5 13		
					518 46	
		<i>Farm No. 26.—Sarcee Reserve.</i>				
	J. M. Scott.....	For Salary as Instructor, 1st March, 1883, to 31st January, 1884.....		553 08		
	D. Gray.....	Salary as Instructor.....		55 77		
	Sundry persons.....	Labor performed.....		1,831 04		
	I. G. Baker & Co.....	2 per cent. commission on advances.....		44 80		
					2,284 69	
		<i>Cotes and the Key's Reserve, Fort Pelly.</i>				
	A. Genaille.....	For Salary as Instructor.....		345 00		
	Sundry persons.....	Labor performed.....		215 00		
	T. Howard.....	1 per cent. commission on advances.....		4 55		
					564 55	
		<i>Farm No. 24.—Fish Creek.</i>				
		For expenses to the 30th June, 1883, when the farm was transferred to the Department of Interior:—				
	Sundry persons.....	Labor performed.....		246 31		
	I. G. Baker & Co.....	2 per cent. commission on advances.....		4 93		
					251 24	

3-12*

<i>Farm No. 23.—Pincher Creek.</i>			
Indians	For threshing grain.....	49 50	
I. G. Baker & Co.....	2 per cent. commission on advances.....	0 99	
			50 49
<i>Long Plain and Swan Lake Treaty, 1.</i>			
P. Kane.....	For Salary as Instructor, 1st July to 31st October, 1883.....		164 56
	Total Expenditure		44,023 95

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
 OTTAWA, 30th June, 1884.
 ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

[PART II]

M.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
FARM MAINTENANCE.						
		Legislative Appropriation under 46 Vic., c. 2.				7,825 30
		Further Grant under Order in Council of 4th June, 1884				15,999 66
		Balance unexpended, 1882-83, brought forward by authority of Order in Council				3,282 46
						27,107 12
EXPENDITURE.						
<i>Farm No. 3.—Crooked Lakes.</i>						
	I. G. Baker & Co.....	For Supplies under contract, 1882-83		72 50		
	do	do do		32 62		
	T. Howard.....	do do		69 06		
	Hudson Bay Co	do do		302 64		
	do	do do		14 90		
	T. A. Waldron.....	Horse blankets		8 50		
	D. H. Gillespie.....	Pair of horses....		425 00		
	Sibbald & Lindsay	1 buckboard.....		95 00		
	Yellow Calf.....	Reaping wheat.....		13 50		
	H. Reed.....	Padlock		0 35		
	R. S. Alexander	Oats.....		21 50		
	J. Clementson.....	do		1 60		
	Canawas	Hay.....		8 00		
	J. C. Halford.....	Travelling expenses.....		11 00		
	J. W. Chater.....	do		4 45		
	J. J. Jenkinson.....	Shoeing horses		2 00		
	C. P. Railway.....	Freighting		3 14		
	Crawford & Robertson...	1 per cent. commission on advances		3 06		
	Hudson Bay Co.....	do do		0 08		
	Bank of Montreal.....	do do		0 66		
						1,058 55
<i>Farm No. 4.—Qu' Appelle.</i>						
	I. G. Baker & Co.....	For Supplies.....		40 75		

46 Vic., c. 2.
An O.C. of 4th
June, 1884. Un-
expended bal-
ance of 1882-83
brought forward
by O.C.....

T. Howard	do under contract	41 44		
Hudson Bay Co	do do	181 58		
Mowat Bros	do	4 15		
A. J. Walenn	Lumber	44 00		
R. Smith	Hay	8 00		
O. W. Evans	Blacksmithing	27 45		
O. Thompson	Repairs to buckboard	1 50		
O. R. Saffery	Keep of horse	7 50		
J. Boyd	Stabling horses	3 00		
Sundry persons	Freighting	27 37		
Mowat Bros	1 per cent. commission on advances	0 23		
Hudson Bay Co	do do	0 11		
W. H. Lyon	do do	0 07		
Crawford & Robertson	do do	0 13		
			387 28	
<i>Farm No. 5.—File Hills.</i>				
I. G. Baker & Co	For Supplies	16 30		
T. Howard	do under contract	55 25		
Hudson Bay Co	do do	242 12		
O. W. Evans	Blacksmithing	31 25		
R. Smith	2 tons hay	8 00		
J. Nicol	Board	8 00		
Moostroscope	Driving horses	1 00		
Winnecappo	Thatching warehouse	10 00		
Sundry persons	Freighting	9 20		
Crawford & Robertson	1 per cent. commission on advances	0 09		
Mowat Bros	do do	0 29		
			381 50	
<i>Farm No. 6.—Touchwood Hills.</i>				
I. G. Baker & Co	For Supplies	24 45		
T. Howard	do under contract	55 25		
Hudson Bay Co	do do	242 12		
W. A. Heubach	Rebuilding stable and shed	125 00		
F. McNab	do root house	75 00		
Mowat Bros	Padlocks	0 80		
R. Wishart	1 pair of buckboard shafts	7 00		
M. McKinnon	Repairs to reaper, &c	18 99		
R. Smith	Hay	8 00		
R. Héttu	Stabling	8 50		
Grundy Bros	Board and stabling	14 00		
H. Hosse	do do	2 60		
J. Boyd	do do	3 00		
			583 12	
Carried forward			1,827 33	27,107 12

M.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Brought forward.....		583 12	1,827 33	27,107 12
		<i>EXPENDITURE—Continued.</i>				
		<i>Farm No. 4.—Touchwood Hills—Concluded.</i>				
	D. Kennedy.....	For Travelling expenses.....		7 80		
	Sundry persons.....	Freighting.....		23 01		
	Hudson Bay Co.....	1 per cent commission on advances.....		0 01		
	Mowat Bros.....	do do.....		0 75		
	Crawford & Robertson ..	do do.....		0 10		
					614 79	
		<i>Farm No. 7.—Indian Head.</i>				
	I. G. Baker & Co....	For 1 set platform scales, contract 1882-83.....		32 50		
	T. Howard.....	Supplies delivered under contract.....		55 25		
	Hudson Bay Co.....	do do.....		242 12		
	D. H. Gillespie.....	1 team of horses.....		400 00		
	Crawford & Robertson ..	Cooking utensils.....		24 25		
	Autapa.....	Looking after cattle.....		25 00		
	J. A. Kerr.....	1 cook stove.....		39 50		
	J. McDonald.....	Oats, hay, &c.....		41 99		
	do.....	Two sets bob sleighs.....		70 00		
	P. Hume.....	Horse hire.....		28 50		
	A. J. Waldrun.....	Lumber.....		91 26		
	J. Michaelson.....	Hay.....		42 50		
	W. R. Boyd.....	Board.....		6 00		
	J. Smith.....	Hay.....		135 00		
	J. Boyd.....	Stabling ..		25 50		
	J. D. Jewett.....	Blacksmithing...		16 03		
	F. Gibbon.....	Oats.....		51 25		
	Indian.....	Driving cattle.....		12 00		
	Weegequam.....	Digging root house.....		18 00		
	Sundry persons.....	Freighting.....		2 55		
	Mowat Bros.....	1 per cent. commission on advances.....		4 00		
	Hudson Bay Co.....	do do.....		0 25		

Crawford & Robertson...	For 1 per cent. commission on advances.....		3 42	
			1,366 87	
	Loss—Refund of overcharge on freight account....		5 20	1,361 67
<i>Farm No. 8.—Duck Lake.</i>				
I. G. Baker & Co.....	For Supplies under contract (1882-83).....		55 72	
Hudson Bay Co.	do do		143 94	
H. Mitchell.....	2 jumpers.....		8 00	
T. Tomkins.....	meals and horse feed.....		29 50	
J. Elly	Finding lost horse.....		4 00	
C. Thompson.....	Blacksmithing		29 25	
E. Brunel.....	do		6 50	
Sundry persons.....	Freighting.....		229 47	506 38
<i>Farm No. 10.—Carhon.</i>				
Hudson Bay Co.	For Supplies under contract		143 94	
do	2 horse blankets.....		8 24	
Moore & Macdowell.....	Lumber and shingles.....		180 00	
Hudson Bay Co.....	Ferrying.....		4 50	
C. Thompson.....	Blacksmithing.....		28 50	
Sundry persons.....	Freighting.....		238 47	603 65
<i>Farm No. 11.—Eagle Hills.</i>				
Hudson Bay Co.....	For Supplies under contract.....		651 20	
I. G. Baker & Co.....	do do (1882-83).....		17 44	
A. Macdonald.....	do do		20 23	
Moosomin.....	Lime.....		22 50	
Richardson & Macdonald	10 sections and knives for mower.....		8 00	
A. R. McKenzie.....	Blacksmithing.....		39 75	
W. Latour.....	do		87 55	
H. Sayers.....	1 boar.....		12 50	
Sundry persons.....	Freighting.....		207 63	
A. Macdonald.....	1 per cent. commission on advances.....		1 70	1,068 50
<i>Farm No. 12.—Battle River.</i>				
Hudson Bay Co.....	For Supplies under contract.....		651 21	
I. G. Baker & Co.....	do do (1882-83)		17 44	
	Carried forward		668 65	5,982 32
				27,107 12

M.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Brought forward.....		668 65	5,982 32	27,107 12
		EXPENDITURE—Continued.				
		<i>Farm No: 12.—Battle River—</i> Concluded.				
	H. Reed.....	For 1 buckboard.....		40 00		
	A. Macdonald.....	Supplies.....		7 50		
	Richardson & Macdonald.....	6 sections for reaper.....		1 80		
	F. Otton.....	1 reach for wagon.....		1 50		
	A. R. McKenzie.....	Blacksmithing.....		22 00		
	W. Latour.....	do.....		2 75		
	S. Ballendine.....	Horse hire.....		39 00		
	Moosomin.....	Lime.....		30 00		
	Sundry persons.....	Freighting.....		203 52		
	A. Macdonald.....	1 per cent. commission on advances.....		0 97		
					1,017 69	
		<i>Farm No. 13.—Jack Fish Creek.</i>				
	Hudson Bay Co.	For Supplies under contract.....		424 28		
	I. G. Baker & Co.....	do do (1882-83).....		11 62		
	A. Macdonald.....	do.....		1 75		
	A. R. McKenzie.....	Blacksmithing.....		19 00		
	W. Latour.....	do.....		17 25		
	H. Sayers.....	1 boar.....		12 50		
	Sundry persons.....	Freighting.....		117 70		
	A. Macdonald.....	1 per cent. commission on advances.....		0 50		
					614 60	
		<i>Farm No. 14—Fort Pitt.</i>				
	Hudson Bay Co.....	For Supplies under contract.....		1,047 26		
	Sundry persons.....	Freighting.....		188 81		
	A. Macdonald.....	1 per cent. commission on advances.....		0 96		
					1,186 13	

<i>Farm No. 15 — Frog Lake.</i>		
Hudson Bay Co.....	For Supplies under contract	1,002 78
Moore & Macdowal.....	1 horse	175 00
Sundry persons	Freighting	113 92
A. Macdonald.....	1 per cent. commission on advances	0 09
		1,291 74
<i>Farm No. 16.—Saddle Lake.</i>		
Hudson Bay Co.....	For Supplies under contract.....	394 39
J. A. Macdougall	Washboard.....	1 00
Brown & Curry	Supplies	28 40
L. Thompson	Meals for Instructor.....	12 60
J. A. Mitchell.....	Beef.....	18 00
Sanderson & Looby	Repairs.....	28 75
J. Ross	do	1 25
E. McGillivray.....	Service of mare	10 00
S. Whitford	Hire of horse.....	21 00
Sundry persons.....	Freighting	42 47
Brown & Curry	1 per cent. commission on advances.....	0 55
A. Macdonald	do do	0 18
		558 59
<i>Farm No. 17.—Lac la Nonne.</i>		
Hudson Bay Co.....	For Supplies under contract.....	816 78
M. McCauley	Beef	30 30
Brown & Curry	Supplies	19 00
Norris & Carey	do	2 00
L. Celliar	Hay	35 00
D. Maloney	do	40 00
V. Larounee	1 boar.....	7 00
C. Gagnon	Seed oats.....	40 00
E. Brewsseau	Thrashing.....	45 00
Sanderson & Looby	Repairs.....	33 00
D. Ross.....	Board and lodging.....	20 75
Sundry persons.....	Freighting.....	68 28
Brown & Curry.....	1 per cent. commission on advances	0 92
Hudson Bay Co.....	do do	0 30
A. Macdonald.....	do do	0 68
Norris & Carey.....	do do	0 58
		1,147 58
Carried forward		11,808 60
		27,107 12

M.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Brought forward.....			11,808 60	27,107 12
		EXPENDITURE—Continued.				
		<i>Farm No. 18.—Peace Hills.</i>				
	Hudson Bay Co.....	For Supplies under contract.....		813 92		
	Brown & Curry.....	do		46 90		
	M. McCauley	Beef.....		17 52		
	N. Bellerose	do		25 50		
	J. Tims	Boards		6 30		
	D. Ross	Meals		38 00		
	J. Ross.....	Stovepipe.....		1 25		
	Sanderson & Looby	Blacksmithing		39 25		
	W. Lenny	Repairs.....		2 00		
	F. Oliver	Grain cradles.....		35 00		
	W. Beatty	Bacon		188 00		
	Sundry persons.....	Freighting		74 04		
	Brown & Curry.....	1 per cent. commission on advances.....		1 14		
	Hudson Bay Co.....	do do		0 37		
	Norris & Carey	do do		0 39		
	A. Macdonald	do do		0 24		
		LESS—Amount deducted from I. G. Baker & Co., for difference between contract and retail prices.	12 86	1,269 82		
		Amount deducted from Mr. S. B. Lucas, salary for board of his family	56 61	69 47		
		<i>Farm No. 19.—Morleyville.</i>			1,200 35	
	I. G. Baker & Co.....	For Supplies under contract, &c.		767 67		
	D. McDougall.....	do		14 88		
	N. W. Cattle Co.....	1 team horses.....		375 00		
	W. Latimer.....	Blacksmithing		8 00		
	Sundry persons	Freighting		15 42		
	I. G. Baker & Co.,	2 per cent. commission on advances.....		8 26		
					1,169 23	

Farm No. 20.—Blackfoot Crossing.

I. G. Baker & Co.....	For Supplies undeor contract, &c	2,142 53
Bear's Paw.....	Lumber for buildings.....	405 16
J. Good.....	do do	341 16
H. George.....	do do	30 00
T. Dixon.....	do do	90 00
B. Chiniquy.....	do do	34 72
McDougall & Hamilton...	Blacksmithing.....	24 50
W. D. Whitney.....	do	12 50
Sitting Eagle.....	Barley	1 50
Crowfoot.....	do	26 00
Bearchild.....	do	4 50
Eagle Rib.....	do	16 50
do	Carrying returns.....	5 00
Lake Raiser.....	do mail	3 00
J. Walker.....	Repairs to mower.....	1 50
W. Latour.....	Blacksmithing.....	16 00
F. Johnson.....	do	6 00
Mrs. Saunders.....	Meals	4 50
R. M. Higgs.....	Stabling horses.....	7 00
C. Ryan.....	do	21 50
J. Sproule.....	do	3 00
Wolfboy.....	Bringing in lost horse.....	5 00
J. R. Scott.....	Finding lost horse	10 00
J. B. Smith & Bro.....	Hay for horses.....	10 00
G. A. Kennedy.....	Pitch for boat.....	5 00
S. Horner.....	6 martingales.....	8 00
Sundry persons.....	Freighting.....	76 17
I. G. Baker & Co.....	2 per cent. commission on advances	21 98

3,332 72

Farm No. 21.—Piagan Reserve.

I. G. Baker & Co.....	For supplies under contract, &c	1,343 98
Ford & Stewart.....	1 team of horses	375 00
W. Bryant.....	Lumber for storehouse.....	29 00
Indians.....	Driving cattle	30 00
F. Johnson.....	Blacksmithing.....	79 00
W. D. Whitney.....	do	35 00
G. F. Russell.....	do	4 50
Levasseur & Stedman....	Horse feed.....	3 00
J. D. Molson.....	Travelling expenses.....	27 50
I. G. Baker & Co.....	2 per cent. commission on advances.....	11 65

1,938 63

Carried forward... .. 19,469 53 27,107 12

M.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Brought forward.....			19,469 53	27,107 12
		EXPENDITURE—Continued.				
		Farm No. 22.—Blood Reserve.				
	I. G. Baker & Co	For supplies under contract, &c.....		2,862 20		
	Ford & Stewart.....	4 horses.....		750 00		
	H. Taylor.....	Stabling and meals.....		10 75		
	A. Grogan	12 bushels lime.....		12 50		
	W. D. Whitney	Blacksmithing.....		37 62		
	F. Johnson	do		63 00		
	Indians	Barley.....		38 42		
	J. D. Cochrane	Oats.....		190 65		
	Left Hand.....	Logs for building		15 00		
	N.W. Coal & Nav'g Co.	Lumber, &c		135 20		
	P. McLaren.....	do		315 90		
	M. Whitford	Erecting 3 new buildings		180 00		
	do	do 1 new building		150 00		
	do	do do		150 00		
	Sword & Moore	12 pair sashes		27 00		
	G. McKay	Finishing dwelling house.....		235 00		
	do	Completing storehouse.....		150 00		
	Bear Going Down, &c.....	Grant for good conduct.....		10 00		
	Sundry persons.....	Freighting		8 37		
	I. G. Baker & Co.....	2 per cent commission on advances.....		48 54		
				5,380 15		
		Less—Transfer from Department of Public Works for hire of horses used in cutting the Kootenay trail.....		433 00		
					4,947 15	
		Farm No. 25.—Moose Mountain.				
	T. Yeandle.....	For blacksmithing		2 00		
	Sundry persons.....	Freighting		11 70		
	T. Howard.....	1 per cent commission on advances.....		0 12		
					13 82	

<i>Farm No. 26.—Seressee Escort.</i>			
I. G. Baker & Co.	For Supplies under contract.....		1,179 87
Ford & Stewart.....	2 team of horses.....		750 00
W. Latimer.....	Blacksmithing.....		33 00
McDougall & Hamilton..	do		54 75
Crow Collar.....	Sawing lumber.....		15 00
H. Taylor.....	Meals.....		13 50
J. Ohaiquy.....	Lumber.....		102 88
Many Swans.....	do		12 00
Levasson & Stewart.....	Stabling horses.....		1 50
Sundry persons.....	Freighting.....		49 13
I. G. Baker & Co.....	2 per cent. commission on advances.....		20 35
			2,231 98
<i>Farm No. 23.—Pincher Creek.</i>			
	For Expenditure incurred before 30th June, 1883, when the farm was transferred to the Department of Interior:—		
I. G. Baker & Co.....	Supplies.....		128 25
H. Taylor.....	Meals.....		24 25
I. G. Baker & Co.....	2 per cent. commission on advances.....		0 49
			152 99
<i>Farm No. 24.—Fish Creek.</i>			
	For expenditure incurred before 30th June, 1883, when the farm was transferred to the Department of Interior:—		
I. G. Baker & Co.....	Supplies.....		212 20
W. Latimer.....	Blacksmithing.....		31 00
J. Walker.....	Sundries.....		29 87
J. Glenn.....	Machine oil.....		7 50
I. G. Baker & Co.....	2 per cent. commission on advances.....		1 37
			281 94
<i>General.</i>			
J. Brown.....	For Freighting farm supplies from Ellice to Birtle.....		9 71
	Total expenditure.....		27,107 12

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1884.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

N.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Stoux.				
		Legislative Appropriation under 46 Vic, c. 2.....				4,000 00
		EXPENDITURE.				
		<i>Bird Tale Creek.</i>				
46 Vic, c. 2.....	J. H. Morrison.....	For Medical attendance.....		65 15		
	T. Yeandle.....	Blacksmithing.....		21 75		
	W. L. Armstrong.....	do		13 85		
	A. J. McPherson.....	Repairing wagon.....		1 00		
	W. Currie.....	Freighting.....		3 25		
					105 00	
		<i>Oak River.</i>				
	Dr. Moore.....	For medical attendance.....			3 25	
		<i>Oak Lake.</i>				
	J. S. Rattray.....	For 1 plough point and bolts.....			4 90	
		<i>Turtle Mountain.</i>				
	J. H. Harvey.....	For ploughing and seeding.....		28 50		
	Oavers & Stewart.....	Seed grain.....		22 50		
					51 00	
		<i>Qu' Appelle.</i>				
	I. G. Baker & Co.	For 4 sets of harness under contract.....		126 00		
	H. Kearns.....	Outting hay.....		15 00		

R. May.....	For Wages as Instructor to Standing Buffles Band	60 00	
Sundry persons.....	Freighting.....	44 29	
Crawford & Robertson...	1 per cent. commission on advances.....	0 44	245 73
	<i>Miscellaneous.</i>		
L. W. Herchmer	For expenses in connection with prosecution of persons at Brandon for selling liquor to Sioux Indians.....		49 75
	Total Expenditure.....		459 63
	Unexpended balance.....		3,540 37

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
 OTTAWA, 30th June, 1884.
 ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

[PART II]

O.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
46 Vic., c. 2, Supplementary Grant, 47 Vic., c. 1. An O.C. of 4th June, 1884		Legislative Appropriation under 46 Vic., c. 2.....				82,700 00
		Supplementary grant under 47 Vic., c. 1.....				6,500 00
		Further grant under Order in Council of 4th June, 1884.....				28,114 34
						117,314 34
		EXPENDITURE.				
		<i>Salaries, Wages and Medical Attendance.</i>				
	Hon. E. Dewdney.....	For Salary as Indian Commissioner, 12 months, to 30th June, '84		3,200 00		
	H. Reed	do Assistant do do do		1,600 00		
	E. McColl.....	do Inspector in charge of Manitoba Superintendency, 12 months, to 30th June, 1884.....		2,133 97		
	T. P. Wadsworth.....	do do North-West Superintendency, 12 months, to 30th June, 1884.....		1,800 00		
	W. McGirr.....	do Clerk in Commissioner's Office, 12 months, to 30th June, 1884.....		1,400 00		
	J. F. Graham.....	do Superintendent, Manitoba Superintendency, 2 months, to 31st Aug., 1883		261 34		
	R. J. N. Pither.....	do Agent at Fort Francis, 12 months, to 30th June, 1884.....		1,000 00		
	H. Martineau	do do Manitoba House, 12 months, to 30th June, 1884.....		1,000 00		
	G. McPherson, sen.....	do do Assabaskasing, 12 months, to 30th June, 1884		1,000 00		
	A. McKay	do do Norway House, 12 months, to 30th June, 1884		1,000 00		
	J. Reader.....	do do The Pass, 6 months, to 30th June, 1884.....		399 98		
	A. McDonald.....	do do Indian Head, 12 months, to 30th June, 1884		1,200 00		
	W. Anderson.....	do do Edmonton, 12 months, to 30th June, '84.....		1,200 00		
	J. A. MacRae.....	do do Carlton, 14 months, to 30th June, 1884.....		1,020 00		
	J. M. Rae.....	do do Battleford, 12 months, to 30th June, '84.....		1,200 00		
	T. T. Quinn.....	do Sub-Agt. at Pitt, 12 months, to 30th June, 1884		884 70		
	O. E. Denny.....	do Agent at Fort McLeod, 13 months, to 31st March, 1884.....		1,300 00		
	W. Pocklington.....	do Sub-Agt. at Calgary, 14 months, to 30th April, 1884.....		1,050 00		

M. Begg.....	do	do	Blackfoot Crossing, from 21st March, to 30th April, 1884.....	83 07	
J. McIntyre.....	do	do	Agent at Savanne, 12 months, to 30th June, 1884.....	786 66	
L. W. Herchmer.....	do	do	do Birtle, 12 months, to 30th June, 1884.....	1,200 00	
F. Ogietree.....	do	do	do Portage la Prairie, 12 months, to 30th June, 1884.....	800 00	
A. M. Muckle.....	do	do	do St. Peter's, 12 months, to 30th June, '84.....	900 00	
L. J. A. Leveque.....	do	do	Clerk, 12 months, to 30th June, 1884.....	1,066 61	
J. P. Wright.....	do	do	do do do.....	1,100 00	
W. Chastellaine.....	do	do	Interpreter, 12 months, do.....	250 00	
J. Hourigan.....	do	do	Forest Bailiff, from 14th May, '83, to 30th June, '84.....	790 29	
F. Norman.....	do	do	Acting Agent Walsh, 6 months, do '83.....	500 00	
J. J. McHugh.....	do	do	Inspector of Farms, July, 1883.....	73 50	
F. X. Girard.....	do	do	Medical Supt. McLeod, 9 months, to 29th Feb., '84.....	900 00	
A. Jukes.....	do	do	do Officer at McLeod, 12 months, to 30th June, 1884.....	350 00	
B. Miller.....	do	do	do Officer at Battleford, 12 months, to 30th June, 1884.....	600 00	
G. A. Kennedy.....	do	do	do Officer at Cyprus Hills, 12 months, to 30th June, 1884.....	600 00	
W. Shearwood.....	do	do	Clerk at McLeod.....	240 00	
B. C. Macdonald.....	do	do	do do.....	46 00	
L. A. Gurnett.....	do	do	do at Edmonton.....	53 00	
J. A. Mitchell.....	do	do	do in Commissioner's Office.....	740 00	
F. H. Cornish.....	do	do	do do.....	115 36	
W. Hartley.....	do	do	Messenger do.....	163 84	
W. Peart.....	do	do	Office boy do.....	245 00	
F. H. Paget.....	do	do	Clerk do.....	900 00	
R. G. R. Eden.....	do	do	do do.....	720 00	
A. R. Springett.....	do	do	do do.....	735 00	
A. B. McIntosh.....	do	do	do do.....	900 00	
G. E. Simeon.....	do	do	do do.....	360 00	
O. W. H. Saunders.....	do	do	do do.....	350 75	
J. A. Kildahl.....	do	do	do.....	217 30	
R. W. Dyon.....	do	do	do.....	324 20	
G. W. Gairdner.....	do	do	do.....	720 00	
H. Keith.....	do	do	do.....	700 96	
J. B. Lash.....	do	do	do.....	667 98	
W. Laurie.....	do	do	do.....	4 00	
H. Storer.....	do	do	do.....	4 00	
A. Beauregard.....	do	do	do at annuity payments.....	120 00	
E. Paradis.....	do	do	do do.....	23 00	
H. W. Herchmer.....	do	do	do do.....	21 25	
J. G. B. Fay.....	do	do	do do.....	186 00	
F. K. Herchmer.....	do	do	do do.....	18 00	
J. O. Armit.....	do	do	do do.....	77 00	
G. Pruden.....	do	do	do do.....	10 50	
Carried forward.....				41,313 24	117,314 34

O.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Brought forward.....		41,313 24		117,314 34
		<i>EXPENDITURE—Continued.</i>				
		<i>Salaries, Wages and Medical Attendance—Continued.</i>				
	O. J. Muckle.....	For salary as Clerk at annuity payments		12 50		
	H. Ogletree.....	do do do		42 00		
	J. W. Jewett.....	do do do		25 00		
	M. T. Miller.....	do do do		36 00		
	F. F. Graffe.....	do do do		3 00		
	A. Taylor.....	do do do		10 00		
	A. Beauregard.....	do do do		110 00		
	F. Fane.....	do do do		20 00		
	E. Paradis.....	do do do		38 00		
	J. O. Auger.....	do do do		30 00		
	J. Rowatt.....	Wages as teamster.....		140 00		
	E. Dewedney.....	do paid do		5 00		
	P. Lapierre.....	For Wages as Interpreter		6 00		
	P. Erasmuss.....	do do		32 50		
	S. Whitford.....	do do		18 00		
	Indian.....	do do		1 00		
	E. McColl.....	do do		3 00		
	H. Rainville.....	do do		1 50		
	G. Bird.....	do do		25 00		
	B. Desroche.....	do do		40 00		
	J. A. Markle.....	do Storeman		840 00		
	J. Carney.....	do do		480 00		
	E. Venu.....	do do and Teamster		450 76		
	A. McKay.....	do do		70 00		
	J. Calder.....	do do		495 00		
	R. Green.....	do do		87 50		
	J. F. Sanderson.....	do do and Interpreter		70 00		
	J. Murphy.....	do do		46 15		
	R. Jefferson.....	do Interpreter		2 00		
	J. Lepotac.....	do do and Storeman		8 00		
	W. Sinclair.....	do do		32 00		
	J. Lee.....	do do and Storeman		187 91		

