

DOMINION OF CANADA

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

FOR THE

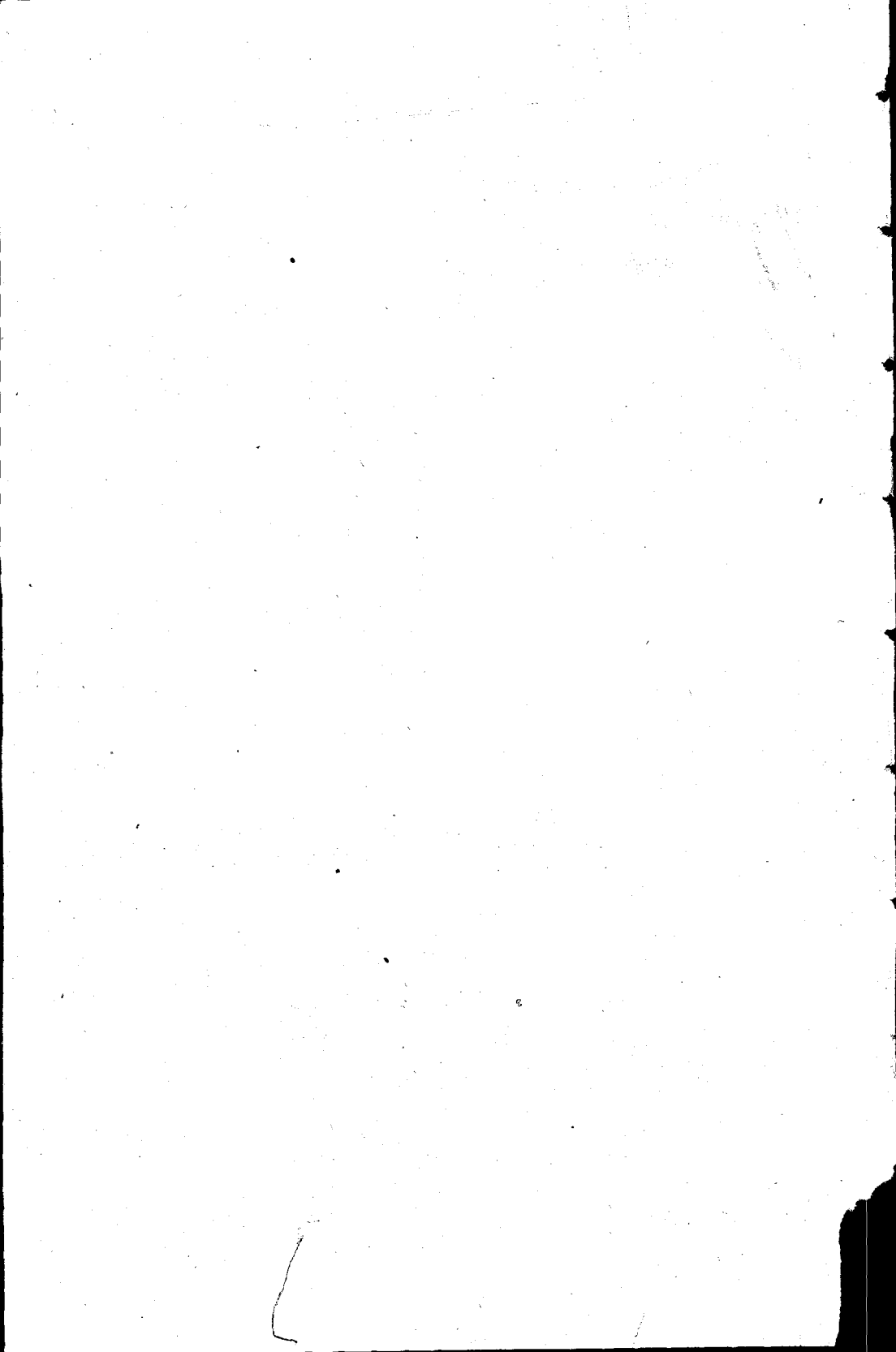
YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER,

1885.

Printed by Order of Parliament.



OTTAWA:
PRINTED BY MACLEAN, ROGER & CO., WELLINGTON STREET,
1886.



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REPORT
OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

FOR THE
YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1885.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

OTTAWA, 1st January, 1886.

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

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:—

I have the honor to submit for Your Excellency's information the Report of this Department for the year 1885.

The condition of Indian matters in the several Provinces of the Dominion has been generally satisfactory during the past year. And if the same cannot be said with regard to the North-West Territories as a whole, it is due to circumstances over which this Department had no control, but which were the result of specious inducements held out to the Indians of the North-West Territories by the leader of the half-breed insurgents and his lieutenants, and to which several of the Indian bands on the North Saskatchewan lent too ready an ear, which resulted in some of them forgetting the allegiance they owed their Sovereign, and becoming involved in the rebellious movement, and eventually committing crimes, for the more serious of which those whose guilt was confessed or proven suffered the extreme penalty of the law, and others convicted of having been guilty of outrages of a less criminal nature were sentenced to and are undergoing imprisonment for long or short terms, as the extent of the offences committed by them justified. That the Indians who revolted had no reason for doing so, in so far as their treatment was concerned, is sufficiently established by the concurrent testimony of all those connected with the management of the Indians in the North-West Territories, as also by the fact that they had no intention of joining in the insurrection until messages reached them

from the leaders of the half-breed insurgents, assuring them that great benefits, in the shape of rich booty, would accrue to them in the event of success attending the rebels, which they were also told was a foregone conclusion. Moreover, the fact of the Indians being connected by blood relationship with the half-breeds had, of course, great influence with the former. These messages were more successful in misleading the Indians after the encounter had by the North-West Mounted Police with the rebels at Duck Lake—that affair having been represented by the runners sent by the insurgents to the Indians as having been a great success for the rebels. Their old instincts for the war path were thus aroused in several of the bands, more especially in those wandering tribes not settled on reserves, such as Big Bear's following at Frog Lake, by some of whom the majority of the more revolting atrocities were perpetrated, such as the massacre at that place of two clergymen of the Roman Catholic Church, and of the Indian agent, the farming instructor, and several other white people.

The last advices received from the above officials before they were thus ruthlessly slain indicated no apprehension on their part of an Indian outbreak, but, on the contrary, that they were on the best of terms with the Indians, and that the latter were working well and were quite contented. The same good accounts were received just previous to the uprising from the other points at which the Indians were induced to act with the insurgent half-breeds. On the 17th of March Mr. Acting Indian Agent Lash wrote from Carlton: "I have the honor to state I visited Duck Lake yesterday, and remained over night in that neighborhood, and am pleased to report the Indians are all quiet, and not interfering with the half-breed movement. The latter are still a little uneasy, but I trust the precautions taken by the Police have cooled their ardor, as they are starting on freighting trips, and I am inclined to think their excitement will blow over."

As will be observed from the same officer's annual report, which will be found with the appendices attached to this report, on the 18th of March, only three days after the date of his letter above quoted, being apparently the next occasion of his visiting the above locality, which he did in consequence of a rumor having reached him that the half-breeds were tampering with the Indians, he "was surrounded by an armed mob of about forty half-breeds, commanded by Riel, who gave orders to make him and his interpreter prisoners. "This," he adds, "was done, and I remained a prisoner in the rebel camp, until released by General Middleton's column, on the 12th May." It should be here stated, that at about the same time the farming instructor at Duck Lake, and other loyal subjects, were also made prisoners, and that these men were subjected to great indignities at the hands of the rebels. During the last ten days of their captivity they were kept in a dark cellar, from which they were not allowed egress for any purpose whatever, the cellar being at the same time without any means of ventilation, except that afforded by a few chinks in the foundation.

The agent at Battleford reports that the Indians of that vicinity were better clothed last winter than usual; that there were sufficient provisions on the different reserves to last until June, and that all seemed happy and contented until the half-breed insurgents began to trouble them with messages. The purport of these false missives was, among other things, that the troops were on the way northward, and that the Indians would either be enlisted as soldiers or be massacred. The effect which attended the receipt of these messages was afterwards only too evident. The town of Battleford was sacked: the farming instructor on the Assiniboine or Stony Indian reserve at Eagle Hills, and one of the settlers of the vicinity, were murdered; the farming instructor and his family on the Cree Indian reserve, in the same locality, barely escaped with their lives, by fleeing to Swift Current, the nearest point on the Canadian Pacific Railway; and the inhabitants of the town and of the adjacent country were forced to seek refuge in the fort of the North-West Mounted Police at Battleford, which was besieged by the half-breeds and Indians for several weeks, until reinforcements came to the relief of the garrison. The Indians who revolted do not plead grievances in extenuation of their having done so. On the contrary, they express regret for the part they took, and say they were led into it by the leader of the half breed insurrection. And those of them who suffered for their crimes on the gallows publicly acknowledged that they deserved the punishment, and advised their compatriots to be warned by their fate not to follow their example.

The Department had taken especial care, inasmuch as their crops had proved a failure, to provide, in the autumn of 1884, an extra large supply of provisions for the districts in which they afterwards became disaffected, and the Indians consequently had an abundance of food. The excitement extended as far west as Edmonton, and to the Bear Hills south of that place; but with the exception of the looting of the farming instructor's house and the storehouse at Saddle Lake, and the pillaging of the Hudson Bay Company's store and the house of the Methodist missionary on Battle River, in the Bear Hills, no deeds of rapine were committed, although the Indians were greatly excited, and for some time there were grave apprehensions of an uprising; but wiser counsels prevailed with them, and the arrival of the military effectually removed the difficulties of the situation.

It is gratifying to be able to bear testimony to the loyalty, during this most trying time, of several of the most prominent chiefs, and the bands represented by them, whose reserves are situated in the districts affected by the late rebellion. I would mention specially the names of Chiefs Mis-to-was-sis and At-tak-a-koop, the most important Indian leaders of the Carlton section, and those of Chiefs John Smith, James Smith and William Twatt, leading chiefs in the vicinity of Prince Albert. Chiefs Moosomin and Thunder Child, whose reserves are situated near Battleford, also deserve mention; the latter, however, owing to his band having run short of supplies, and the impossibility of obtaining any elsewhere, had to seek the rebel's camp. All of the above chiefs and their followers removed to a distance

from the scene of the trouble, as they had no sympathy with it. Chief Pecan *alias* Seenum, of Whitefish Lake, deserves special mention. He is the most influential of the chiefs of that section of country east of Victoria and west of Frog Lake, and has the most numerous band : which he managed to control, and they, led by their chief, successfully resisted an attempt made by a war party from Big Bear's band to pillage the store of the Hudson Bay Company at Whitefish Lake, one man having been killed in the encounter. Chief Blue Quill, of Egg Lake, south of Victoria, and his band, likewise remained loyal ; as did also chief Muddy Bull, of Pigeon Lake, and Chief Chepoostiquahn, or Sharphead, of Peace Hills, south of Edmonton, and their followers. The other chiefs and bands of the country adjacent to Edmonton, although they were considerably excited, committed no overt acts, if we except the raiding by some of Chief Bobtail's band of the Hudson Bay Company's Store at Battle River and the residence of the missionary of the Methodist Church at Bear Hills, which matters have already been referred to ; and I should state that those Indians have consented that the cost of the damage done by them shall be paid for from their annuities.

None of the Indians in the southern part of the district of Alberta took any part in the rebellion, notwithstanding that messages urging them strongly to do so were constantly being received by them. The chiefs remained true to their allegiance, and their followers obeyed them, by abstaining from any interference in the matter. Many of the young men of the Blackfeet, Bloods and Piegans were anxious to be allowed to fight on behalf of the Crown against the insurgents. The chiefs in this section of the Territories whose names deserve special mention are, Red Crow, head chief of the Bloods ; Crowfoot and Old Sun, head chiefs of the Blackfeet ; Eagle Tail (recently deceased), head chief of the Piegans ; Jacob, Bear's Paw, and Chinniquy, head chiefs of the Stoneys or Assiniboines, of Morleyville.

In the district of Assiniboia, which, from its geographical position, was more readily reached from the Saskatchewan district by the emissaries of the rebels than other parts, the Indians were constantly besieged with messages from the half-breed insurrectionists, urging them in the strongest terms to revolt and assist in the movement. With the exception of about twenty or thirty, who plundered the houses and property of a few settlers, none of the Indians responded to the call ; although they were naturally greatly excited by the messages received, as well as by seeing so many troops moving north ; for all of them had to pass that way to the scene of the troubles, and a considerable force was also stationed in their vicinity. The rebels did not omit to inform these Indians, as they had done elsewhere, that they would be massacred by the soldiers in the event of the insurgents being defeated, whether they had fought or not. It required all the influence which the Indian agents for the locality, Col. McDonald, of Indian Head, and Mr. Lawrence Herchmer, of Birtle, and those acting under them, could bring to bear upon the Indians, to remove the false impression engendered by these messages in their

minds. Those officers were indefatigable in moving about among them and quieting their fears. And I beg here to state that all the officials connected with the Indian service in the North-West Territories, Manitoba and Keewatin, from the Indian Commissioner, Assistant Indian Commissioner and Superintending Inspector at Winnipeg, downwards, deserve great commendation for the zealous efforts made by them to keep the Indians loyal, and which endeavors, I am sure, all are thankful to know were, as regards the great majority of the Indians, entirely successful. And I would also be lacking in a recognition of what is properly due to those who assisted us with their wise counsel and active sympathy in that trying time did I omit to acknowledge the eminent services rendered by several clergymen and other gentlemen, who, though not directly connected with the Indian management in the North-West, voluntarily and magnanimously lent their services; and, by their influence with the Indians, were, doubtless, largely instrumental in preserving order amongst them: In this connection I would especially mention the Rev. Father Lacombe, Principal of the St. Joseph's Industrial School at High River; the Rev. Father Scollen, of the St. Albert Mission; Mr. C. E. Denny, of Fort McLeod, and the officers of the Honorable the Hudson Bay Company generally.

Despatches expressive of their loyalty and attachment to their Sovereign, and of their disapproval of the insurrection, were received from time to time, from Indian chiefs in several parts of the North-West Territories, Manitoba and Keewatin.

It is encouraging to learn, from the report of the Indian commissioner for these portions of the Dominion, that notwithstanding the excitement incident to the rebellion, educational progress among the Indian children was not seriously retarded in the North-West Territories, as shown by seven new schools having been opened during the year, and the increase generally in the number of children attending the schools. It is much to be regretted, however, that the industrial institution established at Battleford was pillaged by the half-breeds and Indians, and the building greatly damaged. So soon as the rebellion was quelled and the troops had been withdrawn from Battleford, this institution was re-opened; the Indian children being glad to return to it. But, later, when the artillery was sent to that point, it had again to be vacated and given over to them, as no accommodation could be found elsewhere for the troops. The Department, however, succeeded in securing two vacant houses, where the children are at present lodged and taught, until more suitable arrangements can be made. The two industrial institutions at High River, in the district of Alberta, and at Qu'Appelle, in the district of Assiniboia, have continued their operations. It is proposed, provided Parliament will vote money for the purpose, to establish another institution of the same type in the vicinity of Long Lake, in the district of Assiniboia, and to select the Principal and other officers of the institution from the Presbyterian denomination.

Except on the reserves on the North Saskatchewan, a considerable quantity of land was brought under cultivation, and the Indians worked well. Especially was this the case on the reserves in the southern part of the district of Alberta, where the Indians generally remained steadily at work, as did those, also, in the western part of Manitoba, and the large majority of the Indians in the district of Assiniboia.

As elsewhere intimated, the Indians of Manitoba, and of the district of Keewatin, generally, had no sympathy with the insurgents, but denounced the rebellion in no measured terms.

ONTARIO.

The Six Nation Indians, whose reserve is situated on the Grand River, in the counties of Brant and Haldimand, number three thousand two hundred and sixteen souls, being a decrease of fourteen since last year's report was compiled. This diminution in population is attributable to a prevalence among children of whooping cough and scarlet fever;—these epidemics having proved fatal in numerous cases. That this decrease of population is purely fortuitous, and not to be regarded as likely to be continuous, is capable of being proven by adverting to the annual census taken for many years past of these Indians—when it will be found that they have increased in twenty years by five hundred in population.

That their natural energies are not on the decline can be shown by the fact that they added during the year five hundred and fifty acres to the land previously under cultivation in the reserve, making an aggregate of twenty-seven thousand three hundred and sixteen acres of land under tillage. Their harvest consisted of seventy-six thousand six hundred and fifty bushels of produce and one thousand eight hundred and eighty tons of hay.

The twelve schools on the reserve are making fair progress. The Public School Inspector reports, regarding them, that he notices a decided improvement since last year.

The small but progressive band of Mississaguas, who occupy a tract within the Six Nation reserve, and between whom and the Six Nations the most friendly and sympathetic feeling has always existed, having, as stated in my report for the year 1883, adopted a code of rules and regulations for the better government of the community, which received Your Excellency's approval, and thus became law, appointed during the past year the necessary officials to carry out the provisions of the same. This band has thus a *quasi* municipal system for the management of roads, fences, ditches, pounds, schools, &c., &c. Its progress in agriculture is satisfactory, and an evidence of increased interest in educational matters is afforded by the fact that a more commodious building for school purposes is desired by the band,

and one will be erected so soon as some matters of detail in connection with the plan of the building have been arranged.

The efficient head chief of this band, whose Indian name is Kah-ke-wa-quona-by, but who is better known under his English patronymic of Dr. Jones, has been largely instrumental in bringing about the satisfactory condition in which matters are at present on this reserve. For although he has his professional practice to attend to (Dr. Jones holds a diploma from Queen's College, Kingston), he takes a deep and active interest in the welfare of his people.

The Chippewa and Pottawattamie bands, who occupy Walpole Island, in the River St. Clair, are annually improving in material wealth, and their interest in the education of their children is also greater than was formerly the case. They have two day schools in operation on the reserve, and many of their children are afforded educational advantages of a higher character at the industrial institutions at Mount Elgin and Sault Ste. Marie.

The population of the two bands is seven hundred and ninety-four. They have two thousand two hundred and ninety-seven acres of land under cultivation, of which quantity one hundred and twenty-seven and a half acres were broken up for the first time this year. The quantity of produce raised by them was sixteen thousand two hundred and fifty-four bushels, and they also cut six hundred and eighty tons of hay. These and the other resources possessed by them from fishing, hunting, and the sale of Indian handicraft, place the majority of these Indians in very comfortable circumstances.

I regret to have to record the decease of the much-respected missionary to the Chippewa band—the Rev. Mr. Jamieson—who, after devoting forty years of his life to their service, died in the month of June last.

The band known as the Chippewas of Chenail Bearté and St. Clair, or Chippewas of Sarnia, which is divided into three sections, resident upon as many tracts of land, situated respectively near Sarnia, at Kettle Point, and on the River aux Sables, raised crops far in excess of those of any previous year. The whole quantity of produce raised was eighteen thousand three hundred and seven bushels, and they likewise saved two hundred and twenty-three tons of hay. They added ninety-one acres of land to the one thousand and fifteen acres previously cultivated by them. The population of the Chippewas on the three reserves is four hundred and eighty-three, and interspersed among them are some twenty-seven Pottawattamies. The Indians on the Sarnia reserve have shown a praiseworthy desire to improve the roads and to drain their lands, which will greatly augment their value.

The two bands of Chippewas and Munceys who occupy the reserve in the township of Caradoc, in the County of Middlesex, are making fair progress in

agriculture. The former band, as stated in my report for the year 1882, allowed the Department to lease for the benefit of the individual claimants thereof all surplus unused land on the reserve, the understanding being, that when the leases expire the land, which is to be brought into a good state of cultivation by the lessees, shall revert to and be worked by the Indian claimants; and in order to enable them to do so effectively, the Department retains out of the rents received from the lessees a certain proportion, wherewith to purchase implements and stock for the Indians when they are ready to assume the working of the land.

The municipalities in the immediate vicinity of this reserve having adopted the Act prohibiting the public sale of spirituous liquors, the facilities for these Indians to obtain the same will be greatly diminished. Hitherto, I regret to say, they have been able to procure intoxicants too easily.

There are four schools in operation on the reserve.

In the same agency the Oneida band, who, as stated in previous reports, occupy a reserve in the Township of Delaware, are included. These Indians are highly intelligent and their progress is quite marked. There are three schools on the reserve, which are conducted more efficiently and with a greater degree of success than was formerly the case. The remarks made in respect to the liquor traffic as affecting the Chippewas and Muncey Indians, on the reserve in Caradoc, are equally applicable to the Oneida band; and these Indians will be similarly benefited by the adoption of the prohibitory liquor law. The population of the three bands numbers one thousand three hundred and forty-two. They have one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three acres under cultivation, of which one hundred and fifteen acres were newly broken this year. The quantity of produce raised by them amounted to fifty-four thousand six hundred and thirty-five bushels, and they also cut seven hundred and seventy tons of hay.

The small band of Indians known as the Moravians of the Thames, whose reserve is situated in the Township of Orford, in the County of Kent, appear to be making pleasing progress. They number only two hundred and seventy-two souls, but they raised ten thousand four hundred and forty-three bushels of produce of various kinds, and cut one hundred and twenty-four tons of hay. They keep their roads in excellent order, and their schools—of which they have two—are in a satisfactory condition, both as regards efficiency and attendance—the latter being more regular and numerous than is the case with Indian schools generally. This has been secured by the adoption, voluntarily, of a system of fines imposed on parents for non-attendance of children.

The Mississaguas of Rice and Mud Lakes, whose reserves are situated in the County of Northumberland, have, I regret to state, suffered much from sickness during a portion of the past year. Their sanitary condition is, however, now improved.

They subsist mainly on the products of the chase and fisheries. Their manufacture of Indian handiwork is likewise considerable. Many of them, moreover, compete in the labor market with their white brethren, and a few of them farm successfully.

There is a school on each reserve.

The two bands number two hundred and fifty souls. They have nine hundred and sixty-three acres under cultivation, whereof six acres were newly broken this year. From this land the yield was four thousand two hundred and sixty bushels of grain and roots and sixty-two tons of hay.

The Mississaguas of Alnwick, in the same county, do not appear to be making the progress one would desire to see. Their agent reports that intemperance has increased among them, and that he is unable to bring to trial the parties who supply them with the liquor, owing to the indisposition of the Indians to testify against them. The population of this band is two hundred and thirty-two, and they have two thousand three hundred and fifty-nine acres under cultivation, the yield from which was four thousand eight hundred and fifty bushels of grain and root crops, and thirty-five tons of hay.

There is a school in operation on the reserve.

The Mississaguas of Seugog, whose reserve is situated on the island of that name in the county of Ontario, number but forty-four souls. They devoted a portion of their funds to the purchase, last spring, of horses, waggons, ploughs and other implements; and they have since been giving much more attention to farming. During the past season they broke up eighty-two acres of new land, which, when added to the area previously cultivated, makes two hundred acres of land under cultivation, from which one thousand and fifty bushels of grain and roots were produced and four tons of hay cut. These Indians derive a large portion of their subsistence from the waters of Lake Seugog, which afford them an unlimited supply of fish.

They are improving in their habits of temperance; intoxicants being now used by very few of them.

The Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté are making fair progress in farming. They number nine hundred and seventy-five souls, and have nine thousand two hundred acres under tillage; the produce from which amounted to thirty-nine thousand six hundred and seventy-one bushels of grain and roots, and two hundred and sixty-eight tons of hay. The quantity of new land broken this season was twenty-six acres.

There are four schools in operation on the reserve.

The fencing of the farms on this tract had fallen greatly into disrepair, and the band, in the early part of the year, resolved to re-fence their fields with metal

fencing, known as the "Buckthorn steel ribbon fencing," and to pay for the same from the funds at their credit, on condition that one-half of the cost shall be re-funded by the individual members of the band whose lands are fenced out of their shares of interest upon the invested capital, or from the rent money received from lands leased for the benefit of such members. The Department considered it advisable to accede to the desire of the band, as there is no wood suitable for fencing on the reserve, and metal fencing is more durable, and cannot be burnt as fuel—a great portion of the wooden fences having been so used in the past. Your Excellency, by an Order in Council, was pleased to sanction the expenditure, and the work is now being proceeded with.

In consequence of the increase of intemperance in this band, the Department resolved upon adopting strenuous measures to lessen the facilities with which intoxicating liquor could be obtained by the Indians. Dominion constables were sent to the locality, and several dealers in liquor were brought to trial; and subsequently the services of the village constable at Deseronto, the point at which liquor was principally obtained, were enlisted, with the gratifying result that at the present time the spectacle of an Indian under the influence of liquor in the locality is as unusual at it was formerly customary.

The Chippewas of Georgina and Snake Islands, in Lake Simcoe, whose reserve comprises those islands, are giving more attention to stock raising and farming, and every year shews marked progress in both enterprises. The population of the band is one hundred and thirty-four, and they have three hundred and ten acres under tillage, whereof ten acres were newly broken this year. The quantity of produce raised by them amounted to three thousand four hundred and thirty bushels of grain and roots, and they cut also twenty-two tons of hay.

A portion of the land on Georgina Island has been sub-divided by survey into farm lots, with a view to location tickets being issued to the individual occupants of the same. There is a school in operation on the island.

The Chippewa band, whose reserve is situated in the Township of Rama, in the County of Ontario, appear to be advancing in civilization. They erected, during the year, a commodious building, two stories in height, and 24 feet broad by 42 feet long, to serve for school purposes and for holding public meetings. They have also engaged in the planting of fruit trees. The population of this band is two hundred and forty. They have seven hundred and seventy-nine acres under tillage, thirteen acres of which were freshly broken this year. The products of the soil amounted to four thousand one hundred and ninety-four bushels, and they cut sixty-six tons of hay. There is a school in operation on the reserve.

The Chippewas of Saugeen, whose reserve is situated near Southampton, in the County of Bruce, number three hundred and forty-seven souls. They appear to be

making progress in farming. They are also paying more attention to the roads and ditches on the reserve. The prohibitory liquor law, which has been adopted by the County of Bruce, has acted most beneficially for these Indians, as it has also for other bands resident within districts where the same is in force.

These Indians have nine hundred acres under cultivation, from which they raised five thousand five hundred and fifty bushels of produce, and cut one hundred and twenty-eight tons of hay. There are three schools in operation on this reserve, which are favorably reported of.

I regret to state that no report has been received from the agent to the Chippewa band of Cape Croker, in the County of Bruce, although he was instructed to forward a report. It may be stated, however, that matters generally upon the reserve are in a satisfactory condition.

There are three schools in operation, which are successfully conducted.

The Chippewas of Christian Islands, in the Georgian Bay, are in comfortable circumstances. They are a well-conducted and industrious community. There is a school in operation on the main island in the group. These Indians number three hundred and eighteen. They have four hundred and fifty-one acres under tillage, of which thirty-four acres were newly broken this year. The quantity of produce raised by them was two thousand three hundred and eighteen bushels, and they cut thirty-seven tons of hay.

The Indians of Manitoulin Island, in no wise disheartened by the unsuccessful crops of the previous season, as referred to in my report of last year, planted their lands with grain and roots, and their industry has been rewarded by ample returns of both products. The hay was, however, light. Their fisheries were successful and remunerative.

The bands on the north shore of Lake Huron were not so successful in providing for their wants. Those Indians depend mainly upon the chase for a subsistence; and their last season's hunt, owing to the unusual depth of snow, was not so successful as usual.

The destruction by fire of the two industrial school buildings at Wikwemikong, on Manitoulin Island, is to be deplored. These institutions were in active operation at the time the fire occurred, which was in the depth of winter; and, as a matter of course, operations had to be, to a large extent, suspended. Happily, however, the Principals of the institutions were able to procure temporary accommodation for a considerable number of the pupils, by hiring buildings, and thus the teaching of the children was not wholly stopped—though, necessarily, many of the pupils could not be accommodated, owing to the limited house room at the disposal of the Prin-

cipals, and they were returned to their parents. Parliament having granted \$4,000 towards the reconstruction of the buildings, that work has been proceeded with, and the building for the girls' department is approaching completion, and will probably be occupied at an early date. That for the boys will be proceeded with in the spring. The interruption in the industrial training of the children was rendered less serious owing to the zealous efforts of those in charge of the institutions, and their assistants, although, through lack of sufficient accommodation, their endeavors to continue their commendable work of instruction were, of course, greatly retarded. An interesting report by the Rev. M. DuRouquet, the Principal of the institutions, will be found among the appendices to this report.

There are six day schools in operation on Manitoulin Island, and five on the mainland. The Indians of Manitoulin Island keep the roads running through their Reserves in good order. This is especially the case on the Wikwemikong reserve. The Indian population of the superintendency is three thousand three hundred and forty-three. They have three thousand one hundred and twenty acres under cultivation. Their crops amounted, in the aggregate, to forty-two thousand and sixty-nine bushels of produce and one thousand two hundred and ninety tons of hay. The fish captured by them were valued at \$18,450, and the furs at \$5,205.50; while the revenue derived from other industries is estimated to have amounted to \$5,850.

The Indians of the Parry Sound and Muskoka districts are represented as being in a prosperous condition. The Parry Island Band have shown much energy in clearing lands for farming purposes; and I am happy to be able to state that indulgence in intoxicants is now a thing of rare occurrence with these Indians. Increased interest is also taken by them in school matters.

The bands at Shawanega and Henvey Inlet preserve their normal condition. The partial failure of their hunt last winter occasioned some distress in the latter band. Each of these bands has a school in operation on its reserve.

The band on the Lake Nipissing reserve appear to have had a most successful season. The proximity of the Canadian Pacific Railway to the reserve has, however, not been unattended with disadvantages to these Indians, bringing, as it did, in its train, unprincipled parties, who were only too ready to barter spirituous liquors with them for their furs and other property. With a view to prevent a continuance of this condition of matters, the Department of Justice, at the request of this Department, appointed a constable to discover and bring to trial any parties committing infractions of the law in the above respect. Several have been convicted and punished; and the effect has been to check effectually the liquor traffic with these Indians. A school house is in course of construction on the reserve.

The band of Chief Dokis, whose reserve is situated on French River, support themselves for the most part, by trading with other Indians for furs. Their reserve is a very valuable heritage, but as yet they have not occupied it, preferring to reside upon a portion of the Lake Nipissing reserve, being, I suppose, a more eligible locality for carrying on their business in trading.

The Temogamingue band, for whom a reserve was last year located upon the lake of that name, expressed some dissent from the proposed plan of the same. There has consequently been a delay in having the location finally approved of. It is hoped, however, that a satisfactory understanding will soon be arrived at in the matter.

The Naishcoutayong band is very limited in numbers, and their reserve is of little value as an agricultural tract. These Indians support themselves by working for lumber merchants and at mills, and by fishing.

The Indians composing the several bands of the two Districts last described are of the Chippewa tribe.

In the same superintendency a section of the Iroquois band of the Lake of Two Mountains is located upon a reserve in the Township of Gibson, in the District of Muskoka. The progress made by these Indians, considering the short time that has elapsed since their removal to this reserve, is remarkable. From forty to fifty acres of new land were broken and brought under cultivation this year. This, when added to the area previously cultivated by them gives a large extent of farm land, and the Indians have not failed to use it profitably. The varieties of crops raised consisted of oats, peas, rye, corn, potatoes, turnips, timothy hay, Hungarian grass, and millet. Their live stock has increased fifty per cent in one year.

It was hoped that the residue of the band at the Lake of Two Mountains might have been induced to join their brethren on this reserve, but up to the present time they have manifested an entire disinclination to do so.

The Indian population of the Parry Sound and Muskoka Districts numbers seven hundred and ninety-eight. The area of land under cultivation consists of one thousand and seventy acres, of which sixty acres were broken for the first time this year. The products of the soil amounted to sixteen thousand five hundred and forty-one bushels, and they cut one hundred and eighty-five tons of hay. The value of the fish captured by the Indians of this superintendency during the year is estimated at \$1,850, and the furs at \$7,100, and from their other industries they realized \$1,750.

The two Ojibbawa or Chippewa bands, who occupy a reserve on Garden river are not successful as agriculturists, and they neither hunt nor fish to any great

extent. They depend for a subsistence principally upon boat building, and acting as guides and laborers for exploratory and surveying parties. They cultivate, in an indifferent manner, about one thousand one hundred acres of land.

There are two schools in operation on the reserve.

The small band of Algonquins, whose reserve is situated in the County of Renfrew, on Golden Lake, are evincing a greater desire to farm. They have also purchased some horses and oxen, and have erected several new buildings. A school is in operation on the reserve. These Indians number but eighty-one. The yield from their farms amounted to four hundred and twenty-one bushels of produce and twenty-two tons of hay.

The Chippewas of Lake Superior number one thousand six hundred and sixty-seven souls. The majority of these Indians live principally by hunting. The agent, however, reports that they have accomplished more in agriculture during the past year than they had ever previously done. On the Fort William reserve the Indians made some very good bridges, which were greatly needed. They also drained, by ditching, a quantity of land in the rear part of their reserve that had been previously too wet to work. They also put the roads running through the reserve in good order, repaired the old bridges and ditches, and established a pound for impounding animals found running at large, appointed a pathmaster, and made regulations as to the height of fences on the reserve. There are two schools on this reserve—one of them, for girls, is also an orphanage, and of the industrial type. It is highly spoken of. The building in which it is conducted was recently completed at a cost of \$7,000. It is managed by the ladies of the Order of St. Joseph. The boys' day school is also making satisfactory progress.

The other points on Lake Superior frequented by the Chippewas are Pays Plat, Pic River, Michipicoton River, Red Rock, Nipigon Lake and Long Lake. At the three first-named points the Indians had made clearings and built houses on Crown lands. The Department has been able to secure the same for them, and has had a survey made dividing the land occupied into small farms. This has afforded the Indian occupants much satisfaction. The Indians of Nipigon Lake have a reserve on Gull River. It has never been surveyed, and they have not as yet settled upon it.

The Indians of Lake Superior have two hundred and seventy acres under tillage, of which five acres were newly broken this year. They raised five thousand six hundred and ten bushels of grain and roots and cut ninety tons of hay.

QUEBEC.

The Algonquin and Têtes des Boules Indians of the River Desert number four hundred and ten souls, of whom about one-half cultivate land. The others

either trap fur-bearing animals or work for the lumbermen. Many of those who farm join in the hunt in the winter. Some of them have neat houses and barns. Their reserve consists of a valuable tract of land, which forms the Township of Maniwaki. They have five hundred and sixty acres under cultivation; of which twenty-five acres were newly broken this year. The quantity of produce raised by them was three thousand six hundred and ten bushels. They also cut ninety tons of hay. The value of the furs captured by them amounted to \$5,100; and from their other industries they realized about \$2,350. There is a school in operation on the reserve.

Upon the reserve on Lake Témiscamingue, in the County of Pontiac, the school referred to in my report for 1884, as then about to be opened, has been brought into operation, and it is expected that good results will ensue. The Department furnished this band with an excellent yoke of oxen last spring, which has greatly encouraged them to extend their farming operations.

The Iroquois band of St. Régis, in the County of Huntingdon, appear to be turning their attention more assiduously to agriculture.

Owing to the rigid measures adopted by this Department, in conjunction with the authorities of the United States, whereby the sale of liquor to Indians by parties on either side of the boundary line, was effectually put a stop to, the acceptance by the town of Cornwall (where the Indians used to procure liquor with too much facility) of the prohibitory liquor law, and the presence of a resident agent on the reserve, intemperance is now a thing of rare occurrence with any of these Indians, and, as a result, order prevails among them.

Four schools are in operation on the reserve, and a fifth is about to be opened on St. Régis Island, where a suitable building has been erected for the purpose.

The population of the band is one thousand one hundred and thirty-six. They have two thousand three hundred and fifty acres under tillage, sixty-two acres of which were newly broken this year. They raised nineteen thousand five hundred and sixty-five bushels of produce and cut two hundred and forty-two tons of hay.

The Iroquois of Sault St. Louis, or Caughnawaga, appear to be in a satisfactory condition.

Their agricultural exhibition, which is now an established institution, was, this year, quite successful, the products of the Indian farms contrasting favorably with those exhibited at other agricultural shows. Everything connected with the show was conducted in a manner highly creditable to the committee of management. Several Dominion policemen were present to preserve order.

A change has been effected in the school management in this reserve, which I hope will prove beneficial. As stated in my report for 1884, the school was not as

satisfactory in its results as one would wish. A new teacher has recently been appointed. He comes highly recommended, and it is confidently expected that a fresh impetus will be given to the education of the children.

The order and decorum that have of late years characterized the village of Caughnawaga have, I am glad to be able to report, continued during the past year.

An investigation was held into the claims to land on the reserve, and such of them as are disputed by the chiefs are receiving the careful examination of this Department and of the Department of Justice; and so soon as they shall have been determined the land on the reserve will be divided among those entitled to share in the same, and location tickets will be issued to the individual occupants, when it is hoped that the fact of each holder of land possessing a document giving him a title of occupation to a location will tend to stimulate these Indians to greater efforts in agriculture. The population of the band is one thousand five hundred and sixty-nine.

They have four thousand acres under tillage, whereof eighty acres were newly broken this year. The produce raised by these Indians amounted to thirty-seven thousand four hundred and twenty-one bushels, and they also cut one thousand two hundred tons of hay. The value of their other industries is estimated at \$44,000. This band suffered a serious loss by the death this year of their Grand Chief Joseph Williams, to whose wise counsel and excellent example the present satisfactory condition of matters on the reserve is largely attributable.