S. Andy	do	do	18 46
Alexander	do	do	17 50
P. Hourie	do	do	675 00
J. Munro	do	do	520 00
J. Daniels	do	do	360 00
J. Sanderson	do	do	84 00
J. Geddes	do	do	330 00
J. Friday	do	do	185 94
J. Pritchard	do	do	287 29
O. Lacree	do	do	14 81
E. Larkin	do	Teamster and Storeman	40 00
O. G. Colquhoun	do	do	35 00
J. Robinson	do	do	6 00
J. Dousar	do	do	35 00
A. J. Stewart	do	do	17 50
A. Stevenson	do	do	93 70
E. Beare	do	do	17 74
Benjamin	do	do and Interpreter	16 15
M. Elliott	do	do	84 00
T. Hogg	do	do	210 00
O. Leary	do	do	27 00
J. Alexander	do	Interpreter	198 46
M. Cummings	do	do	26 00
J. Ballendine	do	do	5 00
F. Ogletree	do	paid Interpreter	1 00
Pen	do	as Interpreter	28 22
Mogashahson	do	do	2 00
A. Genaille	do	do	169 52
J. H. Morrison, M.D.	do	Medical attendance	35 35
O. C. Edwards, M.D.	do	do	511 00
L. Munro, M.D.	do	do	154 75
Dr. Mackie	do	do	25 00
H. Dodd, M.D.	do	do	25 00
A. B. Poitevin, M.D.	do	do	40 00
N. B. Kerr, M.D.	do	do	530 00
J. O. Armit	do	Medical assistance	91 00
J. Kerr, M.D.	do	Preparing medicines and instructions	125 00
R. Beatty	do	Dispensing medicines	54 33
Rev. E. Lecoq	do	do	110 00
J. Houston	do	do	30 00
J. Flett	do	do	60 00
G. Halcrow	do	do	28 00
I. McDonald	do	do	15 00
A. W. Ross	do	do	70 00
G. Thompson	do	do	55 00
A. Stalker	do	Digging cellar	6 40
Hudson Bay Co	do	Paid keeper of insane Indians and messengers	61 62
Carried forward			50,148 80
			117,314 34

O.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Brought forward.....		50,148 80		117,314 34
		EXPENDITURE—Continued.				
		<i>Salaries, Wages and Medical Attendance—Continued.</i>				
	L. Vankoughnet.....	For Paid teamster's wages on trip to North-West.....		102 75		
	Indians.....	Wages, boatmen.....		26 00		
	A. Smith.....	do Overseer of Indians' fishing camp.....		30 76		
	P. Erasmus.....	do notifying Indians of payments.....		12 50		
	J. W. Chater.....	do Assistant in storehouse.....		30 00		
	A. McDonald.....	Paid wages of men.....		17 00		
	S. Whitford.....	Travelling with Mr. Mitchell.....		3 00		
	S. Hazlett.....	Caretaker, Winnipeg office.....		96 00		
	J. Lepotac.....	Travelling with Mr. Mitchell.....		12 00		
	Indians.....	Sundry services.....		19 00		
	P. LeBrun.....	Wages, boatmen.....		24 20		
	S. Anderson.....	do travelling with Agent Anderson.....		3 00		
	J. Hourigan.....	do of canoe men and Interpreter.....		213 50		
	Hudson Bay Co.....	do of men with Agent Mackay.....		18 00		
	F. Barton.....	Moving cases.....		2 00		
	F. Flowton.....	Work in storehouse.....		4 50		
	Mary Wolf.....	Cleaning office.....		6 00		
	S. Whitford.....	Wages, travelling with Mr. Mackay.....		7 00		
	P. Ballendine.....	Hauling wood.....		9 00		
	R. Hockley.....	Travelling with Commissioner.....		30 95		
	P. Lemere.....	Gathering stones for well.....		4 50		
	E. Coblentz.....	Constable at payments.....		15 00		
	J. B. Joyal.....	do.....		70 00		
	A. Leveque.....	do.....		45 00		
	G. Favel.....	Travelling with Agent McDonald.....		21 00		
	J. S. Johnston.....	Caring for small-pox patients.....		30 00		
	L. Lepotac.....	Travelling with Agent.....		11 00		
	W. Latour.....	Blacksmithing.....		101 53		
	Mistatimous.....	Hauling and piling wood.....		103 63		
	Mrs. C. Lefond.....	Cleaning office.....		6 00		
	J. Turgoly.....	Services at Blood payments.....		6 60		
	Isaacs & Elwell.....	Hire of man moving storehouse.....		6 00		

J. Garnett.....	Bringing in stray bull.....	5 00	
H. Taylor.....	Moving stores.....	12 00	
S. P. Whitford.....	Bringing in wagon.....	17 00	
W. McGirr.....	Paid for putting rack together.....	1 50	
D. Watson, J. P.	Taking three declarations.....	1 50	
M. A. Groat.....	Moving stores.....	12 00	
D. McDougall.....	Constable.....	20 00	
J. Beattie.....	do.....	20 00	
D. Phillips.....	do.....	10 00	
W. Findlay.....	do.....	10 00	
R. Kearns.....	Erecting storehouse.....	20 00	
W. J. Osmett.....	Removing storehouse.....	160 00	
A. McKay.....	Services in removing Indians.....	18 26	
W. Williams.....	Ferrying at Battleford.....	22 50	
J. Lepotac.....	Travelling with Agent Anderson.....	6 00	
O. Papan.....	do do.....	6 00	
C. Munro.....	Moving furniture.....	5 00	
Father Lacombe.....	Services at Treaty negotiations, Blackfeet and Sarcees.....	75 00	
J. McIntyre.....	Paid for affidavit.....	2 00	
do.....	do wages of crew while paying annuities.....	245 00	
R. Lecke.....	Quarantine Guard.....	20 00	
T. McKinistry.....	do.....	55 00	
W. T. Theker.....	do.....	12 50	
J. Tierney.....	do.....	52 50	
W. Shorthead.....	do.....	47 50	
R. Taylor.....	do nurse and Interpreter.....	220 00	
E. McGillivray.....	Superintendent of soup kitchen.....	80 00	
C. Asham.....	Cutting and hauling hay.....	150 00	
J. Foster.....	do do.....	24 60	
A. M. Muckle.....	Paid wages of canoe men.....	34 00	
W. Ward, sen.....	Travelling with Agent Anderson.....	27 00	
J. Maguire.....	Finding stray horse.....	10 00	
Luz mes.....	Travelling with Agent Anderson.....	18 00	
S. Briggs.....	Services in storehouse.....	5 00	
W. Morris.....	Cutting and hauling hay.....	60 00	
L. Contors.....	Work with mower and rake, Muscowequaam's Reserve.....	60 00	
A. Carrier.....	Services in storehouse.....	7 50	
D. T. Thompson.....	Guide.....	67 50	
H. Dumont.....	do and Interpreter.....	21 00	
C. T. Robillard.....	Driving cattle.....	17 00	
Yellow Calf.....	Herding.....	18 00	
E. L. Loucks.....	Stabling and feeding oxen.....	36 00	
M. Groat.....	Driving cattle.....	8 00	
J. Leville.....	Herding do.....	25 00	
S. Favell.....	Driving do.....	10 50	
G. C. Ives.....	Herding.....	900 00	
	Carried forward.....	53,870 80	117,314 34

O.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Brought forward.....		53,870 88		117,314 34
		EXPENDITURE—Continued.				
		<i>Salaried, Wages and Medical Attendance—Concluded.</i>				
	C. Asham.....	For Driving cattle.....		2 00		
	B. F. Heney.....	do		250 00		
	Williams.....	do		3 00		
	J. Campbell.....	do		32 00		
	E. McCoskin.....	Care of and feeding cattle.....		75 00		
	J. Fitzpatrick.....	Herding cattle.....		182 00		
	Indians.....	Driving do		24 00		
	J. Laframboise.....	Wages as messenger.....		15 00		
	A. Trochon.....	do		15 00		
	Indians.....	do		95 75		
	C. Sinclair.....	do		6 00		
	J. Lemac.....	do		49 00		
	J. Webster.....	do		40 00		
	G. Thwaite.....	do		4 00		
	L. Sayers.....	do		25 00		
	C. Munro.....	do		5 00		
	T. Lemac.....	do		6 00		
	J. McDonald.....	do		4 00		
	G. McPherson.....	Paid carrying mail.....		42 00		
	Hudson Bay Co.....	do messenger		2 00		
	Norris & Carey.....	do do		4 00		
					54,711 63	
		<i>Travelling Expenses, Rations, &c.</i>				
	E. Dewdney.....	For Travelling expenses.....		616 25		
	H. Reed.....	do		1,395 72		
	T. P. Wadsworth.....	do (For other expenses of Mr. Wadsworth's tour of inspection, see miscellaneous section of this account).....		1,861 50		
	L. Vankoughnet.....	do on official tour to the North-West Territories.....		832 90		

L. W. Herchmer	do	1,710 95
O. E. Denny	do	229 50
W. Pocklington	do	470 00
J. J. McHugh	do	292 00
J. M. Rae	do	520 75
F. Norman	do	248 80
W. McGirr	do	196 65
A. G. R. Edan	do	46 25
H. Keith	do	257 45
J. P. Wright	do	82 60
J. B. Lash	do	126 50
A. B. McIntosh	do	74 65
A. McDonald	do	1,219 40
A. M. Muckle	do	192 05
Dr. F. X. Girard	do	825 00
H. Martineau	do	1,136 40
G. W. Gairdner	do	118 00
J. Pritchard	do	11 40
T. T. Quinn	do	532 00
W. Anderson	do	793 95
J. A. Macrae	do	314 50
J. A. Mitchell	do	and horse hire 264 63
J. McIntyre	do	325 87
E. Paradis	do	13 50
F. Ogletree	do	297 60
P. Hourie	do	60 50
A. McKay	do	1,963 52
L. J. A. Lévesque	do	276 25
G. McPherson	do	402 50
R. J. N. Pither	do	228 70
J. Hourigan	do	329 72
A. R. Springett	do	42 75
M. A. Muckle	do	5 00
O. C. Edwards	do	21 60
R. O. McKinnon	do	14 15
R. B. Donkin	do	19 00
W. B. Kerr	do	27 10
J. V. Kildahl	do	20 00
O. Prevost	do	40 00
J. D. O'Meara	do	52 00
E. McColl	do	(For expenses of Mr. McColl's tour of inspection, see miscellaneous section of this account) 9 30
R. Hockley	do	45 80
P. Douglas	do	62 50
J. M. Dixon	do	62 50
A. Dixon	do	62 50
Carried forward		18,761 96

54,711 63

117,314 34

O.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Brought forward.....		18,751 96	54,711 63	117,314 34
		EXPENDITURE—Continued.				
		<i>Travelling Expenses, Rations, &c.</i>				
	O. G. Colquhoun	For travelling expenses		62 50		
	D. Gray.....	do		62 50		
	M. Begg.....	do		46 00		
	R. H. Rochester	do		4 50		
	F. H. Paget	do		22 65		
	W. Peart.....	do		21 65		
	D. Sinclair	do		8 00		
	W. Winder & Co.....	Horse hire.....		40 00		
	F. Watchel.....	Meals and stabling.....		12 80		
	D. Portras.....	Transport of Indians.....		10 00		
	O. P. Railway Co.....	Freighting.....		324 85		
	P. Hourie.....	Horse hire.....		54 00		
	J. Farmer	Horse hire.....		5 00		
	J. Fitzpatrick	do		66 00		
	J. Munroe	do		34 50		
	J. McIntyre	do		2 00		
	C. Sayers	do		2 00		
	Indian	do		10 00		
	W. R. Bunton	do		10 00		
	Piapot.....	do		6 00		
	P. Millar	do		6 00		
	W. McKay.....	do		10 00		
	J. Wills.....	do		30 00		
	P. Ballendine.....	do		40 00		
	Norris & Carey	do		36 00		
	J. Calder.....	do		9 00		
	A. Turner	do		20 00		
	H. Keith	do		5 00		
	D. L. Olink.....	do		33 00		
	S. White	do		15 00		
	P. Erasmus.....	do		13 00		
	Hudson Bay Co.....	do and board of McKay's men		142 50		

L. Bomsen.....	do	18 00
S. Whitford.....	do	2 00
H. Soden.....	do	6 00
F. Delarvier.....	do	8 00
Indian.....	do	11 50
J. Boyd.....	do	10 00
B. Delorme.....	do	12 00
T. J. Beatty.....	do	24 00
B. Lévêque.....	do	8 50
M. Bouresse.....	do	16 00
Mrs. Damour.....	do	16 00
Steamer "Manitoba".....	Transport	27 21
Langdon, Shepard & Co.....	Oats	10 60
J. Smith.....	Board	11 00
Grundy Bros.....	Meals and horse feed	3 00
J. Mannock.....	Horse feed	7 50
Russel Lake.....	Ferrying	2 00
N. W. Mounted Police.....	Keep of horses	5 60
Taylor & Co.....	Hay and stabling	15 00
S. B. Lucas.....	Hire of wagon	10 00
J. W. McLean.....	Transport	15 00
J. Cameron.....	Wagon hire	9 00
W. Turner.....	Freighting Agent's effects	2 15
D. McLeod.....	Wagon hire	18 00
B M River Ferry Co.....	Ferriage	27 40
F. Feilde.....	Stabling	10 50
Levassen & Stedman.....	do	2 00
L. Sayers.....	Transport	17 46
G. Gunn.....	Ferriage	134 35
H. Rielly.....	Transport	20 00
G. T. Railway.....	Passage of Indians	73 00
A. McDonald.....	Board	3 75
C. Fraser.....	Hire of buckboard	6 00
M. McAuley.....	do	2 00
A. McDonald.....	Keep of horses	3 50
H. Hosse.....	do	2 00
J. Bear.....	Transport	15 00
J. Feilde.....	Keep of horses	25 00
Royal Stage Line.....	Passages	30 00
J. Shea.....	Ferrying	5 00
A. McDonald.....	Hay	37 00
Isaacs & Elwell.....	do	33 00
D. Wanamangher.....	do	11 50
J. Rathwell.....	do	14 00
D. McDougall.....	do	8 00
J. N. Cottingham.....	do	12 00
J. Smith.....	do	12 00
Carried forward.....		20,688 93
		54,711 63
		117,314 33

O.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Brought forward.....		20,688 93	54,711,63	117,313 34
		EXPENDITURE—Continued.				
		<i>Travelling Expenses, Rations, &c.—Continued.</i>				
	I. G. Baker & Co	For hay and oats.....		439 58		
	J. B. Smith & Bro.....	do		50 70		
	R. W. Higgs.....	do		23 00		
	T. Howard	Oats.....		300 00		
	Mowat Bros.....	do and hay		11 20		
	H. Reed	do		90 00		
	E. Dewdney	Paid for oats and hay		118 12		
	J. McMullen	Hay.....		9 00		
	French & Smith.....	do		3 00		
	H. Mitchell	do		15 00		
	A. McDonald	Horse feed		37 50		
	J. Macdonald.....	do		79 47		
	G. Lindsay.....	do		78 60		
	Hudson Bay Co.....	Oats.....		68 25		
	D. Ross	do		58 92		
	G. Bavery	do		62 50		
	W. A. Muckle.....	do		32 72		
	Hyde & Allison.....	Hay.....		24 48		
	W. Winder & Co	do		17 00		
	A. J. Whitney.....	do		151 87		
	W. Lightfoot	do		20 00		
	H. Read.....	do		5 55		
	J. E. Dunbar	do		42 00		
	R. Stanton	do		48 00		
	J. Roadley	do		5 00		
	T. Taylor	Oats.....		5 00		
	J. W. McLearn	do		16 00		
	Sibbald & Lindsay	do		80 40		
	I. G. Baker & Co.....	Rations		400 48		
	G. McPherson	do		33 00		
	Hudson Bay Co.....	do		21 61		
	Langdon, Shepard & Co.....	do		32 73		

T. C. Power & Bro.....	do	4 35
N.-W. Mounted Police....	do	33 14
Mrs. Sanders	Meals	4 00
J. Sanderson	do	32 00
Taylor & Rowe	do	6 50
F. K. Herchmer.....	do	4 50
H. Taylor	do	18 50
H. Ogletree.....	Board allowance.....	31 50
M. Cummings.....	do	19 50
J. Alexander	do	30 00

23,254 58

Printing, Advertising, Stationery, Telegrams and Postage.

"Journal of Commerce" For Advertising		22 00
Kingston "News"	do	33 00
Prairie Printing Co.....	do	10 65
Orangetown "Gazette"	do	9 68
St. John's "News"	do	17 30
"Le Monde"	do	38 72
Regina "Sun"	do	5 00
Morrisburg "Courier"	do	17 98
"Le Canadien"	do	82 40
Winnipeg "Times"	do	72 32
St. John's "Protect'nist"	do	18 62
Aylmer "Times"	do	10 26
Brantford "Courier"	do	29 18
Hull "Despatch"	do	12 02
Manitoba "Gazette"	do	32 40
"The Investigator"	do	10 80
"Le Canada"	do	41 04
"Orange Lily"	do	8 64
Port Hope "Times"	do	10 26
Bradford "Witness"	do	10 26
Toronto "Mail"	do	97 20
Ottawa "Citizen"	do	41 06
Belleville "Intellig'cer"	do	29 16
Peterboro' "Review"	do	29 16
Montreal "Gazette"	do	41 04
"Journal of Commerce"	do	21 60
Sganville "Enterprise"	do	7 58
Exeter "Times"	do	10 26
Guelp "Herald"	do	35 10
"Central Canadian"	do	10 26
Lévis "Le Quotidien"	do	29 18
Montreal "Shareholder"	do	21 60
"La Minerve"	do	41 58
"Canada Lumberman"	do	5 40

Carried forward

912 65

77,966 21

117,813 34

O.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Brought forward.....		912 85	77,966 21	117,313 34
		EXPENDITURE—Continued.				
		Printing, Advertising, &c.—Continued.				
		Milton "Halton News" For advertising.....		5 85		
		Stratford "Times" do		10 28		
		Toronto "National" do		21 80		
		Peterboro "Times" do		7 56		
		Toronto "Canada Manufacturer" do		10 80		
		Gananoque "Journal" do		7 56		
		Oshawa "Vindicator" do		7 56		
		St. Catharines "Visitor" do		8 10		
		Toronto "Sentinel" do		13 50		
		Windsor "Essex Review" do		10 28		
		Prescott "Messenger" do		10 26		
		Owen Sound "Times" do		9 18		
		"Canadian Mining Review" do		5 40		
		"Nouvelles Soirées Canadiennes" do		10 80		
		Toronto "Advertiser" do		12 50		
		Brockville "Times" do		29 16		
		"Monetary Times" do		20 00		
		"Merchant and Manufacturer," Toronto do		5 40		
		"Irish Canadian" do		21 60		
		"Berlin News" do		29 16		
		"Union Standard" do		5 94		
		Thornbury do		7 56		
		Parkdale "News" do		5 40		
		Dundas "Standard" do		6 48		
		"Guide News" Watford do		7 56		
		Richmond Hill "Herald" do		8 10		
		"Catholic Record" do		10 80		
		Sarnia "Canadian" do				

Cobourg "Sentinel Star".....	do	7 02		
Montreal "Post".....	do	16 20		
do "Star".....	do	64 80		
Chatham "Planet".....	do	11 88		
Morning "Chronicle".....	do	51 84		
Mitchell "Advocate".....	do	5 40		
Arnprior "Chronicle".....	do	4 32		
Seaforth "Sun".....	do	10 26		
Oranwall "News".....	do	3 30		
Toronto "Telegram".....	do	64 80		
L'Orignal "Advertiser".....	do	5 40		
U.S. Military Tel. Co.....	Messages	41 98		
I. G. Baker & Co.....	do	26 41		
G.N.W. Telegraph Co.....	do	254 26		
Tel. and Signal Service.....	do	52 93		
F. K. Gibson.....	do	1 50		
O.P.R. Telegraph Co.....	do	719 14		
J. McIntyre.....	do	0 26		
H. Reed.....	do	7 86		
Richardson & Macdonald.....	do	45 37		
Hudson Bay Co.....	do	2 70		
J. A. Bruce & Co.....	do	1 28		
E. Dewdney.....	do	3 03		
J. Clementson.....	do	2 65		
I. G. Baker & Co.....	Postage	12 39		
F. Ogletree.....	do	5 68		
G. Macpherson.....	do	3 73		
H. Martineau.....	do	4 84		
A. B. Wood.....	do	40 50		
A. M. Muckle.....	do	20 15		
Mowat Bros.....	do	7 15		
Postmaster, Maple Creek.....	do	3 20		
do Battleford.....	do	47 00		
do Carlton.....	do	5 00		
do Indian Head.....	do	15 00		
do Calgary.....	do	11 88		
do Winnipeg.....	do	20 00		
J. O. Irvine.....	do	400 00		
J. McIntyre.....	do	2 80		
J. Henderson.....	do	60 00		
Hudson Bay Co.....	do	13 00		
W. R. Turner.....	do	61 05		
A. D. Osborne.....	do	16 00		
A. McKay.....	do	25 00		
E. McColl.....	do	20 00		
R. Crawford.....	do	26 20		
A. Kennedy.....	do	0 22		
Carried forward.....		3,345 97	77,966 21	117,313 34

O.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Brought forward.....		3,345 97	77,966 21	117,313 34
		<i>EXPENDITURE—Continued.</i>				
		<i>Printing, Advertising, &c.—Continued.</i>				
		Postmaster, McLeod.....	For postage.....	20 60		
		Surland Lithograph Co..	Printing Annuity Tickets.....	29 40		
		Oliver & Dunlop.....	do.....	28 00		
		Regina "Leader".....	do.....	13 86		
		P. G. Laurie.....	do.....	15 00		
		Queen's Printer.....	do.....	743 95		
		I. G. Baker & Co.....	Stationery.....	19 75		
		Mowat Bros.....	do.....	2 56		
		A. B. Wood.....	do.....	2 25		
		Kennedy & Strome.....	do.....	40 85		
		A. Macdonald.....	do.....	8 05		
		J. McIntyre.....	do.....	2 60		
		C. H. Black.....	do.....	61 40		
		Mahaffey & Olinkskill....	do.....	3 50		
		T. W. Taylor.....	do.....	5 50		
		Brown & Curry.....	do.....	4 50		
		J. Hourigan.....	do.....	1 56		
		Regina "Leader".....	do.....	7 50		
		A. Kennedy.....	Requisition Books.....	17 65		
		W. C. Pettingell.....	do.....	6 85		
		H. S. Donaldson.....	do.....	26 13		
		E. Dewdney.....	do.....	1 76		
		H. J. Morgan.....	do.....	18 00		
		R. D. Richardson.....	do.....	0 90		
		Sprague & Scarlett.....	do.....	1 50		
		Govt. stationery office...	do.....	848 64		
					5,378 31	
			<i>Rents, Light and Fuel.</i>			
		Hudson Bay Co.....	For Rent of offices and storehouses in various parts of the North-West Territories.....	743 00		

do			
T. Howard	Rent of office, Winnipeg	1,200 00	
C. E. Denny	do Regina	400 00	
L. W. Herchmer	do	40 00	
A. McDonald	do	200 00	
W. Anderson	do	33 34	
R. J. W. Pither	do	150 00	
A. McKay	do	300 00	
D. McDonald	do	163 00	
A. M. Muckle	do	30 00	
F. Ogletree	do	120 00	
G. McPherson	do	100 00	
J. McIntyre	do	80 00	
H. Martineau	do	100 00	
A. Munro	do	30 00	
J. Reader	do	60 00	
A. McDonald	do	100 00	
T. O. Power & Bro	Rent of storehouse	40 00	
J. Prudeau	do	72 00	
D. W. Marsh	do	65 00	
J. Potts	Rent of ration house	32 00	
W. Winder	Rent of storehouse and stable	58 45	
J. Crerar	do	46 00	
A. McKay	do	165 00	
F. McKay	Rent of room for Interpreter	22 00	
W. Anderson	do storehouse	20 00	
I. G. Baker & Co	do site of storehouse	25 50	
Mowat Bros	Coal oil	9 65	
Smith & Ferguson	do for Commissioner's office, Regina	1 20	
J. H. Ashdown	do do do	31 40	
Mulholland Bros	do for Winnipeg office	2 75	
C. White	do for Commissioner's office, Regina	5 50	
J. Leroque	Fuel for McLeod	3 00	
M. Sheran	do do	3 00	
A. McKay	do do	30 00	
Bell Lewis Yates & Walsh	do Walsh	5 00	
G. L. Little	Coal for Winnipeg and Regina offices	687 25	
W. Scott	Fuel for Regina office	18 00	
F. Galerneau	do Winnipeg office	42 00	
T. Lapierre	do Indian Head office	7 00	
I. G. Baker & Co	do do	14 00	
Smith & Ferguson	do McLeod	221 71	
J. K. McKay	Coal for Regina office	368 70	
W. J. Graham	Wood for Agent Martineau' office	42 00	
J. K. Oswald	do Edmonton	11 00	
J. Edmunds	Coal for Calgary	26 25	
J. Lossier	Wood for Birtle	80 00	
	do Carlton	20 00	
	Carried forward	6,022 80	
		83,344 52	
		117,313 34	

O.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Brought forward.....		6,022 80	83,344 52	117,313 34
		<i>EXPENDITURE—Continued.</i>				
		<i>Rents, Light and Fuel—Continued.</i>				
	M. Bann.....	For wood for Birtle office.....		40 00		
	Fishliagh & Dillon.....	do freight and hauling.....		10 00		
	J. M. McDonald.....	do do.....		27 00		
	J. Boyd.....	do do.....		14 50		
	Jack.....	do do.....		2 75		
	D. Horan.....	Coal for McLeod office.....		60 00		
					6,177 05	
		<i>Office Expenses.</i>				
	National Manuf. Co.....	For 1 flag for Agent McIntyre.....		9 25		
	Mowat Bros.....	Sundries for Regina office.....		28 20		
	I. G. Baker & Co.....	do.....		96 07		
	J. Hambly.....	2 stoves for Regina office.....		62 33		
	Smith & Ferguson.....	do and sundries for Regina office.....		171 45		
	J. A. Kerr.....	do do.....		66 05		
	Mulholland Bros.....	Stovepipes do.....		70 89		
	Hudson Bay Co.....	Carpet, etc do.....		53 57		
	W. Hughes.....	Chairs, etc do.....		24 00		
	W. Freethy.....	6 barrels water do.....		4 50		
	W. R. Roberts.....	1 clock do.....		16 00		
	J. A. Kerr.....	Sundries.....		19 25		
	W. McGirr.....	8 packing boxes.....		19 00		
	N. W. Coal & Nav. Co....	Lumber for McLeod.....		20 00		
	Norris & Carey.....	2 brooms.....		1 35		
	J. Ross.....	Stovepipes.....		9 25		
	A. McDonald.....	Sundries for Battleford office.....		18 06		
	Patterson & Gibson.....	1 table for Birtle do.....		7 00		
	Benton "Record".....	Subscription.....		10 00		
	A. McDonald.....	1 stove for Edmonton office.....		20 00		
	A. R. McKenzie.....	Repairs to stove.....		1 00		
	G. W. O. Reiffenstein....	2 Babcock extinguishers.....		119 00		

A. J. Osmet	Furniture, Indian Head office.....	53 50
W. Keith	Repairs to letter press.....	5 60
J. H. Ashdown	Sundries for Winnipeg office.....	14 25
Richardson & Macdonald	Rent of Post Office box, Battleford.....	3 00
J. Simpson	Water.....	3 25
H. Reed	Entry forms.....	2 50
Crawford & Robertson	Sundries for Indian Head office.....	7 95
T. Yeandle	Repairs to stove at Birtle.....	2 00

938 27

Outfit and Repairs.

L. Steinhoff.....	For Sundries for Commissioner's office.....	32 00
L. Vankoughnet.....	Equipment for trip to North-West.....	43 48
J. Ross	2 camp stoves.....	9 00
O. Gunn	1 jumper.....	8 00
A. Grant.....	1 buckboard for Mr. Wadsworth.....	123 85
J. M. Rae	do Carlton Agency.....	75 00
H. Reed	do Mr. Quinn.....	75 00
O. W. Evans	Blacksmithing and repairs.....	18 60
D. A. Macdonald.....	Repairs.....	4 50
S. H. Horner	do to harness.....	11 50
C. Thompson	Blacksmithing.....	38 35
W. Latimer.....	do.....	30 50
A. R. McKenzie.....	do.....	40 25
F. Johnson.....	do.....	53 00
W. Whitney.....	do.....	46 87
W. Latimer.....	do.....	30 30
E. Dewdney.....	Paid for blacksmithing.....	17 68
E. McCusker.....	Blacksmithing and repairs.....	77 75
P. Whitford.....	do do.....	3 00
W. Lenny.....	do do.....	19 00
J. Macguire.....	do do.....	24 00
G. Murdock.....	do do.....	9 00
McDougall & Hamilton.....	do do.....	57 25
R. W. Brownber.....	do do.....	2 75
J. D. Jewett.....	do do.....	1 00
G. F. Russell.....	do do.....	4 75
I. G. Baker & Co.....	Sundries.....	27 97
Haslem & Co.....	Buckboard for Commissioner.....	125 00
Hudson bay Co.....	Sundry supplies.....	126 36
F. St. Jaques.....	1 camp table.....	5 50
Newman, Finnerty & Co.....	do.....	7 10
M. wat Bros.....	Sundries.....	26 65
E. J. Hodder.....	Painting waggon.....	18 00
P. Paynter.....	1 set of whiffletrees.....	10 00
J. McIntyre.....	Sundries.....	8 25

Carried forward

1,211 21

90,459 84

117,313 34

O.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Brought forward		1,211 21	90,459 84	117,313 34
		<i>EXPENDITURE—Continued.</i>				
		<i>Outfit and Repairs—Concluded.</i>				
	A. Macdonald	For Supplies		10 55		
	H. Reed	Paid sundries		40 10		
	Willard Bros.	Blankets		10 50		
	Brown & Curry	Surcingles		3 00		
	Jees, Costigan & Wilson ..	Rubber sheets		26 25		
	W. Williams	Repairs to harness		4 00		
	T. T. Quinn	1 sleigh		4 00		
	H. McGillvray	1 tent		15 00		
	A. H. Heney & Co	Repairs to harness		1 00		
	J. Hounquin	Outfit		14 75		
	J. Akin	do for Commissioner		18 75		
					1,359 11	
		<i>Miscellaneous.</i>				
	Dr. K. D. Graham	For 2 lancets		1 10		
	P. E. Dixon	Lumber for storehouse		44 98		
	J. Smith	Burial of Indian		9 44		
	S. W. Stock Association ..	McHugh's membership fee		10 00		
	F. Johnson	Repairs to letter press		4 00		
	W. Black	Lime		9 33		
	J. Conkrite	Building storehouse, Edmonton		998 00		
	A. J. Usment	do office at Indian Head		900 00		
	Langdon & Shepherd	Lumber for storehouse		108 64		
	A. Campbell	Hay for White Bear's band		20 00		
	D. Scott & Co	7 boxes		17 50		
	J. Finlayson	Expenses issuing writs against trespassers		92 60		
	O. Burton	Water barrels		6 00		
	E. Dewdney	Petty cash		53 60		
	Sprague & Scarlett	Unloading car		9 00		
	T. J. Demers	3 horses for chiefs		187 50		

8-14*

I. G. Baker & Co.....
 J. McIntyre.....
 J. H. Ashdown.....
 M. Morrison.....
 C. E. Denny.....
 N. German & Co.....
 J. Callum.....
 P. M., Winnipeg.....
 L. J. A. Leveque.....
 A. Stalker.....
 D. H. Gillespie.....
 A. Carney.....
 Crawford & Robertson...
 Mowat Bros.....
 E. McColl.....

 A. McArthur.....
 Bell, Lewis, Yates &
 Walsh.....
 G. Lindsay.....
 J. C. Phipps.....
 E. Syere.....
 T. Yeandle.....
 Hudson Bay Co.....
 A. Taylor.....
 J. D. Finlayson.....
 Hudson Bay Co.....
 A. Macdonald.....
 Westbrook & Fairchild.
 L. Gourneaux.....
 Hudson Bay Co.....
 Rainy Lake Lumber Co..
 C. S. Crowe.....
 J. O. Armit.....
 G. D. Edwards.....
 J. A. Kerr.....
 A. J. Wallace.....
 Wood & Saunders.....
 B. Boyer.....
 J. P. Wright.....
 Hyde & Allison.....
 Brown & Curry.....
 Bell Telephone Co.....
 A. G. Osment.....
 W. L. Wood.....
 J. Walters.....

Sundries.....
 Sponges, &c. for vaccinating.....
 Brands and punches.....
 Hay for Indian cattle.....
 Office and buildings at Macleod.....
 Putting up stoves.....
 Painting warehouse.....
 Rent of box.....
 Petty cash.....
 Making well at Regina office.....
 Moving furniture.....
 Running raft of lumber.....
 1 house for farmers at Indian Head...
 1 padlock.....
 Expenses of tour of inspection, season 1883.....
 Less—Cash advanced 1882-'83.....

 Horses hire for reaper.....

 Bank Commission on draft.....
 do do.....
 Advance to Indian building boat.....
 Building root house.....
 Boards.....
 Rations for keepers of insane Indians.....
 Threshing grain for Indians.....
 do barley.....
 Sundries.....
 Refitting doors, &c., at Battleford.....
 1 set of bob-sleighs.....
 Hay for oxen.....
 Supplies, small-pox quarantine, Fort Francis.....
 do do.....
 do do.....
 do do.....
 Changes in, and straightening telephone line.....
 Fitting buckets for well.....
 Lumber for Indian Head office.....
 Subscription to Macleod "Gazette".....
 Threshing grain.....
 Petty cash.....
 Weighing hay.....
 100 cartridges.....
 Rent of telephone, Regina.....
 Lime and sand for well.....
 Lumber for Chief Michael's house.....
 1 boat and cover.....

 Carried forward.....

178 68		
1 25		
30 40		
45 00		
2,800 00		
4 25		
23 76		
6 00		
16 40		
121 40		
8 00		
245 00		
150 00		
0 60		
1,000 55		
1,000 00		
695 55		
19 95		
2 25		
0 60		
30 00		
10 00		
8 60		
60 30		
157 04		
8 40		
61 78		
4 00		
35 00		
1 50		
124 75		
78 63		
13 00		
20 00		
68 75		
25 40		
6 40		
3 00		
24 96		
80 07		
0 50		
3 00		
40 00		
11 50		
44 49		
85 00		
7,824 81	91,818 95	117,313 34

[PART II]

O.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH—WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Brought forward.....		7,821 81	91,818 95	117,313 34
		EXPENDITURE—Continued.				
		Miscellaneous—Concluded.				
	G. S. Hallum.....	For Taking affidavit.....		5 00		
	A. Taylor.....	Taking threshing machine to Poundmaker's Reserve.....		85 00		
	Sibbald & Lindsay.....	2 sets bobsleighs.....		66 00		
	C. T. Bate & Co.....	Samples of Indian supplies.....		10 00		
	J. Wallis.....	Window sashes and doors for Chief Michael's house.....		33 75		
	J. Linklater.....	Burial of Indian.....		6 00		
	H. D. G. Gardner.....	Threshing grain.....		32 40		
	C. Sinclair.....	Registry searches.....		61 50		
	Hudson Bay Co.....	Expenses in arresting and conveying Indian of Beren's River Band to Winnipeg, for violating liquor law.....		88 00		
	M. Ouellette.....	Threshing wheat.....		11 36		
	W. P. Beaupré.....	do.....		475 70		
	W. J. Patterson.....	50 lbs sample flour.....		5 00		
	Richard & Demers.....	Threshing wheat.....		135 28		
	F. Norman.....	Expenses of keep and transport of Indian council.....		23 65		
	S. H. Caswell.....	Burying Indian.....		3 00		
	T. P. Wadsworth.....	Expenses of tour of inspection, season 1883.....		965 90		
		Less—Cash advanced, 1882-'83.....		200 00		
				765 90		
	R. Bélanger.....	Hay for cattle.....		27 50		
	Mullholland Bros.....	1 set blacksmith's tools.....		150 98		
	A. Macdonald.....	1 padlock.....		0 50		
	H. Reed.....	Supplies for Indians.....		17 25		
	Fishleigh & Dillon.....	Pump.....		25 50		
	H. Kearns.....	Cutting, stacking and hauling hay.....		120 00		
	A. M. Muckle.....	Petty cash.....		13 85		
	Sibbald & Lindsay.....	Sacks.....		9 15		
	O. W. Evans.....	Brands.....		14 00		
	J. Clementson.....	Railway tickets for Indians.....		27 30		
	A. J. Oament.....	Coffin and burial expenses.....		12 00		
	J. W. Young.....	Repairs to cylinder of pump.....		5 00		
	W. Latour.....	Boils.....		28 50		

R. Sanderson.....	Expenses in exchanging cow	12 00	
J. Cameron.....	Ploughing, sowing and harrowing on Swan Lake Reserve.....	49 00	
W. McCreary.....	do do Long Plain do	40 00	
F. X. Girard, M.D.....	Expenses from Montreal to Macleod.....	138 90	
Frotheringham & Workman	Samples of tools, &c	594 98	
Rev. G. Hugonard	Expenses of burial of Indian	6 00	
F. O. Gilchrist	Ploughing, File Hills.....	33 75	
Rev. R. Phair	Feed for Indian oxen, Treaty 3	95 00	
Aikens, Culver & Hamilton	Legal expenses in re Fortier.....	18 39	
J. Devier	Threshing wheat.....	406 20	
J. A. Macdonald.....	Ploughing at File Hills Reserve.....	69 75	
C. Déta	do do	90 00	
Muscowcappo	do Muscowpetung's Reserve	24 00	
C. E. Wolf.....	Survey and sketch of Indian Dept. property at McLeod.....	10 00	
N.-W. Mounted Police....	½ cost of mail service.....	5,876 66	
J. W. Young	Cleaning out well	12 50	
Rice & Eddy.....	Stoves for well	4 00	
J. Simpson	2 barrels.....	4 00	
H. Reed	To aid in erection of grist mills at Battleford, Pitt, Carleton, and Treaty 7.....	6,500 00	
Indian	Driving horses to Reserve.....	1 50	
Sundry persons	Freighting	1,224 55	
I. G. Baker & Co.....	2 per cent. commission on advances	245 72	
Hudson Bay Co.....	1 do do	10 43	
T. Howard	do do	20 52	
Mowat Bros	do do	11 41	
Brown & Curry	do do	18 00	
Norris & Carey	do do	23 34	
Crawford & Robertson	do do	12 42	
A. Macdonald	do do	51 57	
Stobart, Kden & Co.....	do do	0 42	
Bank of Montreal	do do	6 50	
			25,495 39
	Total Expenditure		117,314 34

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1884.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-General of Indian Affairs.

P.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		COMMISSIONER'S HOUSE AND OFFICE.				
		Legislative appropriation under 46 Vic, c. 2				12,000 00
		EXPENDITURE.				
	Public Works Dept.	Cost of erecting Indian office at Regina			8,820 67	
	P. Zindord	Erecting vault in Indian office, Regina			1,100 00	
	G. D. Edwards	Putting electric bells in office, Regina			50 00	
	Rowan & Payne	Drawing plans and making specifications of office, Regina			165 00	
		Total expenditure				10,135 67
		Unexpended balance				1,864 33

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1884.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

Q.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.						
46 Vic., c. 2	Legislative appropriation under 46 Vic., c. 2.....					44,000 00
EXPENDITURE.						
<i>Industrial School, Battleford.</i>						
	Rev. T. Clarke	For Salary as Principal, from 1st Aug., 1883, to 30th June, '84		1,100 00		
	T. Chambers	Wages as Instructor, from 28th May, 1883, to 14th June, '84		753 48		
	do	Board allowance, 30 days, to 11th Aug		27 14		
	do	Travelling expenses from Winnipeg to Battleford and return		110 68		
	Mrs. E. A. Nash	Wages as Matron, from 8th Jan. to 31st March		90 31		
	E. A. Nash and Mrs. E. A. Nash	Wages as Instructor and Matron, one month, to 30th June, '84		94 16		
	R. Carney	do Cook		30 00		
	Mrs. Calder	do do		10 77		
	Susan	do do		10 00		
	Waychan	Labor		86 00		
	Cameron	do		80 00		
	J. Gillies	Repairing building		108 50		
	W. Smart	Making laths, forms and desks		75 25		
	A. Macdonald	Repairs to stove		12 00		
	A. Sufferin	do building		28 00		
	One Ear	Ploughing		17 00		
	A. Cole	Repairs to stove		5 00		
	Caroline Ballentine	Making clothing for children		196 62		
	H. H. Bain, M.D.	Medical attendance		15 00		
	Indian	Hauling wood		7 50		
	Little Pine	Cutting rails		3 66		
	L. McIver	Wages as cook		10 00		
	W. Latour	Sharpening plough point		1 50		
	A. R. McKenzie	Blacksmithing		8 25		
	D Taylor	Supplies		237 65		
	N. W. M. Police	do		105 84		
		Carried forward		3,224 31		44,000 00

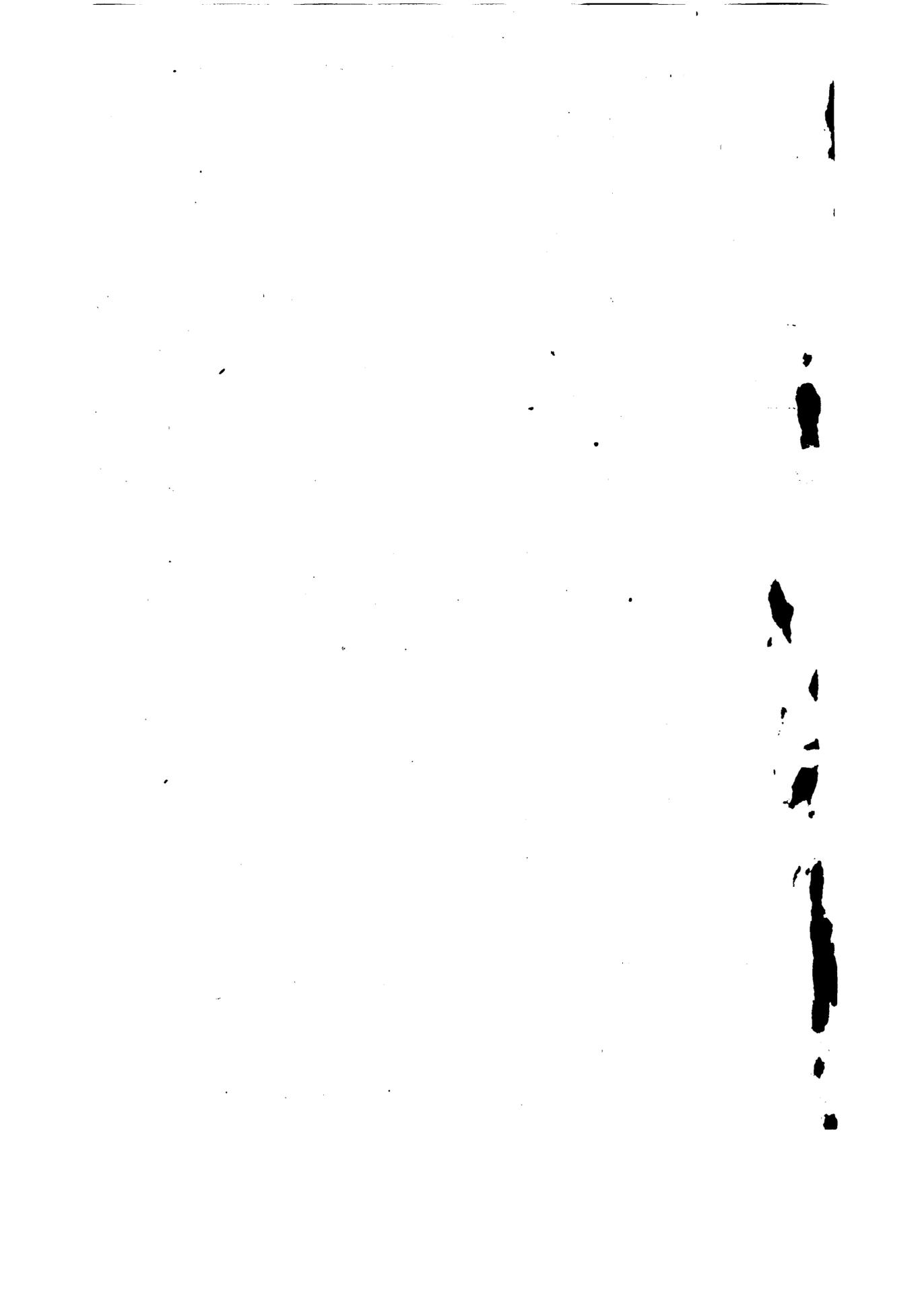
Q.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Brought forward.....		3,224 31		44,000 00
		EXPENDITURE—Continued.				
		<i>Industrial School, Battleford—Continued.</i>				
	A. Macdonald	For Supplies.....		590 63		
	G. W. C. Reiffenstein	2 Babcock extinguishers.....		114 50		
	Moosomin	Freighting.....		20 00		
	Rev. T. Clarke.....	Potatoes.....		15 00		
	Mullholland Bros.....	Stove furniture.....		13 75		
	Mahaffy & Olinkskill.....	Supplies.....		56 18		
	G. Marchand.....	1 pair bobsleighs.....		45 00		
	Hudson Bay Co.....	Supplies.....		452 79		
	Maschumas.....	do.....		5 50		
	W. Lightfoot.....	Hay.....		50 00		
	Indians.....	Barley.....		36 87		
	Sibbald & Lindsay.....	Pair of bobsleighs.....		33 00		
	Indians.....	Potatoes.....		54 00		
	R. Evans & Co.....	Seeds.....		21 15		
	A. H. Sayers.....	Beef.....		57 13		
	C. H. Black.....	Marking ink.....		1 95		
	E. A. Nash.....	Hay.....		34 50		
	J. M. Garland.....	36 hats.....		31 50		
	Fannie Stevens.....	School books.....		12 75		
	Mrs Calder.....	Needles.....		0 50		
	W. J. Daniels.....	Dressing one hide.....		3 00		
	Richardson & Macdonald.....	Telegrams.....		0 50		
	H. Richardson.....	Transport of school children.....		18 00		
	P. G. Laurie.....	Printing forms.....		12 25		
	Sundry persons.....	Freighting.....		119 21		
	A. Macdonald.....	1 per cent. commission on advances.....		16 39		
	Hudson Bay Co.....	do do.....		0 57		
					5,040 93	

<i>Qu'Appelle and High River Schools.</i>			
J. M. Garland	For 36 hats for High River	31 50	
do	do Qu'Appelle	31 50	
French & Smith	30 tons hay for High River	450 00	
Public Works Dept.	Expenses in construction of industrial school buildings at Qu'Appelle and High River.....	6,485 00	
	Total Expenditure.....		6,978 00
	Unexpended Balance.....		12,018 93
			31,981 07

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-General of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1884.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.



DOMINION OF CANADA

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER,

1884.

Printed by Order of Parliament.



OTTAWA:
PRINTED BY MACDEAN, ROGER & CO., WELLINGTON STREET.
1885.



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REPORT
OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

FOR THE
YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1884.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 1st January, 1884.

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

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

I have the honor to submit the Report of this Department for the year 1884.

Although Indian matters have on the whole maintained their normal satisfactory condition during the year, yet at two or three points there has not been wanting cause for anxiety. But happily the measures adopted to meet the emergency at each of these places proved effectual, excepting at Metlahkahtla, on the north-west coast of the Province of British Columbia, where the troubles which resulted from dissensions between rival missionaries and their adherents, which were referred to in my last Annual Report, still continue to exist.

Measures have, however, been recently taken by the Provincial Government which, I trust, will result in the re-establishment of law and order on that coast. The other points at which the condition of matters looked at one time somewhat perilous, were at the Crooked Lakes Reserve, which lies to the south-west of Qu'Appelle, in the district of Assiniboia and on a reserve on Battle River, near Battleford, in the District of Saskatchewan. At the former place trouble arose in consequence of a change made in the manner of issuing the rations, which had been for some time previously delivered in bulk to the chief and headmen, to distribute to the other members of the band. As, however, it was found that the aged Indians received but a comparatively small share of the supplies, the younger, though better able to provide for themselves, receiving the larger quantity, the farm instructor was directed to make an equal distribution. This caused discontent among the young men, which culminated in some of them violently assaulting the instructor and helping themselves

to the supplies. A force of North-West Mounted Police, under the command of Col. Herchmer, was dispatched from Regina to the spot, and although the Indians, who were well armed with Winchester rifles, were greatly excited and used very threatening language, the police succeeded, without bloodshed, in taking the ringleaders to Regina as prisoners. The latter were subsequently tried and pleaded guilty, but the magistrate directed their release, on the understanding that they should come up for sentence whenever called upon to do so, and that should they be guilty of any further breaches of the law they would also be punished for this offence. The disturbance at Battle River was occasioned by the refusal of the farming instructor to give an able bodied Indian provisions unless he worked for them. The instructor's refusal was in accord with the general requirements of the Department. The Indian, upon being refused, assaulted the instructor. A "sun dance" was in progress at the time, and as is usual at these celebrations, a large concourse of Indians had assembled, to whom the Indian who had been refused the supplies was not slow in making his complaint. Many of the young men sympathised with the complainant, and proceeded to act in such an unruly manner that an application was made to the officer commanding the North-West Mounted Police at Battleford for assistance to quell the disturbance. Major Crozier, with a number of his command, repaired to the spot, and succeeded, though not without considerable trouble, in arresting with his own hand the offender, who was brought to Battleford, tried, and imprisoned for a brief period. It is noteworthy that, although much provocation was given by the Indians, not a shot was fired by the police. Too much praise cannot be accorded to Col. Herchmer and Major Crozier and the men under them for the manner in which they acted on the two trying occasions above referred to, displaying, as they did, much intrepidity and great forbearance.

It is satisfactory to be able to report that the Indians who, as stated in my report of last year, were induced to remove north from the country bordering on the boundary line between Canada and the United States, have settled upon reserves, and are now making fair progress in farming—with the exception of Big Bear and his band, who delay their selection of a reserve, and who as they roam about the country and visit the reserves of other bands, endeavoring to instil disaffection among them, are a cause of considerable anxiety. Up to the present time, however, their efforts to induce the Cree Indians generally to increase their demands from the Government have been futile. I am glad to be able to report that Chief Pi-a-pot, who was also a disturbing element in the portion of the Territories where his reserve is situated, viz., the District of Assiniboia, has at length settled upon a reserve of his own selection, with which he expresses entire satisfaction, and he declares his intention of rivalling in agriculture the oldest settled bands in the Territories. I regret to have to report that various exceptional climatic causes, added to indifferent husbandry, greatly injured the crops on the reserves in the northern parts of the Territories.

Upon being advised of this fact, I directed that measures should be taken to prevent consequent suffering among the Indians. Supplementary contracts have accordingly been made with inhabitants of the territories for the supply of additional quantities of flour, as they may be required at the various points. I also authorized the purchase of an additional quantity of ammunition and twine, in order that the Indians might be able to supply themselves and families with fish and game during the winter.

In the District of Alberta the crops were more successful, the roots being particularly fine and abundant.

Notwithstanding the drawback of a dry season, there has been considerable work done by the Indians on the reserves. The new arrangement under which the instructors supervise the Indians while they work in their own fields, instead of working on model farms to serve as examples to them, is found to be productive of much better results.

Adverting to the improvement, intellectually, of the Indians of the North-West Territories, I am pleased to be able to inform your Excellency that the industrial schools at Battleford, Qu'Appelle and High River, which were referred to in my Report of last year, as then in contemplation, have been since established, and are now in operation. That at Battleford commenced its work quite early in the year, under the Rev. Thos. Clarke as principal; and the institutions at Qu'Appelle and High River at a later date, under the control, the former of the Rev. Mr. Huguenard, and the latter of the Rev. Mr. Lacombe. Trades have not as yet been introduced among the attainments to be required by the pupils; but it is hoped that during the ensuing year the progress of the children will admit of the same being done. The original proposal was that these institutions should be devoted exclusively to the education of Indian boys; but it would be a proper subject for the consideration of Parliament at its ensuing Session, whether a sufficient amount should not be voted to admit of the buildings being enlarged, and a staff of female teachers employed for the education and industrial training of Indian girls; the same being, in my opinion, of as much importance as a factor in the civilization and advancement of the Indian race, as the education of the male portion of the community. The appreciation in which the Indians hold this effort of the Government to improve their intellectual and industrial condition, is shown by the fact, that at the institution at Battleford, little or no difficulty was experienced in obtaining pupils; and for that at High River, more boys were offered than could be accommodated. It would, in my opinion, be advisable to establish two industrial institutions in the Manitoba Superintendency, in order to afford the rising generation of Saulteaux, Swampy Cree, and Cree Indians of the districts embraced in that superintendency similar advantages to those granted the Cree and Blackfoot Indians of the North-West Territories.

The sanitary condition of the Indians throughout the Territories has, on the whole, been satisfactory. There were no diseases of an epidemic character, with the

exception of measles and diphtheria, which prevailed to an alarming extent last winter in the band of Chief Pi-a-pot, on the reserve then occupied by those Indians, near Indian Head. A number of them fell victims to diphtheria; and the Indians attributing the origin of the disease to local climatic influences, fled from the reserve, after having set fire to their houses. They then proceeded to hold a "sun dance" in the vicinity of Qu'Appelle, to the terror of the white settlers. A requisition was made on the Commissioner of the North-West Mounted Police, and a force was despatched to the place. The Assistant Indian Commissioner for the North-West Territories also accompanied it, and the Indians were induced without much trouble to retrace their steps. As they, however, persisted in their objection to retain the reserve, they were permitted to select another tract of land, upon which they immediately settled.

The Indian Reserve Commission for British Columbia resumed in the Spring its work in the field; the same having been temporarily suspended, as stated in my last Annual Report, owing to the illness of the Commissioner, P. O'Reilly, Esq. The scene of its operations during the year was the Kootenay district, which lies immediately west of the Rocky Mountains, in the south-east part of the Province. Mr. O'Reilly has reported his return to Victoria, after having assigned lands for reserves to the Indians of the district.

Indian affairs in Manitoba, Keewatin and in the older Provinces of the Dominion have moved on in very much the same groove as heretofore. Demands from some of the bands for improved agricultural machinery, such as threshing, reaping and mowing machines, the formation of agricultural societies and the holding of exhibitions, afford pleasing evidence of progress and enterprise on their part. The erection at the expense of the funds, at their credit, of more commodious school houses, the repair or improvement of the old buildings, and the supplying of modern school furniture, books and materials for the better education of their children, afford proof of increased interest in the important matter of education. In this last respect, however, there still is much room for improvement. Schools for the higher education of Indian youth should be established in the Provinces of Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, in which the brightest and most promising pupils of the day schools might be trained in industrial pursuits, the knowledge of which would enable them eventually to rise in the social scale to an equality with the white artisan or husbandman. The interesting reports, published as appendices to this report, from the Principals of several institutions of this kind which are in operation in the Province of Ontario, furnish pleasing evidence of the happy results of such training to the Indian youths who have completed their course in them; and that the Indians appreciate such advantages is proved by the large number of applicants for admission to the more central institutions, already exceeding the capacity of the buildings to accommodate them. The progress of Indian children at day schools, however efficiently conducted such institutions may be, is very greatly hampered

and injuriously affected by the associations of their home life, and by the frequency of their absence, and the indifference of their parents to the regular attendance of their children at such schools. Industrial schools, at which the children not only are educated, instructed in industries, fed and clothed, but in which they are also severed during the school term from all connection with home life, are obviously preferable, as in them the obstructions to education, complained of in the case of day schools, do not exist.

The Indians of the Province of Quebec and of the Maritime Provinces certainly merit more liberal treatment in the matter of education than they have hitherto received at the hands of the Government; and unless improved methods for educating and training the children are adopted, but little hope for the intellectual enlightenment or social elevation of the Indians of those Provinces need be entertained. I would suggest, that in order to give practical effect to the above ideas, two schools of the industrial type, with accommodation for at least eighty pupils in each, should be established in the Province of Quebec; and one of such institutions in each of the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, that into either of the latter institutions, Indian children from Prince Edward Island be also admitted; the number of schools to be hereafter increased, should the success of those first established justify such augmentation.

I shall now narrate, for Your Excellency's information, the various matters of interest that have transpired in connection with Indian affairs in the several Provinces during the past year; and as last year's report contained a full description of each reserve, and gave statistics of the property owned, improvements made and crops raised by each tribe or band of Indians, I consider that it will be unnecessary to give information of a similar character in this report, as it would vary but slightly from that previously furnished.