The agent at Pierreville to the Abenaki band, whose reserve is situated at St. François du Lac, reports that these Indians have been more than usually successful in disposing of their manufactures and that there is a perceptible improvement in the moral tone of the band, the same being attributable to the prohibitory liquor law which is in force in the adjoining settlements, and in consequence of which the Indians cannot so easily obtain intoxicants. The population of this band is three hundred and three. They have three hundred acres of land under tillage, three acres of which were newly broken this year. They raised three thousand two hundred and eleven bushels of produce and cut sixty-eight tons of hay. The value of fish and furs captured, and of their manufactures was \$12,050.

The condition of the small band of Abenakis who occupy a reserve at Becancour remains unchanged.

The Huron band of Lorette in the County of Quebec engage more in manufacturing snow shoes, moccasins, lacrosse sticks, bead work, and other Indian wares than in hunting or agriculture. They manage to secure a sufficiency for their families and some of them are quite well off. They number two hundred and eighty-eight souls. From the above industries they are stated to have realized about \$47,000 during the past year.

The failure on the part of Mr. LeBel, the local Indian Agent, to forward a report on the condition of the Amalecites of Cacouna, Rivière du Loup and Rimouski renders me incapable of supplying any additional information to that contained in my Report for 1884 in regard to those Indians.

The agent last referred to as having been derelict of his duty through failure to forward his report was, as was the case with several other agents, whose names will appear hereafter, repeatedly instructed to report; and it is certainly an indication that but little interest is taken in his duties when an Agent does not consider it worth his while to forward a report once a year upon the affairs of his agency:

The Micmac band, whose reserve is situated on the River Restigouche, in the County of Bonaventure, number about 500 souls. There was considerable drunkenness for some time prevalent among these Indians. With a view to the amendment of matters in this respect, the Department of Justice, at the request of this Department, appointed a Dominion constable to reside upon the reserve. The services of the stipendiary magistrate for the district of Gaspé were likewise enlisted, in order that offenders against the law might be summarily prosecuted. These measures have resulted in a complete change in the condition of matters on the reserve. These Indians possess ample resources, in the immediate neighbourhood of their reserve, for procuring a comfortable subsistence. They have, moreover, an extensive tract of arable land to cultivate. If they do not avail themselves of these advantages they have only themselves to blame. I regret that the non-receipt of a statistical statement from the agent prevents my supplying any details in respect to the property or industries of this band. There is a school in operation on the reserve.

The other Micmac band, of the County of Bonaventure, in the Township of Maria, numbers only one hundred and seven souls. They have made some progress in agriculture, and have purchased farming implements, waggons and horses; and have built barns for their produce and repaired their houses. They have three hundred and sixteen acres under cultivation, whereof twenty acres were newly broken this year. They raised one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight bushels of produce and cut forty tons of hay. There is a school in operation on the reserve.

The Montagnais band, whose reserve is at Pointe Bleue, on Lac St. Jean, in the County of Chicoutimi, are making fair progress in agriculture. Order and sobriety are characteristic of these people. The school on the reserve is well attended. The population of the band numbers three hundred and ninety-nine. They have one hundred acres under cultivation, of which twenty-three acres were broken for the first time this year. From this land they raised one thousand eight hundred and ten bushels of produce, and cut forty tons of hay. These Indians still engage in the winter season in hunting fur-bearing animals, although the advancement of settlement has driven the animals to such a distance as to

render the hunt for them scarcely remunerative. The value of the products of last season's hunt is estimated to have been \$13,000.

The Montagnais of the Lower St. Lawrence manage to subsist on the fruit of the chase and by the sale of furs captured in hunting; and their superintendent reports that they also this year paid the debts contracted with traders for supplies advanced to them to enable them to proceed to their hunting grounds, and that they are more comfortably clothed than usual. In order to prevent, if possible, the sale by interested parties of liquor to these Indians, a constable was stationed on the reserve at Betsiamits, while the constable previously employed there accompanied the superintendent in his tour of visitation of the various points on the coast to which these Indians resort when they return from their hunt in the interior. These measures, as well as the annual visit made by the stipendiary magistrate, who is paid by this Department to adjudicate upon cases in which Indians are concerned, will, it is trusted, have the effect of stamping out the traffic.

The Indians of Sept Iles engage more in fishing than the other Indians of the north shore. Some of them are employed by fishing establishments. They also engage in hunting fur-bearing animals during the winter. With the Indians of the Godbout seal and porpoise hunting forms an important factor in their means of subsistence. They also trap fur-bearing animals. At Escoumains the usual orderly condition of matters prevails. The Indians at this point are very industrious. It is the only place on the north shore at which seed may be planted with a fair chance of a successful yield.

At Betsiamits, where a large reserve is provided for the Indians of the north shore generally, the Indians resident thereon appear, from the annual reports received from the Superintendent and from the stipendiary magistrate, to have had a very successful season. Their hunt for fur was a profitable one, and resulted in their having one-third more furs to dispose of than in previous years. They are described as being all well clothed, and as having no want of food, either when on the reserve or while hunting. These statements are in contrast to the representations made to the Department in the early part of the season, by persons who should have known the real condition of matters on the reserve before making such strong representations, of exceptional destitution existing among these Indians, which induced the Department to send them additional assistance. The Indians of Betsiamits appear to procure, with too much facility, spirituous liquor at Rimouski, as well as from traders visiting the vicinity of the reserve.

The total Indian population on the north shore of the Lower St. Lawrence is one thousand two hundred and seventy-eight. The value of the furs obtained from their winter's hunt is estimated at \$17,000.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The Indians of the counties of Annapolis and Shelburne are of the Micmac stock, as are the Indians, generally, of this Province. The Indians of these counties are said to be gradually improving in their habits. Their principal means of support are derived from fishing, hunting, from the sale of oil extracted from fish, and from the disposal of such articles as Indians generally manufacture. The Indian population of these counties is one hundred and twelve. I regret that the very meagre statistical statement forwarded by the agent prevents me from giving any further details respecting these Indians.

The sanitary condition of the Indians of the County of Digby, whose reserve is on Bear River, was not as good as usual during the past year. Consumption is the most fatal disease with which they are afflicted. Intemperance is not so common with members of this band as was formerly the case. The conviction and subsequent committal to prison of a person who had broken the law by selling intoxicants to some of them, has, doubtless, had a deterrent effect upon others.

The school on the reserve is favorably reported of by the Public School Inspector.

The Indians of the County of Yarmouth are included in the same agency, but there is no reserve in that county. They therefore camp on lands not their own, and very little is known about them. The Indian population of the two counties is two hundred and twenty-five. They have two hundred and fifty acres under cultivation, of which twelve acres were newly broken this year. They raised nine hundred and thirty-three bushels of farm produce, and cut thirty and a half tons of hay. The value of the fish and furs taken by them is estimated at \$6,000; and from other industries they are stated to have realized \$3,080.

The Indians of King's county number only seventy-five souls. They are, for the most part, well behaved, temperate, and industrious in their habits. They support themselves principally by the manufacture and sale of Indian work. They have no reserve for general occupation. A few families are settled upon a lot consisting of ten acres, which the Department purchased for them several years since. The others occupy pieces of land which they have either brought or which are the property of white people. These Indians subsist principally by the sale of Indian wares. They have six acres under tillage, two acres of which were newly broken this year. They raised three hundred and eighty bushels of produce.

The Indians of the counties of Queen's and Lunenburg number one hundred souls. They are reported to be improving in their circumstances. They have one hundred and thirty acres under cultivation, whereof five acres were broken for the first time this year. Their products amounted to four hundred and fifty-six bushels

of grain, and forty tons of hay were cut by them. Their principal means of subsistence are derived from the sale of articles of Indian manufacture.

The Indians of the County of Halifax are very industrious, and temperate in their habits. The Indian population of this county is one hundred and ten. They have thirty acres under cultivation, from which they raised two hundred and thirty bushels of produce and cut ten tons of hay.

The non-receipt of a Report from Mr. Gass, the agent for the County of Hants, prevents me from adding anything to the remarks contained in my report for 1884 respecting these Indians, which had necessarily to be very brief, from the same cause.

The Indians of the County of Colchester have no reserve. The lands they occupy do not belong to them. They consequently do very little in the agricultural line. Truro is the point most resorted to by the Indians of this county, and it is also much frequented by Indians from adjoining counties. They can here find a ready mart for their manufactures. The Indian population of the county is one hundred.

The condition of the Indians of the County of Cumberland appears to be improving. They are, for the most part, temperate and industrious. Their principal occupations are coopering and farming. They number seventy-seven souls. They have sixteen acres under cultivation, of which six acres were newly broken this year. They raised four hundred and fifty bushels of produce and cut five tons of hay. Their other industries realized for them about \$800.

The condition of the Indians of the County of Pictou is reported to be unchanged. They derive a subsistence principally from fishing and coopering. Very little interest is manifested by them in farming. The school on the reserve at Fisher's Grant has been closed for some months. The teacher having resigned, it is not easy to obtain the services of another competent person for the position.

The Indian agent for the counties of Antigonish and Guysboro' having only forwarded a statistical statement, I am unable to do more than furnish statistics respecting the Indians of those counties. They number fifty souls, have one hundred and seventeen acres of land under cultivation, raised five hundred and twenty-five bushels of produce, cut thirty-two tons of hay; and they realized from other industries about \$1,300.

The Indians of the County of Inverness are improving morally, being more temperate in their habits than was formerly the case. They have a school on the reserve at Whycocomagh, which is well reported of by the Public School Inspector, and the children attending it are said to be making fair progress in their studies. The Indian population of the county is one hundred and fourteen. They have

two hundred and sixty acres under tillage, of which six acres were newly broken this year. They raised one thousand seven hundred and sixty-two bushels of produce and cut one hundred and fifty tons of hay.

The Indians of the County of Cape Breton have, I regret to report, suffered very much from sickness. Consumption has been very fatal among them. On the reserve at Eskasoni considerable progress in cultivating the soil is apparent. The school on the reserve is not regularly attended by the Indian children, and they do not therefore derive the benefit therefrom that would otherwise be the case. The Indian population of the county is two hundred and fifty-two. They have two hundred and fifty acres under cultivation, four acres of which were newly broken this year. They raised two thousand three hundred and seventy bushels of produce and cut ninety-five tons of hay.

No report or statistical statement having been received from the Rev. R. Grant, Indian agent for the County of Victoria, I am unable to give any particulars regarding the Indians of that county, other than those contained in my Report for 1884.

The same remark has to be made respecting Indian affairs in the County of Richmond, for which County the Rev. John McDougall is Indian agent. The Department has had a road built from the mainland to Chapel Island, which forms part of the reserve of these Indians. This will be a great convenience to the public generally. A small wharf will also be constructed in the ensuing spring, at the terminus of the road, for the landing of vessels.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Indians in the northern and eastern sections of the Province, like their brethren in the Province of Nova Scotia, are Micmacs. They do not appear to be making that progress that the many resources within their reach should enable them to do. The very meagre report of their superintendent merely admits of my making the above remark respecting these Indians, besides adding a few statistics contained in the tabular statement forwarded by him.

There are ten bands, owning as many reserves, distributed over the northern and eastern counties. They comprise nine hundred and twenty-six souls. They have three hundred and fifty-four acres under tillage, three acres of which were newly broken this year. They raised six thousand seven hundred and fifty-six bushels of produce and cut forty-five tons of hay. There are two schools in operation on the reserves at Eel Ground and Burnt Church, in the County of Northumberland. A third school was to have been established on the reserve at Big Cove, in the County of Kent; but further action in the matter has been discontinued for the present, in consequence of the Indians not having fulfilled their promise to erect a frame for the building.

The Indians of the southern and western portions of the Province are Amalacites. Those resident in counties other than Victoria and Madawaska are under the superintendence of Mr. James Farrell. The Indians of the two last-named counties are included in the agency of Mr. Moses Craig. In the former superintendency there are eight bands, with a total population of four hundred and seventeen souls. In the latter agency there are two bands, the population being two hundred and seven souls.

On the reserve in the County of York, at Kingsclear, pleasing progress in agriculture is noticeable. Both grain and root crops were this year very good, being considerable in quantity and excellent in quality.

Formerly, any attempt at agriculture was confined to the Kingsclear and St. Mary's reserves. This year, however, has witnessed a change in that respect on the part of the Indians owning the reserve at Woodstock, in the County of Carlton, of the Indians of St. George, in the County of Charlotte, and of those of the counties of King's and Queen's. The Indians of this superintendency engage also in the manufacture of tubs, churns, baskets and other wares, in the making of which Indians, generally, are skilful. Many of them also compete in the labor market, and obtain employment at remunerative wages in loading boats, driving rafts of timber in rivers and streams, and in working at mills.

There are schools in operation on the reserves at Kingsclear and St. Mary's. Prosecutions, followed, in two cases, by convictions of parties accused of selling liquor to Indians have resulted in the diminution of that demoralizing traffic among them.

The total area of land brought under cultivation by the Indians of this superintendency is one hundred and fifty-one and a-half acres, of which two acres were newly broken this year. The quantity of produce raised amounted to one thousand one hundred and seven and a half bushels, and the hay cut to thirty-five tons. Their income from other industries is estimated to have been \$13,075.

The Indians of Victoria and Madawaska, who are embraced, as previously stated, in Mr. Craig's agency, are making slow but steady progress as agriculturists. They derive also quite a revenue from tourists visiting the picturesque head waters of the rivers Tobique and St. John. The school on the reserve at Tobique is favorably reported of, although the attendance of children thereat is not what it should be. These Indians have one thousand seven hundred and twenty acres under culture, of which five acres were newly broken this year. The products from this land amounted to four thousand three hundred and fifty-five bushels, and ninety tons of hay were also cut by them. Their other industries are believed to have produced about \$5,000. These Indians appear to be an orderly and industrious people.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

The Micmac Indians of this Province reside principally on Lennox Island. There is, however, a small band on another reserve, situated in Township 39. Many families likewise frequent the suburbs of Charlottetown, and other towns and villages of the Province. Those on the Lennox Island reserve are reported to have made fair progress in agriculture. It is stated that their crops compare favorably with those of their white neighbors on Prince Edward Island.

The Indian population in the Province numbers three hundred and seven souls. They have one hundred and thirty-five acres under cultivation, whereof ten acres were newly broken this year. From their fields they obtained one thousand six hundred and thirty-five bushels of produce and cut forty tons of hay.

Their other industries are estimated to have yielded them in value \$5,900.

There is a school in operation on Lennox Island which is favorably reported of by the Public School Inspector, excepting as regards attendance, which is very small and irregular.

MANITOBA AND KEEWATIN.

In forwarding his annual report of inspection, the inspector for this province and district comments upon the general prosperity and contentment prevailing among the Indians. His remarks on this head are as follows :—

“In all my interviews with the bands visited during the year, no complaint of any importance was made to me concerning any irregularity in the payment of their annuities, or in reference to the quantity or quality of the various supplies furnished them; but, on the contrary, they frequently expressed their gratitude to the Government for so faithfully carrying out the stipulations of their respective treaties. Their loyalty to Her Majesty the Queen is so deeply rooted in their affections that neither the signal fires of rebellion nor the persistent importunities of accredited messengers from the insurgents, with presents of tobacco, to endeavor to induce them to follow their kindred on the bloody trail of the war path, could influence them in alienating their allegiance from their beloved Sovereign, whom they profoundly reverence with a devotion bordering upon idolatry.”

Within the eastern portion of the territory covered by Treaty No. 3, the bands of Lac des Mille Lacs, Sturgeon Lake, Wabegon, Eagle Lake, Lac Seul, Mattawan and English river are located on reserves chosen by themselves when the treaty was made with them. The population of these bands is eight hundred and forty-one. They have sixty-nine and a half acres under cultivation on the several Reserves. The quantity of produce raised by them was four thousand eight hundred and seven bushels. The value of the fish and furs taken by them is estimated at \$10,893. There were three schools in operation, viz., two on the

reserve at Lac Seul and one on the reserve of the Mattawan and Eagle River band. This latter school has temporarily suspended operations, owing to the resignation of the teacher. These Indians subsist, for the the most part, on the products of the chase, and by the sale of furs captured by them.

The Indians of the Rainy Lake country are distributed among six bands, located upon Reserves at Manitou River, Little Forks, Coutecheeching, Staugeecoming, Naicutcheweenan and Nickickosinniecan. They number eight hundred and eighty-souls and have under cultivation one hundred and twenty-eight acres, of which seventeen acres were newly broken this year. The quantity of produce raised by them amounted to five thousand one hundred and fifty-six and a half bushels, and the hay cut consisted of one hundred and thirty-four tons. The value of the fish and furs taken by them is estimated at \$12,330.

There are eleven bands of Indians in the Lake of the Woods district. They subsist, for the most part, on game and fish—there being usually abundance of both these means of food supply in that section of country, though the fisheries last season were a failure. Many of these Indians also work for lumbermen, and they likewise derive a considerable revenue from the sale of furs captured by them. The population of the eleven bands is nine hundred and sixty-eight. They have eighty-six and three-quarter acres under cultivation, whereof thirty-four acres were newly broken this year. They raised nine thousand one hundred and fifty-nine bushels of produce and cut three hundred and fifty-seven tons of hay. The value of the furs taken by them is estimated at \$10,780, and from other industries they are thought to have realized \$3,600.

The St. Peter's band of Manitoba, had not as good a crop as usual in the fall of 1884, owing to the expectionally wet weather; but, notwithstanding, the Indians did not suffer from want of food during the winter. The hay which they saved was sold by them at a good price, and they caught and sold a great many fish. The members of this band who have settled down to farming are nearly as comfortable in their circumstances as the white settlers of the neighborhood, and if they would only remain steadily at work they would all soon have a competence; but, unfortunately, the wandering habits and regardlessness of time so characteristic of Indians still act, in too many cases, as an obstacle to their progress towards that condition.

There are five schools in operation on the reserve. All of these institutions are favorably reported of.

The Indians of Broken Head River have about the same means of subsistence as those of St. Peter's. They have a ready market in the vicinity for the disposal of the products of the soil, of their manufactures, and of the fish and game captured by them. Those who remain on the reserve are in comfortable circumstances. There is a school thereon, which is conducted with efficiency.

The band owning the reserve at Fort Alexander had a very bountiful harvest, and consequently plenty of food during the winter, notwithstanding the failure of their fall fishery, on which they greatly depend. They also had an abundance of game, and their capture of fur-bearing animals was exceptionally large. There are two schools in operation on the reserve. The Rev. Mr. Madore, the teacher of the Roman Catholic school, has succeeded remarkably well in advancing his pupils in the various branches of education.

The population of the three bands last referred to is two thousand one hundred and forty-seven souls. The area of land brought under cultivation by them was six hundred and ninety-two acres, of which fifty acres were newly broken this year. They raised nine thousand eight hundred and sixty bushels of produce, and cut one thousand eight hundred and seventy five tons of hay. The value of the fish captured by them was \$29,000, and of furs \$6,000. Their other industries are estimated to have been worth to them \$2,500.

The band whose reserve is situated on Rosseau River broke up twenty acres of new land this year. They also planted a considerable quantity of potatoes, wheat, barley, turnip seed and other vegetables.

The band owning the reserve at Long Plain broke up about the same quantity of new land, and planted the same kinds of seeds as the band last described. During last winter considerable fencing was made by these Indians, with rails and pickets cut and prepared by themselves. Fifty acres will be brought under crop on this reserve next season.

The band whose reserve is situated at Swan Lake still persists in remaining off it. It is hoped, however, that the majority of them will soon be induced to remove there. At present the greater number of these Indians are settled on a location for many years occupied by them at "The Gardens," near Hamilton's Crossing, on the Assiniboine River. There are thirty-two acres under cultivation on the reserve. The councillors of this band were deposed from their positions last spring, by Order of Your Excellency in Council, for having stopped the freighters *en route* to the Swan Lake reserve with supplies, and forcibly taken possession of the latter. These men, it is believed, have been largely instrumental in preventing the other members of the band from settling upon the reserve at Swan Lake. Their removal from the important positions held by them in the band will diminish their influence; and it is hoped that the band will soon listen to the wiser counsels of those who have their interests at heart, and remove to the fertile tract of land provided for them at the above point, where they will enjoy the additional advantage of a good fishery.

The population of the above three bands, which are embraced in the Portage la Prairie agency, is eight hundred and eighty-three. The Indians of this agency

have ninety-three acres under cultivation, of which fifty acres were newly broken this year. They raised one thousand five hundred and forty bushels of produce and cut one hundred and forty-five tons of hay. The amount realized by them from their other industries is estimated at \$6,000.

The Indians owning the reserve at Sandy Bay on Lake Manitoba, appear to have resolved to settle down to farming. They have made preparations to build houses, have broken up, fenced and planted new land on the reserve, have completed the erection of a school house, and made preparations to build a residence for the teacher. The school is making fair progress. The fishing in the locality is good, and from the sale of the fish the Indians derive a revenue. The agent reports that these Indians appreciate the earnest desire of the Government to promote their welfare, and thankfully acknowledge the assistance given them; and as fur-bearing animals have become scarce, they begin to realize the fact that they must look mainly to the soil for their future subsistence.

The Indians composing what is known as the Lake Manitoba band are described as endeavoring to improve their circumstances. Members of this band who have been nomadic in their habits, or who had settled outside of the reserve, are gradually moving to it. The band being divided into two sections, resident at a considerable distance from each other, much inconvenience is occasioned, especially in school matters. Their fishery last autumn was unsuccessful. The Indians made good use of the seed given them last spring, and here, as elsewhere, owing to the diminution in the number of fur-bearing animals, the Indians are obliged to resort to agriculture for a subsistence.

The Indians of the Ebb and Flow Lake reserve have their gardens well fenced, and own a considerable number of horses and cattle. They have also erected some new houses and barns. The school on this reserve is favorably reported of.

The band on the reserve at Crane River had good crops this year. They own a number of horses and cattle, and have good stables. There is a school in operation on the Reserve, but owing to the indifferent health of the teacher (who is to be replaced by another), the progress of the pupils has been unsatisfactory.

The gardens of the Indians of the Water Hen River reserve are reported to have been more skilfully worked than was formerly the case. There is an excellent school in operation on this reserve.

At Duck Bay the Indians are orderly, and desirous of making progress. There is a school in operation on the reserve, which appears to be very well managed, and the progress of the pupils is satisfactory.

The band owning the reserve at Sandy Bay, on Lake St. Martin, have, with the assistance of the Department, recently completed a good school house, which

was very much needed. The services of a new teacher having been secured, the pupils in attendance are now making fair progress. These Indians had not a successful harvest.

On the Lake St. Martin reserve (proper) school matters are not in a satisfactory condition, which is mainly attributable to the want of proper accommodation. The Indians have promised, however, to erect the walls of a school house, which, being done, the Department will complete and furnish the building. The gardens on their reserve are well fenced, but these Indians live principally on fish.

At Fairford the Indians have under crop about thirty-six acres. They own a large number of cattle and horses. There are two excellent schools in operation on the reserve, and the progress of the pupils is very satisfactory.

The nine bands last described are included in the Lake Manitoba Agency. The population of these bands is one thousand two hundred and fifty-five. They occupy two hundred and sixty-two houses, own eighty-eight barns and stables, have ninety-two acres under tillage, eighteen and three-quarter acres of which were broken for the first time this year. They raised five thousand and fourteen and a half bushels of produce, and cut eight hundred and eighteen tons of hay; and the value of the fish and furs captured by them is estimated at \$12,911.

The Indians of the Black River reserve, on the south-east shore of Lake Winnipeg, obtain a subsistence by working at the saw mills, and from the sale of fish captured in the waters of the lake. They attend fairly well to their gardens.

There is a school in operation on the reserve, and it is hoped that at an early date better school accommodation than that at present had will be provided. The Indians have promised to complete a building which has been partially erected for the purpose.

On the Hollow Water River reserve not much has been done in the agricultural line by the Indians. They subsist to a large extent on fish, which are abundant in the vicinity of the reserve, and they likewise obtain employment at a saw mill adjacent to the same. A school house was erected during the past year on the reserve, and a school is now in operation.

The band occupying the reserve at Loon Straits are maintaining their character for industry. They met with a serious loss in the destruction, by fire, of a quantity of good wood. The fire occurred while the Indians were burning brush in clearing land for cultivation.

The Indians owning the reserve at Blood Vein River for the most part hunt fur-bearing animals, and live on game and fish. It was hoped at one time that they were about to settle upon their reserve, but the indications of their doing so are not now so apparent.

On the Fisher River reserve the Indians have manifested considerable enterprise in building and in agriculture. They also own a good many cattle. Many of these Indians likewise obtain remunerative employment at saw mills. From these resources, as well as from the sale of fish, they are able to support their families. There is an excellent school in operation on the reserve.

The band at Jack Head had their gardens in good order when last visited by the agent. They have been unfortunate in losing some of their cattle. There is a school in operation on the reserve.

At Beren's River the Indians, who own a reserve of good land there, have erected some new houses, and their crop, when the inspector visited the reserve, promised an abundant yield. There is a school in operation at this point.

The Indians of the Norway House reserve had a very successful fur hunt last season. Furs and fish are their principal source of revenue. They, however, farm to some extent, and own a considerable number of cattle. There are two schools in operation on the reserve.

At Cross Lake the circumstances of the Indians are similar to those of the Norway House band. The school on the reserve at that point is highly spoken of by the agent.

The nine bands last described are embraced in the Lake Winnipeg agency. The population of these bands is one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four. They own five hundred and fifty-one dwellings, and sixty-one barns and stables. They have one hundred and thirty-six acres under cultivation, of which twelve and a half acres were newly broken this year. They raised seven thousand two hundred and twelve bushels of produce and cut one hundred and forty-three tons of hay. The value of the fish caught by them is estimated at \$7,700. The value of the furs captured by them is not stated.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

DISTRICT OF SASKATCHEWAN.

The Indians owning the reserve at Grand Rapids, where the Saskatchewan empties itself into Lake Winnipeg, are reported to have attended better to their gardens than in previous years. They have erected a new school house, but the furniture forwarded from Winnipeg for the same was unfortunately lost, having to be thrown overboard, owing to the vessel which carried it having become stranded during a storm. The old furniture, which is of very rude manufacture, will consequently have to be used until next season, when it will be replaced by more suitable articles. The school is now in operation. These Indians obtain employment in loading and unloading vessels, and many of them also are

engaged as deck hands on steamers. The fisheries at this point being very prolific, afford the Indians an abundant supply of food.

The Indians of Chemewawin and Moose Lake—who form one band, and whose reserve is situated at those points on the easterly part of the Saskatchewan—support themselves mainly by hunting and fishing. They do a little, however, in the way of planting. There are two schools in operation on the reserve. They have erected some new houses, and, with game and fish, manage to sustain themselves.

The Indians of the Pas, which point is situated further West on the Saskatchewan, are distributed in separate communities, settled on reserves at the Pas, Birch River and Pas Mountain. They still subsist, for the most part, by hunting fur-bearing animals, and on fish and game. They, however, farm to some extent; those at Birch River, where the land is very fertile, doing more in that line than the other members of the band. There are two schools in operation at the Pas. Both of these institutions are favorably reported of. At the Pas and Birch River many of the houses are substantially built and some of the fields are well fenced.

The Indians on the reserve at Cumberland having complained of the inadaptability of the soil for farming, land near Fort à la Corne has been allotted to such of them as desire to farm. These Indians likewise live principally by hunting game and fur-bearing animals, and on fish. They have an excellent school in operation on the reserve.

The four bands last described are embraced in one agency, the incumbent of which is stationed at the Pas. The reserves they occupy are situated the furthest east of any in the district of Saskatchewan—the next reserves westward being situated near Fort à la Corne.

The agent, in his report, describes the loyalty of these Indians in the following terms:—

“Early in May the news of the rebellion reached us. But from that date to this I have seen no signs of disloyalty among these bands. This, I believe, to be chiefly owing to the benefits of religion, which, for many years, they have learned to appreciate. Even the heathen Indians in this district appear to be influenced to a certain extent by christianity: for it is now over forty years since the Church Missionary Society sent missionaries into this part. Some Pas Mountain Indians who, I believe, had been living at or near Fort à la Corne, fled back to the mountain, not wishing to join the rebellion.”

The Indian population of this agency is one thousand four hundred and twenty-three. They occupy two hundred and forty-two dwellings, own thirty-four barns, have seventy-four and a half acres under tillage, of which fourteen

and a half acres were newly broken this year. They raised one thousand five hundred and ninety-three bushels of produce and cut sixty-four tons of hay. Value of the furs and fish captured by them is estimated at about \$24,600.

The reserves of Chiefs John and James Smith are occupied by one hundred and eighty-six and one hundred and forty-two Indians respectively. The latter is situated near Fort à la Corne, the former on the South Saskatchewan; and the Reserve of Chekastapaysen, near that of John Smith, is occupied by fifty-two Indians. These reserves are the most easterly of the Indian reserves in the Carlton district. Schools are in operation on the two first named reserves. There is also the reserve of Chief William Twatt, on Sturgeon Lake, which is occupied by one hundred and forty eight Indians. These bands, as elsewhere stated, remained loyal during the troubles.

Chief Ke-pa-ha-wek-e-min's band consists of fifty-eight souls, occupying a reserve on Meadow Lake; and Chief Ken-ne-may-tay-s' band, consisting of one hundred and six souls, are located on a Reserve on Assiniboine Lake. These localities are better known under the general term of Green Lake. The band last referred to looted the Hudson's Bay Company's stores at Green Lake during the troubles.

The band of the Sioux Chief White Cap, consisting of two hundred souls, have their reserve in the Moose Woods. At Duck Lake the reserve of Beardy and Oke-masis is situated. These bands consist of two hundred and forty souls; and on the opposite side of the river, on the south branch, is the reserve of One Arrow, whose band numbers ninety-one souls. The Indians of the three bands last referred to took a prominent part in the late rebellion. North-west of Carlton, in the Snake Plains, the reserves of Chiefs Mis-tah-wah-sis and Ah-tah-kah-koop, occupied by one hundred and ninety and one hundred and eighty Indians respectively, are located. These chiefs and their followers remained loyal during the troubles.

The band of Pete-qua-quay consists of one hundred and twenty-nine souls. Some of them, and the chief, joined the rebels. Their reserve is situated on Muskeg Lake.

The agent for the district, Mr. J. B. Lash, who was made a prisoner by the insurgents, reports as follows in respect to the meritorious conduct of the two chiefs—Mis-tah-wah-sis and Ah-tah-kah-koop—and their farming instructor:—

“Chiefs Mis-ta-wa-sis and Ah-tah-ka-koop deserve great credit for the stand they took, and the manner in which they controlled their bands. Situated a short distance from the headquarters of the rebels, every effort was made to induce them to take up arms. Instructor Chaffey, in charge of these bands, remained at

his post, and through his influence and management the herd of cattle was saved from falling into the hands of the enemy. This was accomplished by removing the bands, with all the movable property that could be taken, to Sturgeon Lake, some twenty miles north of Prince Albert."

The yield in 1884 from the land planted on the reserves in the Carlton district was very much less than was anticipated. Consequently, the Department was obliged to furnish liberal supplies of food for the Indians. Fisheries, with competent overseers, were also established, with a view to reduce as much as possible the expenditure on food supplies. The agent reports as follows in respect to the feelings of the Indians before the half-breed insurrection broke out, and the connection of the three bands of One Arrow, Okemasis and Beardy, therewith:—

"Shortly after Riel's appearance in the country the Indians held a meeting at Duck Lake, which was attended by Big Bear and other Indians from the north. This meeting concluded by the Indians of this district declaring their loyalty, and nothing transpired to excite suspicion during the fall and winter. In February the half-breeds in the vicinity of Batoche held several meetings, in none of which the Indians took part, but remained on their reserves. The excitement then prevailing was entirely confined to the half-breeds. On visiting the various reserves the Indians appeared to be perfectly contented, and expressed themselves thankful for the liberal assistance extended to them throughout the winter.

"On the morning of the 18th March word was brought to me that some half-breeds were tampering with the Indians on One Arrow's reserve. I immediately proceeded to that point, passing through Duck Lake and Batoche *en route*. At both places I made the necessary enquiries, but failed to discover anything to lead to the supposition that an early resort to arms was expected. On arriving at the reserve, about four and one-half miles south of Batoche, I found, on questioning the Indians, that Gabriel Dumont had been on the reserve the previous evening and invited the band to attend a meeting the following day. I then drove to chief One Arrow's house, and explained to him, as strongly as I could, the importance of keeping his band on the reserve, and not listening to any stories that might be circulated throughout the camp by outsiders. This he appeared thoroughly to appreciate, and spoke in glowing terms of the loyalty of himself and his band. On returning to Batoche, and when within a short distance of that place, I was surrounded by an armed mob of about forty half-breeds, commanded by Riel, who gave orders to make me and my interpreter prisoners. This was done, and I remained a prisoner in the rebel camp until released by General Middleton's column on the 12th May.

"The bands of Beardy and Okemasis remained neutral for a few days, but were finally persuaded to join the rebels, through the influence of the half breeds,

seconded by the supplies of various kinds, such as presents to their camps, from the plunder captured at Batoche."

On the return of the Indians to their reserves, after the insurrection in this part of the country had been put down by force of arms, the season was too far advanced to admit of much being planted and successful results following. Consequently, this year's harvest has been small.

The thirteen bands last described are included in the Prince Albert, formerly the Carlton, agency.

Besides the schools already mentioned, there are schools in operation on the reserves of chiefs Ah-tah-ka-koop and Mis-ta-wa-sis.

These bands occupy three hundred and forty-four dwellings, own one hundred and ten barns and stables, have two thousands and thirteen acres under tillage, of which two hundred and sixty-three acres and a half were newly broken in 1884, from which they raised six thousand eight hundred and forty-eight bushels of produce and cut six hundred and twenty-five tons of hay. They have in use one thousand one hundred and eleven farm implements and four hundred and eighty-five heads of live stock. The value of fish caught by them in 1884 is estimated at \$2,950; and the furs taken by them are considered to have been worth \$9,550.

In the vicinity of Battleford the following bands of Indians occupy reserves: In the Eagle Hills the Cree band of Red Pheasant, consisting of one hundred and forty-nine souls, and the Stony bands of Mosquito, Bear's Head, and Lean Man, two hundred and forty-nine souls; at Jackfish Creek the Cree bands of Moosomin, one hundred and forty-five souls, and Thunder Child, two hundred and fifty souls; on Battle River the Cree bands of Poundmaker, two hundred and two souls; Sweet Grass, two hundred and forty-seven souls, and Little Pine, three hundred and eleven souls. All of these Indians, with the exception of the band of Moosomin, were induced to join the half-breed rebels. The band last referred to as having remained loyal, when they heard rumors of the probable outbreak removed north of the Saskatchewan taking with them their cattle and such supplies as they could carry, in order to be out of the way of the trouble. Thunder Child and a portion of his band adopted a similar course, but eventually having run short of supplies, they were forced to seek the rebel camp, in order to save themselves from starving.

The agent for the district reports, with respect to the behavior and feelings of the disaffected Indians before and their conduct during the outbreak, as follows:—

"During summer a good deal of new land was broken, new fences put up, and a large quantity of hay cut.

"The payments went off quietly, and, owing to competition, goods were sold at a remarkably low figure, which enabled the Indians to clothe themselves and their families better than usual.

"Rabbits were plentiful during winter, and this helped them greatly in their food supply, and all seemed happy and contented with their lot, till about January, when messengers began to come and go from all sections of the country, and I saw there was uneasiness among them. In February the Indians cut three hundred cords of wood for the contractor who supplied the industrial school, and five hundred cords for the Mounted Police. This enabled them to procure clothing and other necessaries, and all appeared contented. Then I found that messengers were being sent from Riel to them, and I visited the reserves frequently, trying to quiet their fears; for amongst other things they were told that soldiers were on their way, either to make them (the Indians) soldiers, or kill them. From confidential men whom I had amongst them, I found that all were very uneasy and unsettled. On the 24th March I started to visit the reserves, going first to Sweet Grass' reserve, then to Poundmaker's and Little Pine's. Knowing the temper of the Indians, I took out presents of tea and tobacco for each band. On my arrival at these reserves I found the Indians very sulky, though they had nothing to complain of, nor did they make any demands. I gave each band the tea and tobacco I had brought out for them, but even this did not seem to cheer them. On Saturday, the 28th, I visited the Stoneys, and gave them also tea and tobacco. They seemed glad to get it, and had no complaints to make. Their instructor (Payne) said: I believe the Crees are up to mischief, and in case you need assistance the Stoneys will fight for the whites; they told me so. Poor fellow! his confidence in them was misplaced, for on the following Monday he was murdered by them in cold blood

"On Sunday morning I was astonished at getting word that the Indians from the various reserves (excepting Moosomin's and Thunder Child's) were within eight miles of Battleford, and all armed and in their war paint; and, later in the day, that they had already raided the houses of settlers *en route*. On Monday they raided the stores and houses in the town south of Battle River, reports of which you have already had. Horses and waggons were taken from farmers coming in with their families, and were glad to escape with their lives.

"The bands of Moosomin and Thunder Child, hearing what was about to take place, moved north of the Saskatchewan before the insurrection took place, taking with them their oxen and supplies, or at least as much as they could; but the river was breaking up and the crossing was most dangerous. All the other bands joined in the rebellion. There is one man, Baptiste, brother to Chief Red Pheasant, who deserves equal credit with Moosomin and Thunder Child, as he saved Instructor Applegarth's life, by helping him to get away from the reserve. As it was, Apple-

garth had to leave all his goods behind, and they were being taken by Indians before his eyes, while he was getting the horses and waggon ready to make a start.

"The Indians, in their madness, destroyed everything in their way. Seed grain was emptied out and mixed with flour and bacon. Cattle were killed by the dozen. Mowers and reapers were smashed, and wheels of sulky rakes cut to pieces. Tools and implements were wantonly destroyed. The scene after the surrender is almost indescribable, and the loss to the Government in cattle, implements, seed grain and provisions is tremendous. Of the latter, there were enough on the reserves to last till the end of June."