ONTARIO.

The Six Nation Indians, whose reserve is situated on the Grand River, in the Counties of Brant and Haldimand, are increasing in numbers and in prosperity. Many of their farms are well cultivated, and the products of the soil and of the dairy exhibited at their annual agricultural exhibitions command the admiration of all persons who attend them. Their exhibition of this year was remarkably successful; and the Six Nations combined with it the Centennial celebration of the grant made to them, by the Crown, of the tract of land of which their reserve forms a part, in recognition of their loyalty and valor, as practically proved on numerous occasions on the field of battle, in defence of the British flag. The exhibition was well attended, and addresses commendatory of the fealty and prowess of their ancestors, and of the progress made by the present generation in civilization, were delivered by members of the Senate and of the House of Commons, and by other distinguished persons.

The quantity of new land broken by these Indians during the year amounted to nearly six hundred acres. They have an excellent school system on the reserve; and the institutions are efficiently conducted, but the attendance is not as numerous or as regular as it should be. The Mohawk Industrial Institute, which is under the control of the New England Company, which bears also the entire expense of its management, continues to keep up its character as a model institution, turning out annually young men and women fitted to take their places among the industrial classes as mechanics.

The Mississauga Band, who occupy a tract of six thousand acres within the Six Nation reserve, maintain their reputation as an enterprising and industrious people. They, like the Six Nation, are increasing in numbers.

The Chippewas of Sarnia and of Kettle Point and Rivière aux Sables, whose reserves are situated in the County of Lambton, have been greatly encouraged by having had better crops than was the case the previous year.

Their neighbors and kinsmen on Walpole Island had also excellent crops. The agent to those Indians gives a most satisfactory report of their progress, the comfortable condition of most of their families, and the general sobriety of the band. The Pottawatami band, who are also settled upon Walpole Island, though comparatively few in number, are in all respects deserving of as much commendation as the Chippewas. The Indians of Walpole Island increased the area of cultivable land on the reserve by breaking up about eighty acres of new land, during the year. The five schools on the reserves in the County of Lambton and on Walpole Island have been conducted, for the most part, with success during the past year.

The Chippewa, Muncey and Oneida Bands, whose reserves are situated on the River Thames, in the County of Middlesex, have made fair progress. A large proportion of the cultivated land of the Chippewa and Muncey Indians was, however, flooded in August, 1883; and an early frost occurring in the previous month of July, the Indians suffered considerable loss, owing to the partial destruction of their crops. The three bands last referred to added one hundred and three acres of new land to the cultivable area on their reserves. The schools on these reserves have continued in operation during the year; but serious complaint is made of the small and irregular attendance at the schools on the Chippewa and Muncey Reserves.

Many of the Wyandott Indians of the County of Essex, who were enfranchised in the year 1881, as stated in my report for that year, having served the term of probation required under the provisions of section 106 of the Indian Act of 1880, and having by their exemplary good conduct and management of property proved that they were qualified to receive their shares of the capital fund at the credit of the band, were paid the same by Order of Your Excellency in Council.

The Mount Elgin Industrial Institution, which occupies a site upon the Chippewa Reserve above referred to, continues its good work of educating and training Indian

boys and girls in industrial habits and occupations. Extensive repairs and additions to the buildings are in progress, which, when finished, will make the accommodation at the institute very complete.

The Oneida Band erected a new building to serve as a council hall and as a lodge room for the Good Templars and Orange societies. It is described as a very creditable structure of two stories in height.

The band, commonly called the Moravians of the Thames, whose reserve is situated in the Township of Orford, in the County of Kent, stimulated by the success which has attended their agricultural exhibitions, which were only begun in the year 1882, are reported by the local agent to have put forth fresh zeal in the cultivation of their land. The exhibits at their last fair were both numerous and excellent in quality.

The quantity of land newly broken on the reserve was thirty-five acres. The erection, in the year 1783, of a new school building, at the expense of the band, as described in my report of last year, has had the happy result—which I then expressed the hope might ensue,—of arousing fresh interest in the minds of the Indians in educational matters: their children are sent more regularly to school, and they are improving in their studies.

The two Mississagua Bands, who occupy reserves on Rice and Mud Lakes, in the County of Northumberland, are more addicted to fishing, trapping fur-bearing animals, and to the chase, than to farming. Evidence, however, of improvement in the latter industry on the part of some few of these Indians is not wanting.

They added to the quantity of land capable of being cultivated by breaking up ten acres of new land during the year.

The New England Company has a mission on each of these reserves, and its officers have done much to assist the Indians.

The schools are well managed.

I am pleased to be able to report a marked improvement in the moral tone of the Mississagua Band, whose reserve lies in the Township of Alnwick, in the County of Northumberland. The Agent states that the use by these Indians of intoxicants has greatly diminished. This improved condition of matters has been brought about by the vigorous prosecution of persons for selling liquor to the Indians, and by the trial, conviction and committal to prison of several Indians for drunkenness. As a happy result of the suppression of this evil, there is an improvement in the domestic habits of the Indians, and in their physical health. The school on this reserve has continued its operations during the year. The Mohawk Band, who reside upon a reserve on the Bay of Quinté, in the County of Hastings, are increasing in number, and the local agent reports that they are making steady progress in agriculture, and are, consequently, in comfortable circumstances. They added to their land under

cultivation twenty acres. The four schools in operation on this reserve are not all as efficiently conducted as might be desired; changes in the teachers may, consequently, have to be made. A large proportion of the land on this reserve has been under lease for many years, to white tenants. The leases which will then have endured for five years, will expire in February, and these lands will then be leased for the longer term of ten years. The reason for lengthening the term of the leasehold consists in the fact that it was found that a tenant under a five years' lease had not sufficient time to perform, without loss to himself, all the conditions of the lease as to improvement, and that, therefore, they remain, in most instances, unfulfilled, which results in injury to the premises and consequent loss to the Indians.

The Chippewa Band, whose reserve is situated on Georgina and Snake Islands, in Lake Simcoe, are reported to be improving in their manner of farming, and are also increasing the value of their personal property by the erection of new buildings.

That they are not indifferent to the importance of educational facilities being furnished their children is shown by the band having had a very commodious building erected, during the year, at their own expense, for school purposes, at a cost of about \$600, and the pupils in attendance are reported to be making excellent progress in their studies. The greater number of the band reside on Georgina Island, and a sub-division by survey of the same into lots of fifty acres each, has been ordered at the request of the band. This is a step in the right direction, and its having been assented to by the band is an indication of progress in intelligence, which, it is much to be regretted, is not observable in more of the Indian bands, by some of whom, although better things might fairly be expected from them, upon being urged by the officers of the Department to allow the sub-division of their lands into lots to be made, that thus each locatee might know the bounds of his habitation, objection was made to the same being done, through alleged apprehension that taxes might be imposed on them in the changed condition of matters, or that they might be defrauded of their lands, or for other flimsy reasons.

The vacancy occasioned by the decease of Mr. Wm. McPhee, the efficient local agent to the Chippewa Band, whose reserve lies in the Township of Rama, in the County of Ontario, which occurred in the month of September last, was filled by the appointment, in October, by Your Excellency in Council, of Mr. Duncan McPhee, the son of the former agent, that gentleman having proved himself to be well qualified for the position during his father's protracted illness, when he acted for the latter. This band continues to maintain its character for sobriety and industry. It is regretted, that in consequence of the death of the previous incumbent, and the interval that elapsed between that event and the appointment of his successor, no annual report or tabular statistical statement in respect to this band has been received. I am, therefore, unable, on this occasion, to furnish Your Excellency with any detailed information in respect to these Indians.

I regret to have also to report the death, during the year, of Mr. William Bull, Indian Agent at Cape Croker, in the County of Bruce, to the Chippewa Band at that point. Like Mr. McPhee, whose death I have previously referred to, Mr. Bull was a most efficient agent, and the Department therefore suffered a serious loss by his death, which was the result of an accident which befell him while doing some work on the agency premises, and in consequence of which he ultimately bled to death, having cut an artery in one of his arms.

As in the case of the Rama Band, and for a similar reason, I am precluded from supplying as full information in respect to the Cape Croker Indians as would be desirable. I may, however, inform Your Excellency that the Department is in frequent communication with the secretary of the council of the band, who is a half-breed, and a very intelligent man, and it is therefore kept fully advised of all matters of importance affecting the band; and I am consequently able to state that the condition of affairs on the reserve is as satisfactory as can be expected in the absence of an agent.

The three schools are kept up, and they are periodically inspected by the Inspector of Public Schools for the county.

The Chippewa Band, whose reserve adjoins the Town of Southampton, in the County of Bruce, experienced a disaster last year in the partial destruction, by frost, of their crops. The revenue derived from their fisheries was also less, by over \$1,000.00, than it was the previous year. The agent, however, reports that in other industries these Indians have been more successful than in previous years. Their schools are, on the whole, conducted with a fair measure of success.

It is stated by the agent, in his annual report, that the larger proportion of the band are well behaved, and temperate in their habits. This is certainly an improvement in the condition of matters on this reserve, as described in my last annual report.

The Chippewa Band, who reside on the Christian Islands, which are situated in the south-western waters of the Georgian Bay, increased the quantity of cultivated land during the past year by breaking up seventeen acres of new land. The past year's crop probably turned out well, as at the date of the local agent's report the prospect that such would be the case was favorable. The previous year's crop of corn was, however, greatly curtailed, owing to an early frost having blighted it; and as a consequence, these Indians endured considerable privation during the winter.

The effective measures adopted last year by the Department of Marine and Fisheries, for the protection from intrusion by other fishermen on the fisheries held by this band, under license from that Department, gratified the Indians exceedingly; and these efforts have been attended with the satisfactory result of an unusually

large catch of fish by the Indians. The agent reports that it is a rare thing to see an Indian of this band under the influence of intoxicating liquor.

The school on the reserve is well reported of.

The small Algonquin Band, whose reserve is situated upon Golden Lake, in the County of Renfrew, received with much gratification the location tickets for their individual holdings on the reserve, which, in my last Annual Report, I had the honor of informing Your Excellency were then in course of preparation, and these Indians promise to now take a greater interest in farming. They increased the area of cultivated land on the reserve by breaking up eight acres of virgin soil.

The Iroquois Band who, as stated in my report of last year, removed from the Lake of Two Mountains, to occupy a reserve in the Township of Gibson, express themselves as being prosperous, and contented; and the Superintendent reports that comfort and plenty seem on every hand to prevail. They added fifty acres during the year to their cleared land, and their prosperous condition, as described in the report published herewith, from Dr. Walton, should certainly act as an inducement to the residue of the band to remove from the sterile land on which they continue to reside, at the Lake of Two Mountains, to this most favorable location and thus ensure for themselves and their posterity forever a share in this most valuable property. A good school is in operation on the reserve, but the building in which it is at present held being incommodious, will shortly be replaced by a new structure, which is at present in course of erection.

The Chippewa Band, whose reserve consists of Parry Island, which is situated in the Georgian Bay, opposite to Parry Sound, are for the most part an industrious community. The demand for labor, occasioned by the extensive lumbering business carried on in the district, affords these Indians a good field for obtaining lucrative employment. Agriculture is likewise followed to a considerable extent by them. They have augmented their cultivable land by the addition of 5 acres of newly broken land. The two schools on the reserve continue to prosper.

The Chippewa Band, who reside on a reserve at Shawanega, in the Parry Sound District, devote much of their time to fishing. They also avail themselves of the labor obtained from the lumbering industry of the locality, to provide themselves with additional means of subsistence. They likewise pursue the tillage of the soil to some extent. There is a school in operation on this reserve, which is doing fairly well. New buildings for the school and the teacher's residence were recently erected, at the expense of the band.

The Chippewa Band who occupy a reserve on Henry Inlet, which is an estuary of the Georgian Bay, have a most unsuitable tract for agriculture; nevertheless, they show commendable enterprise in making the best they can of their position, and they are agitating the adoption of the *quasi* municipal organization, which Indian

Communities are permitted, under the provisions of the Statutes regulating Indian affairs, to institute. Their principal means of subsistence are derived from labor in the lumber yards. The school on this reserve is conducted very efficiently.

The French River Band of Chippewas, commonly known as "Dokis' Band," own a valuable reserve on French River, in the Parry Sound District. They do not, however, reside upon it, but occupy a part of the reserve of the Lake Nipissing Indians, which is situated on that lake. The most of them are traders, and carry on, more especially the chief, Dokis, who is quite a wealthy man, a considerable business with other Indians, in bartering goods with the latter for furs. They pay little or no attention to agriculture, and have no schools for their children.

The Lake Nipissing Band, above mentioned, are also Chippewas, and possess a fine tract; nevertheless, they cultivate but little land, devoting their energies to working for lumber merchants, and on the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The passage of the last mentioned road through the reserve, and the rapid growth of the village of Sturgeon Falls, which is situated in close proximity to it, has acted prejudicially, from a moral standpoint, to these Indians; much drunkenness being now reported to prevail among them, which was not at all the case previous to the construction of the railroad. The Department, however, has adopted measures to suppress the liquor traffic, a detective having been appointed to discover the violators of the law, and bring them to justice. Already, several parties have been convicted and severely punished. It is hoped that a school will shortly be established on the reserve. The Chippewas of Lake Temogamingue are a nomadic band. They were not represented when the treaty of 1850 was concluded with the Chippewa Indians of Lake Huron, and were consequently overlooked; nor was it until quite recently that they made this known to the Department. Enquiry having been instituted and their claim to share in the privileges of the treaty clearly established, they were included in the pay-list of annuitants under that treaty; and no provision having been made therein for land to be allotted to them as a reserve, a surveyor was last spring despatched to the spot to arrange the land matter with them. This, I believe, has been done; but the surveyor's report has not as yet reached the Department. The Naishcouthong Reserve and the Chippewa Band who occupy it, complete the Indian *cercle* of the Parry Sound District. It is a small reserve of sterile land, and the band, like the other Indians of the district, support themselves principally by working for lumbermen.

The large Indian population on Manitoulin Island, in Lake Huron, is mainly of Chippewa origin. There are a few Ottawas interspersed among them. I regret to have to report the almost total destruction, by an early and severe frost, of the crops of these Indians. Many of them were consequently reduced to great straits during last winter. By making timely advances to them from the interest money at their credit, the Department prevented much suffering. Many of the Indians were also

supplied from the same source with seeds to plant in the spring. Some of the Indians, moreover, obtained employment during the winter with lumbermen, and in the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and were thus able to alleviate their wants. Indeed, these Indians generally, are availing themselves more of the opportunities for obtaining profitable employment afforded them in the labor market, and they are much in request, and are greatly appreciated by their employers.

They complain bitterly of the diminution of their catch of fish, which is the result of the numerous pound nets set by white fishermen in the vicinity.

The bridge constructed at the joint expense of the Indians of the ceded portion of the island, and of the Government of Ontario, which was referred to in my last Annual Report, was completed during the year. It affords a ready means of communication between the two islands, and is therefore a great convenience to the white settlers on both of them.

Seven Indian schools are in operation on Manitoulin Island, two of which at Wikwemikong, are of the industrial type, and have proved most successful in training Indian boys and girls in occupations calculated to make them useful members of society. The institutions are, however, much in need of an additional subsidy, and the question of granting it is one worthy of the consideration of Parliament. The Indians on Manitoulin Island, discouraged, apparently, by the loss of their crops last year, only broke up twenty additional acres of new land in the spring of this year. This, when compared with the quantity of new land broken by them the previous year, namely, three hundred acres, shows certainly a great falling off.

The various Chippewa Bands, whose reserves are situated on the north shore of Lake Huron, and who are severally described in my report of last year, being for the most part nomadic in their habits, raise little or no crop. A few of the members of different bands, however, reside permanently on the reserves, and for the children of these, as well as of their wandering brethren, when they return to the reserves from the interior, as it is their custom to do for a few months every summer, schools are kept open on the reserves at Whitefish River, Whitefish Lake, Mississauga and Serpent Rivers. The two Chippewa Bands who reside upon a reserve on Garden River, in the District of Algoma, experienced a disaster similar to that which befel the Indians of Manitoulin Island, in the destruction of the greater part of their crops. They had, therefore, to seek the means of subsistence in other lines of industry. The Department also allowed them to cut small timber on the reserve, under license of the Indian Agent, and to sell the same, in order that they might in this way procure the necessaries of life. The close proximity of this reserve to the United States renders the obtaining by them of spirituous liquor with impunity a matter of easy accomplishment. This is found to be too much the case

with many Indian bands that occupy reserves near the boundary line between the two countries. There are two schools in operation on the reserve on Garden River ; but they are reported to be very sparsely attended, the parents evincing the usual Indian indifference as to regularity of attendance on the part of their children. There is little doubt, however, that much of the success of a school in this respect, as well as in others, depends upon the efforts of the teacher, and the interest shown by him or her in the progress and regular attendance of the pupils. These Indians added, during the year, twenty-two acres of newly broken soil to the area of cultivable land on the reserve.

The Chippewas of Lake Superior, whose reserves are described in my last Annual Report, are stated to be increasing in prosperity, which is in some measure attributable to the augmentation in value, as the country becomes more thickly populated, of fish, of which these Indians catch large numbers. Their crops were likewise very successful. These Indians, or as many of them as are willing to work, can also readily obtain employment at remunerative wages.

Upon each of these reserves a building for school purposes was erected several years since, in consequence of representations made to the Department, that teachers would be sent by the Roman Catholic Church to conduct the schools, as soon as the buildings should be completed. With the exception of two reserves, however, the Indians are still without teachers, although the buildings have been ready for two or three years, and the Department has expressed its willingness to contribute towards the salaries of the teachers when appointed. The schools that have been established are making satisfactory progress. One of them combines in its management a female orphanage. In this district, as elsewhere, when railway construction is conducted in propinquity to Indian reserves, the traffic in intoxicants has greatly increased, which, as is usually the case, has resulted in the demoralization of the Indians. The Department has, however, adopted measures to suppress the evil, constables having been stationed at the points where it most prevails.

QUEBEC.

The Algonquin and Tête de Boule Indians, who occupy a reserve on the River Desert, in the Township of Maniwaki, in the County of Ottawa, are described by their agent as being contented and prosperous. Some of them evince considerable aptitude for agriculture. They also obtain employment from lumber men, and are highly appreciated as workmen by their employers. The crops of cereals and roots on this reserve were quite abundant, and the hay crop exceeded the average return of that product by fifty per cent. These Indians have added thirty acres of newly broken soil to the cultivable land on the reserve. The school continued in operation during the year, but the attendance is complained of as having been very irregular.

The work done by these Indians during the past season, and in previous years, upon the roads which traverse the reserve, has brought them into excellent condi-

tion. The appointment of a resident Stipendiary Magistrate for the locality, and of a constable on the reserve, will, it is confidently expected, result most beneficially for the Indians, as the machinery is thus provided for the detection and punishment of the vendors to the Indians of intoxicants, which, as I stated in my last report, are too easily obtainable by them.

The Algonquin Band, whose reserve is situated on Lake Temiscamingue, in the County of Pontiac, are, as stated in my last year's report, more given to hunting and fishing than to steady agricultural labor, although the excellence of the soil in the tract owned by them affords them a favorable opportunity of pursuing successfully that industry. There is also a mill in operation at no great distance from the reserve, at which they may have their grain turned into flour at a reduced rate of toll, the Department having secured this privilege for the Indians, by granting, several years since, a small subsidy towards the erection of the mill. There is a school in operation at the Hudson Bay post, whereat some of the Indian children attend, but inasmuch as many of the Indians' houses are too remote from the Hudson Bay post for their children to go there, the Department is making arrangements for the establishment at a convenient point on the reserve, of a school for the benefit of the children of these families.

The Iroquois Band of St. Regis, who occupy a village situated on the east bank of the River St. Lawrence, in the County of Huntingdon, have greatly benefitted through the measures adopted by this Department, in concert with the authorities of the United States, to suppress the traffic in intoxicants upon both sides of the boundary line, which I stated in my report of last year were then about to be taken. Quietness and order now prevail in the village. With a view to insure, as far as possible, the continuance of this desirable condition of matters, a resident agent was appointed in September last, as it was considered that the former agent resided at too great a distance from the point to be able, when Indians returned to or were found in the village in a state of intoxication, to act promptly, either in the punishment of the Indian delinquents or in the discovery and bringing to justice of the parties who sold or gave the liquor to them. Mr. Tyre, the local Custom House officer, was appointed the Agent. He has resided for many years at St. Regis, and is held in high respect by both Indians and white people. By investing the Custom House officer at that place with the additional office of Indian Agent, the expense of building a residence for the latter official was saved, as the former already occupied suitable buildings.

The four schools established at various points on the reserve for the benefit of the children of this band are carrying on their operations, although they are greatly impeded by the usual irregularity of attendance on the part of the pupils. A neat building for one of these institutions was erected during the year on Cornwall Island, which forms part of the reserve, at the joint expense of the Department and

of the Methodist Church, under whose auspices it is conducted. Extensive repairs were also made to the Roman Catholic Church edifice at St. Regis, at the expense of the members of the band who belong to that denomination. These Indians are represented to be in a prosperous condition. As stated in my last Annual Report their principal employment consists in working in the woods for lumber merchants, and in piloting rafts of timber down the St. Lawrence. On some of the islands embraced in the reserve farming is followed with a fair measure of success. The large majority of the Indians settled on Cornwall Island, which is composed of most excellent arable land, have applied to the Department to have it sub-divided into lots. An exploratory survey was made in the autumn, and a plan for the sub-division of the land has been prepared. The Iroquois Band, who occupy as a reserve land in the seigniory of Sault St. Louis, in the County of Laprairie, and who, for the most part, reside at the village of Caughnawaga, on the River St. Lawrence, opposite to Lachine, are making fair progress in agricultural and other industries. Their second annual exhibition was held last autumn, and was a complete success, both as to the exhibits and the manner in which it was managed. A very commodious building, which cost about \$2,000, for holding these exhibitions, was erected last autumn, mainly at the expense of the band, although many persons interested in their welfare generously contributed towards it, and last autumn's exhibition was held in this building. The survey of this reserve into lots, which has been a most intricate and difficult undertaking, is nearly completed, and the Department is adopting measures with a view to locate in as satisfactory a manner as practicable, the various Indian families on the lots. This will be by no means an easy task, but by the exercise of patience and discretion it can, it is believed, be satisfactorily accomplished.

A change in the agency at this point was considered to be advisable, and was effected last summer. Complaints of their agent, in whom they appeared to have lost all confidence, were repeatedly made by the Indians; and, upon investigation, certain charges of a sufficiently serious nature to render a change advisable, were substantiated. The Indians appear to have confidence in the new agent, Mr. Alex. Brousseau, and it is hoped that the change will be attended with benefit alike to the Indians and to the Department.

The school on the reserve is not giving as much satisfaction as it is desirable it should give, and many of the Indians have recently expressed their opinion in regard to it in a practical manner, namely, by withdrawing their children and placing them at a private school, which has been lately established on the reserve, although they are obliged to pay for their tuition at the latter institution, whereas at the former, the teachers' salaries being paid by the Department, the children are taught free of all expense to their parents.

As an evidence of the enterprise of some of the members of this band, it may be stated that two of them, Chief Thos. Jocks and Alexander De Lorimer, have

undertaken an important contract for the construction of certain works on the Cornwall Canal. The same parties have also had under lease, for several years, a quarry at Caughnawaga, in which they employ a number of men and pay to the credit of the fund of the band dues on all stone excavated. As stated in my report of last year, there are some successful farmers among these Indians; others earn a livelihood by working for lumbermen, and piloting rafts of timber and boats down the Lachine Rapids. There is also an extensive business in Indian handicraft carried on in the village, and several of them have become well off through the sale of these wares. In consequence of the change of agents, the Department is without the usual Annual Report and statistical statement in respect to this band and reserve.

The condition of the Abenaki Band, whose reserve is situated at St. Francis, in the County of Yamaska, has changed but little since the date of my last Annual Report. I regret to have to report the prevalence among many of these Indians of the habit of indulging to excess in the use of intoxicants, which they appear to obtain *ad libitum* in the village of Pierreville. The Department recently sent a detective to the spot, with a view to the discovery of the parties who carry on this illicit traffic with the Indians; and it is hoped, by keeping a close watch on the various taverns and saloons, and the persons who frequent them, and act in collusion with the Indians and the vendors of liquors, that the guilty parties will be brought to justice. These Indians devote a considerable portion of their time to hunting. They also manufacture large quantities of baskets, chip and straw hats, moccasins and other Indian wares, which they travel long distances to dispose of. There are two schools in operation on the reserve.

Mr. Henry Vassal, the Indian Agent for the district, has appended in his report a list most interesting, to philologists, of names and words of the Abenaki tongue, with their interpretation. Mr. Vassal, likewise, has supplied a similar list, which will be found herewith, prepared by the Rev. Chas. Arnaud, the well known and justly venerated missionary at Betsiamits, on the north shore of the Lower St. Lawrence, of words and names in the language of that other branch of the Algonquin nation, known as the Montagnais. There is nothing special to note in respect to the small band of Abenakis whose reserve is situated at Becancour, in the County of Nicolet. They number about thirty souls, and their modes for procuring a subsistence are about the same as those followed by their brethren at St. Francis. The Huron Band, who occupy a reserve at Lorette, in the County of Quebec, have with habitual assiduity persevered in the manufacture of large quantities of snow-shoes and moccasins, and their prosperity has been commensurate with their industry. The population of this band is not decreasing; in fact, the contrary is the case; but the increase of their number is due to the fortuitous circumstance of the return to the reserve of some families who had left it for other parts some years previously. The school at the Indian village is represented to be more numerous and regularly

attended than was formerly the case; and this has resulted most advantageously to the children.

The Amalците Band, formerly of the Township of Viger, in the County of Temiscouata, fragmentary encampments of whom frequent the vicinity of Cacouna, Rivière du Loup, Rimouski, Point Levi and other places, still pursue their usual avocations, viz., the manufacture of Indian wares and hunting fur-bearing animals. The circumstances of these Indians in regard to land are fully described in my report of last year. Owing to their nomadic habits, it is impossible to afford the children of the band educational advantages.

The Micmac Band, whose reserve is situated on the River Restigouche, at Mission Point, opposite Campbleton, in the Province of New Brunswick, appear to be making most satisfactory progress in the cultivation of the soil. The quantity of land put in crop last year was more extensive than was ever previously the case on this reserve. The result, so far as grain was concerned, was satisfactory; the yield of potatoes, however, was below the average, owing to the wet season. These Indians have no difficulty in obtaining employment in the summer or in the winter, at remunerative wages, near their reserve.

The school building on this reserve has been thoroughly repaired, and the attendance at school has been fair. It might, however, be more numerous, considering the number of children in the band of an age to attend school:

These Indians increased the area of cultivable land on the reserve this year, by breaking up twenty acres of new soil. I am pleased to be able to state that as a consequence of the strenuous efforts of the local Indian Agent to suppress the traffic in intoxicants, drunkenness, which at one time was of frequent occurrence in this band, has greatly diminished.

The small Micmac Band, whose reserve is situated in the Township of Maria, in the County of Bonaventure, have improved morally, and have made satisfactory progress, materially, during the year. Sobriety now prevails on the reserve, which is the result of the measures adopted to prevent the sale of intoxicants to the Indians, among which may be mentioned the establishment on the reserve of a small lock-up, to confine Indians when intoxicated. These Indians have made many new fences, built several neat houses, and repaired the road which traverses the reserve. They also increased the area of their cultivable land by four acres. •

The various bands of Montagnais Indians, who frequent, in the open season, several favorite points on the north shore of the Lower St. Lawrence, and who, in the winter, repair to their hunting grounds in the remote wilds of the interior, had last year tolerable success in the capture of fur-bearing animals.

Cariboo and Ptarmigan were also numerous, and consequently these Indians had a good supply of food during the winter. The strenuous measures adopted by the

Department several years since, to suppress the traffic in liquor carried on with them by unprincipled traders, and the continuous efforts put forth by the energetic Superintendent of these Indians to prevent a recurrence of this evil, have resulted most beneficially to them in every respect. Their sanitary condition is good, their behavior excellent, and they are no longer the victims of rapacious white men, who, in times happily past, robbed them while under the influence of liquor (which was often, it was suspected, drugged to render their purpose more successful) of most valuable furs, the product of their winter's hunt.

The above remarks are in some measure applicable to all the Indians of the north shore, but more especially to those at Betsiamits, Maskanard, Grand Romaine Natashquan, Mingan, Seven Islands and the Moisie. The Indians of the first named place reside, when not engaged in hunting, upon the reserve set apart at that point, under the Provisions of the Act 14 and 15 Victoria, Chapter 24, for the Montagnais Indians generally of the north shore.

At the Godbout there are several families of Montagnais. The Indians at this place engage in seal hunting, and they appear to do so with successful results.

At Escoumains there is a small band of Montagnais who remain permanently at that point. They are well conducted and industrious, and they compete in the labor market with the white population of the locality.

The frequency with which, from its northern latitude, summer frosts occur on the Lower St. Lawrence renders the successful growth of cereals in that region hopeless; and, indeed, even root crops are more often a failure than the reverse. The Indians, as a consequence, have to rely entirely upon hunting and fishing as a means of procuring a livelihood.

The band of Montagnais Indians who occupy the valuable reserve at Point Bleu, on Lac St. Jean, in the County of Chicoutimi, are making considerable progress in the cultivation of land.

Their live stock are also increasing.

The opening up of the road through the reserve, which was referred to in my last Annual Report, has, as it was anticipated would be the case, resulted in new clearances of land being made by the Indians along the same.

The measures taken by the energetic Indian Agent for the Reserve, to put a stop to the vending of spirituous liquors to these Indians, have had the effect of almost completely suppressing the evil. And, as stated by the missionary in a letter to the agent, which is published among the appendices to this report, quiet and order now reign on this reserve. The same functionary bears testimony to the success which has attended the efforts of the agent in inducing the Indians to devote their time and money to agriculture. The hospital on this reserve affords

great relief to invalid members of the band. These Indians augmented the quantity of arable land on the reserve to the extent of fifteen acres of newly-broken soil.

They, like their brethren of the Lower St. Lawrence, follow the chase as a principal means of support. The lake on which their reserve is situated also affords them a fine fishing ground, of which they are not slow to take advantage.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The Indians of this Province are all Micmacs; and, commencing with the Island of Cape Breton, we find in the county of the same name, at Eskasoni, a band occupying a reserve of excellent land, which they cultivate to some extent. They added to their arable land, during the year, ten acres of newly-broken soil. The school on this reserve has continued its operations during the year, but irregular attendance on the part of the pupils has here, as elsewhere, to be regretted.

These Indians manufacture and sell quantities of casks, tubs and baskets.

The bands who occupy the two reserves in the County of Inverness, viz., at Whycomagh and Malagawatch, are reported to be improving in their condition and in their habits. The male portion of the community are, for the most part, coopers by trade; the females manufacture baskets, moccasins and Indian wares generally. These Indians are very industrious, and find a ready market in the surrounding towns and country for their manufactures. They are therefore able to provide for their families, and are contented and well conducted.

The principal production of the soil is the potatoe, of which vegetable these Indians raise large quantities. They broke up twelve acres of new land during the year, thus increasing the cultivable area of land on the reserve by that quantity. The school at Whycomagh continues to keep up its character as an efficiently conducted institution.

The band, whose reserve is on Middle River, in the County of Victoria, have an excellent tract of land, the soil being specially adapted for producing grain and potatoes, both of which crops promised an abundant yield at the date of the agent's report. As no statistical statement was received from the local agent, it is impossible to state what progress, if any, has been made by these Indians.

The school referred to in my last Annual Report as then about to be brought into operation on this reserve, was opened in November, 1853; and it is reported to be conducted very successfully.

The Indians who occupy the reserve in the County of Richmond are represented by their agent to be making slow but evident progress in the march of civilization. The crops on the reserve promised well at the date of the agent's report. These Indians broke up ten acres of new land, thus adding that quantity to the area already under cultivation.

The Indians of the County of Antigonish are settled in small groups on the several reserves in that county. They employ their time principally in manufacturing casks, tubs and baskets; and they do not give much of their attention to agriculture. They, however, increased the area of farm land by three acres of newly-broken soil.

Two changes took place in the agency which embraces this county and that of Guysboro' during the year, the first having been occasioned in the early part of the year by the death of the Rev. Wm. Chisholm, the former incumbent. The Rev. John J. Chisholm was appointed by Your Excellency in Council on 28th March to the vacant position, and that gentleman continued to discharge the duties for several months. He then tendered his resignation, which was accepted, and John Chisholm, Esq., of Antigonish, barrister-at-law, was appointed by Your Excellency in Council on the 4th November, to the position.

The Indians whose reserve is situated on Fisher's Grant, near Pictou, compete with their white neighbors in almost every branch of labor; and the change that has occurred within the last ten or fifteen years in their mode of obtaining a subsistence is graphically described in the report of the Rev. R. Macdonald, the Indian Agent for the district, which will be found among the Appendices published herewith. The school on the reserve is managed with efficiency, but the irregular attendance of the pupils prevents much progress being made by them.

These Indians cultivate but little land. They, however, increased the quantity of arable land on their reserve by breaking up new soil during the past year to the extent of two acres.

The Indians of the County of Halifax still continue for the most part non-resident on their reserve, preferring to frequent the suburbs of towns and villages, in which they find a market for the casks, tubs, baskets and other articles manufactured by them.

The Indians of the County of Kings follow similar pursuits for making a living, to those in vogue among their brethren of the county last referred to. There is, however, more excuse for these Indians residing on lands not their own, than there is for the Indians of the County of Halifax, for, with the exception of ten acres of land purchased by the Department several years since for the Indian families resident at Cambridge, there is no reserve in the County of Kings, and that quantity of land is quite inadequate for a population of eighty-four souls. The agent for the county reports that these Indians are quiet, orderly and rather industrious in their habits. The public schools in the county are open to Indian children.

The Indians of the County of Queens, although possessed of several reserves, in some of which there is excellent land, are for the most part resident in the vicinity of the town of Liverpool and of the village of Milton, and at Mill Village, where they occupy and cultivate lands belonging to white people. There are good salmon

fisheries in the streams at Milton and Mill Village, of which the Indians avail themselves largely to procure food.

The Indian children are allowed the privilege of attending the public schools of the county.

The Indians of the County of Lunenburg, as well as those of the county last referred to, are, as a rule, sober, industrious and religiously inclined. In Lunenburg they have several reserves, but except upon the one at New Germany, but little farming is done on any of them. The Counties of Queens and Lunenburg form one agency. During the year the Indians of these counties added five acres of newly broken land to the area previously under cultivation.

The Indians of the County of Cumberland, who reside on the reserve at Franklin Manor, on Hay Lake, are described by the Indian Agent for the county as a progressive people, devoting considerable attention to agriculture, and displaying an interest in the education of their children, who are allowed to attend the public schools of the district. These Indians increased the quantity of arable land on the reserve during the year by breaking up three acres of new soil.

The wandering Indians from other counties of the Province, who appear to prefer the County of Colchester, still frequent the precincts of Truro, which affords them a mart for their manufactures. Much sickness prevails among these Indians. Coming, as most of them do, from other counties, they occupy, while at Truro, tents or wigwams, and are thus exposed to the inclemency of the weather, often resulting in pulmonary attacks, which frequently prove fatal.

In the County of Hants there are two reserves, situated respectively on the west side of Shubenecadie and at Indian Brook. The larger number of the Indians reside upon the former reserve and follow agriculture to some extent. The want of an annual report and statistical statement from the Indian Agent for the district preclude my furnishing information relative to the progress of this band.

The Department hoped to have had a school in operation at Shubenecadie ere this. Much correspondence on the subject took place, but in consequence of the excessive prices asked by builders, the matter has remained in abeyance.

The Indian band who occupy a reserve in the County of Digby, on the confines of Annapolis, engage extensively in porpoise hunting and fishing, preferring those modes for obtaining subsistence for their families to tilling the soil, though a few of them do cultivate land, and they, during the year, added eighteen and one-half acres of newly broken soil to the arable quantity on the reserve. The school on the reserve is conducted efficiently, but the attendance is not as numerous or as regular as one would desire.

In the County of Yarmouth, which is included in the agency for Digby, there are a few camps of Indians, but no reserve.

In the Counties of Annapolis and Shelbourne, which are embraced in one agency, the Indians are, with a few exceptions, resident upon other people's land like the Indians in the County of Yarmouth. In the former county they own two reserves, but very few Indians reside upon them. Several families have purchased, or occupy on sufferance, parcels of land, which they cultivate to some extent, receiving from the Department assistance in seed and in ploughing.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Micmacs of the eastern counties of this Province are reported to have made considerable progress in agriculture. They are decidedly more industrious and enterprising than their Amalacite brethren on the west side of the Province. Besides farming, they engage extensively in fishing, ship-yard work and other manual labour.

The reserves occupied by the Micmacs and by the Amalacite Indians of this Province are so minutely described in my last Annual Report that it is unnecessary to repeat, in this report, the information respecting those tracts of land. The schools are still conducted on the reserves at Eel Ground and Burnt Church, in the County of Northumberland, though the one at this latter point was closed for a brief period, owing to the resignation of the teacher.

In consequence of a change made in the superintendency at Fredericton, for the Amalacite Bands who occupy reserves in the south-western counties of the Province, no annual report or statistical statement has been received regarding those Indians.

The change referred to was occasioned by the transfer of the former Superintendent, Mr. W. Fisher, to a position in the outside service of the Department of Inland Revenue, and the appointment, by order of Your Excellency in Council, on the 25th April last, of Mr. James Farrell to the position of Indian Superintendent for the district. No complaints have been received from these Indians, and this, of itself, is a sufficient indication that matters must be proceeding satisfactorily in the district, as Indians are not slow to make their grievances known, if any such exist. The schools established in the year 1883, upon the reserves at Kingsclear and St. Mary's, in the County of York, have continued their operations, and are well managed, and it is confidently hoped that much benefit will accrue to the Indian children if they can be induced to attend regularly.

In the north-western counties of Victoria and Madawaska the Amalacites appear to be more prosperous, the result probably of greater industry than is displayed by their brethren of the south-western counties. On the reserve at the mouth of the Tobique River, which is a fine tract of fertile land, the larger number of families (forty-seven) reside, and the majority of them are in comfortable circumstances.

They increased their area of cultivable land during the year by twenty-two acres of freshly-broken soil. The school on the reserve is highly spoken of, both as

regards the ability of the teacher and the regular attendance and progress of the pupils.

The reserve in the County of Madawaska is composed of equally good land, though it is not so extensive in area, as the reserve on the Tobique; but the Indians resident thereon do not follow farming for a living. These Indians, as well as some of those on the Tobique, engage extensively in hunting fur-bearing animals.

They have facilities for having their children educated, there being a public school quite near their reserve, to which the Indian children are admissible.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

The condition of Indian matters in this Province is not as satisfactory as one would wish. The two reserves, viz., on Lennox Island and in Township 39, fail to attract to them all the Indians in the Province. In fact, as many reside off the reserves as upon them.

The Department has held out inducements to the non-residents to remove to the reserves, offering to assist them in building houses, and in the cultivation of land; but little effect has attended these efforts. In the case of some of the non-resident Indians—for instance, those at Rocky Point—it is perhaps better that they should remain where they are, as they are doing tolerably well, from an industrial point of view, and occupy comfortable houses. There seems, therefore, to be no sufficient reason, in the case of Indians so situated, for removing them to either of the reserves. There are, however, other Indians, living in scattered groups in the vicinity of towns and settlements in the Province, who are in wretched circumstances; and it is these poor creatures whom the Department is desirous of seeing comfortably settled upon the reserves. The inducements, however, held out to them to remove, have hitherto failed of their object.

The local management also, of those on the reserves, has not been satisfactory. The Superintendent combines with his other duties the office of school teacher. It was thought that the latter position would not be incompatible with the other, but it is found that the duties of the two positions clash. The Superintendent having to attend during a greater part of the day to the school, has not sufficient time to give to the instruction of the Indians in the proper cultivation of their land, or to the other duties of the agency. A change would therefore appear to be necessary. It is thought, that were a Superintendent appointed, whose whole time could be devoted to the instruction of the Indians in agriculture, in curing fish (there is a fine mackerel fishery near the reserve on Lennox Island) and in other industries, and in seeing that they were comfortably domiciled, many of the Indians who prefer, at present, to reside near the towns and settlements, on perceiving the improved condition of matters on the reserves, would abandon their wretched ways of living and agree to settle thereon. The Indians upon the reserves added, during the year, eight acres of newly-broken land to the cultivable area. The school is reported to be effici-

ently conducted, and the progress of the pupils who attend regularly to be good ; but the attendance is very small when compared with the number of children on Lennox Island of an age to attend school.

MANITOBA AND KEEWATIN.

Commencing, as in last year's report, with the bands and reserves in the eastern part of the territory covered by Treaty No. 3, commonly called "The North-West Angle Treaty," from its having been concluded at that point on the Lake of the Woods with the Saulteaux branch of the Chippewa or Ojibewa Nation, the first reserve met with is that of the band on Lac des Mille Lacs, at Poplar Point. The agent reports that the gardens of these Indians are poorly kept; they prefer manual labor on the railway, which they can readily obtain in that district.

These Indians appear, however, to be increasing in prosperity, and to be gradually adopting the habits of white men.

The band occupying the reserve at Sturgeon Lake give more attention to working in the mines and to railway work than to agriculture. What little is done in the latter line is by the women—whose gardens, the agent reports, looked well when he visited the reserve in June last.

The band on the reserve at Lac la Croix appear to be making more progress in agriculture than either of the bands last described. The Indians on this reserve, which is situated in close proximity to the United States, are specially exposed to the rapacity of liquor vendors; and, as on other Indian reserves similarly located, consequent demoralization of the Indians ensues.

The band who own the reserve on Rivière la Seine have become dissatisfied with it, and have applied for another tract of land to be given them. They are said to cultivate their gardens with success, and to be desirous of improving their buildings.

On the reserves at Hungry Hall the same trouble with liquor vendors from the United States exists as was described above in connection with the reserve on Lac la Croix. These Indians cultivate land to some extent.

The crops of corn and potatoes on the reserves at the Long Sault were abundant, except on Neshotai's Reserve, where they were to a great extent destroyed by cattle breaking into the fields during the absence of the Indians. A school has been established for the benefit of the Indian children.

The gardens on the Wabegon and Eagle Lake Reserve are reported to be carefully attended too, and the cattle well kept. These Indians, being industrious, manage to feed and clothe their families comfortably.

The band who occupy the reserve at Lac Seul are in a very prosperous condition, possessing fine fields, in which they raise crops of cereals and roots. They also

occupy well built houses, and keep them neat and clean. There is considerable competition among them as to who shall have the best farm. These Indians have adopted the system so uncommon in Indian communities, and yet so desirable, of residing on separate farms, instead of all living in close proximity to each other. The latter system is disadvantageous from a sanitary point of view, and it retards greatly the progress of the Indians in industry, self-reliance and enterprise. A very good school is in operation in the vicinity of the reserve, and the Indian children who attend it are making satisfactory progress.

On the portion of the reserve belonging to the Mattawa and English River Band at Grassy Narrows, on English River, the Indians have erected several new houses, and appear to be making some progress in agriculture. A school house has also been recently built by them on the reserve.

The Indians owning the reserves at the Manitou River possess large and very well cultivated fields of potatoes and corn. They are described as a remarkably energetic and industrious class of Indians.

The Indians on the reserve at the Little Forks suffered a serious loss by the burning, about two years since, of their houses, which was done by order of the quarantine authorities, to prevent the spread to other parts of small-pox, which broke out at that point. The Indians then deserted the reserve, but they returned during the past year, and have commenced to cultivate land.

The gardens on the Coutcheeching Reserve were partially destroyed by drought and heavy falls of rain. A school house has been erected and a school opened on this reserve.

The land on the Stangeecoming Reserve is of a very rocky character, and is, therefore, cultivated with difficulty; consequently, very little is done in agriculture on that reserve.

The band owning the Naicatchewenan Reserve appear to have made no progress in agriculture, only five acres of potatoes having been sown by them. They have also but four houses on the reserve.

The Nickickosmineean Band, who occupy as a reserve a tract situated on a bay north-east of Rainy Lake, cultivate land thereon. They also own some cattle, and are desirous of increasing the number.

As many of the Indians on the foregoing reserves in the Rainy Lake district, and in the district east and north of that region, as it was necessary to vaccinate, and who would submit to its being done, were operated upon during the past season.

The crops of 1883 in the region surrounding the Lake of the Woods were not so successful as usual. The Department was consequently obliged to supply both grain and potatoes to these Indians, to enable them to plant their fields in the spring. The crop of wild rice, which forms a staple article of food with these Indians, was

also smaller; and the fish were not as abundant as in previous years. They had, therefore, to depend altogether last winter for a subsistence on what game they could obtain, and where game was scarce, the sufferings of the Indians were proportionately great. There was, however, an abundant yield of hay on the different reserves, and consequently their cattle had a sufficiency of fodder during the winter. The potato crop on all of these reserves and the yield of hay were last season below the average.

On the reserve at Sesbaska the Indians have made extensive preparations for building. The wild rice in the marsh and waters which front on the reserve gave an abundant yield, of which the band took advantage to secure a large quantity for the present winter's consumption.

I regret to have to report the loss, by the Indians resident on the reserve at Shoal Lake, of nearly all their cattle. The animals took refuge from a storm in a building which fell on and killed them.

The Department is most anxious to make the annuity payments to the Indians of the Lake of the Woods on their respective reserves, instead of at one point, as has heretofore been the practice, and the Indians were last year notified that that course would be hereafter followed. They, however, raised strong objections to the change, alleging that they were promised, when the treaty was made, that they would always be paid their annuities at the same place, and the agent appeared to be unable to induce them to return to their respective reserves. They were accordingly paid, as heretofore, at Assabaskasing. These large annual gatherings are very objectionable; as the Indians, meeting in this way and receiving what are to them considerable sums of money, generally indulge in gambling until the money, or any articles purchased with it, are all squandered. Moreover they, on these occasions, celebrate their heathenish rites and ceremonies, which tend to keep them in a degraded condition. It is believed that interested traders, who have been in the habit of reaping a rich harvest from these Indians at their annual meetings, use their influence to cause them to object so strongly to the change. It is to be regretted that the local agent's influence with the Indians is apparently not sufficient to counteract that of these self-interested parties, and to induce the Indians to agree to the policy of the Department, which is so clearly in their interests and for their advantage.

The following change was made on the 5th February last, in the districts of Mr. R. J. N. Pither, of the Couteheeching Agency, and Mr. John McIntyre, of the Savanne Agency, of Treaty No. 3. The reserves at Wabegon, Eagle Lake, Lac Seul, Sturgeon Lake, Trout Lake and Mattawan River, were transferred from the agency of the former to that of the latter officer; and the reserves at Lac la Croix and Rivière la Seine were transferred from Mr. McIntyre's to Mr. Pither's Agency. These changes were made, inasmuch as the relative position of the above reserves and

the places of residence of the agents to whose care they have now been respectively allotted are much more convenient, and the reserves can be reached at much less expense and trouble than was previously the case.

Adverting to the reserves and bands which come under Treaty No. 1, the principal reserve is that of St. Peter's, situated on the Red River; and the band of Chippewa and Swampy Cree Indians, who occupy it, comprise the most numerous Indian community in the Province of Manitoba. These Indians raise large quantities of produce, and the hay on the reserve is generally an enormous crop. The crops of the past year were, however, not as abundant as is usually the case. These Indians own a large number of live stock, and many of them are the possessors of improved kinds of machinery, such as reapers, mowers, threshing machines, &c.; also owning light carriages for driving purposes, and large double waggons for use in their farming operations, the old "Red River cart" being discarded for the more modern conveyance. The catch of fish by these Indians is usually very large, and that of last year was no exception.

They constructed a road of four miles in length, besides building a number of bridges and ditches on the reserve during the year.

There are several good schools in operation on this reserve.

More than forty acres of newly-broken land were added to the cultivable area. Fully one-half of the grain crop of the year 1883 on this tract was ruined by the frost.

On the Broken Head River Reserve the crops of 1883 were abundant, and their catch of fish having been large and the market price obtained for the same good, the Indians of this reserve did not suffer from want during the past year. Their crops last season, so far as barley and potatoes were concerned, promised well when the agent visited the reserve, but the wheat was very light. Their cattle are increasing in number, and are well taken care of by the Indians.

There is a good school on the reserve, at which the Indian children are making favorable progress in their studies.

The band occupying the reserve at Fort Alexander found themselves in rather trying circumstances last winter, owing to the failure of the grain crop of the previous season, the scarcity of fish and the absence of remunerative labor, which they formerly had no difficulty in obtaining at a saw mill, which was operated for several years on the reserve, but which was last year removed to another point.

Two schools are conducted on the reserve. One of these institutions, which is established in the interests of the children of the Roman Catholic portion of the community, is described as being most ably managed:

A marked improvement is reported in the band who own the reserve on Rosseau River. These Indians appear to be now desirous of following agriculture. It is

only within the last year that they have shown any disposition to cultivate land. They are receiving encouragement from the officers of the Department, which, it is hoped, will cause them to persevere in their efforts.

Some members of the band, whose reserve is situated at Long Plain, have recently evinced a desire to become farmers, and as it was considered advisable to encourage them, the agent was, last spring, instructed to hire a man to plough land for them. The Indians were pleased, and fenced the fields. They were subsequently supplied with a yoke of oxen, which they used last fall in ploughing; and the agent represents the work as having been as well done as it could have been had a white farmer been the ploughman.

The band for whom the reserve at Swan Lake was set apart still remain off the tract. Some land was ploughed for them thereon last season, and wheat, corn, peas, and potatoes were sown, with the hope that this might induce them to settle on the reserve, which contains fine farming land, and is in every respect a desirable location for them.

The progress of the Indians whose reserve is situated at Sandy Bay, has been much retarded by the height to which the waters of Lake Manitoba rose for several years, overflowing, as they did, their fields and destroying the crops. The waters having subsided, matters are in a better position on the reserve. These Indians possess a large number of cattle and not a few horses. The reserve is well adapted for grazing purposes. Their crops promised well at the time the agent visited the reserve. They erected several new houses, which are described as being neat and comfortable buildings of logs, hewed on both sides. They also built a very good school house of hewed logs.

The Indians of the Rolling River Band were greatly gratified by the Department purchasing for them a quarter-section of land on that river. They, however, claim a much more extensive tract. These Indians appear to have made up their minds to follow farming. They have already done a considerable amount of ploughing, hoeing, fencing and planting. Oxen, ploughs, other implements and seeds have been supplied them. There are about twenty acres under cultivation on the tract.

The band who own the reserve at Riding Mountain have received but very little assistance from the Department for several years. Some of them are industrious. They own a good many cattle; and their reserve being situated in the midst of a well settled country, they possess facilities for obtaining a livelihood which Indians less favorably placed have not. They, moreover, cultivate land to some extent; but their crops of last season were very light. There is a school in operation on the reserve.

The two bands and reserves last described come properly under Treaties Nos. 4 and 2 respectively. They were, however, during the past year, included in the

agency for the western section of Treaty No. 1, as they can be more conveniently supervised by the officer in charge of that agency.

The bands and reserves comprehended in Treaty No. 2 are to be found in the territory bordering on Lake Manitoba and its tributaries.

Owing to the height to which the waters of the lake rose and remained at for several years, much of the land fronting on it was completely flooded; and so considerable a quantity of the land on the reserve at Sandy Bay, on Lake Manitoba, was thus affected, that the Indians abandoned the tract, and for several years planted on land outside of the same. Since, however, the waters resumed their ordinary-level, the Indians have returned to the reserve, and they have now one hundred acres under cultivation. The land being well adapted for grazing purposes, this band are raising a large number of cattle and horses. They have erected a building for school purposes on the reserve.

The above remarks, as to the injury done to lands by the overflow of the waters of Lake Winnipeg, and the consequent abandonment of the same by the Indians, apply also to the reserve at Dog Creek. But I am glad to be able to report that, when the waters receded, these Indians likewise returned to and resumed work on the tract. There is a school in operation on the reserve, at which the pupils are reported to be making satisfactory progress.

On the Ebb and Flow Lake Reserve the band appear to be prospering, notwithstanding the light crops, which were the result of the drought of the early part of the season. The school on this reserve is efficiently conducted, and the proficiency of the pupils is marked.

The band occupying the reserve at Fairford are in a most satisfactory condition. Every year the progress of this community is noticeable; and in no year was it more remarkable than last season, the crops having been greatly in excess of those of previous years, and consisting of wheat, barley, oats, potatoes and hay. Their cattle are also increasing in number.

The council of this band framed, with the assistance of the agent, rules and regulations for the better government of the reserve, under the provisions of the Indian Act, 1880, and these having been submitted to Your Excellency in Council, were duly approved of, and thus have become law.

There are two good schools on the reserve, and the pupils in attendance are making very satisfactory progress in their studies.

On the reserve at Lake St. Martin, but little attention was given to agriculture until quite recently. These Indians have hitherto followed fishing and the chase for a subsistence.

A school is conducted on the reserve, and the interest taken by the chief (though a heathen) in the education of his young people, is manifested by his having, in the absence of a building for the purpose, given up his own house, that it might be used for the school.

These Indians appear to be able to support themselves without much difficulty.

The band who occupy the reserve at Sandy Bay of Lake St. Martin appear to make little or no progress in farming or building, contenting themselves with procuring what is sufficient to maintain life by the precarious pursuits of fishing and hunting.

A school is conducted on the reserve, with but indifferent success.

On the reserve at Crane River a much better state of things exists. The Indians have fine gardens, and their splendid fields of potatoes, the Superintendent reports, are kept scrupulously free of weeds. These Indians devote almost their entire time to agriculture. Their cattle are increasing in number and are well cared for.

The school on this reserve is ably conducted and the pupils are making very satisfactory progress. The school house recently erected is reported to be an ornament to the reserve.

The band who own the reserve on Water Hen River are in equally as good, if not in rather better circumstances than the band last referred to. They display remarkable industry in the tillage of the soil, which is amply rewarded by the comfort in which they live, their families being well clothed and fed, and the number of new dwelling houses and stables erected by them affords a further gratifying indication of improvement in their tastes and habits. These Indians also possess a splendid herd of cattle, in which they take great pride.

They have a very excellent school on the reserve, at which the pupils are instructed in the English, French and Ojibewa languages, and show remarkable proficiency in these as well as in their other studies.

On the reserve at Duck Bay the Indians raised a less quantity of potatoes than they did in the previous year. Their catch of fish and capture of fur-bearing animals were, however, larger than was the case in the previous year.

These Indians completed the erection of a school house on the reserve. The school is efficiently conducted and is giving satisfaction. This band and reserve are included in Treaty No. 4, but they were added to the agency for Treaty No. 2, as the reserve could be easily reached by the agent in charge of the reserves and bands of that treaty.

The testimony borne by the officers of the Department who are brought into contact with the various Indian bands interested in Treaty No. 2, to the intelligence, industry and sobriety generally of these Indians, is very gratifying; and it may be

added, that with the exception of what is due them under treaty stipulations, these Indians, as well as those interested in Treaties Nos. 1, 3 and 5, receive little or nothing from the Government, and they may, therefore, be considered as self-supporting.

The Indian bands and reserves included in Treaty No. 5 are located upon the shores of Lake Winnipeg, and on the easterly shores of the River Saskatchewan.

Commencing with the reserve nearest to that at Fort Alexander, on the south-east shore of Lake Winnipeg, viz., the reserve at Black River, the Indians occupying it do not appear to be making as satisfactory progress in agriculture as, from the quality of the soil, which is described as being fertile along the banks of the river, one might fairly expect. They maintain themselves mainly by fishing and hunting.

A school is conducted on the reserve, and a new building for the purpose is in course of construction.

At Hollow Water River the Indians are making some progress in farming; their fields are larger and better tilled than was formerly the case. They have also increased the number of their buildings.

These Indians erected a school house on the reserve, and a teacher has been engaged to open it.

The band occupying the reserve at Loon Straits are described as being very industrious and enterprising. They have made extensive improvements on the reserve:

A school teacher will be sent to this band as soon as the services of a competent person can be secured. The Indians have erected a school house, and are most anxious that their children should be educated.

The band who own the reserve at Blood Vein River have, until recently, been altogether nomadic in their habits. They are now building houses and planting potatoes. This, it is hoped, is the precursor of a better condition of things for these people.

On the reserve at Fisher River there is a large Indian settlement. They raise both grain and roots, but owing to the prevalence of drought and the numerous insects, their vegetables were almost entirely destroyed during the past season. These Indians possess a good herd of cattle, which are well taken care of by them.

They have an excellent school on the reserve, and the pupils are making commendable progress.