By the time the insurrection was quelled the season was too far advanced to admit of much of a crop being planted. Some barley, potatoes and turnips were, however, sown on each reserve; and the greater number of the disaffected Indians returned to the reserves and engaged in farm work.

The Indians of the eleven bands in the Battleford agency occupy one hundred and forty-four dwellings, own thirty-seven barns and stables, have under cultivation one thousand two hundred and nine acres, have in use six hundred and eighty-five farm implements, and two hundred and eighty-one heads of live stock. They raised, in 1884, two thousand nine hundred and seventy bushels of produce, and cut eight hundred and eighty-five tons of hay. The value of the fish caught, and of the furs captured by them, is estimated at \$1,800.

There were, before the troubles occurred, schools in operation on the reserves of Red Pheasant, Poundmaker and Chief Moosomin.

No report or returns have been received from Frog Lake, owing to the fact that the Indian agent for that locality was massacred by a member of the band of Big Bear, called Wandering Spirit, who subsequently paid the extreme penalty exacted by the law for his crime.

There are ten bands of Indians in the district, distributed as follows:—

| | |
|--|------------|
| Big Bear—number of souls in band, according to last year's Census..... | 494 souls. |
| This band has not, as yet, settled upon a Reserve. | |
| Sekas-kootch's band, at Onion Lake | } 221 do |
| Pay-moo-tay-ah-soo's band, at Onion Lake..... | |
| Sweet Grass' band, do | } 217 do |
| Thunder Companion's band, do | |
| Wee-mis-ti-coo-si-ah-was-sis' band, at Stony Lake..... | } 217 do |
| O-nee-pow-hay-o's band, Frog Lake..... | |
| Pus-he-ah-ke-win's band do | } 145 do |
| Ke-he-win's band, Long Lake | |
| Ki-nee-say-o's band, Cold Lake..... | 123 do |

Total population, according to census of 1884, 1,200

Previous to the breaking out of the rebellion there were two farm instructors in the district, one being stationed on Ne-pow-hay-o's reserve, on Frog Lake, and the other on Se-kas-kootch's reserve, on Onion Lake.

Mr. John Delaney, the instructor at Frog Lake, was massacred by one or more of the Indians; and Mr G. G. Mann, the instructor at Onion Lake, was obliged to abandon his post when the troubles broke out. He was subsequently made a prisoner by Big Bear's band, from whom he eventually escaped, with other white people held as prisoners by those Indians. There was, as a consequence of these casualties, but little done this season in the way of farming in this agency. All of the Indians of the several bands in this district were induced to join the rebels. "Miserable Man," one of the Indian criminals convicted of the murder at Frog Lake of Mr. Charles Gouin, on being asked, previous to his execution for the crime, why he rebelled, said that Riel told Big Bear and his councillors at Duck Lake that he was going to start a rebellion when the leaves came out, and that a well known character, either a real or an adopted son of Big Bear, was the first to tell him of it. "Wandering Spirit," who was executed at the same time for the murder at Frog Lake of Mr. Thos. T. Quinn, the acting Indian agent, in answer to the question why he took up arms, and why the Indians rose in rebellion, referred the enquirer to Miserable Man, as he said he knew most about that; and from the latter the explanation above given was elicited. It may here be stated that the two criminals above referred to as well as six others who had been convicted of similar crimes, were executed at Battleford on 27th November, 1885. The names of the other criminals were: "Round the Sky," convicted of having murdered the Rev. Father Fafard, at Frog Lake; "Manachoas," who was implicated with "Miserable Man" in the murder of Charles Gouin; "Napahase" or "Iron Body," and "Little Bear," for the murder of Mr. George Dill, at Frog Lake; "Man without Blood," who murdered Mr. Bernard Tremont, a white settler residing on a farm near Battleford, and "Ik-teh," who killed Mr. James Payne, farming instructor on the Stony Indian reserve, in the Eagle Hills, in the Battleford district. These eight criminals acknowledged, in their death song on the scaffold, that they justly merited death for the crimes of which they had been convicted:—and they advised their friends to be warned by the fate they had met with not to do as they had done.

In connection with the rising at Frog Lake, the statement of the Rev. Mr. Quinney, missionary of the Church of England, stationed at Onion Lake, as published in a newspaper called the *Canadian Missionary*, is as follows:—

"As regards the late uprising I have no hesitation in saying that I thoroughly believe the Indians would never have rebelled but for half-breed influences, chiefly through Riel. Several times last winter the chief at Onion Lake told me of Big Bear's visit to Riel; how he was taken into a large upper room, grandly furnished,

and even invited to sit down to table with the latter. When the Indian expressed surprise, Riel said, 'Yes, my brother, this is a nice house, these are nice things, and I have plenty to eat, but, if you do as I tell you, you will have a grander house, better things, and plenty to eat. I am poor, but you will be rich. They call you chief now, but it is for nothing. By-and-bye you will be a chief in reality, and what I say to you I say to all my brother chiefs, and I want you to tell them my words when you go back.' Then he got Big Bear to sign a paper, promising to obey all future orders Riel should give, and to help him in his contemplated fight with the white man. Our chief said he also signed the same paper, which Riel sent round by Big Bear to all the chiefs. Big Bear said, whilst we were in his camp, that he was acting under Riel's orders when he killed the white men. He doubtless forgot to exclude the priests. After such promises of so grand a future it will be easily seen the influence it must necessarily have had upon the poor untutored savages. Many such reports we had through the latter part of the winter, and in spite of lengthy arguments, endeavoring to show the utter absurdity of the half-breeds and Indians thinking to fight the white man, all seemed to no purpose. Towards the latter end of March messengers continually arrived from the east, but generally managed to arrive and depart in the night. On the 2nd April an Indian called and said he had just come from Frog Lake, and that the Indians were all preparing to get up a rebellion. He also said our chief was going to kill a Government ox that day. I at once saddled my horse and rode to the chief's house and saw the cattle being driven up. The gun was ready loaded, and quite a number of Indians at the chief's house. I was given a seat, and the chief began to tell me he was going to kill an ox, and that he would give me a piece of beef. After a long argument and earnest persuasion he put away his gun and said, 'I will take your advice.'

"I then rode to the camp of another chief, to which the Indians were assembling from all parts of the reservation, and Fort Pitt. He offered me the seat of honour. His old wife was busily engaged cutting up tobacco. She had about a dozen plugs and cut a little from each one, and this all being rubbed together the war pipe was filled and, after the chief took a few draws and performed a few antics, he handed it to me. I passed it on, of course, without smoking from it. This chief began by saying I had not long to stay here, but too long, as trouble had already begun, and he advised me at once to try and get out of the country. In spite of all his counsellors being there, and determined upon joining Riel's ranks, I used my best endeavours to show them their folly in thinking that they could fight and overcome the white man. I was here told that the Anglican and R. C. priests, together with H. B. Co. officials would be safe, while Government officials would be killed. I little thought that at that very moment so many had fallen by the murderous hands of their fellows at Frog Lake, only 20 miles away."

"On leaving his tent I saw numbers of Indians coming in from Fort Pitt, and one was riding on a mare of mine. Of course he had stolen it, but I did not know this then, so I rode up to him and asked why he had brought my mare from the fort? He simply laughed and said 'for nothing.' I gave him a scolding, snatched the line out of his hand, and led the mare home. One old squaw said to the man, 'you see the minister does not care for any of you.' In the evening I went along the Frog Lake road with my gun after some geese I had seen, and it was nearly dark when I met two Indians coming at full gallop. These men were bringing the message of the Frog Lake murders. The Indians then held a council, at which they talked of murdering the farming instructor, but he escaped with his family to fort Pitt that night. We only lived 300 yards from him, but he was afraid to come and tell us, being so eager to get away."

Schools are in operation on the reserves of Sekaskootch, on Onion Lake, and Keehewin, on Long Lake, and up to the time of the trouble a school was conducted at Frog Lake by the Rev. F. Marchand, who was murdered at that place by an Indian or by Indians, who have, up to the present, eluded justice, having, it is believed, escaped across the boundary line into the United States.

The other victims of the Frog Lake massacre besides those above referred to were Messrs. Gowanlock and Gilchrist. Their murderers have not as yet been apprehended, nor has the murderer of Mr. John Delaney, the farm instructor.

DISTRICT OF ALBERTA.

The Indian agent at Edmonton reports as follows:—

"During the first part of this year I found all the Indians in this district quiet and orderly, showing a disposition to cultivate the soil and make a living at agriculture, and they made fair progress. In October I made the annuity payments to all the bands in the district, excepting that portion between Victoria and Lacla Biche, which was attended to by the agency clerk, acting under my instructions; and all payments were made without trouble or disturbance. * * * * * During the annuity payments the Indian Commissioner made a tour of inspection, and pleased the Indians very much by promising the various bands more working oxen, of which they stood in great need. Acting under his instructions, I purchased a fine lot of animals, which were duly distributed."

In the north-western part of this district the following bands are settled upon reserves:—

| | |
|---|-----|
| Little Hunter's band, on Saddle Lake..... | 97 |
| Pecan's, or Seenum's band, on Whitefish Lake..... | 340 |
| Pee-ay-see's band, on Lac la Biche..... | 176 |
| Antoine's band, on Heart Lake | 79 |

| | |
|---|-----|
| Blue Quill's band, on Egg Lake | 59 |
| Mus-keg-a-wa-tic's band, at Victoria..... | 81 |
| Ka-qua-num's band, on Beaver Lake | 160 |

992

Of the above bands, that of Chief Pecan, or Seenum, and some of Chief Blue Quill's band, as previously stated, remained loyal; though messages were sent to them as well as to the other bands, and strong inducements were held out to them by Riel and by Big Bear, Little Pine and other disaffected Indians and half-breeds to join the insurgents. Chief Pécán, who has the most numerous band in that section, resisted the advances made to him, and kept all his followers from joining the rebels; and when a war party came from Fort Pitt, and attempted to seize the goods in the Hudson Bay Company's store at Whitefish Lake, this chief successfully resisted them, and in the struggle one man was killed.

Those bands in this section that became disaffected through following the evil counsel given them by Riel and his followers did not proceed to the extremities resorted to by the Indians of the Battleford and Frog Lake agencies. Their farm instructor and his assistant, who were stationed on Little Hunter's reserve, were obliged, however, to abandon their posts, as the attitude of the Indians became defiant, as evinced by their raiding the farm house and store. Antoine's band, at Lac la Biche, near Heart Lake, also joined a war party of Big Bear's followers in raiding the Hudson Bay Company's store at that point.

The bands occupying reserves nearer Edmonton, though considerably excited by the messages received from the insurgents, committed no overt acts of violence. They consist of:—

| | Souls. |
|--|--------|
| The band of Pass-pass-chase, near Edmonton..... | 225 |
| “ Iron Head, on White Lake..... | 60 |
| “ Michel, on Sturgeon River... .. | 64 |
| “ Alexander, on Lac la None..... | 217 |
| “ Alexis, on Stony Lake..... | 141 |
| “ Enoch <i>alias</i> Tommy le Potac, on Stoney Plain... .. | 171 |
| “ Stragglers having no reserve..... | 60 |
| Total..... | 938 |

South of Edmonton, in the Bear Hills country, the following bands occupy reserves:—

| | Souls. |
|--|-------------|
| The band of Muddy Bull, on Pigeon Lake..... | 92 |
| “ Chee-poo-stee-quahn, Wolf Creek..... | 183 |
| “ Sharphead, on Battle River and Wolf Creek..... | 164 |
| “ Sampson, in Bear Hills..... | 311 |
| “ Ermineskin “ | 125 |
| “ Bobtail “ | 122 |
| | <hr/> |
| Total..... | 997 |
| | <hr/> <hr/> |

The acting local Indian agent's report shows that considerable industry and increased interest were displayed by the several bands in their farming operations in the season of 1884; and the succeeding winter was, on the whole, a favorable season for them, snow having fallen very lightly and the spring opening early in March. The Indians had no lack of food. In fact, they had more than they required, and were able to dispose of a surplus quantity of potatoes. A considerable amount of sickness prevailed, and many deaths occurred, although a physician was in attendance on the ailing.

The agent reports that in the latter part of February messages were received by Chief Bobtail from Big Bear, Little Pine and other Battleford Indians, and that the Indians became restless; which feeling increased after the news of the Duck Lake fight reached them, and they appeared to apprehend that the hostile Indians intended coming to the Bear Hills. This excitement resulted in some of the most turbulent among them raiding the residence of the Methodist missionary on Bobtail's reserve, and the store of the Hudson Bay Company at Battle River. The agent, in recording the above facts, adds: "The great majority of the Indians were loyal, and refused to mix or meddle in any illegal act. * * * * * Since order has been restored all have worked well, and seem to regret the part taken by the few in the troubles.

"These Indians had no cause for siding with the rebels. In October, 1884, the Indian Commissioner met these Indians, and listened with patience to all their complaints, real or imaginary. Where a grievance existed, redress was immediately promised.

"Additional cattle, that were most desired and needed, were given at once. The necessary implements were promised them. During the winter I was often told by Indians that they had never been as well off as they now were, as regards food—that no doubts existed in their minds of being able to make a living by farming."

Considerable force is added to the sentiments thus given expression to by these Indians, when it is remembered that their crops the previous season had not been altogether successful. They had this year 238 acres of land broken, of which 163 acres were under crop; from which they raised 65 bushels of wheat, 1,084 bushels of barley, 6,285 bushels of potatoes, and 1,530 bushels of turnips, and they cut 331 tons of hay. The agent reports that more land was planted last spring than could, under the circumstances, have been expected.

It should be added that the Indians were in a great measure restrained from committing other unlawful acts by the good advice given them by the Rev. Father Scollen, who remained in their midst during all the time of the excitement.

The three Stony or Assiniboine bands, whose reserve is situated at Morleyville, on the Bow River, are composed of six hundred and forty-seven Indians. They all continued loyal during the troubles. They depend upon hunting furbearing animals and game for a subsistence. They are excellent hunters, and this stands them in good stead, as the soil on their reserve is not adapted for agriculture. They own a large herd of cattle, which is annually increasing in number. The Department has always ample supplies on hand on the reserve for the relief of the infirm, aged, sick and helpless members of the band, as well as for meeting the need of the other Indians, should their hunt prove a failure.

A day school and an orphanage are in operation on this reserve. The latter institution is of the industrial type. Both establishments are conducted under the auspices of the Methodist Church.

The Stony bands above referred to, and the Sarcee band, whose reserve is situated to the south-west of Calgary, have been recently placed under the supervision of an agent stationed on the latter reserve. These bands were last year included in one agency with the Blackfoot band, who occupy the reserve at the Blackfoot Crossing. But it was found that one agent was not sufficient for the exercise of that close supervision which is necessary for the successful management of Indians settled upon reserves in such close proximity to leading centres of white population. The Sarcee band, which numbers about two hundred and sixty-four souls, is more especially exposed to the temptations incident, to such proximity, their reserve being but a few miles from Calgary. Already the presence of a resident agent on that reserve has effected a sensible improvement in the tone of the band. These Indians all remained loyal during the troubles.

On the reserve at the Blackfoot Crossing the Blackfoot band still continues to prosper, their worthy chief, Crowfoot, setting them a good example. This chief's meritorious conduct during the late trouble is specially referred to in another part of this report. They had a bountiful harvest in 1884, which enabled them to dispose of a large surplus quantity of vegetables, and thus procure

clothing and other requisites for the winter. These Indians true to the instincts that have guided them in the past, remained loyal during the troubles on the North Saskatchewan.

They offered their services to the Government to assist in putting down the insurgents, but it was not considered politic to take advantage of the offer. Some of them were, however, employed as scouts, for the purpose of watching for any war parties of half breeds or Indians from the north that might be going south to cause trouble.

There is a good school in operation on the reserve. The industrial institution at High River, established in the interests of the Indian youth of the south western portion of the Territories, is not far distant from this reserve. In the winter twenty-three children were undergoing a course of instruction at the institution, but their parents becoming alarmed when the insurrection on the North Saskatchewan broke out, lest a war party of Crees might suddenly appear and take the children prisoners, removed them to the reserve.

In consequence of the dearth of wood on this tract, the Department has had to employ wire, to a large extent, in fencing the fields. Roots were extensively planted, grain being but sparingly sown, as there are no grist mills in the vicinity at which it can be turned into flour. The Department is gradually introducing oxen for agricultural use on this reserve, and on others in its vicinity, as the Indian horses are too light to do good work at ploughing. The Blackfeet have a prejudice against the use of oxen, but it is hoped that they will, as they become accustomed to them, get over it. The population of these Indians numbers two thousand one hundred and fifty-one.

The Blackfoot, Stony and Sarcee bands have five hundred and forty acres of land under tillage, whereof fifty-eight acres were newly broken during the past year. They raised fifteen thousand five hundred and twenty-six bushels of produce, and cut one hundred and sixty tons of hay. They occupy two hundred and ninety-eight dwellings, own forty-six barns and stables, and have seven hundred and fifty-six implements and one thousand six hundred and sixty-three heads of live stock in use. The value of the furs captured (principally by the Stonys) is estimated at \$5,000.

The Blood Indians, who form another and the most numerous branch of the great Blackfoot Nation, occupy a reserve near Fort McLeod. They worked well during the two last seasons, and were rewarded by having bountiful crops. They, as were also their brethren at the Blackfoot Crossing, were permitted to dispose of a surplus quantity of vegetables from the crop of 1884. The Indian agent for this reserve and that of the Piegan Indians, whose headquarters had been at Fort McLeod, was recently removed to and stationed upon the Blood reserve. That

officer reports that the industry of the Indians surprises him, and that their work in ploughing and fencing their fields was well and willingly done. As on the Black-foot reserve, so also here—wire has had to be used for fencing. None of these Indians joined or sympathised with the insurgents. Their head chief, Red Crow, exercised a good influence over them. This chief deserves special commendation for his loyalty and general good conduct. Tobacco was more than once sent from some of the disaffected half-breeds or Indians, in the hope that he would smoke it, and thus indicate a disposition to assist the rebels. The staunch old chief, however, on each occasion, returned the tobacco and declined to listen to the messages sent him. Some of the young men, however, whose martial ardor was fired by reports from the north, left in small parties for the United States, but none of them joined the rebels. A few of these Indians were employed as scouts to watch the frontier.

These Indians number two thousand three hundred and ten souls.

There are two schools in operation on the reserve.

The Piegan Indians, whose reserve is situated on Old Man's River, near Fort McLeod, have also had good crops for the past two seasons. In fact, they had more potatoes last winter than they could either use or sell.

These Indians remained loyal and peaceable during the troubles, their chief, Eagle Tail, who has, I regret to report, recently died, setting them a good example in this respect. The population of the band is nine hundred and forty-two.

On the two reserves last referred to there are three hundred and seventy-one acres under tillage, from which fifteen thousand one hundred and eighty bushels of produce were raised and eighty-five tons of hay cut in the autumn of 1884. The Indians on these reserves occupy two hundred and ninety-nine dwellings, own four barns and stables, have in use one thousand four hundred and ninety implements, and one thousand eight hundred and two heads of live stock.

DISTRICT OF ASSINIBOIA AND THE WESTERN PORTION OF MANITOBA.

The Indian bands and reserves in these parts of the Territories were, until quite recently, under the supervision of two agents, being distributed in the following manner :—

| <i>Indian Head Agency.</i> | Souls. |
|--|--------|
| Day Star's band, Touchwood Hills..... | 113 |
| Mus-cow-e-quahn's band, Touchwood Hills..... | 281 |
| Tah-we-ke-si-quá-pe (formerly Ka-wa-ka-too's) band, Touchwood Hills..... | 170 |
| George Gordon's band do do | 202 |

| | | | Souls. |
|--|------|--------------------------|--------------|
| Yellow Quill's | band | Fishing and Nut Lakes... | 311 |
| Little Black Bear's | do | File Hills. | 117 |
| Star Blanket's | do | do | 89 |
| Pa-pee-kee-sis', | do | do | 124 |
| Okanese's | do | do | 83 |
| Cowesis', or Little Child's | do | Crooked Lakes..... | 242 |
| Sakimay's | do | do | 145 |
| Kah-kee-wis-ta-haw's | do | do | 246 |
| Och-a po-wace's (formely Kah- kee-she-way's or Loud Voice's) | do | do | 240 |
| Auchaness' | do | Leech Lake..... | 32 |
| Pi-a-pot's | do | Qu'Appelle..... | 394 |
| Mus-cow-pe-tung's | do | do | 212 |
| Pasquah's | do | do | 257 |
| Standing Buffalo's | do | do | 250 |
| Man-who-took-the-coat's | do | Indian Head..... | 274 |
| Long Lodge's | do | do | 88 |
| Ouchaness' | do | Crescent Lake..... | 67 |
| | | | <u>3,938</u> |

Birtle Agency.

| | | |
|---|---------------------------|--------------|
| Côté's | band, at Fort Pelly..... | 264 |
| Kee-see-koose's | do do | 176 |
| The Key's | do do | 219 |
| The Gambler's | do Assiniboine River..... | 179 |
| Shapwaynatung's (formerly Way-way-se-cap-po's) | do Bird Tail Creek..... | 111 |
| South Quill's | do Rolling River..... | 121 |
| Pheasant Rump's | do Moose Mountain..... | 88 |
| Ocean Man's | do do | 95 |
| White Bear's | do do | 139 |
| Kee-see-koo-wee-nin's | do Riding Mountain..... | 121 |
| Enoch's | do Bird Tail Creek..... | 141 |
| Wad-bud-is ka's | do Oak River.. | 343 |
| ----- | do Oak Lake..... | 79 |
| Ka-dom-i-nie's | do Turtle Mountain..... | 43 |
| | | <u>2,124</u> |

Owing to the difficulties attendant upon one agent superintending so many bands and reserves as were embraced in the Indian Head Agency, the farm instructor at File Hills was appointed acting agent for the bands and reserves at that point, and the late agency clerk at Indian Head was appointed to a similar position at Touchwood Hills, and Mr. Lash, who was Indian agent at Carlton when the rebellion broke out, and was made a prisoner by the rebels, was removed to the Qu'Appelle Lake, and was entrusted with the supervision of the bands and reserves of the locality.

The farming instructor of the bands near Indian Head has been made acting agent for the bands and reserves of that locality ; while the bands and reserves at Crooked Lakes have been included in a separate agency, under the control of the Indian agent formerly stationed at Indian Head, who, for the present, also exercises a general supervision over the several acting agents above mentioned.

The reserves occupied by the numerous bands of Indians in these agencies being situated nearer to the scene of the insurrection and in the direct line of communication between the north and south, messages from the insurgents were naturally more frequent and urgent than those sent the more remote bands. And while, on the one hand, the reports of any slight temporary advantage gained by the insurgents were exaggerated, on the other hand the Indians were warned by these messengers that should the troops be successful in defeating the rebels, they would attack them on their return, whether they had taken part in the insurrection or not. The minds of the Indians of these parts were consequently greatly disturbed, and a few individual members of some of the bands listened to and were influenced by these false messages to such a degree that some of them went north and took part with the rebels, and others plundered the houses of several white settlers, and killed a few cattle. For these outrages several of the guilty parties are serving terms of imprisonment in the Manitoba penitentiary, and others, who, though less implicated, were aiding and abetting in the crimes, have been committed to gaol for a more limited term.

The Indians, generally, however, followed the advice given them by the officers of this Department, who kept constantly moving among them and counselling them to remain quietly on their reserves. The Indian Commissioner for Manitoba and the North-West Territories also repeatedly visited them, as he did the Indians at other points. Thus, the evil influences brought to bear by the messages of the insurgents on the Indians of these agencies were, for the most part, nullified.

- A despatch was received from Chief Piapot, whose band is the most numerous in the above agencies, expressive of the loyalty and attachment of himself and his followers to Her Majesty. A similar despatch, expressing, also, disapproval of the course pursued by the leaders of the rebellion, was received from the several chiefs

and headmen of the bands on the Touchwood Hills' reserves. Chiefs Pasquah and Muscowpetung, of the Qu'Appelle valley reserve, forwarded a similar despatch.

The Indians on the various reserves formerly embraced in the Indian Head agency, notwithstanding the prevailing excitement, planted about one thousand and six hundred acres of land. It will thus be seen that they were not idle.

The health of the Indians of this agency during last winter was better, and the death rate much lower, than was the case the previous year.

The agent reports that the Indians are beginning to regard their reserves as their homes, and to keep on them more continuously.

Schools were established on Little Black Bear's reserve, in the File Hills, and on Chief Gordon's reserve, in the Touchwood Hills. The former proved unsuccessful, as the children would not attend, and their parents were quite indifferent about it. School houses have also been erected on the reserves of Pasqua, in the Qu'Appelle valley, and on Long Lodge's reserve, at Indian Head; and the erection of a school house has been commenced on Little Child's reserve, at Crooked Lakes.

The industrial school at Qu'Appelle, established in 1884, is conducted in the interests of the Indian youth of the territory covered by Treaty No. 4.

The Indian bands whose reserves are comprised within what was until recently known as the Indian Head agency number about three thousand nine hundred and thirty-eight souls. They occupy four hundred and eighty-four dwellings, own one hundred and twenty-eight barns and stables, have one thousand seven hundred and seven acres under tillage, of which three hundred and eighty-two acres were newly broken this year, and one thousand nine hundred and forty-two implements and five hundred and twenty-three heads of live stock in use. They raised thirteen thousand three hundred and ten bushels of produce and cut one thousand two hundred and forty-nine tons of hay. The value of the fish and furs captured by them is estimated at \$19,150; and their other industries at \$1,405.

The Indian bands in the Birtle agency evince an increased interest in agriculture. They planted more extensively than in any previous season and did a large amount of summer fallowing. Although some of the Indians of this agency were, from the same malign influences which were brought to bear upon those of the adjacent agency of Indian Head, somewhat excited when the rebellion broke out, their agent reports that they all behaved well, and never caused him the slightest uneasiness, but made greater exertions than in any previous year towards becoming self-supporting, and generally conducted themselves as if they had no sympathy with the rebellion. The more timid Indians fled to the mountains, in order to get as far away as possible from the scene of the troubles.

The Assiniboine bands of Pheasant Rump and Ocean Man, whose reserves are in the Moose Mountains, suffered severely during last winter and spring from consumption and scrofula. The death rate was very heavy. Medical assistance was afforded the sick, and every thing that was possible was done to alleviate their sufferings. These bands have done very well during the past season in farming, and have taken good care of their cattle. A school house has been erected for the children of both bands.

The Cree band, whose reserve is situated at the base of the Moose Mountains, have also made considerable progress. The general health of this band was much better than that of their Assiniboine neighbors.

The band under The Gambler, whose reserve is on the Assiniboine, at the mouth of Silver Creek, exhibited considerable energy, and had, as a result, good crops and well fenced fields. They summer-fallowed some of their land, and a fair quantity of new land was ploughed. As much cannot be said for their neighbors and kinsmen, the Indians of Chief Way-way-se-ca-po's band, whose reserve is located on Bird Tail Creek. They do not appear to be making much progress in agriculture, although a great deal of attention has been given them, with that object in view.

The Indians whose reserve is situated at Riding Mountains subsist principally by hunting, at which they are very successful, and manage to live well. They, however, planted more land than usual the past season, besides breaking up a quantity of new land. A school is conducted on the reserve.

On the reserve at Rolling River a good crop was put in, but the Indians owning this tract have not yet settled permanently upon it.

The three bands whose reserves are situated in the vicinity of Fort Pelly have continued to merit the commendation of the officers of the Department by their industry and general good conduct. A school is conducted on each of these reserves. The band of the late Chief Côté have now over one hundred cattle on their reserve.

The three bands of Sioux Indians whose reserves are situated respectively on Bird Tail Creek, Oak River and Oak Lake, have made commendable progress. They have now three hundred cattle on the several reserves, and many of them cultivate large fields of grain and roots.

A school is conducted on the reserve on Bird Tail Creek.

Many of these Indians offered their services to the Government as scouts during the recent troubles on the Saskatchewan. The mortality among them from consumption and scrofula has been considerable.

The agent for the bands and reserves in this agency reports that "the constant cry is for more agricultural implements; and many reapers, mowers and waggons are being acquired whenever an opportunity offers."

The population of the bands in the Birtle agency is about two thousand three hundred and thirty souls. These Indians occupy two hundred and sixty-two dwellings, own one hundred and twenty-two barns and stables, have one thousand five hundred and eighteen acres under tillage, of which three hundred and twenty-six acres were newly broken this year; have in use one thousand three hundred and fifty-seven implements, and one thousand and eighty-three cattle and other live stock. They raised fourteen thousand four hundred and ninety-five bushels of produce and cut two thousand and sixty tons of hay. The value of the fish and furs captured by them is estimated at \$23,180.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

In consequence of a very serious accident which befel the Indian Reserve Commissioner at the time he was about to enter on his duties in the field, and by which he has been confined to the house for several months, the work of allotting reserves to the Indian bands of this Province was not resumed this season. Two surveying parties have, however, been engaged in running the boundaries of some of the reserves already assigned the Indians, and as the work of allotting the reserves had been pushed far in advance of the surveys, the temporary suspension of the former work, were it not for the disappointment occasioned thereby to the Indians, who are naturally anxious to have their reserves thus far, defined, would not be of material consequence. It is hoped, however, that the resumption of the work early in the ensuing spring will dissipate any uneasiness or impatience which its temporary suspension may have engendered in the minds of the Indians.

The provisions of the law prohibiting the celebration of "potlach" feasts and "tamanawa" dances, which came into force on the 1st January, 1885, met, as was to be expected, with considerable opposition at some points. The Indians will, however, doubtless, gradually cease to oppose the same, and as the celebration of these heathen observances is discontinued, and they become more enlightened, they will regard their abolishment as beneficial, instead of being, as some of them now think, an injury to them.

The Indians of this Province are apparently making good use of the lands allotted to them. Considerable quantities of produce are raised from the arable land, and the herds of cattle owned by Indians to whom grazing lands have been assigned are yearly increasing in number. A serious difficulty exists in respect to water for irrigation, and it is greatly to be regretted that an apparent preference, which acts very prejudicially for the Indians, is given by those in charge of such matters to the rights of other people. In the interior of the Province land without

the requisite quantity of water to fertilize it is useless. And although frequent and urgent representations have been made to the local authorities in regard to the requirements of the Indians in this respect, their claims to consideration have been, up to the present time, neglected, and in some instances ignored.

As the Indian superintendent for the Province remarks in his report, which will be found among the appendices published herewith, it is fortunate that the work of railway construction, so extensively carried on in the Province for several years past, has afforded the Indians of the interior the means of obtaining a livelihood. But now that this work is drawing to a close the Indians will be obliged to turn their attention exclusively to agriculture to procure a subsistence; and their discontentment will be greatly increased when they find that owing to the want of water for irrigation their labor will generally be barren of result. The sales made by the Department of Lands and Works of British Columbia of certain lands that had previously been allotted to Indians has not served to reassure the minds of the latter. And the impossibility at several points of procuring from unsold Crown lands either sufficient or suitable allotments for the Indians of the locality has tended to increase the embarrassment. The only way to overcome this difficulty would appear to be to purchase lands for them.

The existing complications in connection with Indian management in this Province have been also greatly augmented by the action of the Provincial Government in instructing their officials to refuse the use of court houses, gaols and the services of constables to Indian agents, who, acting in the capacity of magistrates, decline to pay over to the Government of British Columbia the fines imposed and collected under the Indian Act, 43 Vic., cap. 22, sec. 90, which *inter alia* directs that one moiety of the fine shall be paid to the informer or prosecutor and the other moiety to Her Majesty, to form part of the fund for the benefit of the band of Indians with respect to one or more members of which the offence was committed.

Indian matters on the north-west coast have been peaceable during the past year. The presence of a stipendiary magistrate there has had a beneficial effect.

The depression in the fish-canning business has affected prejudicially the Indians of those regions, who formerly obtained lucrative employment at the numerous establishments engaged in this industry. Numbers of Indians, in consequence of many of the canneries being closed, have been obliged to seek their subsistence from other sources.

COWICHAN AGENCY.

The agent's report as to the moral tone of the Cowichan Indians is not very gratifying. The railway construction which is being proceeded with in the district has affected them prejudicially in that respect, owing to the increased facility

afforded them for obtaining spirituous liquor; and the prohibitory measures adopted by the Indian agent in the effort to stop the traffic have been greatly thwarted by the refusal of the Provincial authorities to allow him to use the court house in trying cases of infractions of the liquor clauses of the Indian Act, or the gaol for the imprisonment of parties convicted of the same.

These Indians have recently asked for and been accorded the privilege of having the Indian Advancement Act of 1884, applied, to them; and it is hoped that there will be a consequent early change for the better in the condition of matters in this community.

At Comox, with the exception of the sub-division by survey of the river reserve and the allotment of locations thereon, there is nothing encouraging to record. The agent reports that at the village on Comox Bay depravity and filth prevail.

At Qualicum the condition of matters is more encouraging. The Indians are industrious, engaging in the industries of curing salmon and of extracting oil from fish.

At Hellett, during the absence of the majority of the male portion of the community, the Chemainus band lost by bush fires nearly all their crops and fences. Much valuable timber was likewise destroyed. The fires extended also to Valdes and Kuper Islands, carrying destruction in their train.

In Cowichan valley, owing to a large "potlach" feast, which continued for almost one month, the Indians failed to plant as much land as was done last year. The number of Indians gathered on the above occasion is estimated to have been two thousand, and they were fed at the expense of the chief, Lohar, who gave the "potlach" and his friends. The alleged object of this "potlach" was to enable Chief Lohar and his family to pay off their debts, by returning the presents they had received at former "potlaches."

The Indian population of this agency is stated at two thousand and eighty-seven. They have one thousand five hundred and twenty-eight acres under cultivation, twenty-eight acres of which were newly broken during this year. They raised six thousand six hundred and fifty-six bushels of produce and cut five hundred and two tons of hay. No estimate is given of the value of the fish and furs captured, or of the revenue derived by these Indians from other industries.

WEST COAST OF VANCOUVER ISLAND.

The Indians of this agency, like others living on the coast, have felt the depression in the fish-canning enterprise; and the fur of the seal, which they hunt extensively, having depreciated in value, and the price of fish oil having also consi-

derable lowered, they were obliged to obtain the means of subsistence by laboring at hop-picking, and at other employments, in the United States.

It is gratifying to learn that at Hesquiat the Indians have abandoned the heathen custom of buying their wives, and have adopted the rite of marriage; also, that the young members of the band are abandoning the use of the old "rancherie," a large building, like a barn, in which a number of Indian families lodge together, and are building separate dwelling houses. There is a school in operation at this point, which is well attended.

At Ky-u-Kaht the Indians appear to be in comfortable circumstances. There is a school in operation on this reserve.

At Alberni matters appear to be improving. Some of the Indians are building houses, being desirous of giving up the old custom of living in common in "rancheries."

The Indians of this agency number three thousand four hundred and forty-five souls. They raised four thousand and seventy bushels of produce, cut two tons of hay, cultivated eight acres of land, of which two acres were newly broken this year. The value of the fish and furs captured by them is estimated at \$21,150; and they are stated to have realized from other industries \$11,600.

EAST COAST OF VANCOUVER ISLAND AND PART OF WEST COAST OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

It is pleasing to learn from the agent's report that there are indications of improvement, both physically and morally, in the Kwawkewlth Indians who inhabit these regions. And as a natural result an increase in the population of some of the bands is observable. A school is in operation at Alert Bay; and the energetic missionary who superintends it proposes, it is reported, to open schools also at Beaver Harbor, and at the Laich-kuil-tach village, near Cape Mudge.

The Indian population of this agency is one thousand nine hundred and sixty-nine. The value of the furs captured by them is estimated at \$3,770; and from other industries they are stated to have realized \$522 50.

LOWER FRASER AGENCY.

The numerous bands in this agency are very favorably reported of by their agent. They are described as a well-behaved, honest and progressive people. The abundance of fish caught and the large yield obtained by them from the soil have placed them in comfortable circumstances for the winter. The population is increasing. Their health has been, for the most part, good.

I regret to have to report the total destruction, last spring, by fire, of the village of the Semalcon band in the Douglas district. They are to spend the

winter at Pemberton Meadows, with their kinsmen, and propose rebuilding their houses in the ensuing spring.

Many of the Indians in this agency occupy well built and comfortably furnished houses, and altogether their condition is very satisfactory, which is, no doubt, largely attributable to the attention bestowed upon them by their agent, Mr. P. McTiernan.

They number four thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven souls. They have two thousand one hundred and forty-nine acres under cultivation, of which four hundred and thirty-six acres were newly broken this year. They raised thirty-six thousand eight hundred and forty-four bushels of produce and cut one thousand three hundred and sixty-one tons of hay. The value of the fish caught by them was \$29,545, and of the furs captured \$18,830.

THE LILLOOET OR WILLIAMS' LAKE DISTRICT.

The Indians of this district do not appear to be decreasing in number. In addition to the information supplied in his report for 1884, which was published with my report for that year, the agent for this section of the Province, having since visited Seaton and Anderson Lakes, and two reserves on the west of the Fraser, belonging to the Pavillion and Bridge River bands—parts which he had not previously inspected—furnishes some interesting information regarding the aborigines of those localities. He reports the means of procuring a subsistence possessed by the Indians of the first named places to be extremely limited, their land being of poor quality, as a rule, and their fisheries inferior. He gives well-deserved praise to the Roman Catholic missionaries who are laboring in these regions, for the untiring zeal and energy displayed by them in the endeavor to improve the moral condition of the Indians, and he states that the effect of the same is to be seen in the general good conduct of these Indians.