The Indians settled on the reserve at Jack Head cultivate their fields skilfully, and have erected a number of houses. I regret to state that the school at this point has been closed, but as soon as the services of an efficient teacher shall have been obtained it will be re-opened.

The band who occupy the reserve on Beren's River are annually increasing the size of their fields. These Indians, as well as the other bands in Keewatin and Manitoba, complain bitterly of encroachment by white men on their fishing grounds, which are thereby rapidly becoming exhausted, and will, unless the evil is promptly checked, soon cease to afford the Indians the subsistence which they have been in the habit, from time immemorial, of deriving from these fisheries.

On the reserve at Norway House the crops were not so large as usual. These Indians have, however, abundant resources in fishing and hunting, and it is seldom, therefore, that they suffer privation. They have a large herd of cattle, which are kept in good condition by them. They completed the erection of a new school house, and a well qualified teacher was recently sent to open it. There is another school on the reserve, which, however, is conducted in a very indifferent manner by an Indian teacher.

The Indians occupying the reserve at Cross Lake had not as large crops as usual. Their reserve is, however, well adapted for farming, and for raising stock, and it is hoped, therefore, that the band will not be discouraged, but will persevere in their efforts to become husbandmen.

A school was opened on the reserve, by the Chief as teacher, early in the year, and it has been kept up with a fair measure of success. The band have nearly completed the erection of a new school house.

The reserve at the Grand Rapids of the Saskatchewan is favorably situated. The Indians owning it have no difficulty in summer in obtaining employment in loading and unloading vessels at this point, which is the terminus of navigation, for the Northern Saskatchewan, both on the Saskatchewan and on Lake Winnipeg; and here, owing to the rapids of the river not being navigable, a tramway, with cars drawn by horses, is used to transfer passengers and freight from the lake to the river steamers, and *vice versa*. The fisheries also at this point are excellent, and the Indians on this reserve need, therefore, never be in want of food. They planted more extensively and with greater success during the past year than in previous years. A school house is in course of erection on the reserve.

On the reserves at Moose Lake and Chimahwawin, which belong to one and the same band, the Indians evince greater interest in farming than was formerly the case. They have enlarged their fields. Two new schoolhouses are in process of completion on these reserves. A school is conducted at each point.

The Indians of the Pas occupy reserves at several points. The larger number reside on the reserve at the Pas proper, where the Honorable the Hudson Bay Company have a trading post. The land on this reserve is not of very good quality. Nevertheless, the Indians cultivate it to some extent.

At Birch River they have an excellent tract of land, and the portion of the band settled on it are in comfortable circumstances—the result of their own industry.

They reside in neat and substantially built log houses. Another section of the band occupy a reserve at the Pas Mountain and cultivate land to a limited extent.

The Pas Indians still subsist, for the most part, on the fruits of the chase and on fish. They have a school at the Pas proper, and a building for another school has been recently completed at a different point on the same reserve, as the children of that locality are unable, owing to the distance at which they reside from it, to attend the first named school. The Indians on these reserves are remarkably moral, and are religiously inclined.

The reserve at Cumberland consists of a miserable tract of sterile land. The Indians who occupy it applied for a reserve to be given them in the vicinity of Fort à la Corne. Their wishes in this respect have only been partially met, owing to an insufficiency of available land at that point. The children of these Indians have had the advantage of a good school, which was ably conducted for a number of years by the Rev. J. W. Davis, who, however, recently resigned the charge. Another teacher has been appointed, and the school is still in operation.

The numerous bands and reserves above referred to are embraced in what is termed "The Manitoba Superintendency," and as evidence of the general improvement which has taken place in the condition of these Indians, and of the contentment that prevails among them, I can not do better than quote the words of the Inspector of the Superintendency, Mr. E. McColl, as they appear in his report published with the other appendices to this report. They are as follows:—"The increased interest in agriculture and education, manifested everywhere by the Indians visited, is a most encouraging and gratifying indication of their intellectual development and advancing prosperity.

"When I first inspected the agencies, seven years ago, endless complaints were laid before me by every band of Indians visited, with regard to inferior quality of supplies furnished them, and the non-fulfilment of the stipulations of their respective treaties generally, but in all my travels last summer, not a grievance of any description was referred to in my interviews with them, but, on the contrary, they frequently requested me to acknowledge their gratitude to the Government for dealing so uprightly and generously with them."

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

District of Saskatchewan.

Proceeding westward from the Indian Reserve at Cumberland, being the point last referred to in the Manitoba Superintendency, the first reserves reached are those of Chiefs James Smith and John Smith, situated respectively near Fort à la Corne and on the South Branch of the Saskatchewan. The band of the former chief have erected substantial cottages on their reserve, but their main dependence for a living is upon hunting fur-bearing animals. This avocation they pursue with considerable success.

There is a school in operation on the reserve. It is, however, conducted with but limited ability. The boundaries of the reserve were readjusted during the past season.

Chief John Smith's Band follow agriculture with a fair measure of success. They also erected several new houses on the reserve during the year. The school, which was closed last year, owing to certain repairs having been required to the building, was re-opened this spring.

The band of Wm. Twatt subsist almost entirely by hunting. Their reserve is very remote from settlement.

The reserve occupied by the band of Chief Chekastapaysin is situated near that of Chief John Smith. The few members of the band who reside on the reserve are making tolerable progress.

The bands of Chiefs Kopatawakemun and Kenemolay occupy reserves in the vicinity of Green Lake, and subsist by hunting, at which pursuit last winter they were very successful.

The band at Pete-quaquay were, until last year, very backward in agriculture, although they occupy a fertile tract of land. The farming instructor for the locality was, as stated in my last annual report, directed to give special attention to these Indians; and the result has followed, that they have taken fresh courage. New houses have been erected, the area of cultivable land has been increased, and a considerable quantity of new fencing has been made by them.

The bands of Chiefs Atakakoop and Mistowasis, whose reserves are on the Snake Plains, were able to sustain themselves during the winter upon the products of the soil, the fruit of their own labor. They also had a sufficiency of grain in the spring for seed, and of flour for food while they were planting the former. These Indians are adding to their realty by increasing the number of their houses.

There is a well managed school on each of these reserves.

Owing to the long distances the Indians on the three reserves last described are obliged to travel, in order to bring their grain to a mill, varying from forty-five to seventy-five miles, the Department offered, by public advertisement, a bonus to any responsible person who would erect a grist mill of sufficient capacity in the vicinity. No tenders have as yet been received; but the Indian Commissioner for the North-West Territories reports that he is in communication with parties with a view to the erection of mills in the vicinity of these and other reserves, where the same would be of benefit to the Indians—a grant of money for the purpose having been voted by Parliament at its last Session.

The bands of Chiefs Beardy and Okemasis, whose reserves are situated near Duck Lake, are equally as industrious and enterprising as the two bands last referred to;

and they have a superior advantage in the propinquity of their reserve to good flour mills at Duck Lake.

The effect of the attention bestowed by the farming instructor at Duck Lake during the past season, under special instruction from the Department, on the band of Chief One Arrow, whose reserve is situated on the South Branch of the Saskatchewan, has been to inspire them with renewed energy; and these Indians appear now to be anxious to improve their condition.

The Sioux Band, under Chief White Cap, whose reserve is situated at Moosewood, near Prince Albert, are reported to be making satisfactory progress. These Indians are very industrious. Besides doing a fair amount of work on their reserve, they are frequently employed by the white settlers to assist in farming and in other kinds of work. They have erected a number of new buildings on their reserve.

The thirteen bands above referred to are superintended from the Indian Agency at Carlton. The returns received show the number of Indians resident upon the reserves, and the area of land ploughed, and the quantities of produce raised last season on the reserves belonging to these Indians to have been as follows:—

Resident Indians.....	1,791 souls.
Land broken.....	5,625 acres.
Roots grown.....	8,960 bushels
Grain do	4,910 do
Hay cut.....	705 tons.

Proceeding westward from Carlton, the reserve in the Eagle Hills, occupied by Chief Red Pheasant's Band, is arrived at. These Indians added to the quantity of cultivable land on the reserve by breaking up forty-seven acres of fresh soil, making the area of land now under cultivation two hundred acres. Their root crops were fairly abundant. They made stronger fences and improved their buildings during the year. There is a school in operation on the reserve.

In the same locality—Eagle Hills—three bands of Stoney Indians are settled upon a reserve adjoining that of Red Pheasant, and although they only became resident thereon two years ago, they have made remarkable progress in farming and in building; they also had large crops of roots last season; and they ploughed, planted and fenced their fields in excellent style.

A school house has been built by them, and it is hoped that the services of a teacher to conduct the school will be procured at an early date.

The band of Chief Moosomin, whose reserve is situated on Battle River, are most industrious, and had a large extent of land under crop the past year. They were able to support themselves in 1883 from the produce of their fields. They have only been four years resident on the reserve.

A school is conducted thereon.

Contiguous to Chief Moosomin's reserve is that occupied by the bands of **Thunder Child** and **Nepahase**, who, although they only became resident last spring, planted and fenced forty-five acres, and thirty-nine acres respectively.

On the opposite side of **Battle River** are the reserves of **Chiefs Pondmaker** and **Little Pine**. The band of the latter chief only settled on their reserve last spring. They however ploughed seventy acres, fenced fifty acres and planted thirty acres of land, besides cutting one hundred tons of hay, and erecting twelve houses, two stables, a store house and a building in which to keep their implements and tools. The adjoining reserve is occupied by **Chief Pondmaker's Band**, who had under crop about two hundred acres. The root crops were more successful than the grain on these reserves last season.

These Indians own a considerable number of horses and cattle.

In close proximity to the reserve last referred to, lies the reserve of the band of which **Sweet Grass** is chief, having succeeded his father, **Strike-him-on-the-back**, who, feeling that his advanced age incapacitated him for the position, resigned the chieftanship. The new chief sets a good example to the band, being energetic and well behaved. The boundaries of this reserve were surveyed during the past season. These Indians have worked most industriously for several years. They have fenced in three hundred acres and ploughed two hundred and thirty-seven acres, of which one hundred and twenty-eight acres were put under crop last season.

They also cut two hundred and fifteen tons of hay.

The ten bands and six reserves last described are under the superintendence of an Indian Agent, who is stationed at **Battleford**. The following is a statement of the number of resident Indians, and the quantity of land ploughed, and of the quantities of produce gathered on these reserves last season:—

Resident Indians.....	2,423 souls.
Land ploughed and fenced.....	5,153 acres.
Roots grown.....	2,831 bushels.
Grain do	1,100 do
Hay saved	804 tons.

The Indian Commissioner for the North-West Territories, who visited the reserves above described in the spring, states, in his report, which will be found among the **Appendices** to this report:—"I was agreeably surprised at the advances made by "these Indians since my former visit, and found that many of the new arrivals from "the south were rivalling the older settled Indians in both cultivating the lands and "building houses on the reserves."

Proceeding westward from the reserve of **Chief Thunder Child** and **Nipahase**, the Indian Agency of **Frog Lake**, near **Fort Pitt**, is reached. The first band and reserve met with in this agency are those of **Chief Seekasekootch**. These Indians

ploughed three hundred and six acres, and put under crop the past season two hundred and forty-four acres.

This band are annually adding improvements to their reserve by building and repairing houses, barns and stables. These Indians' houses are built on their farms, instead of, as is generally the case, being contiguous to one another. The result of the Indians being thus scattered is, that the work on each holding is done systematically by the occupant of the field for the benefit of himself and family, and emulation is aroused between the various holders of land, each vicing with the other for superiority of crops, buildings and fences.

There is a school conducted for the benefit of the children of this band.

On the south side of Beaver River there is a reserve occupied by a band of Chipewyans. Until last spring very little was done by these Indians in agriculture. A farm instructor was then sent to them, and they ploughed and planted eighty-seven acres. These Indians own a herd of 129 cattle, of which they take great care.

They have built forty cottages and thirty-five stables or barns.

North-west of the Chipewyan Reserve, between it and Moose Lake, is the reserve of Chief Kee-ye-win, on Long Lake. The band occupying this reserve were placed for the first time under a farm instructor last spring.

They ploughed and planted about thirty acres with barley, potatoes and other vegetables. They occupy ten cottages and own two barns. These Indians, as well as others of the band just before described, had always, up to last year, depended upon hunting for a subsistence, but as the country becomes filled with white settlers, this resource fails them, and they are obliged to have recourse to what is to them the more uncongenial occupation of tilling the soil.

There is a school in operation at Long Lake.

The next reserve arrived at is that of Chief Pas-ka-ah-gow-in. It is occupied by a small band of thirty-one souls.

The band of Chief Ne-paw-hay-haw occupy a reserve near Frog Lake, whereon they ploughed and planted last season twenty-five acres, but with the exception of potatoes, of which they secured 460 bushels, they had little or no crop.

The band of which Mah-Kayo is Chief, had, until last spring, cultivated land at Stony Lake. They then removed to Frog Lake, and were placed in possession of the land broken up at that point, and cultivated as a home farm by the farm instructor. They planted thirty-eight acres of cereals and vegetables.

There is a school for the benefit of the Indian children at Frog Lake.

The six bands and reserves last referred to, are managed by the agency at Frog Lake, which was removed from Fort Pitt to the latter place last season, as it is a more central point for the reserves of the district. The following is a statement of

the area of ploughed land and of the quantities of cereals and roots raised last season on the reserves within this agency, and of the number of Indians resident thereon :—

Indians resident on reserves.....	1,190 souls.
Land ploughed and fenced.....	1,260 acres.
Roots grown.....	4,050 bushels.
Grain “	4,670 “
Hay saved.....	485 tons.

The Roman Catholic Mission conducts a school at Frog Lake for the benefit of the Indian children.

The agent at this point reports that the fisheries are rapidly becoming exhausted, through the operations of white men, who fish for the eastern markets, and thus deprive the Indians of an important source of subsistence.

DISTRICT OF ALBERTA.

Leaving the Indian Agency at Frog Lake, and proceeding westward to Saddle Lake, the first reserve within the Edmonton Indian Agency is reached. The Indians owning this reserve are under a chief named Little Hunter. They have about one hundred and seven acres of land under cultivation, having added last season twenty acres to the quantity previously tilled by them. The constant rains of last August prevented the grain from ripening as early as usual; it is, therefore, feared that the crop was not an abundant one.

The other bands in the Saddle Lake district are those of Chiefs Seenum at Whitefish Lake, Pegasis at Lac la Biche, Mus-keg-ah-wah-tick at Washanaton Creek, Blue Quill at Eagle Lake, Chippewayan at Hart's Lake, and the Beaver Lake band at Beaver Lake. These bands are reported to be in a prosperous condition; but, from the absence of detail in the report of the agent for the district, I am unable to furnish Your Excellency with special information in respect to each of them. It may be stated that, while these Indians cultivate land to some extent, their main dependence for the support of themselves and families is on hunting fur-bearing animals. In this pursuit they engage extensively and with considerable success, as the part of the country in which they hunt is not as yet much sought after by white settlers, and consequently game and fur-bearing animals abound in it.

It is satisfactory to be able to report that a long-standing difficulty with Chief Seenum or Peccan, regarding the extent of country to which his band were entitled for a reserve, was, it is hoped, finally settled last autumn by that chief agreeing to accept a tract of similar proportions to the reserves allotted to other bands under Treaty No. 6. This chief held for years a very exaggerated idea of the quantity of land to which his band was entitled. This erroneous conception was the result of inaccurate translating when the treaty was made.

The reserve of Chief Blue Quill's band is situated at Egg Lake, opposite Victoria, on the south side of the Saskatchewan. These Indians are described as being very industrious in their habits and skilful hunters. They have thirty acres of land under tillage, all of which is well fenced; and their crop of grain turned out successfully.

The reserve of Chief Tommy la Potack is situated near Edmonton. His band is reported to have made satisfactory progress during the year.

Next in rotation is the reserve of Chief Alexis, whose band is reported to have succeeded admirably last summer, raising crops of both grain and roots.

The reserve of Chief Michel may be next referred to. The crops raised on this tract last season were of excellent quality; and they were also abundant in quantity. These Indians cultivate large fields of grain, which are well fenced. They also occupy good log houses, and are altogether in a prosperous condition.

The band of Chief Alexander occupy a reserve near that of Chief Alexis. They have also been most successful with their crops. Every family on this reserve has some land under tillage.

The band of Chief Pass-pass-chase is not in as satisfactory a condition as either of the bands last described, only a few of them attempt to farm.

A band of Stoney Indians, under Chief Sharphead, occupy a reserve on Battle River. This being their first year on the tract, they have done but little, having only put fifteen acres under crop. They have also commenced the erection of houses.

The three reserves of Chiefs Bobtail, Sampson and Ermine Skin, are contiguous. The Indians settled upon these reserves have made considerable progress during the past year; their chiefs setting them a good example in industry. They appear to be desirous of becoming proficient as farmers.

The distance at which these reserves lie from Edmonton rendered it very inconvenient for the Indian agent at that point to properly superintend them. It was thought, therefore, advisable to appoint on probation a local agent, and Mr. Lucas, who has for several years filled the position of farming instructor, and who possesses the full confidence of these Indians, was appointed probationally Indian agent for these bands.

Before leaving the district embraced in the Edmonton agency, I feel it to be incumbent upon me, as well as a pleasure, to refer to the excellent industrial institution which is conducted under the direction of His Lordship the Bishop of St. Albert at that place. The Indian pupils at this establishment, besides being instructed in the ordinary branches of education, have imparted to them, so far as the boys are concerned, a knowledge of farm work; and the girls are taught sewing, knitting and other household duties. The value of the service rendered to the Indian race by such institutions as the school at St. Albert, and that at Morleyville, which is of a similar

type, is incalculable, and His Lordship, the energetic patron of the former establishment, and his able assistants, and the Rev. John McDougall, the able principal of the latter institution, are deserving of every praise for the efforts put forth by them for the elevation of these poor children of the prairie and of the forest.

The following is a statement of the quantity of ploughed land and of the number of Indians residing on the reserves of the sixteen bands last referred to, and which are embraced in the Indian agency at Edmonton. I regret that owing to the non-receipt of returns from the agent, I am unable to furnish particulars of the quantity of roots, grain and hay secured on these reserves last season:—

Number of Indians resident on reserve.....	2,921 souls.
Land fenced and ploughed.....	1,405 acres.

Following the trail which runs southward from Edmonton until the trail which branches off in a south-westerly direction to Morleyville is reached, and proceeding by the latter route to the last named place, the reserve of the Assiniboines, who are commonly called the Stoney Indians, is arrived at. This tract is covered with timber of good quality, but the soil is totally unadapted for raising either grain or root crops. After a trial of several years, it was at length concluded last spring to give up the attempt to cultivate land here and to withdraw the farming instructor. This step would have been taken in the previous year, but the Indians entreated the Department to make one more attempt, which was done; but all the crops turned out, as in previous seasons, a complete failure. The Indians were being fed, and their young people were growing up in idleness, and they were thus becoming demoralized. They are skilful hunters; and in the open season there is abundance of work to be obtained in the locality. Provision was therefore made for supplying the wants of the aged, sick and helpless members of the community; and those who were able to work were last spring thrown upon their own resources, with the understanding that, should they at any time, owing to some extraordinary circumstances, be unable to secure a livelihood, assistance would be given them. Permission, under certain restrictions, has also been granted to these Indians to cut and sell the dead and fallen timber on the reserve—there being considerable quantities of the same rapidly going to decay.

This band owns a large and valuable herd of cattle.

The agent for the district reports that these Indians have done very well by hunting, although the season was not as favorable as usual, owing to the flooding of the beaver lands.

The school and orphanage conducted at Morleyville, under the auspices of the Methodist body, still continues its good work in the interests of these Indians, who are all adherents of that denomination.

Arriving at Calgary, and travelling thence in a south-westerly direction, the reserve occupied by the Sarcee Indians comes next in order under Treaty No. 7-

These Indians are believed to have immigrated from Peace River. The dialect spoken by them differs from the language of any other tribe in the southern districts of the Territories; and it is said to be similar to, if not the same language as, that used by many of the Indians of the Peace River country. The reserve occupied by this band is situated too near Calgary. The Indians resort constantly to that place, neglect their work, and many of their women pass lives of depravity in wretched tents or wigwams, pitched in proximity to the town. A larger quantity of land than usual was, however, cultivated on the reserve last year. Some of the Indians applied for separate fields, which were given them, and they ploughed the land,—the chief (who, as a rule, is by no means an exemplary character) setting them a good example by personally working and superintending their operations. The Indians ploughed last season about ninety acres, and built a number of houses in which to store away their vegetables during the winter.

The reserve of the Blackfoot tribe, situated at the Blackfoot Crossing, on the north side of the Bow River, continues to give good returns for the work done upon it. These Indians are making satisfactory progress, and have worked willingly and well during the past season. They are satisfied with their reserve and with the treatment which they experience at the hands of the Government. They had one hundred acres of land under crop last season.

On the reserve near Fort McLeod of the Blood Indians, who compose the most important branch of the Blackfoot Nation, there has been steady improvement in agriculture. Many of these Indians use the plough and harrow dexterously. The system has been adopted of, as far as possible, placing each family on a separate location. The area of land under crop last season was about one hundred and sixty-four acres. The products of the soil consisted of wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, turnips, carrots, onions and other vegetables.

The contractors for the supply of beef on this reserve built, during the year, a new slaughter house, which was greatly needed.

The Department also had new buildings erected on the reserve, consisting of a ration house, flour store, storehouse, instructor's dwelling, office, mess-room, employé's sleeping quarters, Indian council room, stable and barn. These buildings were very much required, as the old structures, which were built hurriedly several years since, were never otherwise than defective, and they had fallen greatly into disrepair.

The reserve of the Piegan Indians, who form another branch of the Blackfoot Nation, lies to the south west of Fort McLeod, on Old Man's River. Some of these Indians have quite large fields under cultivation, and plough and harrow the land with their own horses. The productions of the soil are similar to those raised on the Blood Reserve. I regret to have to report that very many of the cattle owned by these Indians have either perished, strayed, or been stolen. No doubt the loss may, in part, be attributed to each of these causes. Last winter was a very severe season,

and cattle suffered greatly in that section of country; and it is not improbable that some of the Indians' herd perished, and that others were either driven across the boundary line into the United States, or strayed among the cattle of owners of stock in those parts.

The above completes the bands and reserves of the Blackfoot Nation interested in Treaty No. 7, including also the Stoney and Sarcee Bands.

The following is a statement of the number of resident Indians on the several reserves within the territory covered by that treaty, and of the area of land cultivated, and of the quantity of grain and vegetables raised on the various tracts:—

Resident Indians.....	6,415 souls.
Land ploughed and fenced.....	1,458 acres.
Roots raised.....	39,631 bushels.
Grain do	2,313 do
Hay.....	130 tons.

I cannot close the portion of this report which refers to the Blackfoot Nation without again referring to the industrial school which was established during the past season at High River, for the education and training in industrial pursuits of the children of this powerful but loyal people. Opening as it has done under the charge of the Rev. Mr. LeCombe, a gentleman who has devoted many years of his life to serving these Indians in the capacity of a clergyman, and who possesses their entire confidence, I have every hope that the institution will accomplish the purpose for which it has been established, namely, the education in the ordinary branches of learning and the instruction in industrial pursuits as well as the moral and social elevation of the Indian children who may be privileged to attend it.

There are two day schools in operation on the reserve occupied by the Blood Indians, one being conducted under the auspices of the Church of England, and the other being managed by the missionary department of the Methodist Church of Canada.

DISTRICT OF ASSINIBOIA AND WESTERN PORTION OF THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

The Cree Indians interested in Treaty No. 4 (which covers what may be termed the central portion of the territories or the country included in the district of Assiniboia and the western portion of the Province of Manitoba) have next to be referred to.

Commencing with the reserves upon Crooked Lake, the reserve and the band of the late Chief Loud Voice demand notice. These Indians were very industrious during the year, having planted a large extent of land with potatoes and wheat. They also constructed excellent fences, and they are making commendable progress generally.

In the same locality, the band of Chuch-ah-chass are settled upon a reserve, in which they have also large fields under cultivation. A school house is in course of erection on this reserve. The school will be conducted by a teacher who is to be appointed by the Presbyterian Church.

The bands of Cowess or Little Child, and O'Soup, who occupy a reserve also on Crooked Lakes, have made marked progress. Some of these Indians are self-supporting, and many of them have large fields of grain and roots, and several of them have built quite neat cottages.

The band of Yellow Calf occupy a reserve in the vicinity of the former. In consequence of the part of the reserve where they had commenced to cultivate proving uncultivable, these Indians were obliged to remove to another location, and, owing to this fact, they had but a small area of land under tillage last season. They, however, ploughed more land in the autumn, and they will no doubt have a large return therefrom next season.

There are several reserves in the vicinity of Indian Head. Those which are occupied by the bands of Chiefs Jack and Long Lodge are contiguous. These Indians only settled upon their reserves last year. A report has, however, been recently received, stating that they had ploughed a large quantity of land in the autumn.

As I have already informed Your Excellency in the introductory part of this Report, Chief Pi-a-pot, who, with his band, occupied a reserve near Indian Head, having refused to remain upon it for reasons previously explained, was allotted a reserve elsewhere. This band settled upon their new reserve too late in the season to make improvements of any consequence thereon.

Chief Pasquah, whose reserve is on the Qu'Appelle Lakes, has done remarkably well, having worked steadily and thus set a good example to his band. This is a change for the better in this chief, who, until the past year, bore a very indifferent character for industry.

I regret that I have not any particular information to give Your Excellency, in respect to the other bands on the Qu'Appelle Lakes, or the bands at Touchwood and File Hills. The agent's report states nothing special regarding those Indians. It is, however, satisfactory to learn from it that there is a marked improvement on the part of the Indians, generally, of the agency, in agricultural attainments; that larger and more substantial buildings are erected; that the fencing of their fields is better done; that they bestow proper care on their cattle; that a larger quantity of hay has been made; and that an increased area of land was planted last season.

Schoolhouses were erected during the past year, upon the reserves of Chiefs Pasquah, Little Child and Little Bear.

The agent for these reserves and bands is stationed at Indian Head.

The following statement shows the number of Indians resident on the several reserves in this agency, the area of land ploughed and fenced, the quantity of roots and grain grown, and the quantity of hay cut:—

Land ploughed and fenced	2,994 acres.
Roots grown.....	12,719 bushels.
Grain “	5,579 “
Hay cut.....	1,533 tons.

As before stated, an industrial school for the education of the Indian children resident within the bounds of the territory embraced in Treaty No. 4 was, last autumn, opened at Qu'Appelle, under the Rev. Mr. Huguenard as principal; and I sincerely trust that it may prove to be of real benefit to the Indian youth of the district of Assiniboia and of the western part of the Province of Manitoba.

The bands and reserves which come under the charge of the Indian Agency at Birtle have now to be referred to. Commencing with the Assiniboine Indians of the Moose Mountains, who are distributed among two small bands settled upon as many reserves, it may be remarked that the tract occupied by the band of Chief Pheasant Rump is, it is feared, situated at too great an altitude to admit of the land being successfully cultivated. This band had fifty-five acres under crop last season. They are very industrious; and besides cultivating land of the extent described, they broke up a large additional area of land during the year. They are also good hunters.

The Indians composing Ocean Man's Band do not give such good promise of becoming self-supporting. Both of the bands last referred to were supplied last season with additional oxen and ploughs, which they have turned to good use by ploughing an increased quantity of land. The members of Ocean Man's band are not skilful hunters, nor are they successful as fishermen.

The band of Crees, under Chief White Bear, did remarkably well last season. They ploughed and planted a considerable area of land, putting in crops of barley, potatoes, corn and turnips. They, like the members of the band just previously referred to, are not successful hunters; but, as they are more energetic, there is greater probability of them becoming self-supporting.

The Cree Band, whose reserve is situated on Bird Tail Creek, and who, until last year, when Chief Way-way-see-cappo died, were under that chief, do not appear to be making much progress. The agent, however, reports that many of them are putting forth efforts to improve their condition, and that he entertains hopes of them becoming independent. They, last spring, planted forty-five acres; and their new chief, Shapwatung, purchased a mowing machine.

The next reserve in order is that of Councillor Gambler. These Indians at one time formed part of Way-way-see-cappo's Band, of which their head man, Gambler, was also councillor. They considered their chief lacking in energy, and decided to separate from the band and settle upon the reserve which they now occupy. The

agent reports great progress to have been made by these Indians during the past year, and that several of them, on ascertaining that the ploughed land on the reserve was insufficient to produce as large a crop as they desired to have, rented fields from white settlers in the vicinity of the reserve, wherein to sow grain. Several good houses were also built during the year. These Indians live in comfort. Some of them have in their houses many of the modern conveniences of life, and in their fields improved machinery, such as mowing machines and horse rakes, may be seen. They also own a number of cattle.