A pleasing account is given of the industry of the Indians of Bridge River in cultivating any land that is or can be made, by irrigation, arable; and the work done by them in making ditches, in order to bring the water to their lands, certainly proves them to be possessed of more than ordinary perseverance and energy.

On the reserve previously referred to as belonging to the Pavillion Indians, the resident Indian families are able to maintain themselves by farming.

It was expected by the Chilcotin Indians, as well as by the Department, that their reserves would have been assigned them during the past season; but in consequence of the unfortunate accident which befel the Reserve Commissioner, and which is elsewhere alluded to, that work has been unavoidably postponed until next season. The Chilcotin bands are commended by their agent for their good conduct during the past year.

The Indians owning the reserve at Alexandria have shown remarkable industry in their agricultural operations. It is to be regretted that they should be so greatly hindered by the want of water for fertilizing purposes.

Salmon and berries having been abundant, the numerous bands of this agency will be able to subsist during the winter on the quantities of those articles of diet preserved by them, as well as on such products of the soil as they have been able to store away.

Parties guilty of infractions of the liquor clauses of the Indian Act have been vigorously prosecuted, and a number, on conviction, were fined; and in one case the license to sell liquor was cancelled by the authorities. But the action of the Provincial Government, in refusing the use of court houses, gaols and constables to Indian agents when acting in the capacity of magistrates, as the Indian Act empowers them to do in respect of all violations of its provisions, will here, as elsewhere, greatly impede the proper administration of justice, as similar cases of violation of the law occur.

The Indian agent for the district after stating that the general conduct of the Indians had been good, concludes his report with the significant remark that "had each reserve a few acres of agricultural land for each family of the tribe, these Indians would be happy and contented."

The Indian population of the district is two thousand and thirty-four. They have six hundred and seventy-three acres under cultivation, one hundred and thirty-five acres of which were newly broken this year; they raised twelve thousand four hundred and forty-five bushels of produce and cut two hundred and seventy tons of hay. They own three thousand two hundred and thirty heads of live stock. The value of the furs captured by them is estimated at \$2,350.

KAMLOOPS AND OKANAGAN AGENCY.

The general condition of the Indians of this agency may be described as encouraging, and by their own efforts, they are, for the most part, in comfortable circumstances; but in many of their reserves their endeavors to cultivate the soil have been greatly impeded, owing to the want of water for irrigation; while the insufficiency of arable land in most of the tracts allotted to them, even where the reserves are extensive in area, when contrasted with the industry displayed in many instances in making the most of the limited quantity they have, dispels the erroneous impression entertained and so freely given expression to, that the Indians of the interior of the Province have been allotted more land than they require or will ever use. As an illustration, it will be seen on reference to the two reports of the local agent, published with the other appendices to this report, that the Skuzzy band of the Nhla-kap-mule tribe, desire

to purchase additional land from the Government to supplement the arable land contained in their reserve.

The Indians of the interior being sensible of the fact that they have really but little cultivable land, and of the necessity for water to irrigate the same being allowed them, feel deeply the encroachments by white and Chinese settlers upon the tracts allotted to them, as well as the difficulties encountered by them in obtaining the requisite supply of water. The majority of them are industrious; many of them enterprising, owning large and increasing herds of live stock. Such Indians deserve encouragement instead of the opposite treatment; and it is in the interest of good government and for the public weal that the grievances under which they labor shall be removed without further delay.

The agent for these districts supplies, in his reports, interesting information in relation to each band and reserve. He treats of the Indians of the Kamloops district in one report, and of those of Okanagan in another.

The Indian population of the two districts numbers two thousand seven hundred and six souls. They occupy six hundred and fifty-four dwellings, own one hundred and fifty-six barns and stables, have three hundred and eighty-six acres under tillage, of which fifty-six acres were newly broken this year; they own eight hundred and five implements and four thousand five hundred and fifty-three heads of live stock, they raised one thousand six hundred and ninety-five bushels of produce and cut two hundred and eighty tons of hay. The value of fish caught by them is estimated at \$5,995; and the furs captured at \$4,810; and from other industries they are believed to have realized \$6,280.

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, 1885, \$3,260,115.52 capital and interest, being a decrease of \$11,794.50 when compared with 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 \$297,787.76, being \$26,329.86 more than last year's expenditure.

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

| | |
|------------------------------|----------------|
| Manitoba and North-West..... | \$1,008,930 43 |
| Nova Scotia..... | 4,903 68 |
| New Brunswick..... | 4,889 19 |
| Prince Edward Island..... | 1,861 81 |
| British Columbia..... | 51,988 95 |

Accounts kept and balanced daily, two hundred and thirty—being fifteen more than those of last year.

Pay cheques issued, six thousand five hundred and eighty-three—being one thousand two hundred and eighty-three in excess of those issued last year.

Certificates for credits, eighty—being eighty-five less than last year.

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

Statement B, placed herewith, and the subsidiary statements, Nos. 1 to 60, 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 nine thousand six hundred and twenty-eight acres. The sales of these lands amounted to \$13,183.23.

The approximate quantity of Indian land now in the hands of the Department for disposal is 465,859 acres.

The collections on account of old and new sales of land and timber amounted to \$73,265.03.

The collections on account of rent amounted to \$16,220.61.

The total amount of purchase money and interest thereon in arrear on land sales on the 30th June last amounted to \$358,207.51.

Tabular Statement No. 1, which will be found among the appendices to this report, contains particulars in respect to the various lots and 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..... | 32 |
| The number of new sales entered..... | 142 |
| The number of payments on leases entered..... | 406 |
| Agents' returns examined and entered..... | 231 |
| Assignments of lands examined and registered..... | 625 |
| Descriptions for patents prepared and registered..... | 224 |
| Patents examined and despatched..... | 224 |
| Patents cancelled..... | 4 |
| Sales of land cancelled..... | 15 |

TECHNIC OR SURVEY BRANCH.

The general occupation of the staff of this branch of the Department includes the making and copying of plans, and the reductions and enlargements, &c., connected with the same; the examination of all plans and field notes of surveys; the preparation of instructions for surveys; making tracings; giving descriptions, and taking out areas; also reporting on various subjects and accounts in connection with such surveys and maps of reserves, &c; preparation of architectural drawings, designs and specifications.

Under the head of "Surveys" the following work was accomplished during the year ending 31st December, 1835.

SURVEYS, &C.

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-----|
| The number of tracings made were..... | 141 |
| do examinations..... | 177 |
| do reports..... | 228 |
| do estimates..... | 4 |
| do copies of maps... .. | 21 |
| do instructions issued..... | 4 |
| do sketches made..... | 2 |

Under the head of "Architecture," consisting of plans, elevations, &c., and specifications of houses, storehouses, agents' offices, barns, blacksmiths shops, root-houses, &c:

ARCHITECTURE.

| | |
|--|----|
| The number of original drawing sets..... | 5 |
| do tracings..... | 12 |
| do specifications..... | 12 |
| do reports..... | 12 |
| do examinations..... | 3 |

STATISTICS AND SCHOOL BRANCH.

One thousand three hundred and eighty-three files received, on most of which reports and recommendations were made to the Deputy Minister.

Five hundred and eighty one quarterly school returns examined and entered in a book kept for that purpose.

Three hundred and sixty-three requisitions for school teachers' salaries checked, and entered in school schedule for payment.

All quarterly and yearly statements of the Departmental property under the care of the various officers of the Department examined and reported upon.

Four hundred pairs of blankets addressed and shipped for Indians in Ontario and Quebec.

School material addressed and sent out to the various schools.

Circulars calling for annual reports issued, and synopsis of the latter, and of the tabular statements made ; besides attending to many smaller matters of less note.

CORRESPONDENCE AND REGISTRY BRANCHES.

The number of letters received during the year was sixteen thousand five hundred and twenty-five, being an increase of one thousand seven hundred and forty-seven over the year 1884.

The number of letters written was fourteen thousand and fifteen, covering eighteen thousand two hundred and thirty-nine folios, being an increase of two thousand and seventy-one letters and two thousand two hundred and thirty-two folios over last year.

Memoranda, reports, &c., covering one thousand seven hundred and forty-four 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. Numerous searches have also to be frequently made for documents and for information in respect to past transactions. 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. The various tribal accounts kept with Indian bands, and the appropriation accounts, as previously stated, are also published as appendices to this report.

All respectfully submitted,

JOHN A. MACDONALD,

Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs.

NOTE.

| | |
|---|--------------|
| The balance at the credit of capital on 30th June, 1884, was..... | \$ 70,136 26 |
| Added during the year ended 30th June, 1885, by land sales..... | 692 32 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$ 70,828 58 |

This amount has been reduced, by the following payments, to \$29,943.90.

Amounts paid to enfranchised members of the band as their shares of capital:—

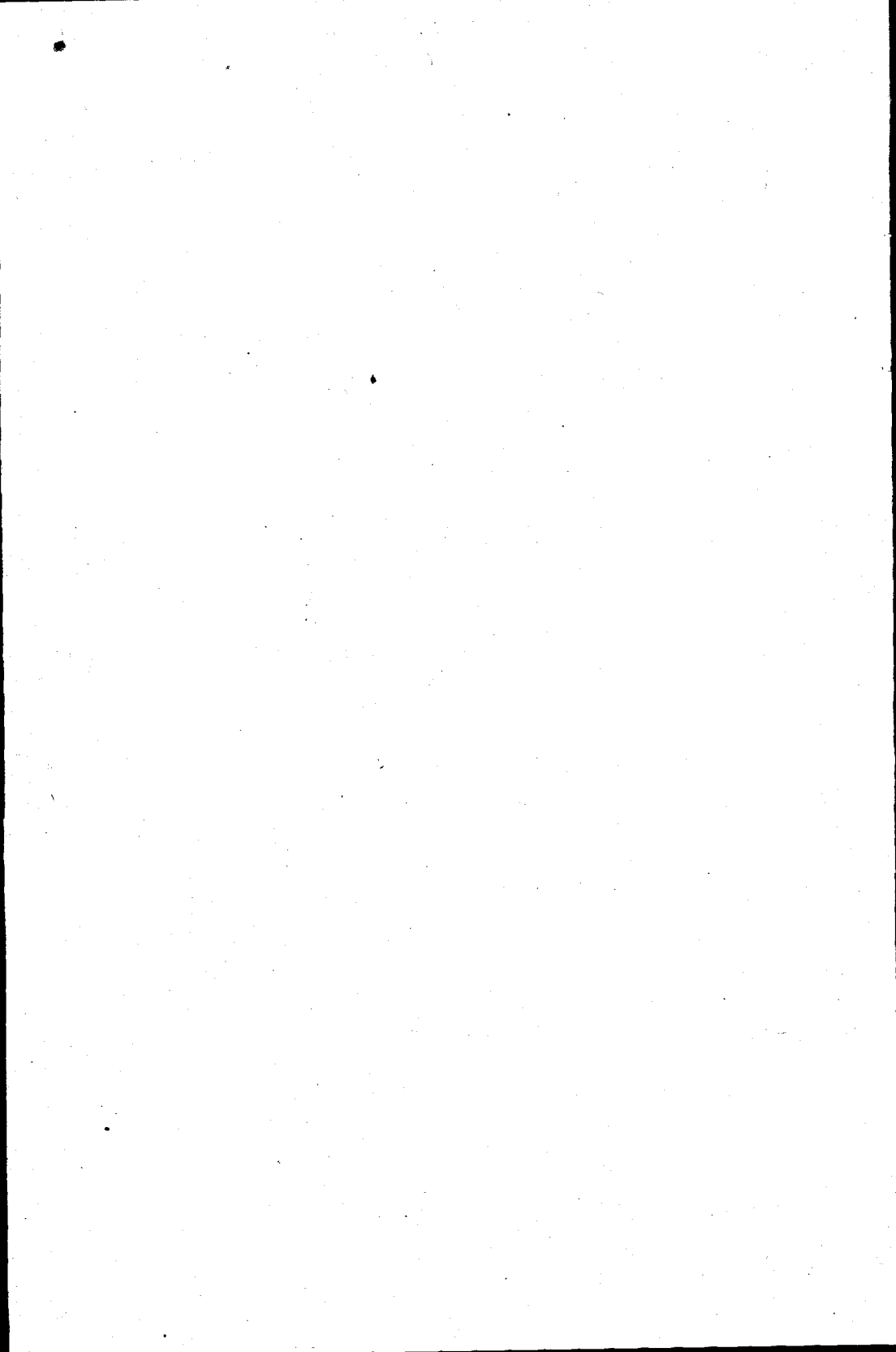
| | |
|---------------------------|-------------|
| Joseph White..... | \$ 1,553 07 |
| Elmer E. S. White..... | 776 54 |
| Mary C. White..... | 776 54 |
| Mary S. Clark..... | 776 54 |
| Joseph Warrow..... | 2,329 59 |
| Thomas B. White..... | 1,988 78 |
| Helen E. White..... | 776 54 |
| Alex. White..... | 8,541 83 |
| Solomon White..... | 1,553 07 |
| James White, jun..... | 4,659 18 |
| Catherine Remon..... | 776 54 |
| Catherine Bernard..... | 776 54 |
| John F. Clark..... | 1,553 06 |
| James A. Clark..... | 2,329 59 |
| Geo. G. Clark..... | 3,106 13 |
| James A. White..... | 3,106 13 |
| Margaret Adela White..... | 776 54 |
| Alex. Clark..... | 4,659 24 |

\$ 40,815 45

| | |
|---|-------|
| Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund..... | 69 23 |
|---|-------|

\$ 40,884 68

Balance of capital on 30th June, 1885..... \$ 29,943 90



INDIAN TRUST FUND.

STATEMENT of Transactions in connection with this Fund, during the Year ended
30th June, 1885.

| | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
|---|------------|--------------|
| Balance at credit of this Fund on 30th June, 1884 | | 3,271,910 02 |
| Government Grants..... | 37,030 00 | |
| Collections on account of land sales, timber dues, dues on stone quarried, rents, fines and fees during the year | 89,485 69 | |
| Entry Warrants crediting this Fund with sundry sums..... | 139 58 | |
| Interest accrued during the year on Funds in the hands of the Domin- ion Government..... | 159,337 99 | 285,993 26 |
| | | 3,557,903 28 |
| Expended during the year..... | | 297,787 76 |
| | | 3,260,115 52 |

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.

ROBT. SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

PART I

OF THE

REPORT OF DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

GRAND RIVER SUPERINTENDENCY,
BRANTFORD, 27th August, 1885.

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

Sir,—Under your instructions, I forward tabular statement for the year ended the 30th June last, and, in connection therewith, have the honor to report:—

In the course of the year the changes in population have been :

In the Six Nations:—

| | | |
|--|-----|-----|
| Deaths..... | 113 | |
| Removals by marriage..... | 4 | |
| | — | 117 |
| Births..... | 95 | |
| Additions by marriage and two Indians whose names had been removed from the list of members, restored to membership..... | 10 | 105 |
| | — | — |
| Decrease..... | | 12 |

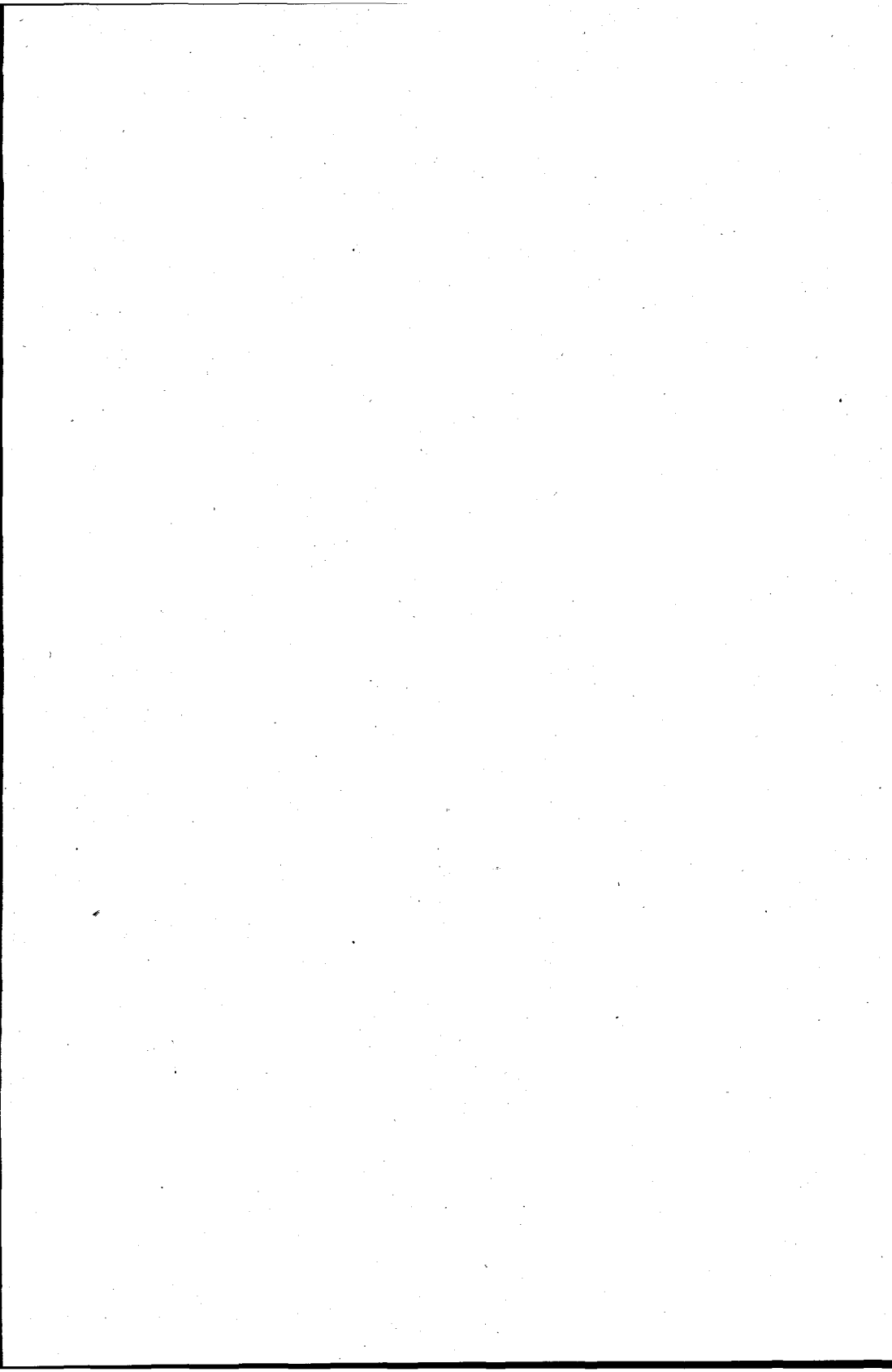
In the Mississaguas:—

| | | |
|----------------------------|---|----|
| Births..... | 7 | |
| Additions by marriage..... | 4 | |
| | — | 11 |
| Deaths..... | | 3 |
| Increase..... | | 8 |

| | | |
|-----------------------------|-------|-------|
| The Six Nations number..... | 3,216 | |
| The Mississaguas “..... | 226 | |
| Total..... | | 3,442 |

A decrease of six since the previous year; that in the Six Nations being unusual, in the present instance caused by the prevalence of whooping cough and scarlet fever among children; while in the small band of Mississaguas, such a natural increase is of rare occurrence.

It is worthy of remark that a general impression prevails that the Indian race is dying out, when the fact is the opposite among the civilized tribes of the Dominion, the Six Nations alone having increased over 500 within the past twenty-two years. During the year several chiefs and others who are much missed, have died, and the Six Nations mourn for the lamented Archdeacon Nelles, who, for a lifetime, was their laborious missionary; and to evince their feelings for the loss of so faithful and kind a friend, the following minute of Council was recorded:—



"The chiefs of the Six Nations Indians in Council, 30th December, 1884, having meditated and conversed, the speaker of the Council, Chief John Buck, amidst solemn silence, said:—

"By request of the Council he expressed their sorrow upon learning the death of their good and long-trying friend, Archdeacon Nelles, and assure Mrs. Nelles and family of the deep sympathies of the people of the Six Nations in the great loss they have suffered. Several of the chiefs knew the late Archdeacon for fifty years or more, and well remember his unceasing labor for the happiness of their people, both spiritual and temporal."

The Minute of Council having been tastefully engrossed with an ornamented cover, was, in due form, presented to Mrs. Nelles, in Brantford, by a deputation of chiefs, accompanied by their Superintendent and the Interpreter.

With regard to education, the accompanying report of the Honorary Secretary to the Six Nations School Board is satisfactory as regards the eight schools under its charge, while there are four other schools on the reserve.

Under your recent arrangements the County School Inspector, Dr. Kelly, made his first inspection of all the schools, and writes more favorably of those under the School Board. The doctor's reference to the Indian schools (see his report to the Ontario Minister of Education, page 167) is historical and interesting, closing with the opinion "that the eight Board schools are under better management and doing better work than the others, and it would be well were all the schools under the board."

The Mohawk Institute, a model industrial school, continues to flourish, with its 45 boys and 45 girls, under the superintendency of the Rev. R. Ashton.

The extensive grounds in front of the Institute are much improved and beautified, rendering the place pleasing, attractive, and a most comfortable home for its fortunate inmates. In addition to the Institute, the New England Company is building a brick residence for its Superintendent.

Recently, His Excellency the Governor General and His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor visited the Institute, and expressed their pleasure with what they saw.

It is gratifying to observe that the crops were so much better than those of the two previous years, that agriculture is improving in all respects, and more enterprise evinced in clearing, fencing, the erection of outbuildings and new dwellings.

The saw-mill has proved of much use in sawing quantities of lumber from fallen and decaying trees brought to the mill by Indians, who receive their proportion of the same, thus enabling those to build who have been prevented from doing so by the high prices of lumber.

The grist mill gives satisfaction, in the excellence of the flour it produces

The seventeenth annual agricultural exhibition of the Six Nations was held rather late in October, in order to combine with it a celebration of the centenary of the deed of gift of their landed possessions by the British Government in place of those they abandoned in the valley of the Mohawk River, State of New York, after the Revolutionary War.

The show of farm produce, stock, &c., was excellent, pleasing the visitors, among whom were the Hon. J. B. Plumb, Senator, and William Paterson, Esq., Member of Parliament.

Unfortunately, the weather proved so wintry and cold that the public meeting had to take place in the Council House instead of the Park.

Your Visiting Superintendent presided at the meeting, and in the course of his remarks read the deed from the Government, presented by His Excellency Governor Haldimand, dated the 25th October, 1784.

Mr. Plumb, Mr. Paterson, other gentlemen and chiefs, having delivered addresses, the meeting closed, amidst loyal demonstrations.

The ploughing matches took place on the 11th November, when many competed for the fourteen useful prizes, the Governor General's prize plough being won by Powless Obe, a young Mohawk.

The ploughing, on the whole, was exceptionally good, the judges had some difficulty in making the awards, so uniform was the work.

The roads are in good order, as are the bridges, excepting two which have been condemned, and new structures are to be erected.

Liquor continues to find its way to Indians and to the reserve, notwithstanding all the efforts to prevent it and the perseverance of the Indian Temperance Societies in discouraging the use of fire water.

The rules and regulations, or by-laws, adopted by the Mississaguas, having been approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, were recently acted upon by that Band in the appointment of officers, and in other arrangements, necessary to render them of service to the community.

Two interesting events occurred in August and October of last year, in which deputations of chiefs of the Six Nations were invited to be present.

The first was that of the centennial of United Empire Loyalists, at Niagara, and the second, the obsequies attending the reinterment of the remains of Red Jacket and other chiefs of the Senecas, in the beautiful cemetery of Forest Lawn, near Buffalo.

In the ceremonies attending both these events, the chiefs took a prominent part, receiving much attention and hospitality, the committee of the city of Buffalo paying all their expenses.

Ever mindful of their duty to their Great Mother the Queen, the Six Nations honored Her Majesty's Birthday in their usual happy manner.

In conclusion, it is pleasing to convey the impression that the Six Nations and the Mississagua Indians in this Superintendency are in a progressive, improving condition.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. T. GILKISON,

Visiting Superintendent and Commissioner.

WALPOLE ISLAND AGENCY,
WALLACEBURGH, ONTARIO, 23th August, 1885.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit herewith tabular statement of the Chippewas and Pottawattamies of Walpole Island, for the year ended 30th June, 1885.

In addition to information contained in the tabular statement, I have to report that the health of the Indians of Walpole Island during the year has been good, no epidemic having been among them during that time.

The crops raised in 1884 were much better than in 1883, and the Indians are turning their attention more to farming, every year showing an increase in the number of acres of new land cleared up and brought into cultivation.

You will see, by the tabular statement, that the quantity of hay, grain and root crops raised in 1884 is much larger than that of 1883. You will also notice that the new land broken (which means, cleared of timber and brush) is greater than in any previous year. The schools have been regularly kept during the year.

The Pottawattamie school, taught by an Indian belonging to the island, and educated at the Mount Elgin Institute, has been well attended, and the children are making good progress.

The Chippewa school, taught by a white teacher, has not been so well attended, though the children who have attended have made some progress. An Indian teacher for this school is an actual necessity.

In accordance with instructions from the Indian Department, I made known the wish that all who had not been vaccinated should have that operation performed. Many of the parents were glad of the opportunity, and brought their children to the

places appointed and had them vaccinated; others were careless, and would not bring the children, while others would not have them vaccinated at all.

I have to report the death of the Rev. Mr. Jamieson, Church of England Missionary, who has faithfully labored among these people for over forty years.

Another Missionary (Rev. Mr. Bearfoot) has been appointed in place of Mr. Jamieson. Divine service is held in both churches, every Sunday, and is well attended.

Quite a number of boys and girls belonging to the island are attending the Mount Elgin Institute and the Shingwauk and Wawanosh Homes, the most of whom are now home for the summer holidays. They all speak well of the way they are used, and are willing, and even anxious, to return. A good many others (parents) wish to send their boys and girls along with those who have been there when they go back.

I am glad to state that the desire to educate their children is becoming very general among the people of this reserve.

A copy of the census taken this year, showing the individual holdings, can be furnished, if required.

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

ALEX. McKELVEY,
Indian Agent.

WESTERN SUPERINTENDENCY—1ST DIVISION,
SARNIA, ONT., 8th September, 1885.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my annual report and tabular statement for year ended 30th June, 1885. As you will see by the tabular statement, the amount of grain raised by the Indians in my agency far exceeds that of any previous year. I have tried, as far as possible, during the year, to stimulate them to work hard and to farm to advantage. I am very much pleased to be able to report a very considerable improvement in many respects. During the year eight new houses have been erected on the Sarnia reserve, one on Kettle Point and one on Stony Point; and several new barns have also been built during that time. I might here mention that the worst fault of the Indians is intemperance. Being near Port Huron, when the dealers here refuse to give them intoxicants they go to Port Huron and procure them. However, a good number of them are very sober, and are becoming more industrious; and I hope by next year to be able to report still greater advancement.

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

A. ENGLISH,
Indian Agent.

WESTERN SUPERINTENDENCY—2ND DIVISION,
STRATHROY, ONT., 24th August, 1885.

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

SIR,—In accordance with instructions received in your circular of date 8th April last, I have the honor to transmit, for your information, the following report, together with the tabular statement, for the year ended the 30th day of June, 1885.

The Bands within my agency, in the County of Middlesex, viz., Oneidas, Chippewas and Munceys of the Thames, are making sure, although slow, progress in civilization and intelligence. The health of the Indians during the year, generally, has been good. The Muncey Band, through death, lost two of their best members—James Hawk and Richard Wilson.

A few excellent frame buildings have been erected by the Indians during the past year, the Indians wishing, as much as possible, to enjoy the comforts of civilized life.

A good many are making fair progress in farming.

A very large proportion of the Indians are well conducted, and are of sober and steady habits.

The schools on the reserves, with the exception of the Muncey school, which was closed during the year, and the Bear Creek school, which is very poorly attended indeed, are making some progress. The semi-annual visits of the public school inspectors we hope will result in good, they have visited the schools twice during the year—Inspector Carson those on the Caradoc Reserve, and Inspector Dearness those on the Delaware Reserve. We still find it very difficult to get the children to attend school as regularly as we wish, they have so many excuses to stay away. We are doing all we can to get them to attend better than they have been doing, but find it very up-hill work.

The Mount Elgin Industrial School, on the Caradoc Reserve, which is under the supervision of the Rev. W. W. Shepherd, continues to do good work, and appears to be well conducted. Valuable improvements have been added during the year and are still in progress (they not yet being quite finished), making the Institution building and surroundings far more roomy and comfortable than they originally were.

The giving of liquor to Indians by unprincipled men still in a measure continues, although every effort is made for its suppression, but we hope to see the day soon when an end will come to such work. The Counties of Middlesex, Lambton, Elgin and Oxford, with the city of St. Thomas, have I am glad to say, carried what is commonly called the Scott Act thus completely surrounding my Agency with Scott Act counties.

The usual supply of blankets has been received and distributed amongst the old and needy Indians, as the Councils in their wisdom thought best.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS GORDON,

Indian Agent.

WESTERN SUPERINTENDENCY—3RD DIVISION,
HIGHGATE, ONT., 14th August, 1885.

The Right Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report, together with tabular statement, showing the progress made by the Indians of this Agency—the Moravians of the Thames—during the year ended the 30th of June last.

The population of this Band now numbers 273, a decrease of two since my last report.

It gives me great pleasure to be able to report that the Indians on this reserve have, as usual, reaped a very good harvest—wheat, oats, corn and potatoes yielded well. The crop of peas is the largest ever raised on the reserve.

I might say that the Indians of this Band raise a large number of bushels of white beans, that are not enumerated in the tabular statement. This crop, in itself, has been worth a large amount of money to the Indians during the last two years.

The agricultural fair on the reserve still continues a success. The receipts at the gates last fall were large. The entries were also large, and the quality of the exhibits excellent, horses excepted. In this class the show was very poor, very few entries being made. The Indians say that people laugh at their horses; for this reason they will not show them. I am inclined to think this a good, instead of a bad augury for the future, as a large number are already breeding a better class of horses, which, I trust, in a few years will be a credit to them.

School matters have improved very much since my last report. The average attendance is good—in fact, about all we could wish. We have appointed three trustees, members of the Indian Council, whose duty it is to visit the school as often as possible, and if they find any of the children stopping out of school without good cause, their parents are reported to the Council. They are then notified to send the children to school at once, and for every day the child is absent after receiving this notice the parent is fined five cents. This has had a good effect, and we hope to keep it up.

We have two churches on the reserve. They are prosperous and doing a good work. The Salvation Army has recently commenced to work among the Indians, the result of its labor will have to be reported later.

I cannot close this report without again referring to the roads on this reserve, as I think they are a credit to the Indians and would be to many white municipalities. They are kept up by the Indians themselves. No money has been asked from the Department for road purposes for the last two years. Every man has to do road work, and we trust, in time, that our bridges also will be built by the Indians themselves.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN BEATTIE,

Indian Agent.

NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY—DIVISION No. 1,
INDIAN OFFICE, MANITOWANING, ONT., 27th August, 1885.

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

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

The condition of most of the Indians under my charge has been prosperous; their grain and root crops were of good quality and average quantity. The hay crop, however, was light, and those who followed fishing reported the take to be large and prices remunerative. Some of the mainland bands were not so well off; the unusually heavy fall of snow interfered with their hunting and they also suffered from the interference of white trappers with the game upon their hunting grounds. Assistance towards the maintenance of some of the old people of the bands of hunting Indians had to be rendered by the Department.

Owing to the long duration and extreme severity of the past winter, the supply of hay proved too short, and some loss of Indian cattle took place, but timely assistance being afforded, many were enabled to preserve their cattle, which would otherwise have perished. The loss of cattle was, however, fully as great amongst the white settlers as by the Indians. It is to be hoped that the experience of the past winter will be a salutary warning to both Indians and whites. In many cases they allowed their straw to rot in the fields, and in the fall many sold some of their hay at from \$6 to \$7 per ton, while they were glad to re-purchase in the spring at \$20 per ton.

The extreme cold during the winter having penetrated in many cases the root-houses and pits of the Indians and destroyed the potatoes reserved for seed, advances

to enable them to obtain seed have been made to those who required assistance, to be repaid out of their next annuity payment.

During the winter some bands worked at getting out railway ties and cedar posts, thus earning sufficient to add considerable to their comforts.

Complaints have been made by the Indians of the difficulty experienced in obtaining a supply of fish for daily domestic use, caused by the establishment of pound nets around their reserves, the matter was brought to the notice of the Department of Fisheries, and orders have been given by that Department for the removal of the nets from the neighborhood of Wikwemikong; but up to this date the removal has not taken place.

The unfortunate destruction by fire of the boys' and girls' industrial school buildings at Wikwemikong is much to be regretted, not only for the large pecuniary loss incurred, but also for the check to the education of the children caused thereby, many of the scholars having been sent back to their parents for want of space in the building temporarily used as school-houses. Energetic efforts have been made by the reverend gentlemen and also by the ladies of the mission towards the erection of new buildings, and it is expected that the girls' industrial school will be in full operation before winter sets in, and also that a new school-house for the boys will be built next year.

Schools for the education of Indian children have been in operation during the past year at Wikwemikong, Wikwemikongsing, South Bay, Buzwahs, Sheguiandah and West Bay, upon this island, and at White Fish Lake, White Fish River, Serpent River and Mississauga, on the mainland. The schools have been inspected by P. McLean, Esq., Public School Inspector, who will doubtless report fully to the Department thereon.

Liberal supplies of maps, books and other school material have been furnished by the Department.

New school-houses are in course of erection at Sagamook, White Fish Lake and Buzwahs, the main body of each building being put up by the Indians, and the nails, boards, shingles, window sashes, glass, &c., being provided by the Department.

Blankets were distributed last fall amongst the sick and infirm of the various bands, a boon which is highly appreciated by the recipients.

Constant efforts which have been made to check the sale of liquor to Indians, have been attended with a certain measure of success; but so long as the Indians continue to cloak the doings of the whisky sellers the prevention of the traffic will be attended with difficulty.

During the year the wharf at Manitowaning, the property of the Department, has been placed in a thorough state of repair, at an expenditure of \$413.45. The house at Manitowaning, occupied by Mr. A. McGregor, Ironside, Clerk and Interpreter, has also been repaired, at a cost of \$75.

The amount of money distributed in this superintendency as annuity and interest money is \$11,431.64, for the year ended 30th June.

The general health of the Indians has been satisfactory. Dr. Stephen, the medical officer, has been attentive to his duties, and his treatment was skillful and successful.

Considerable labor has been expended by the Indians in keeping their roads in their various reserves in order, notably on the Wikwemikong Indian reserve, where the roads are in excellent condition, as many as 120 men having been seen at work on the roads at one time.

The past year has been an eventful one for the Indians upon this island. The burning of their school house at Wikwemikong, the hay famine, the destruction of their seed potatoes by frost, the feeding of their seed grain to their cattle to keep them alive, and the length and extreme severity of the winter, severely taxed the energies of the Indians to make head against such a combination of untoward circumstances, but by perseverance and industry they have succeeded, and the outlook for the coming year is promising. The grain and root crops bid fair to yield an average quantity, of good quality, and although the hay crop has been light the defici-

ency has been made up by the extra exertions of the Indians, and there is no cause to apprehend a recurrence of the scarcity of last winter.

A report upon the working of the Wikwemikong industrial schools by the Principal of that institution has been promised, and will accompany this report, if received in time.

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

JAS. C. PHIPPS,
Visiting Superintendent.

NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY—2ND DIVISION,
PARRY SOUND, ONT., 14th September, 1885.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to report that during my recent visit to the various Indian bands in this Superintendency I found general prosperity to be the rule. Smiling, contented, well-nourished faces met me on every hand, and I felt my duty to be a pleasure.

The Parry Island band is in a very solid, steady condition. Last winter I granted permits to several of the band to cut and sell cordwood from land that was being cleared. As a result, a fair quantity of wood was sold, and potatoes are now growing where the firewood formerly stood. I expect that a larger amount will be cut next winter, and that more land will consequently be cleared. A larger area of land is under cultivation this year than formerly, and the crops promise well. The prosecution of a tavern keeper for supplying liquor to an Indian, and the imprisonment for twenty days of the Indian, has, in conjunction with the adoption of the Scott Act, caused the disappearance of every sign of drunkenness in this band. The two schools on the reserve are in a prosperous condition. The engagement of a white lady as teacher in one of them has caused a greater amount of interest to be taken in educational matters, and the Indians have resolved that in future, when they go hunting, they will leave their children at home, so that they may not be deprived of school advantages.

The Shawanaga band is in about the same condition as formerly. Considerable sickness prevailed among them during the last spring, and several deaths resulted. The abundant demand for labor, the prospect of good crops and the healing power of time, has dispersed the gloom. I regret that the attendance of the children at school is not as good as could be desired.

The partial failure of the hunting last season caused some distress in the Henvey Inlet band, and the advance you made them last winter was timely. I have strongly impressed on them the necessity of better attention to agriculture, and hope to be able next year to report a total absence of suffering through failure in the products of the chase. The crops on their reserve promise to be good.

The Nipissing band is in a very prosperous condition, and when it is remembered that only a very few years since their reserve was in a wilderness, and that, save with lumbermen, they seldom came in contact with white men, their advance in civilization seems remarkable. The discord which existed in the band last year has disappeared, and harmony prevails. At a meeting of the full band he whom I consider their best man was elected 2nd chief, and the most intelligent and energetic of their number were elected councillors. The election was effected by acclamation, and passed off in a manner that might, with advantage, be imitated by many white communities. The first school house is in course of erection and an alacrity is being shown in educational matters that is very gratifying. I expect before long to receive a requisition for the erection of a second school on the reserve. The land of the reserve, which is very good, is rapidly advancing in value.

The members of the Dokis band are, as usual, following their mercantile pursuits, and I saw but little of them on their reserve or at their home. I assured myself, however, that their condition was all that could be desired.

The Temogamingue band, inhabiting a territory about 100 miles north of Lake Nipissing, and reached by the Temogamingue River, with its dozen portages and score of rapids, is in a position less favorable for progress than any other band in this Superintendency. They depend entirely on hunting, and with flour at \$20 per barrel it is a wonder how they find the means of subsistence. They are very anxious that a reserve be surveyed for them, and promise that when this is done they will devote themselves to agricultural pursuits. It seems to me that the difficulties under which they labor have developed an energy of character and activity of purpose that under favorable circumstances would produce comfort and prosperity. Notwithstanding all their disadvantages, they are cheerful and hopeful.

That portion of the Oka band settled on the Gibson Reserve still continues its prosperous course. Chief Cook informed me that from 40 to 50 acres of new land were brought under cultivation this summer, that the band owns about 50 per cent. more stock than last year, and that while the good crops of last season are likely to be repeated this year, the crop of hay is 25 per cent. more. Their crop consists of oats, peas, rye, corn, potatoes, turnips, timothy hay, Hungarian grass and millet. Those of the band who dislike agriculture find congenial work at adjacent saw mills and in the manufacture of lacrosse sticks, &c., at which occupation many make splendid wages and supply direct the markets of Toronto and New York. The only unfavorable circumstance in connection with this band is the existence of a religious feud in its midst. Half the band is Methodist and half are Brethren. The members of each party happen to live together, so that two *quasi* wards exist on the reserve. As a result of this state of affairs those matters which pertain to the common weal suffer, and the new school to which you granted aid last year has not yet been built. The logs are all cut and hauled to the site, but any attempt to assemble a "bee" to raise the building meets with a failure. The school has been placed under the control of the Methodist Missionary Society, and it is, I understand, in contemplation to move the school site, in which event the Methodist section, will I trust, be satisfied and gratified.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS S. WALTON,
Indian Superintendent.

NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY—DIVISION No. 3.

SAULT STE. MARIE, 24th September, 1885.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to forward you my report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1885.

I have at present under my charge three bands of Indians. Augustin's band, residing on the Garden River Indian Reserve; Nubenagooching's band of Batchewana Indians, who also reside on the Garden River Reserve, Goulais Bay, Batchewana, and Agawa River; they have also a Reserve at the Sault Ste. Marie Rapids of 23 acres, which is occupied by a few of the members, who fish in the rapids. The last band is the Michipicoton and Big Heads; they have a Reserve at Gros Cap, Lake Superior, which they do not occupy; they live mostly in the woods, by hunting; a few of them reside on the Hudson Bay Company's property, and are, in a measure, servants of the company. Of these last I have very little to say; I only visit them.

once a year, for three days; they are certainly the most contented of the three bands; after taking their payment, and getting their supplies, they return to their hunting ground. With regard to the two first bands under my charge, they do very little hunting or fishing; they mostly earn their living as boatmen to fishing parties, boat-builders, explorers or labourers. They cultivate about eleven hundred acres of land, but in a very poor manner. There are some good farmers among them.

During the winter a great deal of sickness prevailed, and a few deaths occurred. I made repeated visits in company with Dr. Reid. Dyptheria broke out in two families on the Reserve, but the disease did not spread.

One Council was held by me, at the request of some of the members of Augustin's band, who wished to depose their Chief Augustin, and appoint another; but as in all such cases, the Council came to no decision.

It was determined that all their children should be vaccinated, but when the time came, not a single one would have the operation performed.

In the spring there was a great scarcity of seeds of all kinds, and an application was made to you by several members of both bands to have money for the purchase of seed advanced them, to be repaid out of their annuity money for the year 1886, which request was kindly granted.

With regard to the schools, I see very little change to report upon. The parents will not insist on sending their children to school.

The grain and root crops suffered considerably from frost. Little wheat was sown.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

WM. VAN ABBOTT,
Indian Lands Agent.

Agent Donnelly's Report not yet received.

COUNTY OF RENFREW, GOLDEN LAKE AGENCY,
SOUTH ALGONA, 30th July, 1885.

The Right Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

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

The band now numbers eighty-one, being an increase of four during the past year. There have been four births and two deaths, one of the latter being an old woman over eighty-six years of age.

On account of the cold and backward spring, the crops, with the exception of the potato crop, look very poor. Hay will be scarce, but the Indians have beaver meadows to cut. Since they have been located, they are taking more interest in farming, and are erecting buildings. One of them is putting up a barn (the first on the reserve) 26 feet by 36 feet. Two good houses have been put up since my last report. The Indians are also getting horses and oxen of their own. I find it difficult to get the Indians to send their children to school. The school building has been repaired and equipped, so I hope to have a better account to give in future. There is very little sickness among the Indians, and I successfully vaccinated over forty of them with cow pox last spring.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES PAUL,
Indian Agent.

COUNTY OF HASTINGS, TYENDINAGA AGENCY,
SHANNONVILLE, 31st August, 1885.

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, 1885. This band now numbers 976, being an increase of eleven during the year. There were twenty-four births and thirteen deaths.

The four schools on the reserve are fairly attended, and the children are making fair progress in their studies.

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

The health of the band is very satisfactory. The reserve is visited by Doctors Newton and McLaren, who take great interest in the welfare of the Indians.

The state of the reserve shows a marked degree of improvement since the lands were re-leased, last fall to white tenants; new fences are being made and new buildings erected.

The farming operations are steadily progressing, and many of the Indians are making good progress in farming and dairying.

Since my last report the Department has repaired the Indian Council House and added a bell-tower to All-Saints Church, at a cost of about one thousand seven hundred dollars.

I am pleased to be able to report that the sale of intoxicants to Indians has been greatly suppressed, and that it is now an unusual thing to see an Indian intoxicated. I can safely say that this is owing to the diligence of Mr. Constable Gunyon, who was recently appointed for that purpose.

The amount distributed during the year was about (\$5,442.42) five thousand four hundred and forty-two dollars and forty-two cents.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

MATHEW HILL,

Indian Agent.

LAKE SIMCOE AGENCY,
GEORGINA, ONTARIO, August, 1885.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1885.

The population shows a net decrease since last year of three, the result of four births, five deaths, and two withdrawals, it stands now at one hundred and thirty-four.

Many of the band suffered from serious illness last winter, and it was resolved in Council to employ a doctor, which was done, with good results.

Under instructions from the Department, I had the children vaccinated, with fair success.

Improvements in many respects are very marked during the past year. The new school-house in course of completion at the time of my last report is one of the most comfortable in the country, and built at a comparatively small outlay. Two new log dwellings have been erected, one for Mr. Blackbird, the other for Mrs. Peters. The chief also added to his improvements a new frame barn.

Increased attention is paid to farming by many, as will be seen by reference to the tabular statement, which shows a very considerable excess over the previous year in both stock and produce.

I assisted several last winter with supplies, to help them to earn something out of firewood—dead hemlock; but it turned out so inferior that it is yet unmarketed.

The school continues to prosper under Mr. Mayes, who has formally qualified himself by obtaining a certificate from the School Board. During the year a survey was made by F. Hamney, Esq., of a part of Georgina Island—two concessions—the first official survey—and it is remarkable that this official survey agrees very exactly with the survey made by the band themselves some years ago. With a rare exception, this survey places the holders in a much more satisfactory condition, especially so when the location tickets applied for shall have been issued. The Mission House occupied by the teacher has also been improved since my last report, by the completion of an upper storey, which makes it more comfortable and which was much needed.

Arrangements were made with Messrs. Hamilton & Richardson stock men, for the pasture, during the season, of fifty head of cattle, on that part of Georgina Island known as the burnt district, as an experiment. It was stated afterwards by those gentlemen that the pasture was not sufficient as the season advanced for the stock put on, and about one-third was taken off; the remainder seem to be doing tolerably well.

The habits and conduct of the band are to me generally satisfactory and very greatly improved. There are two or three exceptions, but even this proportion bears a favorable comparison with other communities.

Many of the women are very industrious. Several having sewing machines do considerable work for the white people as well as for their own people. Others go out as servants to the white people, thus learning habits which will be of advantage to them in the future. Many of my friends come from distant parts of the country to visit the island, and always make some purchases of fancy work to carry home with them, and on many occasions have sent the articles purchased to England.

The band is busy harvesting this month, and the crops, I consider, are superior to those on the mainland, not being injured by rust to any serious extent.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. R. STEVENSON,

Indian Agent.

CAPE CROKER AGENCY.

No report from Agent Jermyn, he having been appointed about the end of the fiscal year.

SAUGEEN AGENCY,

SAUGEEN RESERVE, 5th September, 1885.

The Right Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit herewith my report and tabular statement in regard to the Chippewas of the Saugeen band of Indians for the year ended 30th June, 1885.

I can add but little by way of report, as my appointment to the agency took place on the 8th of June last, only 22 days before the end of the fiscal year, and therefore my experience with respect to their habits and industry is limited, not enabling me to give so full and complete a report, as would be desirable.

This band numbers 347, being a decrease of 15 during the year.

In preparing my tabular statements I had, in a great measure, to depend upon the information received from different Indians, and from the late Agent.

It is pleasant, however, to relate that much work has been done on their roads; in building culverts and ditching.

The Indians are turning their attention more to the cultivation of their land, and are making some progress. A few who confine themselves to agriculture are apparently in much the best circumstances.

The crops this year promise to be excellent.

The introduction of the Scott Act into the County of Bruce has been of great advantage to the Indians. Not a single case has taken place where an Indian has been accused of partaking of any intoxicant whatever, and as such has been the case the Act cannot be too highly appreciated by those who take an interest in the welfare of the Indians.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES TELFER CONAWAY,

Indian Agent.

ALNWIICK AGENCY,

ROSENEATH, 21st August, 1885.

The Right Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report, accompanied with tabular statement. There are 3,404.15 acres in the Alnwick reserve, the greater part of which is excellent land. About 2,460 acres are cleared, of which about 1,325 acres are rented to white tenants, who paid in rent during the year 1884 the sum of \$2,920.72. The municipal council of the Township of Alnwick, of which the reserve forms a part, assess the tenants on the reserve and collect taxes from them, but spend little of the money on the reserve—not the one-thirtieth part—which I consider a great injustice to the Indians, who have to keep their own roads in repair by their labor or by making drafts on their interest money, while the taxes collected from their tenants are expended in other parts of the township.

I regret to say that the drinking habits of some of the Indians have considerably increased since my last report, and I confess my inability to be able to bring the offenders to justice, from the fact that the Indians will not give any information as to where or from whom they receive the liquor.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your humble servant,

JOHN THACKERAY,

Indian Agent.

MUD AND RICE LAKE AGENCY,

GORE'S LANDING, 26th August, 1885.

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 the 30th June, 1885.

During the past year the Indians have had considerable sickness at both the villages under my charge, consumption being the principal disease. At present they are nearly all enjoying good health.

The majority of the Indians have, as usual, spent a good deal of their time in trapping, shooting, fishing and gathering wild rice, and have been very successful. A considerable quantity of baskets and fancy bark and quill-work has also been made.

Quite a number of the Indians have hired with farmers as laborers, and have made considerable money in that way; a few are farming, and some of them are doing remarkably well; others have made good promises, saying that they will commence farming in the spring.

The schools—one at each village—have been fairly attended, and the children are progressing favorably. Both schools are taught by Indians.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

EDWIN HARRIS.

Indian Agent.

Agent McPhoe's report not yet received.

PENETANGUISHENE AGENCY,

PENETANGUISHENE, 14th September, 1885.

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 made periodical visits to the Christian Islands during the past year, and was pleased to find the Indians contented and improving their land. Since my last report they have cleared thirty-four acres of new land, and put it under crop. They have been fortunate enough to escape the rust which has been prevalent on the mainland this season, and their wheat will turn out better than ours.

I was pleased to find, when I made an inspection last winter, that there was not a family in actual want for provisions. They had a large quantity of potatoes, and every family had a store sufficient for the winter. I anticipate, from present appearances, that they will have an equally sufficient supply for the coming winter.

During the summer the men have had employment at the mills, and many have made a good deal of money out of wild fruit gathered on the islands on the north shore.

The Indians are much pleased with the threshing machine they purchased last fall, and although the quantity of grain they had to thresh was small, I think the facility thus afforded them for threshing will induce them to raise a larger quantity hereafter.

I am pleased to be able to report on their good conduct and sobriety. A drunken Indian is now seldom seen.

Seven children have died during the year.

Consequent on the sale of some of the islands, locally known as the "Rocks," I have on several occasions been called upon by your Department to examine and report upon the different islands sold. In doing so I have made a very general examination of the greater part of the group lying between this town and the northerly boundary of my Agency. Those on the outer range are mostly bare of trees, with the exception of a few wind-blown stunted pines and cedars, whilst those in the inner ranges are prettily wooded with scrub hardwoods and evergreens. There is no timber of any commercial value. Should the taking up of them by summer tourists continue, as it at present promises to do, it cannot but become a measure of great assistance to this section of the country. The immense group

of islands forms a wonderful camping ground, and the bass fishing is exceedingly good. The large number of tourists who even now are using it, furnish employment to Indian boatmen and others during the summer months.

The school on Christian Island is now conducted by a female teacher, and I think the change will be beneficial, as the children who attend the school are mostly quite young, and will, no doubt, get better attention and advance more rapidly under the supervision of a female teacher.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. H. THOMPSON,

Indian Agent.

SCUGOG AGENCY, ONTARIO, 27th August, 1885.

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 the enclosed tabular statement, for the year ended 30th June, 1885.

The Indians belonging to this band are now in a better position to work their own land than ever before. This is owing to the Department having this year supplied them with good horses, harness, waggons, and other necessaries for farm work, and although the Indians did not get their horses until late in the season, I must say the work so far has been encouraging. They have a nice crop of oats, the largest crop of corn and potatoes ever raised on the reserve, and have also summer fallowed nearly all their land, having ploughed it a second and a greater part of it a third time, putting it in really excellent order for next year's crop. The trouble existing for years, of the Indians renting their lands to the whites is now an evil of the past, as not a single acre has been worked by outsiders this season. The general health of the band is good, there being one death and two births in the last twelve months, the band now numbers forty-four (44) an increase of one over last year. I am sorry to report that school matters remain at a standstill, as I find it is impossible to persuade any of the children to attend the school which adjoins the reserve. The fishing in Scugog Lake this year has been unusually good, the Indians finding it a never failing source of food supply, besides catching large numbers of fish for sale. I am glad to report that the use of intoxicants among the Indians is decreasing, but there are two or three Indians who continue to baffle all efforts to prevent them obtaining liquor, as they manage some way or other to get it every time they go to any of the neighboring villages. I am now working strenuously to catch the parties who procure the liquor for them.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE B. McDERMOT,

Indian Agent.

Rev. W. W. Shepherd's report on Mount Elgin Industrial Institution not yet received.

MOHAWK INSTITUTION,
BRANTFORD, 25th August, 1885.

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

Sir,—At your request, I have the honor to transmit a report on the New England Company's Mohawk Institution, "Indian Industrial and Normal School," for the year ended 30th June, 1885.

During the year 14 boys and 10 girls entered, and 12 boys and 12 girls left the Institution, the number of pupils at the end of the year being 90 (45 boys and 45 girls).

The periods of attendance of the pupils who left during the year were as follows:—

| | |
|------------------------|---|
| Under 1 year..... | 3 |
| From 1 to 2 years..... | 8 |
| From 2 to 3 years..... | 6 |
| From 3 to 4 years..... | 2 |
| From 4 to 5 years..... | 4 |
| From 5 to 6 years..... | 1 |

The average attendance for boys, 2 years 6 $\frac{2}{3}$ months; and for girls, 2 years and 5 months. Of girls, 3 were sent home through delicate health, 2 left to help their mothers through sickness in the family, 1 to take charge of a school, 1 married, 2 were refused re-admission, their conduct not being satisfactory, and 1 entered domestic service. Of boys, 2 were sent home through ill-health, 1 for habitual lazy and dirty conduct, 2 had completed their course, and left to obtain situations, 4 "Oneidas of the Thames" absconded.

The buildings, offices and furniture have been kept in excellent order. Eleven additional storm sashes were supplied to dormitory and laundry windows, a new oak stairway was erected at the main entrance, and the boys' wing of the building was re-shingled.

Large additions and alterations, consisting of a residence for the Superintendent, and further accommodation for officers and pupils, have been authorized and will be commenced at once.

Beyond an outbreak of measles and several cases of malarial fever, the health of the pupils has been good. The general conduct has been satisfactory.

The teachers have worked with skill and zeal, and the classes have made good progress. Five boys and three girls successfully passed the high school entrance examinations, and two girls completed their course of special training as teachers, and have been appointed to the charge of schools. Two boys, who had passed as teachers, but declined the special training, obtained situations as clerks.

Ten scholarships have been established, by means of which deserving pupils will be maintained at the Collegiate Institute, Brantford, to obtain provincial certificates as teachers, &c. All expenses of boarding and clothing of the scholars are provided by the liberality of the New England Company, but I am indebted to the Government for a grant towards defraying the cost of fees, books, &c.

To enable any Indian band in the Dominion to obtain qualified teachers, the New England Company has been pleased to direct that hereafter 30 boys and 30 girls may be admitted from the Tuscarora reserve, and 15 boys and 15 girls from any Indian reserve in the Dominion. Candidates must be between the ages of 11 and 17 years, and able to read fairly in the third reader and work correctly the simple rules in arithmetic. Pupils from other Indian Institutions will not be admitted.

Industrial Department.

The farm crops were excellent, and, considering present prices, yielded a satisfactory return. A new barn, with root cellar 36 x 36 feet, has been built, and the cattle byres have been considerably enlarged and improved.

The carpenters' shop was closed part of the year, the master being on sick leave. There are four apprentices. One boy is apprenticed to a blacksmith in Brantford, but boards at the Institution.

Condition of Past Pupils.

I consider the condition of the 121 pupils (see table) who have left the Institution during the last four years is encouraging, although it does not reach the high standard of our hopes and desires.

I would respectfully and earnestly request that you will be pleased to issue instructions to the managers of Indian Industrial Schools, to the effect that "Managers and Superintendents of Indian Institutions are on no account to admit into their respective schools pupils belonging to or who have been in other Indian Institutions without first obtaining the consent of the Superintendent of the school in which the pupil was first received."

The principle embodied in the above suggestion has been very seriously violated in the past. Pupils who have been dismissed for serious offences or who ran away from this Institution have been readily and without inquiry admitted into others. The effect will render any exercise of discipline as regards the pupils or their parents an utter impossibility, and will encourage both to play fast and loose with their privileges. Another evil to be prevented by enforcing the suggestion is the unwise interference of one institution with the work of another, by which past pupils are diverted from the course for which at great cost they have been prepared. For instance, A. S. was admitted here in 1874 when in his 16th year. He remained 5½ years, and learned the trade of a blacksmith. I obtained employment for him in one of the largest agricultural machine manufactories in the country. He told me last summer that he was then saving eleven dollars per week over and above his expenses. Now, when he certainly could help himself, he is, at 25 years of age admitted, like a little boy, into an Institution supported in part by the Government. After attending the school 3 or 4 months he successfully passed his examination, and becomes a school teacher, on \$250 per annum.

It is very evident that he was qualified to pass his examination before leaving here. However, he did not then wish to teach, so became a blacksmith. Now he expects to teach a year and then enter the ministry. He may, and I certainly hope and pray he will, become a good preacher—he was a good and very industrious blacksmith, and as "example is better than precept" it may be a question in which capacity he might be the better missionary to his brethren.

As a direct result of the case cited above, N. S., a brother of A. S., ran away from this Institution when within two months of completing a course of five years and passing his examination as a teacher. His father came a few days before he left and told him that his brother had entered the other institution and would be sent from there to college, to be prepared for the ministry. Further comment is unnecessary.

I will conclude by again urging the adoption of such regulations as will convince the Indians that in the efforts made for their advancement no room remains for unwholesome rivalry.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

ROBERT ASHTON,

Superintendent.

TABLE showing the present condition of 121 pupils who have left the Institution during the four years ending 31st December, 1884.

| | Boys. | Girls. | Total. |
|---|-----------|-----------|------------|
| 1. Farming independently or on shares | 1 | | 1 |
| 2. do at hire, or for parents..... | 29 | | 29 |
| 3. Working at trades, as clerks, or in factories. | 10 | | 10 |
| 4. Domestic service, Indian..... | | | |
| 5. do white..... | 1 | 8 | 9 |
| 6. Teaching school..... | | 7 | 7 |
| 7. Interpreters and catechists..... | | | |
| 8. Attending other institutions and colleges | 4 | | 4 |
| 9. Living with friends and attending school..... | 2 | 5 | 7 |
| 10. do girls, also boys under 16 | 7 | 17 | 24 |
| 11. Removed to United States..... | 1 | | 1 |
| 12. Re-admitted..... | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| 13. Known to be doing badly..... | | | |
| 14. Doubtful, wandering or idle..... | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| 15. Not reported on, having been less than six months in the Institution..... | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| 16. Married..... | | 10 | 10 |
| 17. Dead..... | 2 | 5 | 7 |
| | 65 | 56 | 121 |

To the School Board, Six Nations Indian Reserve :

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to submit my report for the year ending 30th June, 1885.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Receipts.

| | |
|--|-------------------|
| 1884-85. To Balance brought forward, July, 1884..... | \$1,132 24 |
| New England Company's annual grant | \$1,000 00 |
| Six Nations do | 1,500 00 |
| Indian Department do | 400 00 |
| | <u>3,900 00</u> |
| | <u>\$4,032 24</u> |

Expenditure.

| | |
|--|-------------------|
| 1884-85. By Teachers' salaries | \$1,891 21 |
| Buildings and grounds..... | 101 00 |
| School furniture..... | 1 75 |
| Fuel, &c..... | 106 25 |
| School apparatus, books, &c... | 73 22 |
| Printing and office expenses... | 21 74 |
| Insurance..... | 6 50 |
| Travelling expenses | 17 25 |
| Fees for Indian children at- tending white schools..... | 22 25 |
| Prizes for attendance, year ending 30th June, 1884..... | 44 00 |
| | <u>\$2,285 17</u> |
| Balance on 30th June, 1885 :— | |
| Bank of Montreal, deposit | 1,000 00 |
| do do account | 747 07 |
| | <u>1,747 07</u> |
| | <u>\$4,032 24</u> |

Of the balance, \$1,000 has been bearing 3 per cent. interest since 22nd January ; the remainder \$747.07, stands to your credit in the Bank of Montreal.

The Board has directed the Hon. Secretary to supply all the schools with additional furniture and apparatus, some of which is now ordered.

The Board has also had under consideration the advisability of providing increased accommodation for school sections Nos. 9 and 2, but in view of the fact that petitions have been received from many of the residents of the "Stone Ridge" and "Red Line," Methodist school sections, requesting the Board to supply them with schools, no decision has been arrived at, and consequently the funds have been held in reserve.

The yards at schools Nos. 7 and 9 were planted with young trees this spring.

In December last the Board sustained a great loss through the death of its chairman, the Venerable Archdeacon Nelles, who, for upwards of half a century, had constantly and earnestly labored for the advancement of education amongst the Six Nation Indians. It is gratifying to know that he was spared to see the realization of his desires in the excellent school system now thoroughly established, the Board having eight well equipped schools, all under the instruction of qualified and trained native teachers.

The vacancy at the Board caused by the death of Archdeacon Nelles remains to be filled by some one to be appointed by the New England Company.

The following changes in the teaching staff have taken place during the year:—

Mr. P. H. Martin, S. S. No. 10, resigned to enter a medical school as student.

Mr. David Hill was transferred from S. S. No. 7 to S. S. No. 6, which latter was re-opened upon my recommendation in September last. He was meeting with very fair success, but resigned his charge without notice in June. No successor has been appointed.

Mrs. Johnson's, late Miss Latham, services as teacher of S. S. No. 5, were discontinued in January.

Appointments:—

Miss E. Johnson, Mohawk Institute Certificate, to S. S. No. 7.

Mrs. A. Foster do do do do 10.

Miss E. Goosie do do do do 5.

Miss F. Maracle, S. S. No. 3, and Miss S. Davis, S. S. No. 3, received \$25 increase of salary from the 1st April.

I accompanied Dr. Kelly, County Inspector, and Col. Gilkison, Chairman of the Board, when the former named gentleman inspected and examined the schools just before the commencement of the summer vacations. The schools were in good order and the pupils passed their examinations creditably.

As the Inspector's report will be presented in due course, I omitted my usual annual examinations this year, but intend hereafter to hold them prior to the visit of the County Inspector.

Appended is a tabular statement of the attendance at the various schools.

At the close of the year 366 children of the Six Nations were attending the Board schools, 13 attending schools amongst the whites, their fees being paid by the Board, and 55 were attending the Mohawk Institution;—total 434.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Yours obediently,

ROBERT ASHTON,

Hon. Sec. and Inspector.

YEAR ended 30th June, 1885.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Indian Department (1)—Col. Gilkison, *Chairman*.

New England Co. (3)—Revs. R. Ashton, *Hon. Sec.*, D. J. Caswell, — (*Vacant*).

Six Nations' Council (3)—Chiefs M. Martin, John Hill, Josiah Hill.

| No. of School Section. | Name of Teacher and Date of taking charge of School. | Teacher's Qualification. | Annual Salary. | Number on Register. | Average Attendance. | Percentage of Attendance. |
|------------------------|--|--------------------------------|----------------|----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 2 | Miss F. Maracle, April, 1881... | *Mohawk Institute Certificate. | \$ 275 | 65 | 25·95 | 39·9 |
| 3 | Miss S. Davis, Jan., 1884, for S. S. No. 9. | do ... | 275 | † (63) 44 (50) | (25·3) 22·33 (24·1) | (40·1) 50·7 (48·2) |
| 5 | Miss E. Goosie, Feb., 1884.... | do ... | 250 | 41 | 15·63 | 38·1 |
| 6 | (Vacant.) | do ... | 250 | (32) 28 | (12·3) 9·00 | (39·7) 32·1 |
| 7 | Miss E. Johnson, Aug., 1884.. | do ... | 250 | (17) 53 | (7·0) 16·18 | (41·1) 30·5 |
| 8 | Miss M. Davis, April, 1883.... | do ... | 250 | (59) 30 | (17·9) 11·15 | (30·3) 37·1 |
| 9 | Mr. C. Russell, Jan., 1884, for S. S. No. 5. | do ... | 250 | (31) 41 | (12·0) 16·67 | (38·7) 40·6 |
| 10 | Mrs. A. Foster, Oct., 1884.... | do ... | 250 | (48) 64 (47) | (18·6) 23·28 (23·0) | (38·7) 36·3 (48·8) |
| 1885 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 366 | 140·19 | 38·2 |
| (1884) | ..... | ..... | ..... | (347) | (140·2) | (40·7) |

* Holders of this certificate must be Indians, not less than 17 years of age. They must have passed the examination for entrance into a High School, and have completed six months' special training as a teacher in the Mohawk Institution and Indian Normal School.

† The numbers written (63) are the corresponding figures for the year ending June, 1884.

WIKWEMIKONG INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

WIKWEMIKONG, 21st August, 1885.

The Right Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In compliance with the request, as expressed in your letter of April last, I have the honor to offer the following report on the management, working and results of the industrial Indian schools at Wikwemikong.

The number of the pupils in the boarding houses has averaged 70, nearly equally divided between the two branches of the Institution. Their health has been generally good and their conduct satisfactory.

The principal trades heretofore introduced are the carpenter, blacksmith, waggon maker and shoemaker trades. The three first are under the management of a competent tradesman, formed by regular apprenticeship in one of the cities in Canada. The same young man who had learned the trade under the first master we had, has yet the charge of the shoemaker shop. He has three apprentices, whose work shows attention and progress.

The influence of our industrial schools is made evident by the steady improvements observed in the village and the whole settlement. Many new houses have been built on good stone foundations—larger, higher, better in every respect, and furnished with the conveniences generally found in the homes of white settlers. Carts, waggons, buggies, &c., which the Indians used to procure from the farmers by exchange for horses and cattle, have been repaired and new ones made; numbers of tram sleighs, harrows, ploughs (the wooden part being generally made by the Indians), have been furnished with their iron fixtures; ploughs and all kinds of instruments repaired, and almost all the horses shod.

The usefulness of the works taught in the other branch of our Institution was no less apparent.

The grant of \$1,200 for the maintenance of the 70 pupils in the boarding school has entered in a good proportion into the bill of expenses.

For the building of shops and procuring the needed materials, iron of every size, coal for the blacksmith shop, leather of every description, and all the requisites for the shoemaker shop, we had to draw from other sources.

There has never been a lack in the orders. If the customers were as ready to pay as to order, the shop might have been self-supporting; but we have often to take their excuses for long delays, so that the shops are far from remunerative.

The prospect at the beginning of the present year was encouraging. Very useful arrangements had been completed in the fall for the convenience of the boarding school; good wells had been dug; the stone foundation of the old school house had been renewed and efficiently drained; the boys, divided into two classes each having their teacher, attended regularly, and we anticipated a year of notable progress; but how terribly were we disappointed.

The two teachers were soon to be laid up; one fell very sick; the other had his arm broken by the shock of a hand sleigh when sliding down hill with the boys.

Such was the situation, when in the interval of four days, from the 18th to the 22nd of January, our two large boarding and school houses were entirely destroyed by fire; so that in a few hours was lost the work completed by long efforts, personal devotedness and the use of all available resources.

Fortunately, no one was injured by the fire and most of the furniture and other property was saved.

In both cases the whole population repaired to the spot at the first ringing of the alarm bell. All worked with great energy to arrest the progress of the fire, and when all hope of saving the buildings was given over, to remove from them all that could be snatched from the flames, even doors and sashes.

We had now to find a shelter for our children. No other being convenient, the large carpenter and waggon shop was at once properly arranged, and 20 boys, whose homes could not be easily reached, occupied it. The first storey became the class and study room; the twenty iron beds saved from the fire were set in the loft for a dormitory. The meals for the boys were prepared in the mission house.

More difficulty was experienced in the other departments. There, the only buildings spared were the laundry and baking house, the stables and a small barn. Happily a kind neighbor, whose house was the most commodious at hand, offered it to be used by the ladies and their pupils till a more convenient habitation could be prepared. Another Indian gave also a part of his house, where rooms were arranged for the two classes of the girls' school.

So it happened that they were very soon able to resume their work, which went on regularly till the end of April, when a building was put up in great haste for a temporary dwelling place and schoolhouse.

The only shops destroyed by fire were the bootmaker and weaver shops; and there was hardly any interruption to the working of the various industries.

In anticipation of the amount of work for the re-building of our institutions, one of the first steps has been to avail ourselves of an offer made by the proprietor of a complete steam machinery shop, used during the past few years at Manitowaning.

The whole has been transferred to Wikwemikong, where it has added a new branch to our industrial schools.

Encouraged by money, expressions of sympathy, and the hope that we shall be assisted in our efforts, we are now hard at work erecting a house 108 x 45 feet, and two and a half storeys high, where everything will be so arranged as to meet the requirements of the girls' industrial school.

The building is already far advanced. We hope that before the close of navigation a good part of the house will be ready for the pupils, who wait for its opening.

The re-building of the boys' house will be the work of next year; the materials will be gathered and prepared during the fall and winter.

In the meantime the large carpenter shop will be so arranged as to accommodate a limited number of boarders. The externs who learn trades spend the day and have their meals at the institution.

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

D. DURONQUET,
Principal of Wikwemikong Industrial School.

REPORT TO THE INDIAN DEPARTMENT, FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH
JUNE, 1885.

THE SHINGWAUK AND WAWANOSH HOMES,
SAULT STE. MARIE, 30th June, 1885.

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

SIR,—I have pleasure in reporting that the record of the past year, as regards our two Indian homes, the Shingwauk and the Wawanosh, has, by the blessing of God, been unusually encouraging. The children have made good progress; there has been little sickness; our numbers have increased, and the Indian parents at the various reserves, so far from resenting my enforcing our rules for their children to remain the stipulated time, seem increasingly anxious to place their children under our care. At the present time we have 43 Indian boys and 2 white boys and 21 Indian girls. Several more are still to come, and I have had to refuse some half-dozen applications, owing to want of means for support. I have been encouraged also by offers of increased assistance from our friends, especially Sunday school children, who supplement the Departmental grant by supporting some of the individual children.

Review of the Year.

We began the year with 37 boys and 21 girls. One little girl died (almost suddenly) with hemorrhage from the lungs, the first week in April, and a little boy who was weakly when he came to us was sent home by the first boat, a victim of consumption, and has since died. The other children have all enjoyed good health. Since navigation opened, four girls who had completed their time have been sent to their homes, and five more girls have arrived; two of these latter were old pupils, who failed to return to us last summer, and three are new ones. Of the boys, the little sickly boy whom I mentioned is the only one that has left; two old boys have returned, and five new ones have come. Our total number at present is 43 Indian boys and 21 Indian girls. School hours have been kept regularly—9 to 12 every morning, 3 to 5 in the afternoons, and 7:30 to 8:30 in the evenings, Saturdays excepted. We have one boy (David Osalge) learning algebra; 3 learning Euclid; 10 English grammar, composition, English history and writing out definitions of English words; 24 studying geography and dictation and writing copies; 35 studying arithmetic and 19 writing on slates. Of the reading books, 8 boys are in the Fourth

Reader; 5 in the Third Reader; 11 in the Second Reader; 11 in the second, Part 1st; and 8 in the 1st Part, First Reader.

Of our senior boys, two (David M. and John M.) look forward to becoming ministers of the Gospel, and two others (David O. and Jackson K.) are studying to be teachers.

The trades our boys are learning are carpentering, bootmaking and blacksmithing. Senior pupils (Isaac A. and Harry N.) are in charge of the carpentering and bootmaking departments, and instruct the other boys; and for instruction in blacksmithing the boys go up town. At the present time, 4 boys are learning the carpenter trade, 3 bootmaking and 3 blacksmithing. Our sash and door factory is still rented by the week to Mr. S. Fox, who employs two or three of our boys when at work.

The girls at the Wawanosh Home, besides their schooling, are taught laundry work, sewing, knitting and housework.

We have recently received two orphan white boys into the Home; their mothers provide their clothing, and pay \$20 per annum towards their partial support; the balance of their cost I meet myself. My object in taking them is rather experimental, the idea being that they may have a leavening effect upon the Indian pupils, induce them to speak more correct English, and perhaps inspire them with some ambition to get on in the world. If the plan succeeds, I propose receiving about 10 orphan white children, provided I can obtain support for them. Our summer vacation begins this year 24th July, and ends 12th September.

Our rule now is for applications for admission to be made in May, and for new children to enter, and those who have completed their course to leave the first week in June only. A certain proportion of the pupils at each Home have to remain at the institution for the summer holidays, our work having so far progressed that we find it now impossible to keep things in order when all hands are away. We have had no difficulty in arranging this, many of the pupils being quite willing to remain.

Our Staff.

I have this summer succeeded in engaging an assistant, Mr. H. D. Mitchell, who seems in every way well qualified to perform the duties required of him. The work of the Homes had become altogether too great a burden for me to bear alone, having other duties connected with my ministerial work and the diocese to attend to, and I felt it absolutely necessary that I should be freed from the constant superintendence of the Home work, so as occasionally to travel around among the Indians whose children we are educating, and to visit various parts in Canada, with a view to keeping up interest in the work. Our schoolmaster, Mr. Wotton, left us on the 1st of July, and his place will be taken by the Rev. C. E. French, who will assist also in the chapel services. Our staff now at the Shingwauk will consist of Assistant Superintendent, Mr. Mitchell; schoolmaster, Rev. C. E. French; matron, Mrs. Seal, and an Indian servant. At the Wawanosh, Lady Superintendent, Miss Cunningham; gardener and matron, Geo. Hardiman and wife.

Visits to the Indians.

Since the appointment of Mr. Mitchell to the position of assistant superintendent, I have been enabled to leave home, and have visited the Indians of the Cape Croker, Christian Island, Parry Island, Spanish River and Serpent River Reserves. At all those places I found the Indians quite in favor of our work, and apparently anxious to send their children to us. I think a great many will be prepared to come to us next year, if I can arrange to pay them another visit, and provided we are able to receive them.

On the 24th of this month (July) I propose starting on a short tour to the North-West, the scene of the recent disturbance, taking with me three of our Indian boys, in the uniform of the institution—a bootmaker, a blacksmith and a farm boy—the object being to visit the Indians in that locality, and confer with the mission-

aries working among them, with a view to extending our work in that direction, and perhaps bring back a few new pupils to our institution.

As I have already intimated to the Department (11th June), it is my desire to make use of the present crisis to extend our work among the Indians, to enlarge our present buildings and to increase the number of our pupils. A first step towards this is to ascertain whether there is any disposition among the tribes in the North-West to avail themselves of our institution here, or whether we shall have to depend, as heretofore, on pupils from the reserves in western Ontario.

But whether we take children from the North-West or not, I think there is little doubt, that if means are forthcoming, we shall be able to keep an average of 50 boys at the Shingwauk Home, and 24 girls at the Wawanosh, as there seems to be every disposition on the part of the Indians now to send their children to us, and all whom we have now are bound to us by agreement.

I believe I am justified in asking of the Department a small increase in the grant at present made to our Institutions. Indeed, unless some additional help is given, it will be impossible for me to retain the services of Mr. Mitchell as Assistant Superintendent, as this addition to our staff involves an increase of expenditure of \$500 per annum.