The band of Chief Kee-see-kouse reside upon a reserve near Fort Pelly. They are making steady progress in agriculture, are building good houses and constructing strong fences. They had seventy acres under cultivation last spring. Their crops consisted of wheat, barley, potatoes, peas and vegetables. A school house has been built, and it is hoped that a school will be established at an early date on this reserve. These Indians own a number of cattle, and altogether they may be described as being in a prosperous condition.

The band of Chief Key also occupy a reserve near Fort Pelly, and are doing well. They had fifty acres under cultivation last season, in which they planted wheat, barley, potatoes, and other vegetables. They also own a herd of cattle. These Indians are about to erect a school house on the reserve.

The band of Chief Coté, whose reserve is also situated in the Fort Pelly district, are maintaining the character they have earned for themselves as an industrious and enterprising people. They take great care of their cattle, which have increased to ninety-one in number. They also own fifty horses. They had under crop last season one hundred and six acres of wheat, barley, oats and potatoes. They dwell in well-built and comfortable cottages. These Indians have adopted the system of occupying fields in severalty, which is an indication of increasing intelligence.

A school is conducted upon the reserve, for which a new building is in course of erection, which, when completed, will be a substantial and comfortable building.

There are besides the foregoing bands, three non-treaty bands of Sioux Indians, who were several years since allotted reserves on Bird Tail Creek, Oak River and Oak Lake respectively. They, as has been stated in previous reports, formed part of the Sioux contingent which fled to British territory after the Minnesota massacre in 1862. They have improved the opportunities afforded them, and by their diligence have become self-supporting. The band on Bird Tail Creek own one hundred and twenty cattle, raise large crops, and have purchased, with their own means, three reaping machines and several ploughs and waggons. All of their houses are kept in a cleanly and neat manner. The school on the reserve is efficiently conducted.

The band settled on Oak River are in scarcely less prosperous circumstances. They have indeed a greater number of cattle than the Sioux on Bird Tail Creek,

namely, one hundred and forty heads. These Indians planted over eight hundred bushels of potatoes last spring.

The band who occupy the reserve on Oak Lake do not farm as extensively as those upon the two reserves previously described. Their principal dependence is on hunting and fishing, at which pursuits they are very adroit. They, however, raise a considerable quantity of corn and potatoes.

There is a small band of Sioux at Turtle Mountain, who are in occupation of land which is not included in a reserve. They are reported to be prospering both as agriculturalists and as hunters. They are also building very substantial cottages, and they appear to be desirous of improving their condition. The Turtle Mountain affords good hunting grounds and fishing streams for them; and they, as well as the other Sioux bands, may be regarded as practically self-sustaining.

The following is a statement of the number of resident Indians on the several reserves embraced in the agency last above described, and of the quantities of grain and vegetables raised, and of hay cut by them:—

Number of resident Indians.....	1,187 souls.
“ acres ploughed and fenced.....	1,888 acres.
Grain raised.....	4,415 bushels.
Vegetables raised.....	9,330 “
Hay cut.....	1,570 tons.

Before concluding my remarks upon Indian matters in the Province of Manitoba, in the district of Keewatin, and in the North-West Territories, the subject of the rights of the Indians of those parts to fishing lakes and streams deserves comment, more especially as the fisheries are being greatly interfered with by the encroachments of white fishermen, and by the construction, in some of the streams, of dams and other impediments to the passage of the fish to their spawning grounds. The right of the Indians to use, as they had previously done, the fishing lakes and streams was assured to them when the several treaties were concluded with them; and the Indians complain that faith is not being kept with them in this respect, as in some places the fishing grounds are becoming exhausted, owing to the quantities of fish taken from them for the eastern markets by white fishermen, and at other points the fish are diminishing in number in consequence of the obstructions in the streams, which have been previously referred to. As a matter of economy, it is advisable that the Indians should be confirmed in the use and enjoyment of the fisheries which they have been in the habit of using from time immemorial, as the Government, in allowing them this privilege, will accomplish a large annual saving. Otherwise, largely increased supplies of food will necessarily have to be issued to the Indians when the fishing resources fail them as a partial means of subsistence. Moreover, it is preferable to secure to the Indians well defined exclusive rights to certain fishing grounds than to have constant complications arising between

Indians and white men relative to their respective rights in the fisheries. But above all other considerations is that most important one of preventing dissatisfaction among our Indians, and the existence of a sentiment that the Crown has not kept faith with them in a matter, to them, of such vital importance as their fishing rights are. With a view to the conservation to the Indians of these interests, reports were obtained from the officers of this Department descriptive of the fishing streams and lakes which it would be advisable to secure for the Indians; and the purport of the same was duly communicated to the Department charged with the administration of the fisheries, with the request that no disposal of the fisheries referred to therein might be made without the consent of this Department having been previously given.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

With the exception of the disturbances which have been already referred to in the introductory part of this report as unhappily existing on the north-west coast, the Indian tribes of this Province are contented and peaceably disposed. They had in the past year an abundant harvest. Their manual labor in the various lines of industry in which they severally engaged secured them remunerative compensation; their fisheries were moderately successful; and the capture of fur-bearing animals was also considerable. They have, therefore, as a rule, an ample supply of food and clothing laid by for the winter.

The Indians of Soda Creek, Canoe Creek, Alkali Lake, and other places in the Williams Lake district, deserve more than sympathy for the trying position in which they find themselves, owing to the insufficiency of land in the district to meet their requirements as an agricultural and pastoral people. All the available Crown land had been pre-empted before the arrival of the Indian Reserve Commissioner in that district. Consequently there was no good land at the disposal of the Crown which could be allotted to these Indians. They are, however, entitled to land of suitable quality and sufficient in quantity for agricultural and grazing purposes, and it must be obtained for them; and the Provincial Government, with whom rests the responsibility of providing every Indian band in the Province with a sufficiency of land of a description that will be adaptable for the uses for which they require it, have been advised to that effect.

The legislation had at the last Session of Parliament, with a view to the abolition of the wasteful and, in other respects, pernicious Indian feast known as the "Potlach," which is so much in vogue in this Province, and for the suppression of the heathenish dance called the "Tamanawas," the celebration of which is attended with much that is disgusting and degrading to the Indians indulging in or witnessing it, takes effect from this date.

It is hoped that some of the more civilized bands of this Province, as well as of the other Provinces, will avail themselves of the opportunity afforded Indian com-

munities by the provisions of the Indian Advancement Act, which also received the Royal sanction at the last Session of Parliament, and which is, likewise, now in force to acquire the *quasi* municipal privileges contemplated thereby.

Reserve Commission.

As stated in the prefatory portion of this report, the work of the Commission in allotting reserves was confined, during the past season, to the Kootenay district. The report of the Commissioner, descriptive of its operations in the field, as well as reports of work previously done elsewhere, which were received too late to be inserted in last year's report, are attached as a special appendix to this report.

Two survey parties were engaged in running the boundaries of the reserves which were allotted in previous seasons in the vicinity of Lillooet and Bridge River, and at Ashcroft, and on the Shushwap Lake.

Industrial Schools.

The establishment of industrial schools for the education and instruction in useful trades of the Indian children of this Province, has engaged my attention, and communication on the subject has been opened up through the Indian Superintendent at Victoria, with persons who, from the zeal displayed by them in their labors as missionaries among the Indians of the Province, will, it is thought, if they engage in the work involved in educating Indian children, and training them in a knowledge of industries, carry the project to a successful issue. This subject seems also to be one worthy of the consideration of Parliament.

I regret to have to report the perpetration, in March last, at Sumas, on the Fraser River, by an armed mob from the United States, of an outrage, which consisted in the hanging of an Indian boy whom they suspected of having murdered a white man in Washington Territory. The Indians of Fraser River were greatly incensed, and in their indignation armed themselves, with the full intention of crossing the boundary line and hanging the first white man with whom they should meet in United States territory. The agent, Mr. P. McTiernan, who possesses, and justly, the entire confidence of the Indians, proceeded to the spot and succeeded in dissuading them from carrying out their intentions, by assuring them that the Government would cause full enquiry to be made, with a view, if possible, to the identification and bringing to justice of the perpetrators of the crime. Correspondence was opened up in the matter, through the proper channel, with the Government of the United States; but this Department is as yet without advice as to the result, if any has ensued.

With reference to the amount which was voted by Parliament at its last Session, to admit of the Indians of Kemsquit rebuilding their houses, which were destroyed several years ago, when the village was bombarded by Her Majesty's ship "Rocket," under what was apparently a misapprehension as to certain Indians who were suspected of having been guilty of robbing and murdering the crew and passengers of a vessel which was wrecked on the coast, near that village, the Indian Superintendent at Victoria was instructed, in the early part of the past season, to take steps for

the expenditure of the money in the manner proposed; but up to the present date no report has been received from the Superintendent in the matter.

The Indians of Metlahkahtla and of Fort Simpson, over whom, as well as over the Indians generally of the north-west coast, an agent was placed, as stated in my last Annual Report, refused to receive or recognize that officer. He accordingly returned to Victoria and, as already stated in the introductory part of this report, a stipendiary magistrate was, on the suggestion of Your Excellency, as expressed in an Order in Council of the 2nd June, subsequently appointed by the Government of British Columbia to administer justice on that coast, Mr. Andrew Charles Elliott having been nominated for the position by that Government, on the understanding that the salary of that officer, which was fixed at \$2,600 per annum, should be paid by the Government of the Dominion. Mr. Elliott has also been authorized to act as Indian agent for that region, without any additional pecuniary allowance.

Cowichan Agency.

The district included in this agency forms the southern portion of the Island of Vancouver. It contains twenty-nine bands, who occupy as many reserves. The agent reports that the Indian population of this district is decreasing. This is occasioned by the prevalence of pulmonary complaints, which frequently prove fatal.

He states that there is, annually, a gradual augmentation in the quantity of grain grown on the various reserves, and that last season sufficient wheat was raised by many of the Indians to supply their families with flour for a whole year. These Indians own a large number of cattle and horses. For the former they obtain liberal prices in the locality.

I regret to report that the feast known as the "Potlach" is still celebrated in this district.

It is hoped that the enactment of Parliament, at its last Session, prohibitory of these gatherings, as well as of the heathenish dance known as the "Tamanawas," will have the effect of putting a stop to the same here and elsewhere in the Province.

Not a few of the Indians of the Cowichan Agency obtained, during the past year, lucrative employment in the vicinity of their reserves, from lumbermen. They were thus enabled to take proper care of their crops, not having had a long distance to travel to their work in the woods.

The agent divided the reserve at Cowichan into individual holdings, and location tickets covering the same were issued by the Department to the different locatees. This has given much satisfaction to them, and application has been made to the agent by other Indian bands to sub-divide similarly their land, and after placing families on the various lots to obtain also location tickets for them.

The absence of schools in this large agency, for the education of the Indian children, is greatly to be deplored. Several of the religious denominations have, from time to time, attempted, through their clergy, to afford instruction to the Indian children of the district, but owing to the lack of interest taken by the Indians in the matter, the attempt has been as often abandoned. The Department is, however, in correspondence, through its Superintendent at Victoria, with the representatives, in British Columbia, of the New England Company, whose efforts for the elevation of the Indian race have a world-wide repute, with a view, if possible, to the establishment, under the management of the officers of that company, of an industrial boarding school for instructing, in the ordinary branches of learning, and training the Indian children in a knowledge of useful trades. Keeper Island, which lies off the west coast of Vancouver Island, and on which the New England Company have already established a mission, would, it is thought, be a favorable location for such an institution.

The Indian bands whose reserves are situated in the northern portion of this district depend for subsistence upon fishing and hunting more than upon agriculture or manual labor. Dog fish are very abundant in the waters of that district, and the oil extracted from these fish is sold to considerable advantage by the Indians.

West Coast of Vancouver Island.

The Indians of this region are divided into eighteen bands, occupying a like number of reserves. They are under the supervision of an agent who is stationed at Ucluelet. These Indians, with the exception of the band whose reserve is situated at Alberni, support themselves entirely by hunting and fishing; and owing to the large number of fur-bearing seals captured by them during the past year, they are this winter in good circumstances.

The agent reports a small increase in the Indian population of the district. The band who occupy the Opitchesat Reserve at Alberni, devote their attention entirely to home industries, and several of them support their families from the products of the soil, for which they find ready purchasers in the *chasseurs* of the neighbouring bands. There are five schools conducted under great difficulties in the district. Some idea may be formed of the obstructions with which the teachers have to contend from an incident narrated by the agent for the locality in his annual report (which will be found with the appendice to this report) as having transpired in connection with the school at Kytka—when the reverend gentleman in charge was held by some of the Indians until others of the band, sixty of whom had forcibly entered the house for the purpose, had released two Indian boys who had been detained by the teacher in school over the usual hours as a punishment for irregular attendance.

The formation of an Indian police force on each reserve in this agency and in the other agencies of the Province has had a most beneficial effect in suppressing vice generally, more especially the traffic in intoxicants and its attendant evils.

The Kyukahts, who form the largest tribe on the west coast, are remarkable for their industry. They are beginning to erect frame houses on their reserves instead of "rancheries," which is the style of building generally used by the Indians of the coast. The latter are most comfortless structures, affording less protection from the weather than an ordinary barn, and they are doubtless the cause, to a large extent, of the fatal pulmonary diseases which are so prevalent among the Indians of Vancouver Island.

The North-East Coast of Vancouver Island and part of the West Coast of British Columbia.

The Indians occupying reserves in this portion of the Province belong, for the most part, to the Kwawkewlth tribe. Great mortality prevailed during the past year in the various bands, of which there are twenty-five in the Agency. Diseases of the lungs and of the bowels were the most prevalent disorders, contracted from constant exposure to the weather and often increased by want of nourishing food. The Oolachan, a most delicious fish, which abounds in the waters of these parts, was, for some inexplicable reason, not caught in as large quantities as usual by these Indians last season, and they consequently suffered from want of this nutritious food, the fat of which is described as possessing special healing properties which render its use beneficial to invalids.

The depravity existing among the Indian women on this coast is greatly to be deplored. They repair, on arriving at years of puberty to the white contras and enter on lives of prostitution. In fact, they are frequently taken by their depraved parents to these places, and there morally sacrificed to satisfy the greed of the latter for money. This condition of matters is causing a rapid diminution of the population, the number of deaths greatly exceeding that of births, even in some of the larger bands. The male portion of the community, or the larger number of them, compete in the labor market at Barclay Sound and at other points, with other classes, and obtain remunerative wages; but they generally squander their gains in gambling before they return to their reserves.

Unlike the Indians of the west coast, the Kwawkewlths, and the Indians on the east coast of Vancouver Island, for the most part, prefer manual labor to hunting and even to fishing, their salmon fisheries being now to a great extent abandoned by them. To this rule, however, the Noovetees in the northern part, and the Laich Kiviltachs in the southern section of the agency, form an exception. Both of these bands still depend upon the fruits of the chase for a subsistence. The last named band are anxious to have a school established at Cape Mudge village. These Indians are described as being in every way superior to the other branches of the Kwawkewlth nation.

There have been but few transgressions during the past year in this district of the law prohibiting the sale or gift of liquor to Indians. It must, however, be ad-

mitted that the Indians of this agency are the most depraved and ignorant in the Province. There is but one school in operation in the agency, namely, at Alert Bay, where the agent also resides.

The Lower Fraser.

The Indian bands and reserves on the lower part of the Fraser River are forty-three in number, and are superintended by an agent who is stationed at New Westminster. The Indians settled upon reserves situated within the district from Yale to New Westminster, cultivated more land last year than they ever had done previously. The limits of this agency were extended during last season to Pemberton Meadows on Harrison River. The Indians of the last named locality do not appear to be in as favorable circumstances as the other bands of the agency. The land upon the reserves is said to be of very inferior quality, and their houses are not well built. They own, however, large numbers of cattle and horses. They are described as being a religious and moral people. There is a noticeable increase in the Indian population at Burrard Inlet mission, Sechelt, Sliamon and Clahoose. At the first named place the Indians have erected a fine church building at a cost, exclusive of their labor on it, of \$3,500.

They have established at this place a code of regulations for the government of their people, which provide for the suppression of intemperance and of immorality generally, and forbid the celebration of heathenish feasts on the reserve.

The Indians of the Lower Fraser are described as a contented and peaceable people, though a bad feeling has, I regret to report, sprung up between them and the Chinese. The Indians find that the latter interfere greatly by competing with them in the various industrial pursuits from which the Indians of this portion of the Province are accustomed to obtain a livelihood.

The Lillooet or Williams Lake District.

The Indians in occupation of reserves in this district, which lies north of the Cascade Mountains, are greatly impeded in their agricultural operations by the lack of the means of irrigating their lands. This process is absolutely necessary in this region to render tillage of the soil feasible or pasturage at all good. Consequently, although the actual area of many of the reserves would, on a superficial calculation, warrant the belief that the Indians owning the same have more than sufficient land for all uses, the absence of water, for purposes of irrigation, frequently reduces the actual quantity of land that can be used to a minimum.

The band on the reserve at Williams Lake consist of one hundred and forty-four Indians, and the whole quantity of land in the reserve suitable for farming purposes amounts to only ninety acres. This band has, however, a large proportion of meadow, and the sale of surplus hay cut from it affords them a revenue. The trapping of fur-bearing animals is also followed by some members of the band. Constables

have been appointed on this reserve to preserve order and to prevent the introduction of intoxicants by unprincipled white people. With this end in view, very prompt and effectual measures were also taken by the Indian Agent for the district, Capt. Wm. Laing Meason, which resulted in the conviction and punishment of several transgressors of the law. A considerable amount of immorality, arising from the use of intoxicants, and the cohabitation of Indian men and women with other than their own consorts, is reported to exist on this reserve. This condition of things results, as a matter of course, in the prevalence of disease and poverty, and in the existence of great unhappiness.

Special legislation to put a stop to this evil of illicit intercourse on the part of Indians who, at least, profess to be christianized, appears to be necessary.

In heathen tribes of Indians, however, the kindred evil of polygamy has always been practised, and heathen Indians will only be brought to refrain from practising it when the enlightenment, which ever attends the inauguration of the christian religion among the heathen, shall have changed their views in this as well as in other matters.

On the other hand, were legislation, having for its object the forcible suppression of the evil, to be introduced, I fear that, if it proved operative at all, it would only become so after very serious trouble had ensued, especially with the more populous tribes; and the enforcement of such a law would certainly be attended with difficulties of a most complicated character when it came to be applied to individual cases. For instance, the settlement of the question of priority of right when several women claimed the same man as husband would be most difficult; and then another question, most difficult of solution, would arise, in regard to the legal rights of the children, issue of such marriages. I apprehend, however, that the enforcement of any law that would interfere with their preconceived ideas as to marital rights would be so strongly resisted by heathen tribes generally as to render it inoperative. Moreover, the inculcation in the minds of Indians of principles that will lead them, from conscientious convictions, to abandon voluntarily the habit of polygamy, as well as other heathenish practices, is, I submit, the work of those who charge themselves with the responsibility of imparting instruction to them in the tenets of Christianity.

The band who reside on the reserve at Soda Creek consists of seventy-nine souls, and the arable land on the reserve amounts to about twenty acres, on which crops have been grown for fifteen years in succession.

Like the Williams Lake band, these Indians have good meadow land. They are described as being very industrious and cleanly in their habits, residing in well-built houses, which are kept in an orderly and neat manner. The most of them also own stables, and many have outhouses wherein to keep their supplies and implements.

The great want of this tribe is a sufficiency of suitable land for farming purposes. If this want were supplied, they would soon be in a comfortable condition.

Constables have been appointed to maintain order on this reserve, and the effect has been the repression of the liquor traffic, and of vice generally.

On the reserve at Quesnelle there is a considerable quantity of good agricultural land. The Indians occupying it have not, as yet, however, attempted to farm. Implements were given to them last summer, and they will probably now make an effort to cultivate land. These Indians are employed as boatmen, and they also hunt and trap fur-bearing animals. The estimated annual value of the furs thus taken by this band amounts to \$100,000, the Indians receiving payment therefor in goods, the duty upon which, at this point alone, is estimated to average \$16,000 per annum.

The reserve at Alexandria is situated on both sides of the Fraser River. Some of the land on the western side of the river is suitable for farming. On the east side, however, it is totally unfit. The Indians on the latter portion of the reserve appear to have become thoroughly demoralized, owing to the presence of two licensed taverns in close proximity to their village, whereat they obtain intoxicants *ad libitum*. The result is, that sickness and destitution are observable in every dwelling. A different state of things exists on the portion of the reserve that lies on the western side of the river. The houses of the Indians on that tract are described as being well built and kept clean.

On the Alkali Lake Reserve one hundred and seventy-nine Indians reside. There is a considerable quantity of good land in this reserve. It, however, requires irrigation to render it cultivable, and this cannot be obtained without the performance of much labor, and the exercise of an amount of skill in building a dam, which these Indians do not possess. In the meantime they cultivate but ninety acres of land, using the balance of the land as grazing ground for their horses, of which they possess five hundred.

These Indians, as a rule, are industrious and temperate in their habits. They work on wages for their white neighbors, and hunt. They are enabled from these sources to support their families in some degree of comfort. On the Reserve at Dog Creek there are only eleven Indians. They have thirty acres of arable land, from which they manage to obtain a subsistence.

The band occupying the reserve at Canoe Creek consists of one hundred and seventy-eight souls. The quantity of cultivable land in the reserve does not amount to eighty-nine acres. These Indians are described as a useless lot of people. They live in idleness, not having a sufficiency of cultivable land to occupy their time in tilling it. They, however, own over five hundred horses.

The population of the band in occupation of the reserve at Clinton is sixty-one. These Indians used to be notorious as drunkards and for disorderly conduct generally. By the exertions in their behalf of the Government agent at Clinton, Mr. Soues, they have now become models of sobriety and decorum. Many of them obtain employment at remunerative wages from the white people of the locality.

Implements and seed were supplied these Indians in the spring; but for want of water for irrigating the land, it did not even yield, in 1833, as much as was planted in it, and the agent states that even when the land is irrigated the area will not be sufficient to yield support for more than one-third of the band.

The number of Indians on the Pavilion Reserve is seventy-one. There is but little agricultural land on the reserve, and the largest portion of it is of the poorest quality. Another reserve was, however, allotted to these Indians on the opposite side of the Fraser, which is reported to contain good agricultural land; and as many of the younger members of the band have acquired a knowledge of farm work from the white farmers in the neighborhood, for whom they have been in the habit of working, they will, no doubt, turn this knowledge to good account when they begin to work the land on the new tract allotted to their band.

The chief of this band has purchased from a white man a farm of fifty acres near the reserve. Some of these Indians engage in gold mining on their own account with, however, but limited success.

The band who occupy the Fountain Reserve number two hundred and thirteen souls. They own about one hundred and seven acres of cultivable land. These Indians suffered a severe loss by the decease, last winter, of their excellent chief, Chilpuseltz. He was a most worthy man and displayed much judgment and ability in the management of his band and reserve. They are, as a result, an exemplary body of Indians, both as regards industry and general behavior. Many of them work at gold mining.

Nine members of this band purchased a good farm from a white settler. It is situated about nine miles from the reserve.

On the reserve at Lillooet there are one hundred and seventeen resident Indians. The agricultural land in this tract does not exceed a quarter of an acre for each adult, and owing to the number of years it has been under crop continually, the return from the land is now scarcely worth the labor involved in tilling it. Their houses are as a rule, of a good description, and are kept in a creditable manner. These Indians are very industrious and enterprising, engaging with skill in gold mining. They have applied for a school to be established on the reserve.

The Indians occupying the reserve at Bridge River number eighty souls. This reserve, though extensive in area, really comprehends but little arable land, and the latter is rocky in character and of poor quality.

The houses of these Indians are remarkable for the good workmanship displayed in their construction, and for the neat manner in which they are kept.

The members of this band are expert in gold mining; but owing to the mines having become exhausted, they now barely earn a temporary subsistence from that occupation.

The reserve at Cayoosh, which is distant about three miles from Lillooet, is occupied by eighty Indians. They have only ten acres of farm land in the tract. Thirty-six members of the band have no lands to cultivate. These Indians also work at gold mining.

On the reserve at Pashilquce (which is described by the surveyor as Cayoosh Reserve No. 2), situate about five miles south of Cayoosh Reserve, there is a resident Indian population of only thirty-six souls. They have fenced in and put under cultivation about ten acres of very poor and stony land; and the agent reports that there is not sufficient water in the locality to irrigate one-half of that small quantity of land. These Indians also engage in mining for gold.

The Chuwack Reserve, which is situated on the Fraser, about six miles further south, is occupied by a small band of fifteen Indians. They have about ten acres of good land on the reserve, and as they cultivate the whole of it, they have a larger area in proportion under crop, and are therefore in better circumstances than the other bands previously referred to.

On this reserve the agent discovered that some Chinese, workers in the mines, had introduced the smoking of opium among the Indians, and information having been laid before him against five of these foreigners for violating the law in this respect, they were convicted and severally fined \$50 and costs.

The reserve at High Bar, which is situated about forty miles north of Lillooet, on the Fraser River, is occupied by a band of forty Indians. They have only ten acres of cultivable land. There is a large quantity of good land in the reserve, which is, however, not arable, owing to the lack of water for irrigating it. These Indians are described as being thriftless, lazy and poverty stricken. They live on the fruit of the chase, and deer being plentiful in the locality, they can always procure a supply of food.

The Chilcotin Indians have not as yet been allotted reserves. They are distributed among several bands. That of Chief Toosey consists of ninety six souls. Owing to the small number of salmon (which was insufficient to feed even those that were fishing) caught last season and the total failure of the crop of berries, these Indians will, it is feared, suffer great privation during this winter.

The band of Chief Anohern comprises one hundred and ninety-three Indians. They have established a village and have erected a church building upon a large flat of land, situated about forty miles up the Chilcotin River, where they have also fenced in about fifty acres; but owing to the frost having in the year 1883 destroyed their crop, they were indisposed to plant extensively last year.

The band of Chief Kanim reside at a short distance down stream from the village last described. These Indians prefer hunting and trapping to manual labor.

The band of Chief Kivek, numbering forty-five souls, occupy a village a few miles distant from that of Kanim's band. They are also hunters and trappers.

The Chilcotin Indians are most anxious to have reserves allotted to them. There are grist mills in the part of the country which they frequent, and the Indians are not slow to recognize the advantage that will accrue to them from having these facilities for turning their grain into flour; but they say that, until they are assured in the possession of the lands claimed by them, by the same being regularly allotted to them, they are afraid to make any important progress in cultivating land, lest it should be pre-empted by white men, and they would then lose the fruit of their labor. The Indian Reserve Commissioner will, it is expected, be able to settle, in the ensuing spring, the land question for the Chilcotin Indians.

The character of the Indians generally of this agency for industry and propriety of conduct is well known. They have also acquired, from working for the white farmers in the district, a knowledge of farming; but the proportion of land fit for tillage allotted to them, as is amply demonstrated in the description above given of each reserve, quite puts it out of their power to earn a subsistence from that source; and as hunting and trapping, on which the greater number of these Indians depend for a living, and gold mining, in which many of them also engage, are rapidly becoming exhausted as means of supply for them, it appears imperative that additional land, that can be farmed with profit, should be furnished to them without further delay.

Kamloops and Okanagan.

The Indian Agents for both of the above districts having resigned in the early part of the season, Mr. Joseph W. McKay, who was appointed, as has been already stated, Indian Agent for the north-west coast, but who had returned to Victoria, owing to the refusal of the Indians at Metlahkatla and Fort Simpson to recognize him as their agent, was, by order of Your Excellency in Council, of the 30th of June last, appointed Indian Agent for the Kamloops and Okanagan districts. It was thought that considering the advanced state of the Indians of these districts, one Agent might be sufficient; and therefore, as a matter of economy, Mr. McKay was charged with the duty of superintending the Indians of both districts, thus saving one-fourth of the amount of salary previously paid the two agents.

In consequence of the changes above referred to in the Indian Agency for these two districts, no annual report has been received respecting the Indian bands and reserves therein.

The Department has, however, no reason for concluding that the past year was other than one of prosperity and progress with the Indians of those parts of the Province. Their past record shows them to be an industrious and, in many instances, an enterprising people. Those inhabiting the district of Kamloops are distributed among sixteen bands, resident on as many reserves. They derive their principal means of support from agriculture, salmon fishing, and manual labor on railways, steamboats, and on the farms of white settlers.