The moderate request I have to make is, that the Department will pay for five more boys, at \$60 per annum, and five more girls, at \$40 per annum. This will exactly make up the sum required for the Assistant Superintendent; and towards the support of additional pupils I will apply for help elsewhere.

Should the number of our pupils at any time fall below the figure of boys 35, girls 20, I should not, of course, expect the full grant to be paid.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

EDWARD F. WILSON,

Principal.

CAUGHNAWAGA AGENCY, QUE.,

31st August, 1885.

The Right Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you my first report on the Caughnawaga Indians, for the year ended the 30th June last; also a tabular statement, giving the number of the population, and showing the affairs of the band in general.

There were 90 births and 72 deaths during the year; and since the last report the increase in the population is 94 souls.

There were no epidemic diseases on the reserve this year, and the sanitary condition of the tribe has been satisfactory. We have had, however, to deplore the death of two chiefs, that of Chief Louis Morris, and that of Grand Chief Joseph Williams. The demise of Chief Williams was much felt in the village, as he was greatly esteemed.

The crops are very good, and the Indians have in consequence been much encouraged in their agricultural pursuits. There are several good and beautiful farms on the reserve, which are provided with good buildings, and are well cultivated by the Indians themselves. All those who have taken to farming live well; and, I believe, when the division of the reserve shall have been completed, the Indians will seriously take to agriculture.

The work of the sub-division of the reserve by Mr. Dedman, under the supervision of Mr. McLea Walbank, is steadily going on, and I hope that it will soon be completed to the satisfaction of the majority of the band.

An industrial and agricultural exhibition was held at this place during the year, and the committee have decided that there should be one every year, to promote emulation among the Indians in agricultural pursuits.

The agricultural products exhibited have demonstrated to the visitors that there is very little difference between the Indians of this tribe and the civilized people, for all the articles exhibited were arranged with taste and were in abundance.

The village has been very peaceful, and the presence of Constable Lefort is a guarantee for the maintenance of peace. He is very active, constantly at his post, and always ready to give the Indians good advice.

There has been no progress in the school during the year, and I regret to have to state that the Government school is very little frequented by children, although there are about 200 on the reserve who should attend school.

A change has recently been made by appointing another teacher, which it is hoped will result in a larger attendance and greater progress of the pupils.

The contractors have quarried as much stone as was necessary to satisfy the demands made upon them. They gave employment to about 30 or 35 men.

Nearly all the women work in glass beads, and a certain number of men take rafts over the rapids. This occupation prevents these from tilling the land.

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

A. BROSSEAU,
Indian Agent.

St. REGIS AGENCY, 12th August, 1885.

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 population, according to the last annuity interest pay-list, was 1,136, being 1,035 Catholic and 81 Protestants.

During the last fiscal year there were 85 births, 35 deaths and 24 marriages.

The mission consists of 1,990 souls, of whom 815 are American Indians, 120 French Canadians, and the remainder British Indian families.

I am pleased to report that temperance and order now prevail in the village of St. Regis, no liquor being sold in the place.

Any Indians whom I have seen under the influence of liquor this summer had procured it from the vendor through a white man either in Dundee or Hogansburgh.

Owing to the Scott Act no liquor can be procured in Cornwall.

The three Catholic schools have been in operation during the year, but the attendance, I am sorry to say, has not improved very much.

When I visited from house to house, taking the tabular statements, I pressed upon the parents the importance and good result of sending their children to school. They would not, however, promise to do so.

The repairs on the St. Regis church are completed, and it is now a respectable looking and very comfortable edifice.

The Rev. Mr. Mainville works hard and spares no pains to minister to the spiritual wants of the Indians.

The health and prosperity of the band has been good, and many are improving their houses.

The Catholic members on St. Regis Island have just finished a comfortable school house. They were very much in want of it, being quite a distance from the St. Regis school.

The crops on the islands are looking well, as the Indians are giving more attention to the cultivation of their lands.

The making of baskets is the principal industry of the Indian women, and they find a ready sale for them at home and elsewhere.

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

ROBERT TYRE,
Indian Agent.

VIGER AGENCY.

No report as yet from Agent Le Bel.

St. FRANCIS AGENCY.

Agent Vassal's report has not yet been received.

LAC ST. JEAN, 24th August, 1885.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you my report for the year ended the 30th June last.

The last census shows an increase of twenty-six souls.

The sanitary condition of the Indians during the year has been very good.

The crop was good and that of the present year promises a good yield. There is twice as much hay as there was last year, and there is perceptible progress in agricultural pursuits.

The Indians always appear to be good, sober and very quiet.

The scarcity of fur-bearing animals has compelled them to go too far for the chase to be remunerative.

The school is well frequented, and the parents begin to understand that it is their duty to send their children to it. There is a great change in these last, and the whole tribe is improving in an astonishing manner.

The hospital is over-shaded by beautiful trees and is surrounded by a splendid palisade. This palisade was constructed by order of the Department this year. It has made the place most healthy and agreeable to the sick, and at the same time has embellished our pretty village of Pointe Bleu.

I have been obliged this year to prosecute two liquor vendors. One was fined \$50, and the suit in the other case is still pending.

The money sent by the Government has been expended with economy, and to the best advantage of the Indians.

In fine, our Indians give great satisfaction, and the efforts made by the Government every year for them will be crowned, I hope, with success.

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

L. E. OTIS,
Indian Agent.

MARIA AGENCY,
MARIA, 13th August, 1885.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you, with the enclosed report, a tabular statement, in connection with the affairs of the Agency of the Micmacs of Maria.

Since last year the Micmacs have made some progress. During last fall and this spring they have made new clearings on their lands; they have also erected several barns and will erect some more shortly.

Repairs have been made to several houses, giving them an unusual appearance of comfort and cheerfulness. Horses, carriages and agricultural implements have also been purchased, and we begin to notice a commencement of progress.

The progress would have been greater if last year's harvest had been better.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. GAGNÉ, Ptre.,

Indian Agent.

STE. ANNE DE RESTIGOUCHE AGENCY, 24th August, 1885.

The Right Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indians Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to report that on my return here, in the month of July last, the Micmac Indian tribe were plunged in the greatest disorder, drinking to excess and breaking the peace night and day. Thanks to the exertions of the constable appointed by your Department to maintain peace on the reserve, I have succeeded in restoring order, but to have the law respected we had to act with severity, for until then the law had never been put wholly into execution.

During the months of May and June two constables were required; one will, however, be sufficient now.

The health of these Indians has been good; there were no contagious diseases among them.

The crop will be very small this year, as the Indians were unable to sow much for the want of means.

The \$125 allowance granted to them by your Department was distributed in potatoes which they required more than any thing else, for it is the most profitable crop for them; \$125 however, distributed among 500 Indians, is quite insufficient.

These Indians are very poor, on account of the great number of widows, sick and orphans in the tribe.

They now derive no profit from the hunt, and as regards other industries they have none.

A few strangers from the United States employ the able bodied men during the months of July and August for salmon fishing.

Their means of subsistence is very precarious, and in general these Indians are poor. During last winter, which was very severe, several suffered from hunger and cold.

The attendance at school has been satisfactory. The interior of the school is now completed, but the outside requires to be repaired.

Every thing here is still to be done; the church should be repaired, a house for the Missionary and Agent has to be erected, and for all that work, which will cost about \$6,000, we have not one cent.

During last year there were 29 births, 26 deaths and 1 marriage.

I am, with profound respect,

Your very devoted servant,

CHARLES GUAY,

Indian Agent.

RIVER DESERT AGENCY,

MANIWAKI, 7th August, 1885.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report, for the year ended 30th June.

Having been but a few months in this Agency, I am unable to give a lengthy report this year.

The total population of Indians connected with this Agency is 410, being 322 on the pay rolls and 88 others who have not come to the reserve for several years. This is a decrease of one from last year's report.

Consumption seems to be very prevalent among some of the members of the band, owing, I presume, to the cold and wet which they endure whilst in the woods, and to the neglect of lung diseases in the incipient stages.

Among those who have died during the year is Francis Passassawan (brother of the late Chief Pikewatick), who died 25th June, aged 85. He was a most exemplary member of the band, and was deservedly esteemed by both Indians and whites.

Although, owing to the cold wet spring, the Indians were late in completing the sowing of their crops, yet they now present a very good appearance, and if the remainder of the season is favorable there will be a bountiful return for the seed sown on the reserve.

A number of the members of the band have neat dwelling-houses, with suitable outbuildings, foremost of whom are Louis Pezzendewatch, Peter Tehesse and Bernard Decontier.

About fifty families engage in farming to a greater or lesser extent. Of the remainder, a good many had been farming, but their homes being broken up by the death of their wives, and in some cases, of their children also, they have abandoned the land, and either follow the chase for a living or work for some of the lumber firms who operate north and west of Maniwaki. Of those who cultivate the soil, about one-half depend altogether on their farms for their support, and have ceased to take part in the winter's hunt for furs.

Although repeatedly advised to do so, the Indians of this band are yet averse to having the unoccupied land on the reserve disposed of for their benefit.

The Makutenene family yet claim proprietary rights in two-thirds of the town plot of Maniwaki, and their leader, John Bull, has had several interviews with me on the subject.

There are a number of aged and sick people belonging to this band, including several widows. The Department gave the poorest of these people assistance during the past winter, by monthly relief payments, which was gratefully appreciated by the parties benefited.

It is a source of regret to me to perceive the many facilities which the Indians on this reserve have of obtaining intoxicants; and as they invariably refuse to inform on those supplying them with liquor, the punishment of these white miscreants is almost impossible. This state of affairs will continue until the Indian Act be so amended that the sale of intoxicants will be prohibited within 20 miles of a reserve. It is evident that the prohibition of the sale of liquors on a reserve is useless if they can be obtained just outside the boundary.

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

JAMES MARTIN,
Indian Agent.

JEUNE LORETTE AGENCY.

Rev. G. Giroux's report has not yet been received.

NOTRE DAME DE BETSIAMITS, 28th August, 1885.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you my annual report on Indian affairs in my Superintendency, also the usual tabular statement in connection therewith, for the year ended 30th June, 1885.

The health of the Indians of St. Paul, St. Augustine, Grande Romaine and Natashquan has been good in general; a few children, however, suffered with colds. There was one death, a young man 19 years old, who was killed by a gunshot wound.

The hunt this year for fur-bearing animals was not so good as that of last year, but no one suffered from hunger, as they had beaver, cariboo and white partridges in large quantities, and fish in abundance, obtained from the lakes in the interior.

The price obtained for their furs was not as high as that obtained the year previous; nevertheless, they succeeded in paying their debts, and I have remarked with pleasure that they were better clothed than heretofore. This I attribute to the honest dealings of the Hon. the Hudson Cay Co. with those Indians. The company never gives them any intoxicants, and this principle is strictly adhered to in all the Company's posts within my Superintendency.

I grieve to have to state that these Indians did not behave so well this year, in regard to the use of intoxicants, as heretofore. They act like children, and have no will of their own. They succumb to the temptation placed before them by unprincipled traders, who come from all parts of the country in search of them.

During my stay at Masknaro I caused one of the delinquents of last year to appear before me. He pleaded guilty, and was condemned to pay a fine of \$50.00. This punishment will, I hope, have a good effect, and prevent a repetition of the offence. I took that opportunity to warn the Indians to abandon the use of intoxicants if they did not wish to be deprived not only of the Government grant but also of their liberty, by being sent to prison. I have also advised them strongly to transact business with honest traders only, and to avoid all vendors of spirituous liquors.

The energetic measures adopted by the Government, in compelling the vendors of intoxicants to pay their fines, and in confiscating their boats, have had a good effect with both the Indians and the whites of the north coast of the St. Lawrence. I trust the lessons thus learned will not be forgotten in the future.

The Indians had not commenced fishing for cod when I left, and but few intended to follow that occupation; the rest preferring to return, as soon as they could, to their hunting grounds, in order to avoid, they said, contracting the diseases and sharing in the vices of the whites. I approved of their decision.

Having heard that some traders had sold intoxicants to the Indians at Mecatina and St. Augustine, the former 125 miles and the latter 150 miles from Masknaro, I desired to visit those places, but as I could not obtain sufficient evidence to convict, I did not go, as I was alone and could not act in the triple capacity of plaintiff, constable and magistrate. Had I met with the commander of the Government steamer, "La Canadienne," I would have made the trip, as I could have had from him the required assistance.

Three persons were also accused of having sold spirituous liquors to Indians at Natashquan, and one at Napisipi. They all appeared before me, but could not be convicted for want of evidence.

There are fourteen families dispersed here and there on the coast, within an area of 250 miles. I could not visit them, nor could I ascertain their number. Some reside as far as Blanc Sablon. To give you an idea of the distance travelled by these Indians, I will state that some of them went twice to Esquimaux Bay during the winter. I was informed that they left their boats as security with some traders for advances made to enable them to go hunting during the winter, and that

not having been able to pay the traders in the spring, the latter kept the boats. It was for that reason that they could not come to Masknaro. Had they followed my advice and that of the Rev. Father Arnaud, their missionary, this would not have happened. Unfortunately for them, they preferred to follow the advice of the traders.

I distributed provisions to the aged, the widows and the poor amongst those families to a certain amount, but to do this I was obliged to take a small quantity from each post in my Superintendency. I believe them to be worthy to share in the distribution. Before beginning the distribution they asked me to give them money, so that they might purchase for themselves what they required; but my answer was, that no money would be given them.

Mingan.

On my arrival at Mingan I found all the Indians of the place collected there. The sanitary condition of the band is good, and it was with pleasure that I learned they had abstained from intoxicants during the whole year. I reprimanded three Indians for breaking seal nets belonging to white people. They said they were under the impression that the nets caused them injury. Later, however, I was informed that the act had been committed through jealousy, which is characteristic of the Indians. They will not, I think, repeat the offence. I stopped with these Indians all the time they were together, so as to deter, by my presence, the traders from selling or giving them intoxicants.

The hunt this year for fur-bearing animals was a greater success than last year. Cariboo and white partridges were plentiful. On their return they paid all the debts they had contracted the previous fall, two only were unable to discharge their liabilities. These Indians were generally better clothed and cleaner than on my former visit, but the widows and orphans are greatly neglected.

The four families who went away last year and remained on the south side of the river, at Gaspé, returned to the north coast. They say hunting is better on the north side of the river, and those who remained had better success than those who went south. I am very glad of this, as it may have the effect of preventing them from roaming about. I have every reason to believe that the conduct of these four families during their absence, was good.

After the distribution to the poor of their share of the grant in provisions, several widows asked me to give them clothes for themselves and children, and indeed there was good reason for such a request, for they had neither food or clothes, and it is seldom that their relatives are in a position to help them. I told them that I had nothing more to give them, and they begged of me to ask you for a larger grant, which I now beg to do on their behalf.

They killed 57 salmon, but their nets are now unserviceable.

Nets do not last long in salt water; the Indians would be very thankful to you for new ones.

They have also asked me to give them peas and potatoes for next spring. I told them that seed peas and potatoes would be of no use to them, the climate being too cold and the land too barren for agriculture. I also observed to them that they had no land prepared, no house, no cellars, no barns and no agricultural implements; that the land itself did not belong to them, it being held under seigniorial tenure. I tried to make them understand that if they planted only potatoes they would have to lose much time in the spring and fall, and their hunting would suffer thereby, and that even if they did succeed in raising a few barrels of half grown potatoes it would not be sufficient for their wants. I could not recommend to the Department such an expenditure as it would be perfectly useless to them.

I met Constable Tremblay at Mingan; he had come there to meet me, in order to assist in the discharge of my duties; I had left Betsiamits before I knew of his appointment. He would have been of great help to me at Masknaro and other places; I did, however, alone, all that could be done there. During his stay at Mingan, Mr. Tremblay closely watched the traders and the Indians, and obtained all the

information he could relative to the liquor traffic. As soon as I found that his services were no longer required at Mingan, I gave him instructions to proceed to Moisie and Sept Isles, where his presence did much good.

Sept Isles.

The sanitary condition of the Indians of this place has been good during the whole year. They have been well behaved, and have abstained from the use of intoxicants. There was one death, caused by pneumonia. Chief Barthelemi Manaik died at Moisie during the month of June; he took cold, and having had recourse to their old cure, the Matishan (steam bath, taken by means of red hot stones on which water is thrown) and exposed himself to a chill he died three days after. This chief had not set so good an example to his people as did the chief at Betsiamits, for he always gave trouble to the Agent and to Indians who were not related to him or who were not his friends.

The hunt for fur-bearing animals has not been so good this year as it was last year; only a few were able to discharge the debts they had contracted the previous fall; no one, however, suffered from hunger, for plenty of white partridges and some cariboo were killed. I found, when I passed there, a number of destitute Indians. Several widows received assistance during the winter out of the allowance granted to them last fall; aid was also extended to two old people, and to the infirm orphan mentioned in my last report. Whilst there I distributed the provisions which I had in hand. It was too little for so many persons, and for that reason I purchased provisions without telling them, to the amount of \$50 over what I had received. I trust that you will have the goodness to pay this amount to the merchant from whom the supplies were purchased.

Neither cod nor bait are plentiful; nevertheless, those who have taken to fishing live comparatively well. Some catch fish for certain companies located at Moisie, Rivière la Chaloupe and Sheldrake, and they are well repaid. I have strongly advised them to fish for cod while they are on the coast, but, unfortunately, when the desire for their nomadic life takes hold of them, they seem unable to remain: In order to encourage one of those Indians to follow the occupation of fishing, I purchased for him a grapnel, to enable him to anchor his boat on the fishing ground. I hope that you will approve of this little outlay, and pay the account. I was requested by several widows to give them blankets. I told them that they would get some later in the season.

Godbout.

Only one person was sick during the year, and his was the infirmity of old age. With the exception of a few idlers, the conduct of the Indians during the year was good. They were not very successful in hunting for fur-bearing animals, but those who hunted seals in the winter succeeded very well. They killed also partridges in abundance and had plenty of food. I am convinced that there would be but little want among these Indians if they were industrious hunters, or would employ themselves steadily in fishing or doing any other kind of work. The same may be said in regard to all the Indians of the north coast.

During the summer several Indians hunted the porpoise, and killed a great number of them.

Escoumains Reserve.

The Indians of Escoumains are always well behaved. They are very docile and industrious. They do all they can to earn their living, and will work for lumbermen in the woods rather than remain idle.

The women are also very industrious. They assist in tilling the land. They also manufacture different articles, which they sell to young people, and are very good housekeepers.

The harvest of last year, although small, gave them some encouragement, and that of this year promises well, if there is no early frost. I have nothing more to say in reference to these Indians, except that thus far they have given entire satisfaction.

Betsiamits Reserve.

On my return from the lower posts, I found all the Indians of this reserve gathered together. They had already received advances from the Hudson's Bay Company, and were ready to return to their hunting grounds.

In general the sanitary condition of these Indians has been good. There were four deaths during the year, caused by pneumonia. Chief John Estlo was among the number.

There was no want of food among them, either on the reserve or in the woods, for they killed some caribos and as many white partridges as they required. They also obtained from the lakes all the fish they wanted.

The Indians were more successful this year, in hunting for fur-bearing animals, than during the preceding year, and although they have sold one-third more furs of all kinds this year than heretofore, still they complain that there is no more game in the woods.

The Indians of Betsiamits are all well clothed. The 100 barrels of flour which were given to them in the spring contributed much to their comfort, but unfortunately it was eaten in idleness. As a rule, the more that is given to Indians the more exacting they become. Gratitude is an unknown sentiment with them. They are suspicious and addicted to drinking, idle and full of pride. My opinion is, that giving them assistance is the worst service that can be rendered them. They should be made to work. This opinion refers, of course, only to Indians residing on the north coast of the St. Lawrence.

During the winter several young men worked for lumbering firms in this vicinity, and they intend to do so again next winter. A few families, during this summer, were at work in the saw mills of Sault au Cochon.

Constable Claveau has been very firm and active in the discharge of his duties for the maintenance of order and the removal from the reserve of traders, and especially of vendors of spirituous liquors; but so long as the Indians find means to cross to Rimouski, so long will they indulge in drinking.

I regret to have to state that timber has again been cut on this reserve in trespass; but I hope that the legal proceedings taken against the offenders will put a stop to that evil.

Last fall the potato crop was good, and that of this year promises well, provided the frost does not injure the growing crop.

The gardens are well kept, and if the Indians did not eat a portion of the potatoes sent to them for seed they could plant more than they do.

There was a greater abundance of salmon this year than in former years, and it is to be hoped that the occupation of fishing will become more and more remunerative.

I have made a separate census for each band, thinking that this little work may be of some use to the Department.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

L. F. BOUCHER,

Indian Superintendent.

RAMA AGENCY,

UPTEGROVE, 30th September, 1885.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to submit for your information my first annual report and tabular statement showing the affairs of the Indians of my Agency for the year ended 30th of June, 1885. The progress made by the Indians in agriculture is, on the whole, satisfactory, although not so rapid as I could desire. Thirteen acres have been cleared and partly put under crop. The potato crop this season is not so large as was expected, owing to the drought after planting. Peas and oats promise a good yield but the wheat is very poor. The seed supplied by the Department at the expense of the Band was a great help but was not sufficient, and in consequence a large portion of cultivated land lies idle for the want of teams and seed. The Indians are very well satisfied with and fully aware of the efforts made by the Department to better their condition. The majority of the band show a great desire and taste for fruit raising, having this spring purchased fruit trees from Messrs. Ferris & Wilcox to the extent of three hundred and fifty dollars. The new school room and council hall, 24 by 42 feet, and two storeys high, which was built during the last year, is a splendid building, adding much to the appearance of the village. Although no pains have been spared in the construction of this building and in procuring a competent teacher, the attendance has been very small, until very recently, but I hope, by continually advising the parents of the children, to be able to give a better report next year on school matters. I have much pleasure in reporting that this band is progressing in civilization; many of the Indians are members of the Methodist Church and Good Templars Lodge. This lodge, which is under the able management of Gilbert Williams, is doing much for the benefit of the Band, and causing many to abandon their disgraceful habit of drinking. I regret, however, to state that there are a few addicted to strong drink; several of the hotel keepers in the locality have been warned not to sell liquor to the Indians, and this step has had a good effect.

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

D. J. McPHEE,
Indian Agent.

NORTH-EASTERN SUPERINTENDENCY,

CHATHAM HEAD, N.B., 6th October, 1885.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to submit, for the information of the Department, my report and tabular statement for the year ended the 30th of June, 1885.

The tabular statement shows a decrease in the population of seven during the year, according to the census which I have recently taken.

There is not much to report since last year. As regards farming, while it has increased on some reserves, it has gone back on others—particularly those on the southern portions of my Superintendency. This is caused by the Indians being too close to the towns and subject to their evil influences.

As regards statistics, there is but little change. The amounts placed in my hands for relief and seed purposes have been made use of in the best possible way for the comfort and profit of the Indians.

The schools at Eel Ground and Burnt Church have been in progress all the year, and are having good results.

Arrangements have been made to vaccinate the Indians, and at present all those requiring it are being vaccinated to guard against the small-pox coming among them.

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

CHAS. SARGEANT,
Visiting Superintendent.

SOUTH-WESTERN SUPERINTENDENCY—1ST DIVISION,
FREDERICTON, 17th August, 1885.

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

SIR,—In compliance with your circular of the 8th April last, I beg to submit, for your information, my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended the 30th of June, 1885.

During the year there have been in this district six births and ten deaths, showing a decrease of four, and leaving a total population of 417.

The statistical information contained in the tabular statement was compiled from a careful enquiry from the different Indian bands under my charge.

The agricultural industry of this district, for some years past, has been confined chiefly to King's Clear and St. Mary's reserves, York County.

The Indians of King's Clear are the most extensive farmers in the district; they occupy and have under cultivation, including hay and pasturage land, about 150 acres. The soil of this reserve is of excellent quality, and although the usual fertilizer necessary to successful farming is withheld yearly from the land in consequence of the Indians' failure to raise cattle, yet it is astonishing, with the small amount of attention the land receives, to see the crops that it produces. The potato crop, which is the most useful to the Indians, as will be seen by the tabular statement, was a fair average, and of excellent quality. The grain crop was also very good and well harvested. The only deficiency was in the hay crop, which, in consequence of the dry season, was fully one-third less than the usual average.

The farming engaged in by the Indians of St. Mary's reserve is the planting of potatoes and garden seeds. The total land farmed by these Indians will not exceed 2½ acres, part of which has been given them by their white neighbors, while part is on the reserve. The potatoes were a very good crop and most useful to the Indians.

This year the Indians of Woodstock reserve, Carlton County, have turned their attention to farming. They enclosed eight acres of land, which they have planted with potatoes, beans and buckwheat.

The Indians of St. George, Charlotte County, and the Indians of King's and Queen's County, who showed an honest intention to farm, were also supplied with the necessary seed and assistance in proportion to the land occupied.

The other industries engaged in, and apart from the time occupied at farming, are making tubs, churns, baskets, moccasins, snow shoes, &c. Many of the young men also procure employment on the St. John River and its tributaries at wood boat loading, stream driving, rafting and milling, for which they receive fair prices and wages. These are the principal means whereby they derive their living; as hunting and fishing, are not followed to the same extent as formerly. There are a few of the Indians who hunt, but it is in the interest of sportsmen and others, who employ them at certain wages for the time during which they are engaged.

The schools at St. Mary's and King's Clear are under the supervision of two competent teachers, Miss M. H. Martin and A. L. Morris. Both teachers command the respect of the Indians and children, and although it is difficult for the children to master the English language, yet, under all the circumstances, those who attend school regularly are progressing favorably. While the average attendance is not all

that might be desired, yet it shows the attendance of a majority of the children whose parents reside on the reserves permanently. The falling off at certain times is largely due to the habits of the Indians, who frequently leave the reserve for other camping grounds, and who, in every instance, take their families with them, often remaining absent for months, unmindful of the loss of education.

On assuming my duties as Agent, I discovered that several Indians of St. Mary's reserve were addicted to the excessive use of intoxicants; and while it is difficult for an Agent to deal with the disreputable characters who supply them, on account of the indisposition of the Indians to inform and give evidence, nevertheless I succeeded in convicting two persons before Police Magistrate Marsh of Fredericton, for selling liquor to and treating Indians. The parties convicted, not being able to pay the amounts of fines imposed, were committed to the county gaol. These convictions, for a time, had a salutary effect, and deterred others from violating the law.

In other respects the general behavior of the Indians was very good, as I have not heard of any further violation of the laws during the year.

During the year the localities in and about the reserves have been visited by diphtheria and other diseases, from which fatal results to children have frequently occurred. The Indians were blessed in this respect, as they have had no disease of a contagious nature amongst them. The deaths reported were caused by old age and consumption.

During the year the Right Rev. Dr. Sweeney, of St. John, N.B., in the interest of the Indians and other Roman Catholics of King's Clear, has stationed permanently on King's Clear reserve a resident priest, the Rev. William O'Leary. This appointment has already proved a great benefit to the Indians, as their spiritual and temporal welfare since his arrival has been most carefully looked after.

The remarks in reference to the Rev. William O'Leary are also applicable to the Rev. James C. McDevett, of Fredericton, whose spiritual influence amongst the Indians of St. Mary's often proves very beneficial.

In conclusion, I beg to state that the Indians who reside on their reserves are improving in their habits and mode of life; but it is to be hoped, in their own interest, that in the course of time they will become more dependent on their own resources.

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

JAMES FARRELL,
Indian Agent.

SOUTH-WESTERN SUPERINTENDENCY—2ND DIVISION.

PERTH CENTRE, VICTORIA Co., N.B., 29th August, 1885.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to submit, for your information, my annual report, together with the tabular statement, which contains statistics for the year ended 30th June, 1885, connected with the Indians within my district.

I have to report that their general health has been good. The number at present on the reserves, including both bands, is two hundred and three, a decrease of sixteen during the year—caused, I think, by removal.

Their progress in agriculture seems to be slow, yet if a comparison be made with their present condition and what it was ten or fifteen years ago, the difference would appear very great. Their crops last year were good, potatoes more than an average. In purchasing seed for them this spring I bought 120 bushels of potatoes and 13 bushels of oats from two of the Indian farmers at Tobique, which goes to show a marked improvement in that direction.

I was much pleased with the manner in which they distributed their interest money which you sent them this spring. After voting \$100 to pay their school teacher the balance due her, and 50 cents apiece to each member of the band, there were nearly \$20 left, which, after a short consultation, they voted to be expended in paying for teams to plough for their widows, aged and poor people, thus showing an interest, care and sympathy for them.

During the summer months the men are constantly employed taking tourists and pleasure-seekers to the head waters and lakes of the Tobique and St. John Rivers, for which they obtain good wages.

The school at Tobique still continues in operation and is doing a good work, although the attendance is not so large as it should be. Education must have a very great effect in their elevation and refinement, and I am confidently looking for a higher standard of morality among the Indians when their children, now being educated, shall have grown up to take the place of their parents.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

MOSES CRAIG,

Indian Agent.

TADOUSAC, 12th October, 1885.

The Right Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs.

Ottawa.

SIR,—In obedience to your official communication, dated at Ottawa the 1st instant, I have the honor to forward to your Department my annual report on Indian matters in the district of Saguenay, Que., for the year ended 30th June, 1885.

There are about fifteen families of Montagnais Indians residing permanently at Tadousac, L'Anse St. Jean and Les Escoumains. They manage to live comfortably enough, spearing porpoises and seal-killing during summer and winter, with occasional trapping in the forests bordering on the Saguenay. The Escoumains group being isolated are less exposed to the allurements of intemperance, and devote more time to agricultural pursuits.

When I arrived on the Indian reserve at Batsiamits, towards the latter end of June, I found Constable J. B. Claveau on duty, the superintendent, Mr. L. F. Boucher, being away on his summer trip. I swore him in officially and gave him the necessary instructions for his guidance. A few days previous to my arrival a new chief, one Moise, had been elected, not unanimously, as he was deemed by many rather an unworthy successor to the lamented Jean Baptiste.

Having been informed that a certain spirit of discontent and latent rebellion against all authority was rapidly gaining ground amongst the Indians, I held a public conference with them, and through an interpreter I recalled to their minds how generously they had been dealt with by the Government, and how unfairly they were acting towards the local representatives of your Department at Betsiamits. I further pointed out to them the folly of sending a delegation to Ottawa, with a view of urging previously referred complaints against the superintendent's administration. In a word, I reasoned with them as forcibly as possible, and they dispersed, apparently convinced.

The proceeds of the hunt have been above the average, and as a sign of a better knowledge of their own interests, the Betsiamits trappers have evinced more willingness to pay their accounts, thus establishing a firmer basis of mutual confidence.

I was called upon to settle a dispute between an Indian and a planter, and I employed officer Claveau, who proved most active and efficient.

At Pointe des Monts (nine miles to the eastward of Godbout) a complaint for larceny was lodged by one Charlotte Atchenish against two individuals belonging to Godbout. A warrant was regularly issued against them, but the special constable

failed to accomplish the arrest. The proceedings will be resumed as soon as convenient.

At Seven Islands, which I visited about the 23rd July, I found a considerable gathering of families of Montagnais called together to attend the services of the mission. There I met with the superintendent and Constable A. Tremblay. This officer seemed to me very careful and anxious to follow his instructions.

The trapping during last season had not been very productive, and, as a consequence, there were some cases of destitution. Notwithstanding the presence in the harbor of trading schooners with intoxicating liquors on board, I am happy to say the Indians all through the mission kept aloof from temptation, and were remarkably abstinent. The judgment I had rendered last year against one Hève Montigny for selling liquor to the Indian Capault was not executed. The amount is secured by a promissory note for \$50 properly endorsed, but it was not advisable to endeavor to collect at the time, as I could not see any prospect of payment.

At Moise I met with few Indians on the reserve, and they seemed to be destitute. I have remarked with pleasure that this year the Indians left for the hunting grounds immediately after the mission instead of loitering on the reserves idly consuming their time and provisions.

At Mingan the Indians had dispersed when I had arrived there, but the same remarks may be applied to them with regard to sobriety, &c.

About the middle of September I went with Commauder Wm. Waleham, of the federal steamer "La Canadienne," as far as the Straits of Belle Isle. Mr. Boucher had furnished me with some notes of complaint to proceed against, *inter alia*, one Leandre Michef, trader residing near Mutton Bay, for selling liquor in 1884 to some Indians of St Augustine. I dilligently enquired into the affair, but owing to the absence of the material witnesses I was unable to proceed to judgment. Nevertheless I am satisfied, from the warnings I have publicly given, that no liquor will be sold again to the Indians.

In concluding this report I may say that during the last season, as in previous years, I have exerted my best and most constant efforts to aid in the good work performed by your Department amongst the Indians of the north shore and Labrador coasts.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. H. O'BRIEN.

Stipendiary Magistrate.

BEAR RIVER, N.S., 10th September, 1835.

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

SIR,—I have the honor of submitting to you my annual report, with tabular statement, in connection with Indian affairs of this district, No. 1 "B," including the counties of Digby and Yarmouth.

I have little improvement to note as regards the temporal prosperity of this band, as the depression in the various industries in this place also affects the Indian, who has to depend in a great measure for a living on the sale of his wares to the white man.

They have been visited with more sickness than usual the last winter and spring, nearly every family suffered; consumption is the prevalent disease to which they are subject, and which is slowly but surely thinning their numbers.

Eighteen deaths have occurred, many of these being adults, in the prime of life, some heads of families. You can easily imagine the suffering and privation following in the train of so much sickness, especially where there is no provision made in time of health for such an emergency.

The fund granted by the Department for aid to sick and aged Indians, and which I have tried to expend as judiciously as possible, has been an important item in their resources.

There have been eleven births, which gives a decrease of seven, although the tabular statement gives an increase of six in the population over that of last year, caused by some families having moved into this district.

I am pleased to report intemperance on the decrease, in fact there has no case of drunkenness come to my notice for some time.

The annual festival of St. Anne, at which season there has always been more or less drinking with the usual results, passed very quietly, owing, possibly, to precautions taken to prevent the sale of whiskey on the reserve. One of the vendors of whiskey to Indians was sent to jail for six months and this has, no doubt, had a deterrent effect.

The school on the reserve is conceded by all to be of the utmost importance to the rising generation, and if the parents would take more interest there would be a more regular attendance, and consequently more progress and improvement on the part of the pupils. I was present at the inspection of the school by L. S. Morse, Esq., who expressed himself well pleased with the progress and deportment of the pupils which speaks well for the teacher, Mr. T. C. Kerr.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

FREEMAN McDORMAND,
Indian Agent, District No. 1 "B."

KENTVILLE, N.S., 1st August, 1885.

The Right Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my report, together with tabular statement, respecting the Indians of this agency, for the year ended 30th June, 1885.

There is little change of importance to note in the condition of the Indians except what might be expected from natural causes.

Commercial distress and hard times for the farmers have prevailed here generally for the past year, making Indian wares unsaleable, and forcing them to wander more than usual from place to place, in order to eke out an honest subsistence.

In the spring of 1884, after placing the five families on Government land—10 acres—they left suddenly and went by way of Windsor to Lunenburg where they remained about three months, returning, so poor as to require immediate relief. One of their number, old Mrs. Joe Paul, died on the third day after her return, leaving three helpless grandchildren. There is one thing I have to record in their favor, that all those families just spoken of are sober, temperate, peaceful and well-conducted Indians, and it is a pleasure, so far as the means at my disposal will allow, to assist them.

There are some wild, drinking Indians, with whom I have little intercourse, and there are a number who have left here for good, hoping to secure a better home elsewhere.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. E. BECKWITH,
Indian Agent, District No. 2.

CALEDONIA, N.S., 22nd September, 1885.

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

SIR,—I hereby submit my annual report, including tabular statement, of Indians of Queen's and Lunenburg Counties.

As will be seen by the statement, there is a slight increase in number of population over that of last year—two in Queen's and four in Lunenburg, making in all six persons.

The number of children attending the schools is also on the increase. They are sadly in want of a school house at New Germany, where some seventeen children attend in a private room. The heads of families seem to think that they cannot do much themselves towards erecting a school building; they look to your Department for help.

Many of the Indians about Milton have not planted this year, although seed had been supplied to them for that purpose. They consider the hunting season will afford them sufficient cash to lay in a winter's supply.

I must say, however, they are in general progressing in agricultural pursuits.

Very many of them are also improving their houses and surroundings, so that their places present a tidy and comfortable appearance.

Outside of New Germany, farming is not carried on to a great extent in Lunenburg County. Basket making and coopering are the chief employments at Bridgewater and Gold River.

I have filled out the census papers lately sent me, and will this week forward them to your Department.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS J. BUTLER,

Indian Agent, Districts Nos. 3 and 4.

ENFIELD, 20th August, 1885.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following brief report of the Indians of Halifax County under my supervision. The Indians in this district reside at Sheet Harbor, Cow Bay, Dartmouth and Wellington. They number 110 souls. Their principal occupation is farming. They appear to be very industrious and, with very few exceptions are strictly temperate. Although they live on reserves and have good houses, a number of them travel in the summer season, and do not devote as much time to the cultivation of their farms as might be desired. There are no Indian schools in this district, and none attending other schools. On the whole, the condition of the Indians in this agency may be considered favorable, as they are, to my knowledge, a sober, honest and industrious people.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. P. DESMOND,

Indian Agent, District No. 5.

No report as yet from Mr. Agent Gass, for County of Hants.

TRURO, N.S., 6th October, 1885.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to submit, with the accompanying tabular statement, my report on Indian affairs in the County of Colchester for the year ended 30th June, 1885.

Owing to a warm, dry summer, we have not had so much sickness in this district as in former years, the absence of pulmonary diseases, both acute and chronic, being quite noticeable.

Truro, being situated in the centre of this Province, and easily reached by railway connections, is a large and migratory Indian ground for the neighboring counties. The most of the cases of illness have, therefore, been brought in by outsiders. Very little drunkenness has been seen since the breaking up of a den, which easily supplied those desirous of getting drunk, and against which, after considerable difficulty in getting proper evidence, I managed to conduct a successful prosecution.

The great difficulty I have to contend with in agricultural matters is the entire absence of Indian reserves or lands in this county; if it were possible to have this changed, I am convinced that great improvement could be effected in the condition of the Indians under my charge.

I have the honor to be,
Your obedient servant,

D. H. MUIR, M.D.,
Indian Agent, District No. 6 "B."

PARSBORO', 1st September, 1885.

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

SIR,—I have the honor, in compliance with instructions, to submit the following report, together with tabulated statement, for the year ended the 30th June last.

The condition of the Indians in this agency is encouraging. They have, to a large extent, abandoned their old nomadic habits and adopted the ways of the white man. The majority of them now take more or less interest in agriculture. Several of the members of the band at Halfway Lake being unable to obtain sufficient land for farming purposes at that place, have, during the past year, made clearings and erected houses on the reserve. A few families from other parts of the county joined them, and they have now quite a thriving little colony. Their crops look well, and they seem quite satisfied with the place. The band at the lake devote themselves almost exclusively to farming and coopering. With one or two exceptions, the members of this band are sober and industrious. Several of the children attend the district school. There has been comparatively little sickness and no deaths during the year.

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

A. T. CLARK, M.D.,
Indian Agent, District No. 7.

No report as yet from Rev. Roderick MacDonald, Agent for Pictou.

No report from Mr. Chisholm, Agent for Antigonish and Guysboro.

No report as yet from Rev. John McDougall, Agent for the County of Richmond.

RIVER INHABITANTS,
INVERNESS COUNTY, N. S., 9th September, 1885.

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, 1885.

The figures in the tabular statement are in several instances approximately given, as it is difficult to obtain very reliable information from Indians. This, however, is not owing to their indisposition to impart the information asked, but to their inability and want of judgment.

To the information in the tabular statement and former reports I have but little to add. 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 may further state that in regard to sobriety and morality they show a decided improvement. It would be difficult to find anywhere a people in their circumstances among whom the precepts of religion and nature are more faithfully observed.

I am sorry to say that some of their white neighbors continue to trespass on the reserves, and I find it difficult to put the law in force, on account of the unwillingness of the Indians to complain, fearing to be assaulted by the trespassers for doing so.

The sympathy of some of the white people with their friends, the trespassers, and against the Indians, whose lands they covet, is in part the cause of the difficulty of having the law put in force satisfactorily. In connection with this, I may state that four years ago information was laid against trespassers (Donald McLean and his sons). I issued warrants against the parties; they evaded the warrants by leaving the country at that time, but returned; after much difficulty they were arrested and tried before the stipendiary magistrate of the shire town, and fined, and imprisoned because they would not pay the fine imposed. When the trespassers were in gaol I authorized the Indians, with others, to make the hay on the Indian reserve, which the said trespassers used to cut and take away. On the following summer I was sued for damages by those trespassers in the Supreme Court. The case was put off for two years, till last October term, 1884. On account of the aforesaid sympathy, the jury gave a verdict against me, contrary to the charge of the judge; consequently, an appeal was filed to the Supreme Court of judges *in banco* at Halifax, before whom the verdict of the jury against me was set aside.

The school on the Whycomagh reserve is well conducted by Mr. John McEachern, and the children in attendance are making fair progress.

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

D. McISAAC,
Indian Agent, District No. 11.

No report as yet from Rev. R. Grant, Agent for the County of Victoria.

CHRISTMAS ISLAND, N.S., 18th August, 1885.

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

SIR,—Since my last annual report there has been little change of note in the condition of the Indians in the County of Cape Breton. Sickness has been more

prevalent among them the past year than in any preceding year of my agency. Consumption is the most fatal ailment to which they are subject; each succeeding generation seems to be more liable to the disease. Of the six deaths reported in the district during the year, four were from consumption. This degeneracy of the race I attribute to the scarcity of those articles of food which are most congenial to the tastes and constitution of the Indians, such as the deer, and a variety of other game now almost extinct. Again, the increasing scarcity of the material necessary for the prosecution of his favorite industry of coopering, subjects him to unwonted hardships, and, as a consequence, his health becomes seriously impaired, frequently before he attains the age of manhood.

In the matter of farming, the settlement at Eskasoni is progressing as well as could reasonably be expected. Considerable pains are taken to get a fair share of potatoes planted every year. Each family usually plants from ten to twenty-five bushels. The crop this year promises to be an unusually large one. The extra grant provided last spring enabled many to put more seed than usual into the ground, besides otherwise helping them during the planting season.

I have again to complain of the unsatisfactory condition of the Indians who reside in the vicinity of the towns of Sydney and North Sydney. Their close proximity to drinking resorts is always to them a source of danger. The shiftless manner in which they have now become accustomed to eke out a miserable and precarious existence is fast destroying all habits of industry and causing them to become a drag upon the community. I have frequently urged upon them, but without success, the propriety of their taking up a portion of the reserve at Eskasoni, and of learning to cultivate the soil like the rest of the band there. They maintain that there is no more good land unoccupied on the reserve, and they feel reluctant to begin anew and make homesteads in the midst of the forest. In this connection I may add that the best parts of the reserve are already taken up and largely cultivated. With a view to encourage this recalcitrant and nomadic faction of the band to come to the reserve, I suggested to the Department the advisability of buying for them a lot of land adjoining the reserve, containing about two hundred acres, a large section of which is under cultivation, and all of which is now offered for sale at a reasonable price. The Department, however, declined to entertain the proposition. Consequently, I cannot hold out much hope of getting these people back to the reserve to give their attention to the cultivation of the soil.

The school house and the surrounding grounds have been improved, as recommended by the inspector of schools for the district. The great cause of complaint, with regard to the school, is the irregularity of the attendance of the pupils. It is difficult to educate these people up to taking an interest in English schools. Some progress has already been made in this direction, and there is reason to believe that this apathy will, in a little time, disappear, as the beneficial effects of the school upon those in regular attendance are already becoming apparent.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

M. MACKENZIE,

Indian Agent, District No. 13.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND,

LENNOX ISLAND, 6th August, 1885.

The Right Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In compliance with instructions received from your Department, I have the honor to transmit my annual report, together with the tabular statement, for the year ended 30th June, 1885.

I am pleased to be able to begin my report by stating that the Indians residing on the Lennox Island reserve are, with few exceptions, very sober, most of them having, some years ago, signed the temperance pledge.

I am happy to say that the Indians are progressing in agriculture. More land was sown last spring than in previous years. I distributed last spring, to be used as seed, twenty-two bushels of wheat, eighty-six bushels of oats and two hundred and sixty-two bushels of potatoes; but more than this quantity was sown, for several Indians had saved their seeds from last year's crop.

Their crops look remarkably well and promise a good yield. Never was there on Lennox Island a finer crop than there is this year. It can be favorably compared with the crops of their white neighbors on the mainland.

The Indians residing on Lennox Island have this year, for the first time, fenced in, at considerable expense (it is a board fence with juniper posts), the land surrounding the chapel—four acres—and sowed it with oats, expecting to make a profit on the money expended in fencing and in the purchase of the seed required; the profit to be placed in the fund collected for the purpose of building a new chapel, which they propose to build in a few years.

There has been, as will be perceived by the tabular statement, an increase in the population. This increase is due to the fact that four families who had left Prince Edward Island have returned.

I am still teaching on Lennox Island. The children are making fair progress.

I had the pleasure to-day of a visit from John Arbuckle, Esq., school inspector. He appeared pleased with the result of the examination.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN O. ARSENAULT,
Indian Superintendent.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AGENCY—TREATY No. 1,
MANITOBA, 19th August, 1885.

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, showing the state of the Indians under my charge, for the year ended the 30th June, 1885.

I have very great pleasure in informing you that there is a change for the better in all the Indians under my charge. They show a much greater desire to improve their reserves, and are altogether more contented than formerly, with the exception of Yellow Quill's band, who are still opposed to going to the Swan Lake reserve. There was not the least sign of any intoxicants having been used amongst them during the time the payments were being made.

The Roseau River bands put down this year the following quantities of seed on the reserve: sixteen bushels of wheat, six bushels of barley, seventy-five bushels potatoes, five pounds of turnip seed, two pounds carrot seed and three pounds of onion seed, also one bushel of beans, and at the time I was making the payments the crops looked remarkably well. Under the instructions of the Department I had a wire fence put up around the nine acres which were broken on this reserve last year, the Indians themselves taking out the posts and stringing the wire; they did the work very well. This year they have broken twenty acres more, which will come in for next year. The portion of these bands residing at the rapids on the Roseau River, a distance of some ten miles from the reserve and where they have some fine gardens, put

down seventy bushels potatoes, fourteen bushels wheat, five bushels barley and the same quantity of garden seeds as the others. I cannot say how these crops look, as I had not time to go and see them when I was making the payments. I purchased a yoke of oxen for those Indians who are living at the rapids, in the spring, in lieu of a bull and one cow still due to them under treaty stipulations. There is considerable dissatisfaction existing amongst the settlers about the Rapids on account of the Indians remaining there, as they have no reserve and are trespassing on private property. If those Indians could be all induced to remain on the reserve it would be much better, and no difficulties would be likely to arise between them and the settlers. They have a large reserve, with a reasonable amount of land fit for agricultural purposes, as well as a very large area of the very best grazing and meadow lands, which would enable them to raise any amount of stock.

The Long Plain band sowed this year fifty-two bushels of wheat, ninety bushels of potatoes, one bushel of beans, five pounds turnip seed, three pounds carrot seed and three pounds onion seed. The wheat and potatoes are looking well and promise a large yield; garden seeds not very good. The Indians of this band took out during the winter 3,200 rails and 1,400 pickets and they fenced in the sixteen acres of new land broken last year, as well as about ten acres more, doing all the work themselves. They have broken this year of new land about twenty acres. This band, at the rate they are going on, will soon become self-supporting. The only drawback to farming on this reserve is the want of open prairie land, as there is only a very small area to be had, the reserve being nearly all covered with timber. I purchased an ox for this band last fall with the money I received for the blind one I sold some time ago. I placed the ox in charge of one of the Indians, by the name of Kitchipeness, who had one of his own. He has taken good care of them, but I find that he is unwilling to let any of the rest use them, and under these circumstances we will require another ox, as the work on the reserve will be too much for one yoke to do. There will be about fifty acres to put in crop next season. With the permission of the Department I purchased for this reserve, a short time ago, a second hand self-rake reaping machine. It was worked only one season. I bought it for the sum of \$45, and the man from whom I purchased it delivered it on the reserve where it has worked very well. After the man drove once round the field with his horses I got the Indians to hitch on the oxen, and they drove them round the field several times in my presence, doing very good work. We commenced cutting yesterday, the 18th of August. The wheat was in good order for cutting, and although not a very heavy crop of straw, the heads were all well filled, and, with the exception of one field, were the ripest I have seen this season. The Indians were delighted when their own oxen driven by themselves, were hitched to the machine and started; some of them whom I never before saw attempt to work commenced binding and picking up any scattered heads which lay on the ground. Short Bear, the chief, seemed the most delighted of any of them. They seemed to rival each other to see who would do the most binding and stocking. The sample of wheat is all that could be wished for. Their potatoes are also of a very fine quality; I saw some of them cooked while I was there. They took very good care of them this year. I got them to plant eighteen bushels for seed another year, and from present appearances, if we can get them saved through the winter, we will have enough for seed without buying.

The Swan Lake band are nearly all living at the Gardens, near Hamilton's Crossing, on the Assiniboine River. I gave them fourteen bushels of seed wheat in the spring, five pounds of turnip seed, three pounds of carrot seed, three pounds of onion seed and one bushel of beans. The crops had a very fine appearance at the time I was making the payments. This band was supplied with two yoke of oxen this spring and two sets of harness complete. I got the thirty acres which were to have been fenced last year on the Swan Lake reserve fenced this year with good oak posts, placed one rod apart, and four strands of heavy galvanized steel-barbed wire. The remainder of the five acres, which were to have been broken last year, two completed. I got the fifteen acres that were broken and back-set last season sown

with wheat. Of the other ten acres, eight were sown with barley and two were planted with potatoes. I did not see the crops lately, as I did not go out to the reserve to pay this year, but am informed that they have a very fine appearance. This band are as determined as ever to have their whole reserve at the Gardens. It would be a great relief to me were this matter settled once for all, as it comes up every time I meet with them. They say they will never go to Swan Lake, and will not allow any of their band to go there. The whole blame rests on the chief speaker of the band and a few others, as many of them would go and remain on the reserve, but are afraid, on account of threats made against them by those other parties.

The Sandy Bay reserve has been transferred from my agency to that of Mr. Agent Martineau, and the Rolling River and Riding Mountain bands have been re-transferred to Mr. Agent Herchmer.

There has been considerable sickness amongst the bands in my agency this year. There were forty-one deaths against twenty-four births. I might mention, that when making payments to the Rosseau River bands, formerly, I was unable to obtain the services of a properly qualified interpreter. This year I procured the services of the Rev. H. Cochrane, of St. Peter's, who, through his untiring exertions, was successful in finding out a number in these bands who had been for years fraudulently drawing annuity for larger families than they really had, and hereafter I will be able to detect any such who may make an attempt to defraud the Government. I also discovered three or four families in Yellow Quill's band who were doing the same thing. It is the most difficult thing, in dealing with the Indians, to get them to reduce their families when any of them happen to die; they always claim that they are entitled to one year's annuity after the death of a person takes place. It seems that they were paid in that way for the first few years after the first treaty with them was made in 1871.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

FRANCIS OGLETREE,

Indian Agent.

ST. PETER'S, BROKEN HEAD AND FORT ALEXANDER AGENCY,

CLANDEBOYE—TREATY No. 1, 17th August, 1885.

The Right Honorable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report, together with tabular statement, showing the state of the Indians under my charge for the year ended 30th June, 1885.

St. Peter's.

I am sorry to have to report that the crops suffered last fall to a much greater extent on this reserve than was anticipated, the people had to contend with an unprecedentedly wet fall, so that it was with the utmost labor they harvested their crops.

With all the disappointment of a comparatively poor harvest, the people passed a prosperous winter. Those who put up hay for sale got a good price for it (from three to six dollars a ton), and as the making of hay in this part of the country costs something under a dollar a ton, they were well paid for their work, and I hope it will encourage them to put up more this summer.

Then, the angling for jack-fish, up to to the middle of February, was very good, fully thirty thousand being sold by the Indians. The fish would average at least three pounds each, and they received one and a-half cents per pound.

Only some two thousand five hundred whitefish were caught last fall by members of this band; but some families wintered out at Dog Head and Bull's Head, on Lake Winnipeg, where they fished all winter with success, and found a ready sale for any surplus they had, at good prices.

The catch of sturgeon, in the spring, was greater than ever before since I have been in the country, over sixteen years. Other fishing, fair.

In fact, the people of this band who have settled down will compare favorably with most of the old settlements along the Red and Assiniboine Rivers in their agricultural pursuits, in their houses, in their clothing, in the number of their cattle and agricultural implements, and are more prosperous and make more money in a year than thousands of people in the older Provinces. Yet they do not progress as they should; one reason being that they take too many holidays. Time is of no value in their eyes. A great many of them would like to have council meetings two or three times a week. They think nothing of coming to my place and talking for half a day or more, in the middle of haying or harvest, about the most trifling affairs, but as there is no such word as time in the Indian language, it is hard to teach them that time is money, and I have been unable to find an interpreter who could do so. Then, in the fall of the year, instead of fall ploughing, they go duck shooting, and nothing can stop them until hard frost comes and the ducks leave.

Again, their wandering habits have disappointed me often. A man will break land, own a pair of oxen, a cow or two, build a house and stable, and work hard all summer and half the winter; perhaps before spring he has sold his improvements for a mere nothing to some other Indian, or left them, and is off to Lake Winnipeg, Rat Portage or some other place, not to turn up again until the annual payments.

Of course, I do not mean that this is the characteristic of all the people; there are exceptions, and I hope that in the course of a few years this state of things will change, for that there is a marked improvement in this respect during the last ten years is very apparent. Then there is their great enemy intoxicating liquor; they seem to have no difficulty in buying it all over the Province, and I have noticed in almost every police court report names of Indians being fined small sums or so many days in gaol, and nothing done to punish those who sold the liquor.

There are five schools on this reserve, three Protestant and two Catholic; two of these are supported entirely by the Government and the other three are assisted up to three hundred dollars per annum.

St. Peter's, South (Government).

On my last examination of this school, presided over by Mr. Henry Cochrane, I found the children were taught reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, dictation and letter writing. This is the most advanced school in the agency. Nine of the children are reading in the fifth book, twelve in the fourth, eighteen in the third, seven in the second, and five in the first; nineteen are learning geography, twenty-eight children could write a very fair letter entirely of their own composition on their slates—some of these letters were beautifully written. One boy was working at vulgar fractions and twenty-seven knew their multiplication tables. The average attendance since Mr. Cochrane took the school, for nine months ending 30th June, is over thirty, with fifty-five on the roll.

Mr. Cochrane deserves great praise for the way in which he conducts this school and the way in which he makes the children take an interest in their work.

St. Peter's, North (Government).

This is a good school. Mr. Wm. H. Prince gives great satisfaction; he is most energetic in making the parents send their children. He teaches reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, dictation, drawing of maps on the blackboard, singing and letter writing; four children were in the fourth book, eight in the third,

nine in the second, five in the first and four at A, B, C. The average attendance for the last nine months was over thirty-three, with fifty names on the roll; this is most satisfactory, considering the roving disposition of so many of the parents.

St. Peter's, East (Catholic Mission).

Presided over by Miss Trauffenback, who is a good teacher, and who cannot be too highly commended for her perseverance in teaching and the way in which she has advanced such of her pupils as have attended at all regularly. Only one pupil attended every day last quarter, and others, only three, five, nine, thirteen days, and so on. There are twenty children on the roll and an average attendance of a little over eight for the year.

The children are taught reading, grammar, spelling and recitations, geography, history in French and English, and singing. Six pupils were reading and spelling in the second French and in the third English readers, two were in the second book and four in the first. In grammar this school is in advance of any school in the agency; in rudimentary history and in general geography equal to any; in arithmetic, not so far advanced; in recitations and singing it is only equalled by the Fort Alexander Catholic school. In fact, no school in my agency has progressed so satisfactorily during the last year as this, and I am pleased to be able to say so, as in my last annual report I had to give quite a different account.

St. Peter's, East (Protestant).

Nominally under the Episcopal mission, but really a Government school, as Mr. James Settee, jun., receives no assistance from the society whatsoever.

The average attendance is a little over twenty-three for the last nine months. The pupils are taught reading, spelling, geography, arithmetic and exercises on the blackboard. Two children were in the fourth book, four in the third, three in the second and three in the first.

Mr. Settee has given fair satisfaction as a teacher; his pupils are taught spelling, reading and writing well, but are deficient in the other subjects.

Muckle's Creek School (Catholic).

This school has been closed since the ice broke up in the spring.

One hundred and eighty-five bushels of wheat, fifty bushels of oats, fifty-two of barley, and nine hundred and forty bushels of potatoes, besides a quantity of Indian corn and garden seeds, have been planted by the members of this band.

The crops, with the exception of a few potatoes, which were drowned by the heavy rains in the spring, are the best I have seen for years; hay is looking magnificent, and altogether there is a good prospect of a most bountiful harvest.

Statute labor was performed by this band, and school houses and bridges were repaired. The people also did over a mile of ditching; part of this was done as statute labor and part as voluntary work.

Broken Head.

Crops here last fall, with the exception of potatoes, turned out poorly, but to make up for this the fishing was above the average; fully twenty thousand jack-fish were caught and sold to traders by this band.

Some of them also had hay for sale in the spring, for which they got a good price.

This band have done well with the Government cattle, which were given to them, they received four cows, seven oxen and two bulls from the Department; they now have forty-seven head, besides eleven head of private property. They planted last spring twenty-five bushels of wheat, ten bushels of barley and one hundred and twenty-five bushels of potatoes, besides Indian corn and garden seeds; everything looks fair except garden stuffs, for with the exception of three or four men, they do not seem to take any interest in gardens, and it is hardly worth while giving them seed.

The heathen part of this band are as far from settling on the reserve as ever, only eight families making it their home; several of the others will stay for a time, and then leave and go to their homes at or near Rosseau, Point du Chêne and other parts of the Province.

Those who remain on the reserve are well off. They can now find a ready market at their doors for their fish, hay, berries, canoes and whatever they have to sell. Last fall one trader bought twelve hundred partridges and several hundred rabbits from them.

Mr. Black, who is in charge of the Government school here, is a most painstaking teacher, and the progress of the children is a credit to him. Mr. Black finds it very hard to get the children to attend, as the parents move about so much. He teaches reading, spelling, grammar, arithmetic, geography from the map of the world, and writing. One pupil is in the fourth book, nine in the second primer, three in the first primer and four at A, B, C's; ten are learning geography.

The Indians have built the walls of a new school house, but so far no one has offered to take the contract to finish it, as they say it would take at least one hundred and fifty dollars to do so. At present, school is held in the Episcopal chapel, and a very poor place it is, being dilapidated and not in a central position.

Fort Alexander.

The crops on this reserve were good last fall. Potatoes were splendid, and it was a good thing for the people that it was so, as the fall fishing for whitefish, on which they depend so much, was almost a failure—not from the fish being any scarcer than usual, but from the stormy weather which swept away many a net, and prevented the fishermen from attending and setting those they had left in a proper manner. Only eighteen thousand were caught.

During the winter fishing was fair, and the Indians killed a large number of elk, moose, partridges and rabbits. Mr. McKenzie, the Hudson Bay Company officer in charge, reported to me that the catch of fur was double what it had been for years. They planted this spring ten bushels of wheat, fifteen bushels of corn, seven bushels of oats, five bushels peas and six hundred and thirty-five bushels of potatoes. Their cattle were wintered well; all those having Government cattle had plenty of hay.

Fort Alexander (Catholic).

Father Madore has been in charge of this school for over a year, and a more energetic and hard working person could hardly be found; he has one of the best regulated schools in the agency. On my last visit I found the pupils were reading and spelling in French and English, arithmetic, geography, recitations and singing. Two children were in the fourth book, seven in the third, thirteen in the second, four in the first, and four in the first primer, seven at A. B. C's.

The children have advanced favorably in every branch, with the exception of spelling, in which they were rather backward. In singing, they quite surprised me, taking their different parts in glees and choruses in French and English, in a way I have never heard equalled at any school.

The Protestant Government school at the English mission, I am sorry to say, is the poorest in my agency; the parents are great wanderers, and cannot be made to send their children; the attendance is smaller than it was years ago, and the children are no further advanced.

Miss H. McKenzie, who has been teaching for the last quarter, only having an average attendance of four, with sixteen names on the roll, feels almost discouraged.

The Protestant Indians have built the walls of a new school house near the mouth of the Winnipeg River, and one of the councillors, John Henderson, has taken the contract to finish it. This, I believe, is a better site for a school, as I think there would be a better attendance.

The troubles in the west were a source of a good deal of excitement amongst my Indians, but I do not think that there was the least idea of any of them going on the

war path; they talked a good deal and were inclined to make demands on the Department, thinking it a good opportunity.

The Stone Fort Treaty is a great subject of debate amongst them, which they talk about on every possible occasion, and what is called the outside promises, which they all hold to and which they all say they never gave up.

In this agency another cause of trouble is the different races of which the bands are composed.

At St. Peter's the Saulteaux and Swampies are jealous of one another; the Saulteaux's think because they allowed the Swampies, who were originally from York Factory, to take the treaty with them, that they have no right to have a voice in affairs of the band, and as the Swampies are settlers, and increasing in numbers every year, they do not by any means intend to allow this.

At Fort Alexander it is something the same, as the French half-breeds are not satisfied to be ruled by the Indians, who are in the majority at present.

The half-breeds of this band (Fort Alexander) if they could retain their river lots, which they claim by the Manitoba Act, and also get their scrip, would, I believe go out of the treaty.

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

A. M. MUCKLE,
Indian Agent.

See further on in Part I of this Report for the first part of Agent Muckle's report.

MANITO-WAH-PAH AGENCY—TREATY No. 2,
THE NARROWS OF LAKE MANITOBA, 30th June, 1885.

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

SIR,—In compliance with instructions contained in the circular letter dated Ottawa, 8th April, 1885, I have the honor to transmit my report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June last, on the Indians of Treaty No. 2, and parts of Treaties Nos. 1 and 4.

TREATY No. 1.

Sandy Bay Band on Lake Manitoba.

This band was formerly under the supervision of Mr. Agent Ogletree, but has been transferred to my agency. I am happy to be able to state that the Indians of this reserve are giving up their nomadic habits.

Most of them come from the Prairie tribes, and, as a consequence, were always absent from the reserve visiting their relatives and friends, or hunting, only returning about the months of June or July of each year, when they came to receive their annuity money, and then they went away again for another year; so in reality the band only numbered some five or six families who remained to improve the reserve.

This spring they returned earlier than usual, took up land on the reserve, hauled logs to build their houses, broke up new land and planted potatoes in it, fenced it with good new rails, and some of them sowed wheat, barley, peas, corn, beans, pumpkins, onions, carrots and turnips.

The more industrious ones are building new houses, having at last decided to make homes for themselves on the reserve, more especially that their children may benefit by attending the school.

They have completed the new school house, which is furnished with the required floors, door, windows, desks, seats and blackboard. There is also a good large box stove and pipes there. They have cut and hauled the logs necessary to build a house for the teacher, which is to be placed near the school house, and then they will fence in both houses in the one enclosure. They expect to be able to finish this by treaty

time. The children are sent to school regularly, and although it was only opened in January last, on my last inspection I found that quite a number of the pupils could read and write, the first class being in the second part of the First Book. The pupils in this class could also do a little arithmetic.

At first some of the members of the band were very backward in sending their children to school, but now they seem very well pleased with both school and teacher, and are all willing to send them there.

Judging from the results of their farming and the benefits they seem to understand that their children will derive from the school, I am confident that the members of this band will stay on the reserve and make homes for themselves there.

They now understand the earnest wish of the Government for their welfare, and acknowledge with thanks the help the Department has given them again this spring, by sending them different kinds of seeds, a good yoke of oxen and harness.

The fur is decreasing in quantity so fast that they begin to see for themselves that they must rely on the cultivation of their land for their future support.

They are more fortunate in the fishery, as in the winter time they get a ready sale at good prices for all the whitefish and pike that they take.

Lake Manitoba Band.

I find this band still divided into two separate parties, one residing at Dog Creek, there being three councillors and the majority of the band there, having good houses and gardens, the other, being the minority, headed by the chief and one councillor, stretched out from the chief's place to Elm Point, a distance of about four miles and a-half.

The chief, with a few members of his section of the band, built the new school house about the centre of the reserve, the Dog Creek party declining to give any help, on the ground that it would be an impossibility for them to send their children to school there on account of the distance, it being about five miles; and so the members of the band, generally, state that it has been built to no purpose, being such a long distance away.

The teacher kept the school open during part of the December quarter at Dog Creek, and then removed the school to the chief's place, a distance of about six miles, and continued it there until the Christmas holidays, when he went home to Fairford. Whilst there he was taken ill and was unable to return and resume his duties before April. The chief asks for another teacher, stating that he was sick and not strong enough to go on teaching, and to be fair to him and the children a change is necessary, for the school shows little or no progress.

The biscuits sent for distribution to the pupils in the school were delivered to the chief instead of to the teacher, who was then keeping school at Dog Creek, and through some misunderstanding the chief, councillors and members of the band there present decided to divide them among themselves, which they accordingly did, not knowing for what purpose they were sent there.

When the teacher received my instructions he found they were already eaten.

On enquiring about this matter I found the statement correct, and both chief and councillors expressed their regret that it had happened.

I find the members of this band quiet and trying to improve their gardens and make themselves comfortable homes.

Potatoes and seeds were given to them this spring, and they have planted them.

Gradually a few members who were outside of the reserve are coming in and settling down permanently there.

Fishing was not good last fall, owing to the winter setting in very early, causing great hardships for a few weeks and the loss of a few nets.

As the fur-bearing animals decrease in numbers, so do the Indians turn their attention more and more to their gardens on this reserve.

Ebb and Flow Lake Reserve.

I visited this reserve and found the Government cattle and implements being well looked after, and that they had plenty of hay for their own stock.

The school is kept regularly, and no complaints were made about the teacher. The pupils are advancing, and show a good deal of spirit in their classes, reading and spelling being well rendered, explanations good, and, in fact, they have advanced considerably since last summer.

The biscuits are distributed according to instructions, and are well kept and stored in the school house. The biscuits are in good condition so far, and the balance on hand is correct. They have a large blackboard in the school house here.

Field and garden seeds have been delivered to them already. Owing to the severe frost last winter they lost nearly all their seed potatoes, and some more will have to be given to them.

They do not wish to exchange any of the bacon given to them for ammunition and twine.

I visited Crane River reserve on my way up the lake and inspected the stables, which were in a filthy condition, with large quantities of manure just at the doors. I ordered them to be cleaned at once.

The stables are well built, and they have enough hay to last them over till the grass comes.

I inspected the school. The pupils are doing well, considering the number of days the school has been kept open this quarter, the teacher having been absent most of the time through sickness, and in consequence loud complaints were brought against him, and a request was made for another to take his place. He himself asked to leave the school, as he could not attend to it properly, but he agreed to wait and teach until I could find another to take his place, which I did, in the person of William Anderson, jun., of Fairford band, who is now teaching.

The biscuits are kept in the school house.

They do not wish to exchange the bacon given for more twine, but ask that the present of powder and shot be replaced by twine.

The band wants to know when the Government is going to have their reserve re-surveyed.

After I had explained the game laws and the notice relating to fires, they complained bitterly about not being allowed to kill moose, ducks and geese, the latter of which they claim are only passing birds, and said they could not understand it.

Field and garden seeds have been delivered to them.

Water Hen River Reserve.

I inspected the school, which is kept regularly, and where both English and French are taught, and I noticed great progress had been made since my last visit.

The roll was called by the teacher and every name was answered to; each class was called up separately. I noticed advancement in every one of them. In French I examined them on the "Devoir du Chretien," syllabaire and spelling. In English, in reading, 1st part, first book; 2nd part, first book; second reader, spelling and arithmetic, as far as multiplication; also, in dictation of English and French, which showed very well; writing both on slates and in copy books very good; as also was their singing.

I noticed great discipline and order throughout the school, and in fact I must say that I consider Mr. Tabouret the best teacher in my district.

The number of pounds of biscuits delivered by the Hudson Bay Company was 2,050, or four lbs. over the amount stipulated. The balance on hand is correct, according to statement, and is kept with proper care in the school house.

The new addition to the school house is completed, owing to the energy of the teacher, and he is now living in it. There were no complaints made against him at all; on the contrary, the whole band seemed highly pleased with him.

The Indians keep him liberally supplied with firewood.

On Sunday, school is kept twice during the day.

I held a meeting with the band, at which I was informed that the Chief Kahtakahwaynaas was dead and the band had selected No. 19, Okitchekeshowenin, who was second councillor, to fill his place.

I explained the game laws to them and also the law about starting bush fires. The majority of this band is willing to exchange twine in lieu of bacon, but still there are quite a number of them against the change.

They say that at times they will be obliged to break the game laws, through sheer want of food, but that they will try their best to stop any unnecessary destruction.

Owing to the severe cold last winter, the ground cracked and the frost got into their cellars, freezing part of their potatoes; consequently, about 15 bushels of seed potatoes will have to be supplied to them, which can be obtained from Crane River reserve.

The field and garden seeds were delivered to the band.

Their cattle have been well wintered and are in good condition, with the exception of one old ox, which they ask may be replaced by two young animals.

There was a considerable amount of sickness among the Indians of this band this winter.

While at this reserve a liquor case was brought up. I held an investigation into the matter and found that the liquor had been given in a case of sickness by Mr. Alexander Munroe, the Hudson Bay Company's postmaster for the Water Hen River, and not, as it was suspected, in contravention of the Indian Act. In consequence, I dismissed the case. I may further state that it arose from the jealousy existing between the accused and another trader, and was simply brought up for the sake of annoyance.

Duck Bay.

I inspected the school, which is taught in both English and French, and found a marked progress in each class, especially in arithmetic, the children knowing addition, subtraction and multiplication thoroughly.

The band is very well pleased with the teacher, and had no complaints to make against him.

The chimney and mudding of the school house will have to be repaired this spring, and the Indians have promised to complete it immediately. The teacher is himself in charge of the work.

I found the names of the children correctly entered on the register. At the meeting I held with the band I explained the game laws, and also the notice regarding bush fires, to them. They say they do not see how they are going to get leather for moccasins if they do not kill moose when they get the chance.

They lost a part of their potatoes through the frost, the first time that such a thing has happened to them for many years, and so a few bushels for seed will have to be supplied to them this spring.

The band complains greatly about the members who are settled on the Pine River trying to induce some of the other Indians to leave the reserve and go to settle along with them. The leader of this movement is Kwiwisensis. This man requires checking, and that at once, and decisively, as he will be doing a great deal of harm to our school on the reserve.

The cattle look to be in good condition. They asked about the yoke of oxen, and trust that the Government will supply them soon, as they want them very badly.

On my way back I met Mr. Shannon, who was taking out the seeds for this reserve.

Whilst there I received a letter from the Swan Lake Indians, requesting me to go there to see them regarding the question of the reserve they applied for there. I referred them to Mr. Commissioner Dewdney, and their agent and chief, explaining to them that they were not in my district, and that, consequently, I could not do anything further than report that they request that some Government official may be sent to have a meeting with them on the subject, as they state that they have houses, stables, cattle and gardens of their own, and also that if they are listened to they could prove the truth of their statements; and, moreover, that they are loyal to the Government and Queen, and trust they will get a hearing this time, as it is impossible for them to go to Felly for their annuities, as it costs them too much to get there.

They would also like to hear the Queen's representative at least once a year, as they think they would profit greatly by it.

My experience of these Indians is that they are a steady, peaceful, respectful and thriving people.

Lake St. Martin Reserve.

I inspected the school and found very little progress had been made, owing greatly to the fact that there is no house fit to keep school in and no tables for the children to write on. Their reading and spelling were passable; arithmetic and writing, good.

The biscuits are kept at Fairford, and the distribution is made according to instructions, as I found out on questioning the children.

No complaints were made against the teacher, and the Indians seemed well pleased with her.

The names are correctly entered on the register.

I held a meeting with the band and explained the game laws to them, and also the law regarding the setting out of bush fires. They said they thought that if the game laws were enforced they would starve, and have no shoes for their children to go to school in.

Referring to the school house, they said that they were going to erect the walls this spring on a ridge in the reserve, and when they have done that they want the Government to finish it for them.

The small seeds were delivered to them, and the chief begged for about ten bushels of potatoes, as he had lost his through frost.

The cattle were all in good order.

The school was closed a great deal last winter, on account of the amount of sickness prevailing amongst the children.

Little Saskatchewan Band—(Sandy Bay).

I visited the school and found the pupils advancing very slowly, divided as follows, viz.:—

1st class, 1 boy and 2 girls present, First Book, same place as last summer, page 12—spelling good; 2nd class, 1 girl present, 1st part First Book, page 12—slow progress; 3rd class, 2 boys and 1 girl, Second Reader—reading and spelling passable; 4th class, 3 girls, Third Book, Canadian Reader, page 40—reading and spelling good; 5th class, 1 girl, Fourth Reader, page 16—reading and spelling passable.

They cannot explain what they read.

Grammar, 1st class, 2 girls, page 2—passable; arithmetic, 2 boys and 4 girls, simple addition—passable; writing on slates, dictation—passable; writing in copy books, good.

Another teacher had to be appointed here, on account of the late teacher's incompetency.

I appointed Colin Sanderson, of Fairford band, provisionally, pending the approval of the proper authorities.

This school has been kept up in a very careless manner, without order, and, as a consequence, very slow progress has been made. The time was kept more or less correctly, viz., five hours per day, and the pupils' names are correctly set down on the registers, and in accordance with the daily attendance.

The biscuits are stored at Fairford, at Mr. Bruce's storehouse, the teacher having no place to keep them in at Sandy Bay.

The band does not wish to exchange the bacon given for more twine.

After I had explained the game laws and the notice relating to fires, they complained bitterly about not being allowed to kill moose, ducks and geese.

The field and garden seeds were delivered to them.

They have also received a chest of tools to enable them to build their school house, of which they have finished the walls and thatching. They have also taken out logs for the purpose of making boards, and have engaged a carpenter to finish

the work for them on the following terms: The Indians furnish the boards and promise to pay him \$50 by treaty time, and on his part he contracts to make the following articles, viz., flooring, fix the windows in, 1 heavy door, 3 desks, 12 feet long; 6 seats, 12 feet long, 1 desk and 1 seat for teacher, 1 blackboard, 7 feet by 4 feet, he furnishing the necessary nails.

At the request of the chief, I made out an agreement between them and Kemper Garrioch, the carpenter, to the above effect, and they are now at work.

Their cattle are looking well.

They asked for about ten bushels of seed potatoes, as they had lost the greater part of theirs through the severe cold winter.

Fairford Reserve.

I visited the Fairford lower reserve school, kept by Mr. William Anderson, sen., and noticed that good progress had been made.