The Indians of the Okanagan district consist of thirteen bands, who occupy an equal number of reserves. They cultivate land to some extent, but their principal means of support are derived from stock raising.

ACCOUNTANT'S BRANCH.

The amount at the credit of the Indian Fund, which consists of all moneys which have accrued from annuities secured to the Indians under Treaty, as well as from sales of land, surrendered by them to be sold for their benefit, and which funds are held in trust for the benefit of numerous Indian Tribes and Bands, was, on the 30th June, 1884, \$3,271,910.02, being an increase of \$121,381.27 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 \$271,437.90, being \$7,133.18 less 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.....	\$1,025,673.68
New Brunswick.....	4,843.59
Nova Scotia.....	3,769.61
British Columbia.....	45,891.12
Prince Edward Island.....	1,993.87

Accounts kept and balanced daily 215, being 15 more than those of last year.

Pay cheques issued, 5,300, being 852 in excess of those issued last year. Certificates for credits, 165, being 10 more than last year.

Statements with vouchers forwarded to the Auditor-General, 48.

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

LAND SALES BRANCH.

The quantity of land sold during the year for the benefit of the Indians, was 24,175½ acres. The sales of these lands amounted to \$44,610.28.

The approximate quantity of Indian land now in the hands of the Department for disposal is 473,910 acres.

The collections made on account of old and new sales of land and timber amounted to \$85,672.81.

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

GENERAL BUSINESS.

Location tickets issued and entered.....	37
The number of new land sales entered.....	393
" payments on leases entered.....	578
Agents' returns examined, &c. " 	219
Assignments of lands examined and registered.....	259
Descriptions for patents examined, &c.....	247
Patents examined and despatched.....	242
Cancellations of patents.....	5
Cancellations of sales of lands.....	497

The number of letters received during the year was 14,778, being an increase of 2,102 over the year 1883.

The number of letters written was 11,938, covering 16,007 folios, being an increase of 1,472 letters and 1,621 folios over last year.

Memoranda, reports, &c., covering 1,839 folios.

Besides the above there is a large amount of work done in the shape of memoranda for letters to be written and for things to be done, reports on accounts, on schools, on returns of property, on returns of supplies issued and in store; on claims to and on other matters respecting land transactions; on surveys; the drawing of plans and other technical work connected therewith, and with the erection of buildings, and with the construction of ditches, fences, bridges, and roads. Numerous searches have also to be frequently made for documents and for information in respect to past transactions. Of all of this work no record has been or can be conveniently kept.

Placed herewith will be found the reports for the past year, which have been received from the Commissioners, Superintendents and Agents connected with the outside service of this Department; also the usual statement showing the population of the various Tribes and Bands of Indians in the several Provinces, Districts and Territories of the Dominion; and a statement showing the property owned, produce raised, and the value of the other industries followed by the Indians; likewise a statement of the condition of the various industrial institutions and schools conducted in the interests of the Indians of the Dominion.

All respectfully submitted,

JOHN A. MACDONALD,
Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs.

SPECIAL APPENDIX TO SUPERINTEDENT GENERAL'S
REPORT.

INDIAN RESERVE COMMISSION,
VICTORIA, B.C., 7th June, 1884.

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

SIR,—When *en route* to Douglas, I was requested by Captain John, the Chief of the Scowlitz, Harrison River Indians, to allot for their use a patch of timber land on the right bank of Harrison River; and as I considered that the land previously reserved for them contained an insufficient supply of wood, I made a Reserve, No. 3, which is fully described in the minutes of decision herewith enclosed.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

P. O'REILLY, *I.R.C.*

MINUTES OF DECISION.

Scowlitz Indians.

No. 3.

A reserve of three hundred and seventy-five acres, situated on the right bank of Harrison River, at the mouth of Squawkum Creek.

Commencing at a fir tree, marked "Indian Reserve," about twenty-four chains west of the forty-six-mile post, on the Canadian Pacific Railway, and running north seventy chains; thence east one hundred chains; thence south to the Harrison River; thence along the right bank of the said river to the Canadian Pacific Railway; and thence along the boundary of the said Railway in a westerly direction to the point of commencement.

P. O'REILLY, *I.R.C.*

HARRISON RIVER, B.C., 7th May, 1884.

INDIAN RESERVE COMMISSION,
VICTORIA, B.C., 7th June, 1884.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to forward herewith rough sketches and minutes of decision of the reserves allotted by me on the 6th May to the Chehalis Indians resident at Harrison River.

As previously reported, this band was visited by me in May, 1881, but owing to the absence of the chief and the greater number of his people, I could not then deal with their lands.

During a conversation with "Squalis" (Captain Bob), the chief, he complained that, owing to want of hay, his tribe had two years ago lost eighty-five head of cattle, and that his present reserve was principally sand and gravel, and therefore requested that some hay and timber land should be given him.

Having examined the localities I made the following reservations :—

No. 1. A tract of land of five hundred and twenty-five acres (situated to the north of and adjoining the old Chehalis Reserve) containing ninety acres of open grassy meadow, on which an abundant supply of hay can be obtained; it also includes the Indian potato gardens, and about one hundred acres of good bottom land, which, if cleared and cultivated, would produce large crops. The remainder is principally rocky and covered with scrub timber.

No. 2. A plot of sixty acres, situated on the left bank of Harrison River about a mile above the Chehalis Village. The old burial ground of the tribe is included in this reservation. The soil for the most part is of inferior quality, but being well wooded is specially valued by the Indians.

This tribe number about one hundred and twenty-six, viz., forty-eight men, fifty-two women, twenty-six children. Their principal fishery is on the Harrison Rapids, immediately in front of their village.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

P. O'REILLY, I. R. C.

MINUTES OF DECISION.

Chehalis Indians.

The old Chehalis Reserve of six hundred and twenty-six acres is hereby confirmed, with an addition of five hundred and twenty-five acres, described as follows :—

Commencing at the northern corner post of the old reserve, and running north to a point due west of the south-eastern corner post of Mr. George Morris' claim; thence east to the said corner post; thence following the slough in a southerly direction to the north-eastern corner of Mr. A. Onderdonk's claim; thence along the northern and western boundaraies of the said claim, to the boundary of the old reserve, and thence magnetic west forty chains to the place of commencement.

No. 2.

A reserve of sixty acres, situated on the left bank of Harrison River, about a mile above Chehalis.

Commencing at a fir marked "Indian Reserve," on the left bank of the river and running south ten chains; thence east thirty chains; thence north to the Harrison River; and thence following the left bank of the said river to the place of commencement.

P. O'REILLY, I.R.C.

HARRISON, B. C., 6th May, 1884.

INDIAN RESERVE COMMISSION,

VICTORIA, B.C., 6th June, 1884.

The Right Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that on the 5th ultimo I visited the band of Indians residing at Douglas, to complete the work left unfinished on my former visit to that place. (See report, 15th March, 1882.)

The chief, "Jim Douglas," was absent at New Westminster, but I was fortunate in securing the attendance of the second chief, "Paul," a very intelligent Indian, who, with the principal men of his tribe, accompanied me to view the land they wished reserved for them. Their demands being reasonable, I had no difficulty in allotting to them the following tracts:—

No. 6.

"*Le-lach-en*," situated on the Lillooet River, about three miles from its mouth, contains sixty acres, and includes the two favorite fishing stations used by this band. Apart from its value as a fishery, the land is worthless, being principally rocky, covered with timber of small size.

No. 7

Is an ancient graveyard, situated on the right bank of the Lillooet River.

No. 8

Is a reserve of about six hundred and sixty-six acres, having a frontage on Douglas Lake and the Lillooet River, and its northern boundary is the now deserted town of Douglas.

The greater part of this land, though good soil, is subject to overflow during the freshets. Were it cleared it would produce good crops of hay. About ten acres have been cultivated by the Indians as potato gardens. Cedar, spruce and cotton-wood, in sufficient quantities for the use of the tribe, are found on this reserve.

This completes the reservations for the Douglas tribe, as far as I am able to deal with them; but I would respectfully call your attention to the concluding paragraph in my report of the 15th of March, 1832, in reference to the Pemberton Meadows.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

P. O'REILLY, *I.R.C.*

 MINUTES OF DECISION.
Douglas Indians.

No. 6.

"*Le-la-chen*," a reserve of sixty acres, situated on the Lillooet River, about three miles from its mouth.

Commencing at a cedar marked "Indian Reserve," on the right bank of Lillooet River, and running east ten chains; thence south thirty chains; thence west twenty chains; thence north thirty chains; and thence east ten chains, to the place of commencement.

No 7.

A graveyard of about three-quarters of an acre, situated on the right bank of Lillooet River, about a quarter of a mile below "*Le-la-chen*."

Commencing at a cedar marked "Indian Reserve," and running west two chains; thence south three chains; thence east to the Lillooet River; and thence up the right bank of the said river to the place of commencement.

No. 8.

Douglas, a reserve of six hundred and sixty-six acres, situated on the eastern shore of Douglas Lake and both banks of the Lillooet River.

Commencing at a cedar marked "Indian Reserve," on the right bank of the Lillooet River, at the mouth of "Slickquot" Creek, and running south sixty chains; thence east one hundred and fifty chains; thence north sixty chains; thence west twenty chains; thence north to a point due east of the south-eastern corner of Douglas town site; thence west to the said corner; thence along the eastern shore of Douglas Lake to the most southerly point thereof; thence west to the Lillooet River; and thence up the right bank of the said river to the place of commencement.

P. O'REILLY, *I.R.C.*

DOUGLAS, B.C., 5th May, 1884.

INDIAN RESERVE COMMISSION,

VICTORIA, B. C., June 5th, 1884.

The Right Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to state for your information that, having completed the reservation of land for the Yale Indians, I proceeded, on the 26th of April, to Spuzzum, ten miles distant.

It was at this place that Mr. Sproat, the late Indian Reserve Commissioner, on the 21st of May, 1878, included in the Indian Reserve fifty-two acres of land for which Mr. L. Malatesta had obtained a Crown grant. After a voluminous correspondence between the Provincial and Dominion Governments, it was decided that the former should pay to the Indians the sum of \$325 as compensation, and that an equal amount of land should be given to them elsewhere.

The circumstances having been explained to the chief and his people, I examined the ground they wished reserved for them, and allotted:

No. 1. A piece containing seventy-five acres, adjoining the southern boundary of the old reserve. Like most of the land in this locality, it is utterly worthless for agricultural purposes. It is prized by the Indians only on account of the timber on it, which, when converted into cordwood, finds a ready sale.

No. 2 is a piece of land situated two miles below the Alexandria bridge, containing about nine acres, which includes three acres recorded on the 19th of March, 1866, by an Indian woman named Coweki-noe. The woman is dead; but, as the Indians desire to have it, I have added this piece of land to the fishing station reserved by Mr. Sproat on the 21st of May, 1878. With the exception of two potato patches, the ground is rocky and valueless.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

P. O'REILLY, *I.R.C.*

MINUTES OF DECISION.

Spuzzum Indians.

No. 1.

A reserve of seventy-five acres, situated on the right bank of Fraser River, nine miles above Yale.

Commencing at the south-western corner of the old Spuzzum Reserve and running south twenty chains; thence east to the Fraser River; thence up the right bank of the said river to the south-eastern corner of the old reserve; and thence along its southern boundary to the place of commencement.

No. 2.

A reserve of nine acres, situated on the left bank of Fraser River, about two miles below the Alexandria bridge.

Commencing at the north-eastern corner of the old fishing reserve and running north twenty chains; thence west to the Fraser River; thence down the left bank of the said river to the north-western corner of the said reserve; and thence along its northern boundary to the place of commencement.

P. O'REILLY, *I.R.C.*

SPUZZUM, B.C., 26th April, 1884.

INDIAN RESERVE COMMISSION,
VICTORIA, B.C., 5th June, 1884.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to report that in accordance with the suggestion contained in your letter to Dr. Powell, of the 17th January, 1882 (No. 96), I proceeded to Yale on the 23rd of April to visit the Kuthlalth Reserve.

Mr. Sproat, the late Indian Reserve Commissioner, had already defined a reservation at this place, but had omitted to give the Indians any timber lands. Having made an examination of the ground, I found it desirable to extend the boundaries in an easterly direction, and I assigned to the tribe one hundred and sixty eight acres, which, except for the firewood upon it, is utterly valueless, being gravel soil of the poorest description.

I enclose herewith a rough sketch and minute of decision of the land referred to.

I have the honor to be Sir,

Your obedient servant,

P. O'REILLY, *I R.C.*

MINUTES OF DECISION.

Yale Indians.

A reserve of one hundred and sixty-eight acres, situated on the left bank of Fraser River, about one mile above the town of Yale and adjoining the Kuthlalth Reserve.

Commencing at the south-eastern corner of the Kuthlalth Reserve and running east forty chains; thence north sixty chains; thence west to the Fraser River; thence down the left bank of the said river to the boundary of the Kuthlalth Reserve; and thence following the said boundary in a southerly direction to the place of commencement.

P. O'REILLY, *I.R.C.*

YALE, B.C., 25th April, 1884.

INDIAN RESERVE COMMISSION,
VICTORIA, B.C., 16th December, 1884.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that, as previously reported in my letter of the 11th June, I proceeded to Kootenay (*via* Portland and the Northern Pacific Railroad to Sand Point), and arrived at Wild Horse Creek on the 4th July, where I was met by "Isidore," the Chief of the Upper Kootenay Indians, accompanied by most of his tribe.

I explained the object of my visit, and invited them to show me what lands they most desired to have reserved. Owing, however, to their excessive demands, and not being provided with a competent interpreter, I decided to defer the consideration of their land question, and to proceed to the "Tobacco Plains," 60 miles south of Wild Horse Creek, where a portion of the tribe resides, "David" being sub-chief; and here I was fortunate in being able to secure the services of an experienced interpreter, Mr. John Campbell, who is favorably known to the Indians.

I found "David," the sub-chief, quite as unreasonable in his demands as "Isidore" had been, claiming the whole country from the boundary line to the Columbia Lakes, an area of 1,100 square miles, and I had great difficulty in inducing him to listen to any proposals to the contrary. He repeatedly referred to the large reserves allotted by the United States Government to the Indians, containing millions of acres, and compared them with the small area he asked for. He also pointed out that the chiefs on American territory, only a few miles to the south, received an annual pension of \$500.00 each; and he complained that the Kootenay Indians had received nothing at the hands of the Dominion Government, though the Crees, Blackfeet and Stoneys, on the other side of the mountains, had been furnished with stock, seeds, implements, and even rations.

Mr. Phillips, the only settler in this part of the district, rendered me much assistance at this place, by supplying general information as to the character of the land. He accompanied me when riding over the country with the chief.

Having made a thorough examination of the most suitable localities, I reserved for the use of this tribe a tract of land containing 11,360 acres, consisting principally of open, rolling ground, interspersed with belts of timber, pine, larch and fir. The houses of this branch of the Kootenay tribe are situated in immediate proximity to the boundary line; they have four acres of land cultivated as gardens, and about twenty more closely adjacent may be used for a similar purpose. At the northern boundary of this reserve, a stream of water flows from the mountains, but sinks into the ground soon after it leaves the hills. If flumed, which could be easily done, and at comparatively small outlay, it might be brought to a flat of fairly good land, containing about 120 acres.

This reserve is principally valuable as a stock range, the snowfall generally being light; and the Indians drive their horses and cattle here in the spring when grass is not to be found elsewhere.

On the 22nd July I returned to Wild Horse Creek, and lost no time in apprising the Indians of my readiness to confer with them. They waited upon me in a body, headed by their chief, "Isidore." No result was obtained, however, for several days. The chief stated, again and again, that he would not accept any limits to his reservation, unless they included the whole valley of the Kootenay and Columbia Rivers (from the International boundary line) and followed the base of the Rocky Mountains to the boat landing on the Columbia River. He also refused to give the census of his people, the number of their stock, &c. This was afterwards obtained for me by Mr. D. McLaughlin, an old resident of Kootenay. Mr. McLaughlin speaks the language and knows every Indian in the district. His return may, therefore, be accepted as correct. I informed the chief that I could not accede to any such demand as that made by him, nor could I form any idea of what was necessary for the require-

ments of the tribe until I had visited the land. After a good deal of persuasion he promised to accompany me on the following day.

This examination occupied several days, and at length I decided upon the limits of reservation No. 1, as described in the rough plan and minutes of decision herewith enclosed.

No. 1. Reserve is bounded by the St. Mary's and Kootenay Rivers, both of which are accessible to cattle; there are a few alkali lakes, but no running streams. It contains 18,150 acres; of this some 5,000 acres are of small value, being partly wash-gravel flats on the St. Mary's River, extending the whole length of the southern boundary; and the remainder, a ridge of rough, stony, lightly timbered land, situated in the centre of the reserve. The principal value of this reservation is the range to the west, containing approximately 5,000 acres of excellent bunch grass, and the swamp lands to the east, on the banks of the Kootenay, from which a good supply of hay can be obtained. Should the reclamation scheme in the hands of Mr. Baillie Grohman (and which is encouraged by the Local Government) prove a success, this low stretch of bottom land (which is overflowed during the greater part of the summer) may become of considerable value.

On this reserve, at the time of my visit, about sixteen acres were cultivated without irrigation; the soil is poor and gravelly, and crops are consequently light.

The principal village of the Kootenays, consisting of forty-seven houses, is situated on the south bank of the St. Mary's River, on the property of the Rev. Father Fouquet. The "St. Eugene Mission" has been established by the Roman Catholics at this place, and here the Indians congregate during the winter months.

On the 5th August I arrived at the Lower Columbia Lake, the place of residence of another portion of the Kootenay tribe, and of whom "Moyeas" is the chief. Here, again, I was met by requests for a greater area of land than I considered necessary, although their demands were not so excessive as those of the other portions of the tribe, and I found them more amenable to reason. They also had a greater claim to favorable consideration, as they had evidently done their best to fence and cultivate such portions of the land as could be irrigated, and had erected comfortable houses for themselves, which they showed me with commendable pride. Having ridden over the land with the chief, and examined the crops and improvements, I decided to allot to them a tract of land embracing 8,320 acres, as shown on rough plan and minutes of decision. Of this, about 100 acres is cultivable, the remainder is broken, rolling and gravelly, lightly timbered with pine and fir, and more or less rocky as it approaches the base of the mountains. About 800 acres is grassy swamp on the bank of the river, covered by the water at its lowest stages. The Indians prize this, as affording feed for their cattle in winter.

The abandoned pre-emption claims of Thomas Jones, Edward Chancey and Sophie Morischo are included in this reservation. The two former were cancelled in the Land Office at Kootenay, and Mrs. Morischo, who is now living in American territory, left the country some years ago, when she sold her improvements consisting of houses, fencing, &c., to the Indians.

A limited quantity of swamp hay can be cut on the abandoned claim of Mr. Jones.

Until recently, these Indians subsisted almost entirely on the products of their annual hunt on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, and on the salmon which formerly were abundant in the Columbia River. These sources of supply being exhausted and game not very plentiful in their own country, they now depend chiefly on their cattle, horses, and gardens, supplemented by what they can earn as herders, packers, or laborers. Considering that until the last few years they had seen nothing of farming operations, some of their little patches are very creditable to them. Wheat, peas and potatoes are their favorite crops; the former being packed to the Mission on St. Mary's River, where there is a small flour mill.

A considerable trade is carried on with the Stoney Indians, who cross the mountains to buy horses in exchange for rifles, ammunition and furs.

The Indians of the Upper Kootenay number 281 and possess 2,511 horses, and 618 cattle.

On completing my work in the Upper Kootenay Valley, I proceeded to visit that of the Lower Kootenay and the Indians resident there. I arrived on the 26th August, and after examination I found that, owing to the periodical overflow of the river, which extends to the very base of the mountains, it was impossible to procure land suitable for agricultural or even garden purposes in that valley.

Through the interpreter, Mr. McLaughlin, the Indians asked that land be given them on the right bank of the Kootenay River, about 2½ miles north of the International boundary line. I acceded to their request, and made Reservation No. 4, though most reluctantly, for a more worthless piece of land, in its present condition, cannot well be imagined.

Of the 1,600 acres so reserved, 1,200 are swampy marsh land, inundated during the freshets, and never quite dry, even at low water. About 500 acres of open, grassy land might be sufficiently reclaimed to grow swamp hay, by cutting through the banks of the river, which are higher than the surrounding country.

Should the Kootenay reclamation scheme be carried out, the whole 1,200 acres could be brought into cultivation, and would, I believe, prove a valuable piece of land. The soil is an alluvial loam, with clay in places, and a top stratum of vegetable mould. The banks of the river are covered with a dense growth of willow and crab, with cottonwood interspersed. The remaining 400 acres, situated on the foot hills of the mountain, are absolutely worthless, except for the scrub timber upon them, which affords an abundant supply of fuel. An attempt has been made by the Indians to cultivate four small patches on the hill-side. All of these have failed, the crop barely returning the seed planted.

This branch of the Kootenay tribe is the least advanced in civilization, being far removed from any white settlement. Formerly, they crossed the Rocky Mountains to hunt, but the buffalo being exterminated, they now depend principally on fish and berries for their subsistence, and are frequently in distress when these are not obtainable. They have the character of being superstitious, lazy and deceitful, and are great adepts at gambling. They number fifty-two men, thirty-five women and seventy-three children, a total of 160, of whom "St. Pierre" is the sub-chief; and they are possessed of forty horses and five cattle.

In conclusion, I think it well to state again, that I experienced very great difficulty in dealing with the Indians of the Kootenay country. Their demands for large tracts of land were induced by the reasons I have before given, but I am glad to say that finally they appeared satisfied with the allotments made for them, and which, I believe, will not materially interfere with white settlement.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

P. O'REILLY,

Indian Reserve Commissioner.

MINUTES OF DECISION.

Upper Kootenay Indians.

No. 1.

A reserve of eighteen thousand one hundred and fifty acres (approximately) situated at the mouth of St. Mary's River, Kootenay district.

Commencing at the south-eastern corner post of B. M. Jenkin's pre-emption, No. 2, and running west three hundred and twenty chains; thence south to the St. Mary's River; thence down the left bank of the said river to its confluence

with the Kootenay River; and thence up the right bank of the said Kootenay River to the place of commencement.

P. O'REILLY, *I.R.C.*

Kootenay, B.C., 30th August, 1884.

Upper Kootenay Indians.

No. 2.

A reserve of ten thousand five hundred and sixty acres (approximately) situated at Tobacco Plains, Kootenay district.

Commencing at a monument on the International boundary line, at the foot of the Rocky Mountains, and running east ten chains; thence north twenty chains; thence west eighty chains; thence north five hundred chains; thence west two hundred chains; thence south five hundred and twenty chains; and thence east two hundred and seventy chains, to the place of commencement.

All water flowing through this reserve is allotted for the use of the Indians.

P. O'REILLY, *I.R.C.*

Kootenay, B.C., 18th July, 1884.

Upper Kootenay Indians.

No. 3.

A reserve of eight thousand three hundred and twenty acres (approximately), situated between the Lower Columbia Lake and the Rocky Mountains, Kootenay district.

Commencing at the south-western corner of Mr. G. Hope Johnston's pre-emption, No. 23, and running east eighty chains; thence south eighty chains; thence east two hundred and twenty chains; thence south two hundred and eighty chains; thence east one hundred and twenty chains; thence south two hundred chains; thence west to the Columbia River; thence following the right bank of the said river, and the Lower Columbia Lake to the south-westerly corner post of John Jones' purchased claim; and thence along the southern and eastern boundaries of the said claim to the point of commencement.

All water flowing through this reservation is assigned for the use of the Indians.

P. O'REILLY, *I. R. C.*

KOOTENAY, B. C., 9th August, 1884.

MINUTES OF DECISION.

Lower Kootenay Indians.

A reserve of one thousand six-hundred acres (approximately), situated on the right bank of the Kootenay River, about three miles north of the Intercolonial boundary line.

Commencing at a pine tree marked "Indian Reserve," and running east forty chains; thence south one hundred and eighty chains; thence west to the Kootenay River; thence down the right bank of the said river to a point due west of the starting point; and thence east to the place of commencement.

P. O'REILLY, *I.R.C.*

LOWER KOOTENAY, B. C., 28th August, 1884.

INDIAN RESERVE COMMISSION,

VICTORIA, B.C., 17th December, 1884.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that on the 11th of August I visited a band of Indians, offshoots of the Shuswap tribe, near Kamloops, who, under the leaderships of a Chief named "Kinbasket," some forty years ago migrated from Shuswap and settled in the Columbia valley. Although connected by marriage and association with the Kootenays, this band has preserved its language and individuality, and presents a favorable contrast to its neighbors, being superior to them in every respect.

After much conversation with "Kinbasket," in presence of the tribe, he stated that he wished to have his land at the foot of the Lower Columbia Lake, where he had lived for many years. Their demands were, I considered, in excess of their requirements; so after a careful examination, I allotted them two thousand seven hundred acres on the right bank of the Columbia River. This includes their church, their houses, and their cultivated ground, also a prairie containing about four hundred acres of excellent soil to irrigate, which water can be brought without difficulty from Shuswap Creek. The greater part of the reserve is poor quality soil, much broken with ravines and thickly timbered with fir and pine, both black and red. At the time of my last visit, twenty-eight acres were under fence and partly cultivated; some thousands of split rails were on the ground, in readiness to fence their land so soon as it was defined. Owing to the depth of the snow fall this is not a good winter range for cattle; consequently the necessity for providing fodder will be an inducement to these Indians to utilize their agricultural land, of which they have an abundance. At present their horses exist during the winter on the grass and rushes standing above the ice in the river bottoms. These Indians number fifty-eight, and own three hundred and twelve horses and two cows; they bear an excellent character for industry, and have been continually employed by the Railway survey parties as packers and canoe men. They are good guides, hunters and trappers. They exhibit a strong desire to engage in agriculture, and will, I think, turn their land to good account.

A large and profitable salmon fishery formerly existed on this reserve, but for some years past only a few fish have been caught by the Indians, owing to the establishment of many canneries, and the systematic destruction of the fish in the Columbia River in American territory.

In every case, where practicable, a supply of water has been reserved, sufficient for the use of this band, as is more particularly described in the minutes of decision forwarded herewith.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

P. O'REILLY, I.R.

MINUTES OF DECISION.

Shuswap Indians—Kinbasket's Band, Columbia Lakes.

A reserve of two thousand seven hundred acres (approximately), situated on the right bank of Columbia River, near the foot of the Lower Columbia Lake, Kootenay district.

Commencing at a fir tree marked "Indian Reserve," and running east fifteen chains; thence north one hundred and twenty chains; thence west sixty chains; thence north eighty chains; thence west forty chains; thence north forty chains; thence west to the Columbia River; thence up the right bank of the said river to a point due west of the starting point; and thence east to the place of commencement.

The water of Shuswap Creek (which flows through this reserve) and 100 inches of water from Aylmer Creek, are also allotted for use on this reserve.

P. O'REILLY, I.R.C.

KOOTENAY, B.C., 14 August, 1884.

PART I

OF THE

REPORT OF DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

GRAND RIVER SUPERINTENDENCY,
BRANTFORD, 26th August, 1884.

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

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

In the completion of twenty-two years' service as your visiting Superintendent and Commissioner for this Agency, I can give positive assurance of marked progress by the Indian people under my charge, in all that pertains to their prosperity—in population, education, moral and social condition, and in their agricultural industry, to which nearly all, happily, adapt themselves.

During the year named, the changes in population have been :

In the Six Nations :—

Births	99
Additions by returned absentees and their wives.....	13
	112
Deaths.. ..	83
Removals, women married into other bands.....	3
	86
Increase	26

In the Mississaguas :—

Births	7
Additions by marriage.....	4
	11
Deaths	8
	3
Increase.....	3
The Six Nations number.....	3,230
The Mississaguas "	218
	3,448

Total population.....3,448

The rule excluding illegitimates has, it is believed, a salutary effect. The general health, as reported by the medical attendants, has been fair, but which, it is thought, would be much improved were the dam across the Grand River at Caledonia removed, and a proper system of drainage adopted for the Reserve. The Six Nations met with a serious loss in the death of their interpreter, Chief George H. M. Johnson, at the age of 68, whose end was hastened by wounds inflicted on two occasions some years ago, by a tavern keeper and wood depredators, for discharging his duty. He was most active, enterprising, and zealous in the mainten-