1st Class. 4 boys and 1 girl, page 24, Fourth Reader—Reading very good; spelling good. Geography, page 37—Showing places on the map, very good. Grammar, pages 14 and 15—Nouns, explanations and examples, very good; arithmetic, page 58, good.

2nd Class. 3 boy and 3 girls, Second Reader, page 6—Reading and spelling, good.

3rd Class. 1 boy and 2 girls, 1st part, First Book, page 11—Good. And 1 boy by himself, 2nd part, First Book, page 7—Reading passable and spelling good.

Writing on slates and in copy books, very good; dictation, good; singing, good.

I next visited the Fairford upper reserve school, under the direction of the Rev. Geo. Bruce.

1st Class. The Third Canadian Reader, page 75; reading, explanation and spelling, good. Fourth Reader, page 30; reading, explanation and spelling, very good. Geography, pages 17 and 25; explanation and marking on the maps, good. Grammar, page 30, with examples, very good. Spelling Book, pages 104, 126 and 192, very good. Dictation, very good. Arithmetic, page 125, good. Writing on slates and in copy books, very good.

2nd Class. Third Reader, page 82; reading explanation and spelling, good.

Spelling book, pages 54 and 72, good. Writing on slates and in copy books, good.

3rd Class. Second Reader, page 50; reading and spelling, very good. Spelling Book, pages 22 and 42, good.

4th Class. Second Reader, page 19; reading and spelling, very good.

5th Class. Second Book, page 18; reading and spelling, very good.

6th Class. First part, First Book, page 10; reading and spelling, good. A, B, C class, good.

Dictation was very good on slates. In all there were present 46 children. The singing was also very good.

These two schools are regularly conducted and kept open the requisite number of hours. The numbers and names of the pupils on the registers are correctly set down in accordance with the daily attendance. The progress made by the different classes is very marked, and both schools show a marked advancement this year.

There was no complaint made against either of the teachers, and the chief and councillors are proud of their schools, and so they may be, as they are kept up to the standard; and although a great epidemic prevailed among the children last winter, the progress is still very good. This is owing to the energy, discipline and good order of the teachers.

At the mass meeting I held with the band I explained the game laws and the law about fires; and the Indians ask that they might be allowed to kill a moose now and again, as they want the leather for moccasins. They also want to kill the buck during hay time, as he is fat then. They only complained as far as regards killing the moose.

They ask that twenty bushels seed potatoes be given them, as their crops last year suffered from frost during the latter part of the summer, while yet in the ground, and again this last winter in their cellars.

They do not wish for any change to be made in the bacon given to them, as they say it is of great benefit to them during hay time.

They are going to erect the walls of a new school house at the lower reserve, and when they have got them up they expect the Government to finish the building for them.

I also inspected the Manitoba village school on March the 6th, and noticed that good progress had been made.

1st Class. Fourth Book, page 20, 2 girls. Writing on slates and copy books, good. Arithmetic to fractions, dictation and spelling, good.

2nd Class. Third Reader, page 12, 1 boy, 1 girl. Writing on slate and paper, arithmetic to division, reading and spelling, passable.

3rd Class. Two boys and 3 girls, Second Reader, page 10. Writing on slate, good; writing on paper, good. Arithmetic, addition and multiplication, passable. Reading and spelling, good.

4th Class. Three girls, First Book, 2nd part, page 5. Reading and spelling, passable. Writing on slate, good; writing on paper by one of the girls, only fair. Arithmetic, addition, by one girl, passable.

A, B, C class. Three boys and 2 girls. Letters and spelling, good.

General Remarks.

In conclusion, I beg to state further that on the recommendation of Rev. Geo. Bruce two other teachers were appointed provisionally, one to the Little Saskatchewan school, the other to the Crane River school, pending your approval—this is the understanding between them and myself. I may also state that the teacher of Lake Manitoba school will have to be replaced by another, as, in my opinion, his constitution is too weak and he is sick the greater part of his time, although he tries hard to do his duty and carry out his instructions faithfully.

With the above exception, all the other schools have been conducted according to instructions, with very good results, and I must say that it is almost entirely due to the daily rations of biscuits given the pupils, as also to the energy shown by the teachers in going round and looking up the absentees, and thus showing to their parents the interest taken in their welfare.

Referring to the violation of the Indian Act by persons supplying liquor to Indians, I was fortunate enough to capture one person, who was committed to gaol for a term of three months, in default of paying a fine of \$150 and costs, but in the other cases I sent a warrant to apprehend the parties, but they had made their escape; but in case of return, they will be immediately arrested and tried.

With reference to the game laws, the Indians request permission to kill ducks and geese until the 25th of May, at least, instead of 1st May, as until that date, 25th May, they cannot fish, owing to the ice which is yet on the lake, and they have nothing else to rely on for food.

Owing to the severe cold experienced this last winter, the Indians of my agency have lost nearly all their potatoes which they were keeping for seed. On making enquiries I find their statements correct, and not occasioned by any neglect of their own. The Indians show more signs of activity as regards farming this year, by hauling fence rails and enlarging their gardens, and I noticed on several of the reserves outsiders coming in to settle down permanently.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. MARTINEAU,

Indian Agent.

See further on in Part I of this Report for the first part of Agent Martineau's report.

COUTCHECHING AGENCY,
RAINY LAKE, 1st August, 1885.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following as my annual report for the year ended 30th June last, on the Indians of that part of Treaty No. 3, under my charge; also tabular statement to accompany.

The Indians of the several reserves are, I am glad to state, in a fairly prosperous condition, having secured their crops in good season, and by fishing and hunting they have been enabled to support themselves without assistance, with the exception of a few aged and infirm Indians, who have been slightly assisted with provisions during the past winter.

It gives me much pleasure to state that during the late rebellion in the North-West the Indians of this agency remained quiet and peaceable, displaying a loyal spirit and frequently expressing their disapproval of the action of the Indians who joined in the disturbances. An article which appeared in the *Rat Portage* newspaper some time ago, in reference to the Chief Manitobesse and the river Indians, charging them with disloyalty and sympathy with the rebellious Indians in the North-West, was entirely false, and no doubt instigated by interested parties, with mercenary considerations, probably that troops might be stationed in the district.

In justice to the Indians of treaty No. 3 I make this remark.

In October last, acting under instructions from Mr. Inspector McCoil, I contracted for the ploughing and fencing of twelve acres on the Little Forks reservation of Rainy River, and in May following eight acres were sown with wheat, oats and barley, and the remainder planted with corn and potatoes, the whole of which, from present appearances, bid fair to yield good crops.

The increase of acreage improvements for the present year is shown in tabular statement. The schools at Little Forks and Long Sault reserves are also shown as in operation, but it is necessary to explain that they have only been opened as Government schools since the 30th June last, having previously been conducted as mission schools.

Owing to the high stage of water last autumn most of the hay was lost, and in consequence the cattle suffered considerably from want. The crop of the present year will be a plentiful one, if no loss is sustained from the same cause.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. J. N. PITHER,
Indian Agent.

ASSABASKASHING AGENCY,
LAKE OF THE WOODS—TREATY No. 3, 11th August, 1885.

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 30th June, 1885.

The Indians within my district have enjoyed pretty good health since the date of my last report, no sickness of a serious nature having appeared among them.

The fisheries of last autumn were in general a failure, but game, on which the Indians generally depend for their winter subsistence, was more plentiful last season than in the winter of 1883-84; with the crops of potatoes and wild rice, the Indians passed a pretty good winter. A good number of them were employed by lumbering firms, and, by the wages earned, added to the comfort of their families.

The last winter was exceptionally severe, and the cold following the heavy rains of last autumn caused the potatoes which were stored in pits to rot to some extent; some families lost all their seed potatoes. Fortunately, the prompt assistance afforded by the Department in sending seed potatoes enabled the Indians to plant a fair quantity; and if the season is favorable it is hoped that the yield will support the Indians during the coming winter. Only one Indian who was in want of seed failed, on account of sickness, to come for his share of that supplied by the Department.

When I heard in March last of the rebellion in the North-West Territories, I sent word to the Indians belonging to my district not to join the rebels should they be called to assist them. Soon after messengers from the different bands came, telling me that they had no intention of doing so, as they were contented with the treatment they received from the Great Mother the Queen and her councillors. They did not forget the last words that were spoken at the close of the treaty, to live friendly as long as the sun ruled the day and the streams of water ran.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. McPHERSON,
Indian Agent.

See further on in Part I of this Report for the first part of Agent McPherson's report.

SAVANNE AGENCY—TREATY No. 3, 19th August, 1885.

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 30th June, 1885.

Lac des Mille Lacs Band.

I visited this band on the 28th of May and distributed the garden seeds, and found only three families on the reserve; the remainder had not returned from their hunting grounds. They lost their seed potatoes from frost during the winter; furnished them with nine bushels for seed. Again visited the reserve on the 8th of July, paid them their annuity and distributed the provisions and supplies furnished by the Hudson Bay Company. The band elected two new councillors in place of Wiskaskanini and Magigisik, viz., John Pierre and Wasagisik, as they were neglecting their duty and absent from the reserve continually. The gardens are pretty well cultivated, but the crop is not so large as that of last year. They have one new house finished, and one partly completed, since last year. They have a barn and stable nearly completed, and are entitled yet to three cows. They wish for two oxen, in place of two of the cows. I furnished them with three scythes. They expect to have hay enough to be ready for the cattle in January. The chief thanked the Government for the clothing, and was well satisfied with the quantity and quality of the provisions furnished. There were two deaths and four births during the year.

Sturgeon Lake Band.

I visited this band on the 31st of May, and distributed their garden seeds. I found only three families on the reserve. Arrived here again on the 12th of July, and found no one on the reserve. The whole band were camped down the lake six miles, making canoes. They returned when I sent for them. I called a council and talked to them pretty strongly for neglecting their duties on the reserve, and having made no improvements for the last ten years. I paid them their annuities and distributed the supplies to the band and clothing to the chief and councillors on the 13th. They expressed themselves satisfied. They have no houses finished. There were no deaths or births during the year.

I have made arrangements with them, as well as with the Lac des Mille Laos band, to send to Savanne, in the spring, for their seed, thus doing away with the expense of the spring trip.

Wabegon and Eagle Lake Band.

I paid this band their annuity, distributed the provisions and supplies, and the clothing for the chief and councillors on the 18th of July. They expressed themselves entirely satisfied. I inspected the gardens on the reserve, which were in poor condition, except as regards the potatoes. They have six houses in poor repair, three new houses partly built, and two cow stables, at Wabegon. The cattle are in splendid condition; last year's bull calf is to be given to Eagle Lake band, as theirs was accidentally drowned. The chief, and his son (a councillor), promised Mr. Inspector McColl to build a school house, but when the chief proposed it to the band they all opposed it. This band are self-sustaining; they catch plenty of fish and enjoy good hunting. There were two deaths and four births during the year.

Lac Seul Band.

I visited this band on 8th January, driving with us two cows for the band, which were handed over in good condition; the weather was extremely cold during the trip. I again visited this band, paid their annuity at Lac Seul on 22nd and 23rd July, distributed their provisions and supplies, also the chiefs' and councillors' clothing, with all which they were well pleased. I examined the gardens at Frenchman's Head and found them in excellent condition. They will have splendid crops of potatoes this year. Noikeejickwabe's band along with Kutehechewanini's band wish to receive their annuity and provisions at their reserve at Frenchman's Head in future, instead of Lac Seul; the latter band wish a reserve for themselves outside of Frenchman's Head reserve. I inspected the school at Frenchman's Head, under Mr. Spence, of Selkirk, and found the pupils have made remarkable progress considering the school only opened on 1st June last; the daily average attendance is sixteen. The school house is a new substantial log building, 25 feet by 16 feet. Also inspected the school at Lac Seul, under Rev. James Irvine, His Lordship the Bishop of Rupert's Land being present; found twenty-eight names on the roll, with an average daily attendance of twenty; the several classes in reading, writing, spelling and arithmetic were fair.

I received three applications for commutation of their annuities from the wives of non-treaty persons with the sanction of the band, viz.: Young's wife, Magna; McIvor's wife, Hanna; and Kirkness' wife.

There were twenty-four births and sixteen deaths during the year.

I made arrangements with the chief to send to the railway line at Wabegon Tank in the spring for their seed.

There are some destitute Indians in this band (two blind and five infirm); they ask that a small supply of medicine and provisions be given them through Mr. McKenzie, the Hudson's Bay Company's agent at Lac Seul.

Mattawan and English River Band.

I paid this band their annuity, distributed the provisions and supplies and the clothing for the chief and councillors on 27th July. The Chief Sacketchway was on hand this year. He and about thirty others were absent last year. I found him very intelligent, though unable to speak English.

They received one ox and one cow in January last, sent *via* Rat Portage; one ox died during the winter from some unknown cause (being fat when found dead). The chief and his followers wish a school established at their reserve at Pichowaykang, the teacher to be Church of England. They will build the school house and have it ready by time of payment next year, when they expect to receive the furniture.

On the 29th July I visited the other part of their reserve at Grasse Narrows, under Papahsay; found their gardens, consisting chiefly of potatoes, in good condition. At this place there are twelve houses built which are very poor; four new ones partly constructed are better; I found the school house locked and Mr. O'Keefe, the

teacher, gone. Otcheeke opened the door. I found the books and slates in good order, the writing in copy books creditable; there were First Readers, Second Readers, grammars, books of history and geography; no furniture of any account except an old stove. The building is a very poor one. Father Marcoux, wishes to take charge of this school and repair it, so that they may receive the grant for schools.

Thirty-two persons were paid arrears, they being absent last year. There were nine births and one death during the year.

"Mackinack" No. 13, a destitute Indian, asks for a small supply of medicine and provisions to be given him through Mr. Matheson, Hudson Bay Company's agent at Rat Portage.

At the payment of each band I took special pains to get the census and statistics from each family to ensure the preparation of a correct tabular statement.

Respectfully presenting the above report,

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

JOHN McINTYRE,
Indian Agent.

See further on in Part I of this Report for the first part of Agent McIntyre's report.

BIRTLE AGENCY—TREATY No. 4, 24th July, 1885.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose the tabular statement and inventories of my agency for the past year, and in connection therewith beg to make the following remarks:—

A great deal of misery would have ensued among the Indians if the Department had not rendered considerable assistance during the past winter.

It was found necessary to purchase a large portion of the seed wheat and barley, and in the northern reserves at Fort Pelly potatoes had to be freighted in at very great expense and risk, this perishable seed having to be moved in March, so as to get it to its destination before the roads broke up.

It is pleasing to report that the Indians prepared a great deal of their land last fall, and thus in many instances were enabled to get their crops in early this spring. So great was the enthusiasm to sow that it was found judicious to provide a very large quantity of seed beyond that allowed by the Department. The result has been that all the working Indians have good large crops, which having been planted early generally look well, and the encouragement given them has resulted in many instances in a large quantity of new land having been broken, and for the first time in Indian farming in my agency considerable summer fallowing is now being done, and I feel assured that the advantages of this practice having been once clearly proved by the Indians themselves, will be followed by the disappearance of the greatest drawback to Indians' success as agriculturists—late sowing.

It has been the custom, in former years, to give each family requiring seed a very limited quantity of potatoes, and consequently, on most reserves, there were never enough raised to last over the winter and furnish seed in the spring. This year the Department having sanctioned the arrangement I recommended, every family planted a sufficient quantity of potatoes, and I supplied them with the requisite seed, which is to be returned after harvest in an equivalent of wheat, which will be ground for the destitute. I have taken care that these potatoes should be well hoed, and the promise of a bountiful potato crop is almost assured.

The outbreak of the rebellion naturally greatly excited my Indians, and some of the more timid ones fled to the hills, leaving their gardens unplanted, and have made their living by hunting, which they propose to follow this winter, returning next spring to farm.

I am happy to report, however, that I had no difficulty during that trying time in managing my Indians, and greater exertions than ever were made by them towards self-support; and generally the Indians conducted themselves as if they had no sympathies with the rebellion.

Instructor Lawford having replaced the former instructor among the Assiniboines at Moose Mountain, a great impetus was given to the work, and both Pheasant Rump's and Red Bars' bands have done their best. Unfortunately, they have suffered terribly from consumption and scrofula, the death rate during the cold weather and early spring having been enormous. Dr. Redmond, late fleet surgeon, R. N., having been taken out to visit these bands, after carefully examining all the Indians showing any symptoms of disease, reported that the above diseases were the main causes of the numerous deaths, the secondary causes being dirt and ill-ventilated houses. To these might be added, I think, the sudden change from fresh meat on the prairies to flour and bacon in comparative confinement. But in spite of this calamity, as remarked before, both bands have done all that they possibly could with the means at their disposal, and have cheerfully followed all the instructions given by Mr. Lawford. Each family has planted plenty of potatoes, and the wheat promises to be an excellent crop. Both these bands have taken good care of their cattle, and have broken a quantity of new land, as it will be necessary to summer fallow a good deal of the old next year. A school house is under construction for these reserves, and I hope to see it opened before next winter.

The Cree reserve, under White Bear, at the east end of Moose Mountain, also has had the assistance of a good instructor, Mr. A. Campbell having been employed since 1st April, and, as a result, they have made great progress this year, all their crops, when I saw them, in June, promising well, while the bands at that time were busily breaking new land. This band has not suffered from consumption nearly as much as the western bands, for they are better hunters, and get a good deal of fresh meat in consequence.

At Gambler's reserve, at the mouth of Silver Creek, those farming have done well, and the good crops and neat fences speak for themselves; but many of the workers in this reserve fled to the Duck Mountain at the outbreak of the rebellion, and have not since returned. Considerable breaking has been done, and some old land summer fallowed, and good use has been made of all the animals and tools at their disposal. A very much better feeling exists among this band than formerly, and from being one of the most troublesome to control, they are now very easily managed.

Of the Lizard Point or Way-way-sa-ca-po band I can say but little; during the trying times they behaved wonderfully well, although I was prepared for serious trouble, but they sowed very little grain, their oxen being, as usual, very poor; they have, however, planted a lot of potatoes, which have been all well attended to. This band have, from the commencement, received more help than any other in my agency, and every device has been adopted to make workers of them, but without success; gambling is very prevalent among them, and interrupts their work at the most important times.

Riding Mountain and Rolling River reserves having been out of my control for a year, were returned to me this spring. Both the bands are about in the same condition as usual. The former are excellent hunters, and are well dressed and contented, and while all plant a few potatoes only a few pretend to farm. This year these have planted considerable and have broken a quantity of new land, proposing to summer fallow most of their old fields next season. They have cost the Department little, and were well behaved during the excitement. A school under Presbyterian supervision is still in operation on this reserve, but owing to the nomadic habits of the majority of the band the attendance is small.

At Rolling River there is a farm instructor, Pierre Contoise, and a very nice crop has been put in, which looks well. But the Indians prefer working and loafing around Minnedosa to settling permanently on the reserve. They are little expense to the

Department, and they will become more settled in time, when they see the advantages to be gained.

At Fort Pelly the potatoes, by careful attention and keeping them scrupulously weeded, with a moderately open fall, will result in a fair crop. Many of these Indians are now summer fallowing the wheat and barley land, and are ready to try again next spring. All the freighting possible has been given to the Indians themselves.

At the Keys reserve a school is now running under Church of England auspices, and promises well.

The Kee-see-konse band possess the most successful Indian school I have yet seen. It is conducted by the Roman Catholics, and I have just received a very good letter in English from a pupil of only eighteen months' attendance.

The Cotè band, at Crow Stand, south of Pelly, under Joseph Cotè, son of the old chief, lately deceased, are taking great care of their cattle, of which, departmental and private, they have now over one hundred head.

All the bands behaved well during the troubles, and never caused the slightest uneasiness.

The Sioux bands under my control have made great strides during the last year, and have now three hundred head of cattle. Many of them have large fields, one having sown sixty bushels of wheat, besides other grain, and at one reserve (Oak River) nearly one thousand bushels of potatoes have been planted. They gave no trouble, and indeed offered their services as scouts during the troubles. There has been a great deal of consumption among these bands, and during the last year over fifty have died. At Oak River eleven men have died out of eighty-eight heads of families, and seventeen children under three years old. This is very distressing, and is hard to account for—the change of diet, owing to the failure of hunting, and scrofula, being probably the main cause. Still, several deaths have resulted from whiskey, in spite of the strenuous exertions adopted to put down the sale of this deadly Indian poison.

Only two Indians have been punished for crimes in my district during the year.

The constant cry is for more agricultural implements, and many reapers, mowers and waggons are being acquired whenever an opportunity offers.

The now certain construction of railroads in this district will give a better market for Indian products, and enable the various hands to get means to promote a more rapid advance.

The prospect of a bountiful harvest, if fulfilled, together with a ready cash sale for the grain, will do more to advance agriculture among the Indians than all the agents and farm instructors that can be employed.

In conclusion, I may say that all the employes in my agency have performed their duties faithfully and energetically, and have greatly tended to the generally contented feeling among the Indians.

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

L. W. HERCHMER,
Indian Agent.

TREATY No 4, N. W. T.,
INDIAN HEAD AGENCY, 4th October, 1885.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to forward my annual report with tabular statement, and a return of all Departmental property in my care, with the value of the same.

The cattle in several instances were not as well wintered as in former years, on account of the loss of hay from prairie fires. The greatest sufferers were the File Hill hands.

A school was opened on Little Black Bear's reserve, File Hills, during the fall, it proved, however, a failure, owing to the little interest evinced by the parents of the children, and their final withdrawal previous to the trouble in the spring, caused it to be closed.

The children on Gordon's reserve attended school regularly, until the teacher was incapacitated by a serious illness. The school was kept in one of the mission buildings; during the winter logs for the construction of a school house were cut and drawn to a site where the building is to be erected.

A school house has been commenced on Little Child's reserve, and school houses completed and ready for use on Pasqua's and the Assiniboine reserves.

During the winter I accompanied the Rev. Father Hugonnard, Principal of the Industrial School, to the reserves, and in a short time got nearly the number of scholars allowed that institution. The parents, as a rule, were pleased to have their children educated, and in no instance were any taken without the full consent of the parent and the willingness of the child.

From want of proper clothing a good deal of suffering was experienced during the winter. Through the instrumentality of the Rev. Mr. McKay the Crooked Lakes Indians proved an exception, as a quantity of clothing sent by a society of ladies in Toronto, presided over by a Mrs. Murray, and of the value of two thousand dollars, was distributed among them.

Sickness was not as general as during the previous winter, and deaths were very much less frequent. The former, I think, may be attributed to the issue of fresh fish twice or three times a week.

A fair area of new land was broken during the fall, and when spring set in every exertion was made to get the Indians to sow wheat as soon as the frost was sufficiently out of the ground to permit harrowing.

A very liberal supply of seeds of all kinds was distributed throughout the reserves, and owing to the troubles then existing in Treaty No. 6, every effort was made to keep the Indians constantly at work.

Immediately after the fight at Duck Lake messengers were sent by the rebel leaders to my Indians, with exaggerated reports of their victory over the police, and calling upon them to seize the provisions and ammunition, and go and join them. They were also told if our troops were successful in the north they would receive the same fate from the hands of our men on their return east. We can judge how unsettled the ignorant Indians must have been. For a time they fully expected to be punished, whether they took up arms against the Government or not.

The greatest trouble I had to overcome was to make them believe that the troops going north would only fight if forced by the half-breeds and Indians to do so; those who remained on their reserves, and took no part whatever would be considered loyal, and would receive protection from our hands.

During these anxious times, I was greatly assisted by a few intelligent Indians, who co-operated with me, and whose influence I brought to bear on the rest; their names have already been forwarded in a special report. I again wish to bring them favorably before your notice, for I think they deserve some substantial recognition for the faithful manner in which they stood by me.

Although, with all the false reports retailed to these Indians, and the excitement throughout the district even among the white population, I am pleased to be able to report that they managed to put 1,590 acres under crop, and (with few exceptions) in good shape, and I expect many will show fair returns.

I am sorry to be obliged to report that several raids were committed on settlers' houses, and private property was destroyed by the File Hill Indians. They kept me constantly on the alert during the spring, owing to their unsettled state, at times leaving their reserves in a body; it made the settlers in the vicinity of these reserves uneasy. More extensive raids would, in my opinion, have been made had the settlers left their homesteads, for it would have been to the Indian as an invitation to help himself.

Raids were also made in the York colony on settlers' houses, and valuable cattle were killed. As soon as time permitted, I called on the settlers who had reported their

losses, and from the description given of the Indians who were implicated in the raids, I am glad to say I discovered the guilty parties, who are now serving terms of imprisonment in the penitentiary.

Until matters in the west had a successful issue, I considered it injudicious to cause any excitement whatever in Treaty No. 4 by making arrests. The conciliatory policy I pursued I considered the wisest.

Since then I have been exerting every effort to discover the parties implicated in the File Hill raids, and I hope soon to accomplish their arrest.

The Indians are gradually commencing to look upon their reserves as their homes, and during the past year kept on them more closely.

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

A. McDONALD,
Indian Agent.

PAS AGENCY—TREATY No. 5,
CUMBERLAND, 2nd July, 1885.

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

SIR,—In accordance with your instructions, dated Ottawa, 8th April, 1885, I beg to submit my annual report on Indian affairs in this agency, together with the accompanying tabular statement and list of Government property, including office furniture, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1885.

On the 21st of July last I left my office *en route* to Winnipeg for the annuity money, arriving there on the 30th. A few days were spent in town, during which time I received from the Department a number of letters, and wrote some besides.

On the 4th of August, accompanied by Mr. L. J. Arthur Leveque, as assistant, I left Winnipeg to make the payments at Grand Rapids and up the river. On the 30th of August the Grand Rapid Indians received their annuities. After the payment I examined the gardens, where but a poor prospect of supplies for the winter presented itself, the summer frosts having cut off most of the garden seeds and many of the potatoes. From Grand Rapids we proceeded to Chemawawin, where the payment was made on the 20th of August. On this reserve there is but little land under cultivation; but after I passed down on my way to Winnipeg, these Indians broke some fair patches.

From Chemawawin we proceeded to Moose Lake, and were compelled to travel all night on the lake, in order to make the payment on the reserve at the appointed date. Moose Lake is a poor place for farming, but an excellent lake for fish. If these Indians have sufficient nets they need never starve. The gardens were examined, but the crops appeared very poor.

On the 25th of August we left Moose Lake, arriving at the Pas on the 27th. On the same day the supplies were delivered to the chief and councillors, and the day following the Indians received their annuities.

The Pas is a large reserve, and the gardens are scattered over a large tract of land. I examined every garden I possibly could, and found a good amount of new land broken, but the crops seemed a failure.

From the Pas to Birch River and Cumberland and back to the Pas again it rained almost every day. The payments, therefore, on these reserves, were made under difficulties. At Birch River the payment took place on the 5th of September. Running from the Saskatchewan River through part of this reserve there is a portage of three miles' length to the Indian settlement. I went across the same day and examined the gardens. Here, too, I found more new land broken and a general desire to cultivate the soil, and some of the houses presented a better appearance. But there is

altogether too little land under cultivation on this reserve to supply the Birch River Indians with sufficient food for the winter. The crops here probably suffered from summer frosts more than any other reserve in this agency last season.

On Saturday, the 6th September, I left Birch River, arriving at Cumberland in the evening. The payment was made on this reserve the following Monday and Tuesday. Here, too, owing to the long drought and summer frosts, the crops were almost a failure.

At Cumberland I stayed several days writing, while Mr. Leveque completed the pay sheets.

On the evening of the 12th September I left Cumberland House, reaching the office on the 15th, having been somewhat hindered by the rain.

The vaccine matter with which I was supplied by the Department I delivered in portions to the respective Hudson Bay officers in this district, except at the Pas, for which I reserved a certain amount. Later on I went down to the Pas reserve and vaccinated about sixty children.

During the fall I visited Moose Lake and Chemawawin, in order to ascertain the number of sick and destitute Indians, and to arrange for the completion of the Chemawawin school house.

The winter set in very early indeed, so that the Indians were not prepared either with potatoes or fish.

Since I arrived at Grand Rapids, on the 26th ultimo, I have received statistics which show nearly two and a-half bushels of potatoes per head gathered. The Indians need not starve at any time if they have sufficient twine, as it is an excellent place for fish.

At Grand Rapids in the fall some of the Indians kill large numbers of whitefish, from which they make oil, most of which, however, they sell; they dry part of the flesh, but throw the rest away.

At Chemawawin and Moose Lake the fish are also numerous in the fall, but the Indians do not possess adequate means for laying up a proper store for the winter.

At the Pas and Cumberland, and in fact everywhere in this agency, except at Birch River and the Pas Mountain, large numbers of fish can be caught in the fall. But the very early setting in of the winter last season rendered the fall fishing unsuccessful.

The musk rat, upon which many of these Indians in the spring and fall have chiefly lived, was almost extinct. From beginning to end it was, therefore, a very exceptional winter in this district, and there is every reason to believe that but for the aid rendered by the Department not a few would have undoubtedly succumbed to the effects of privation.

During the winter I visited the Pas reserve a number of times, and witnessed the actual condition of the Indians. Providentially, the rabbits were numerous the former part of the winter, but for three months—January to March—many of those in the Pas, Birch River and the Pas Mountain suffered keenly. It was impossible to supply food as it was actually needed, for there was not sufficient in the district. Undoubtedly, the amount of relief given last winter, though unprecedentedly large, has been the means of preserving numbers of these Indians alive. The ex-chief, John Bell, at the Pas, asked me, a short time ago, to convey his gratitude to the great mother for the relief thus given.

As the winter advanced, and seeing the condition the Pas Indians were in, I persuaded them as far as they could to scatter and hunt rabbits, and angle for trout far away, giving them, on behalf of the Department, some twine and hooks.

In the early part of the winter I examined the two schools on the Pas reserve. At the Pas proper there has been a school for many years; but the children at present do not make such progress as might be expected. The Eddy school was opened last October by Mr. Louis Ahenakew—an educated Indian from Assissippi mission in the Saskatchewan. Under his tuition the children are learning fast. Mr. Ahenakew also teaches his pupils to translate the English books into Cree.

About the same time an Indian came from the Pas Mountain, telling me of the privation from which the band were suffering, and asking for relief. I sent a small amount, and promised to visit their reserve.

In the month of December I visited Birch River, the Pas Mountain and Cumberland reserve. The Birch River Indians were still killing some rabbits, but the Mountain Indians were suffering from want. At Red Earth most of the men were away trying to catch a few diminutive jack-fish they had discovered in a certain creek. I immediately persuaded five men to go Cumberland with horses and dogs for provisions to relieve those in distress.

While at Cumberland I examined the school; but the attendance was not very large, owing to some of the parents having taken their children away for the winter. Those who do attend regularly are progressing fairly. The teacher, Mr. W. E. Beddome, has good ground to work upon, owing to the admirable way in which the former teacher, the Reverend J. W. Davis, conducted the school.

In February I visited the reserves down the river, viz., Moose Lake, about seventy miles from my office, Chemawawin, some thirty miles from Moose Lake, and Grand Rapids, about forty-three miles from Chemawawin.

At Moose Lake the school was kept last winter by Mr. J. R. Settee, of the Church Missionary Society, in his dwelling house. The children were making but very poor progress indeed, and it appeared very inconvenient to teach in such close quarters. The Government school house is partly built, and the Indians intended sawing boards before spring. They were, however, considerably hindered from accomplishing their purpose by having to search twice for a missing Indian, whom they ultimately found dead.

The school at Chemawawin, from its commencement last August, till this summer, was kept in a house belonging to Councillor James Lathlin. The teacher, Mr. Chas. Lindsay, appears to try his best to bring on his simple-minded scholars, and considering the disadvantages under which he labors, fair progress is being made. On my way down the river last week I examined the Government school house which the Indians have endeavored to finish. It is not altogether completed, but is already in use.

At Grand Rapids, during my winter visit, there was not much to be done but to arrange for the completion of the school house, and to hear of the quarrels of these Indians, one with another. One was accused of having beaten his wife, and on being tried, pleaded guilty. He was told the state of the law, and warned that on a second offence he would be punished.

The day I left Grand Rapids on my return journey I believe the thermometer registered fifty degrees below zero, with a strong head wind. The snow was deep throughout the district.

In the month of April there was an election of a new chief for the Pas Band, and one councillor for the Pas Mountain, held at the Pas. Deputations came from the Pas Mountain and Birch River. On the 8th of April the Indians made their election in a very quiet, peaceable manner. Antoine Constant, jun., was elected chief for the whole band, and Baptiste Young as councillor for the Pas Mountain. After the election I delivered a lecture in Cree, endeavoring to point out to the Indians their actual condition, and the means of rising out of it, the subject of the lecture being, "The Indian as he is, and as he might be, in winter, spring, summer and fall."

Early in May the news of the rebellion reached us. But from that date to this I have seen no signs of disloyalty among these bands. This I believe to be chiefly owing to the benefits of religion which, for many years, they have learned to appreciate. Even the heathen Indians in this district appear to be influenced to a certain extent by christianity; for it is now over forty years since the Church Missionary Society sent missionaries into this part. Some Pas Mountain Indians who, I believe, had been living at or near Fort à la Corne, fled back to the mountain, not wishing to join the rebellion.

Later on, in May, I went down to the Pas, to enquire about seed for the Indians, but found that only garden seeds had arrived. I taught the Indians how to sow these, and sowed some for them. As no seed grain had arrived, I told them I considered the reason was, that nothing could be freighted by way of Prince Albert, owing to the rebellion. A telegram afterwards came, saying that potatoes were to be given to the various bands in this agency. Both at Cumberland and at the Pas the number of bushels mentioned could not be supplied, so that on almost every reserve there is land broken, but not utilised this year. This is especially the case at the Pas and Birch River, the gardens of which reserves I examined a few days before I left the office, on the 22nd ult. The garden seeds in many cases, and also some potatoes, are already frozen, or, as regards the former, destroyed by grubs. It seems, therefore, probable, that the Indians of this agency will not be in a position next winter to support themselves from the produce of their gardens.

The new chief at the Pas appears to be interested in the welfare of his Indians, and is trying to persuade them to occupy the reserve; for hitherto they have lived in too close proximity to each other, and they themselves have thus been the main cause of sickness and starvation in the winter.

After my visit to the Pas, Birch River and Cumberland, I left the office on the twenty-second ultimo to go into Winnipeg for the annuity money, and came here on the twenty-sixth, where I am still waiting for the lake steamer.

The Indians at Grand Rapids have professedly finished the Government school house; and although not executed in the best style, it at least does them credit. They are now waiting for a teacher to occupy the building.

During the spring my time was partly occupied in preparing an office and store-house separate from the dwelling house.

The office work comprises interviews with Indians, reading, registering, and filing letters received, and writing letters, journals, reports and other documents, examining other accounts, and making out my own. Since I wrote my last annual report about one hundred and seventy letters have been received, registered and filed; and three hundred and sixty have been written and copied, some of which have been written in duplicate.

During the winter Indians would come to me saying they could not kill fish, and pleaded for relief. Numbers called in hungry on their way to and fro on the portage leading to Clear Water Lake. It was impossible to do otherwise than relieve such cases.

In conclusion I beg to be allowed respectfully to remark that as regards the morality of the Indians of this agency it will compare favorably with that of the same number of any other Indians I have known, or even with whites. They are, for the most part, professedly christians, do observe the Lord's day, and delight to hear the word of God. Some of them can read the Scriptures in their own language, and not a few have family prayers. They are particularly fond of music, and scarcely ever pray without first singing. They visit each other in sickness; and when any one dies much sympathy is manifested, by a number of men taking part in making the coffin, by others (men and women) visiting the bereaved, and many following to the grave.

There are comparatively but few heathens in this agency, but these, though apparently perfectly harmless, are somewhat tenacious in endeavoring to preserve the remnants of their forefathers' superstition.

But while thus setting forth the good qualities of these Indians, it is only right to report on their improvident and other bad habits, in order that their actual condition may be known by the Department.

It is with regret that I have to report that during the past year there have been three cases of immoral conduct, two at the Pas and one at Grand Rapids. Besides these, two cases, at least, of wife-beating, have been brought to my notice.

The improvident, wasteful and idle habits of many are too palpable to be passed unnoticed. The first is common among all Indians I have ever known, with some few exceptions. It appears to me that, owing to the extremities to which they are

reduced in winter, when even women have to leave their children to fetch wood from a distance, and to catch a few fish, if possible, in order to live, after the long winter is over and when the fish are numerous and but little wood is required, a feeling of irresistible relaxation creeps stealthily over them; so that in the midst of plenty they forget the hardships of winter. Men and boys loaf around the various forts playing at chess or cards; not because they do not like to work for the Hudson Bay Company or for any one else, but because there is not sufficient work for all, and they prefer seeing wages for their work, which they practically think they do not while working for themselves, although a good stock of dried fish and floating wood would be of more permanent use to them than many dollars. Many of these Indians are often very idle in summer, and will give almost anything for tea and other luxuries. During the course of a year a considerable portion of their earnings is, I believe, spent in tobacco, which appears to me to be undermining their very constitution. In the absence of tobacco, some will smoke a certain weed, which appears to be still more injurious.

For their wastefulness, there is no excuse whatever; for the winter is too long and hard to admit of even a jack-fish being thrown away in the summer.

Their domestic habits are very reprehensible. Although most of them have cast off their old heathen customs and have embraced christianity, they still retain habits of uncleanness and untidiness. These, together with (in the majority of cases) their small and miserable houses (well nigh full of occupants), are productive of disease, and probably in some instances lead to premature death. All these matters, and others besides, I put before the Pas Indians in the form of a lecture this last spring, and would fain hope it has not been in vain.

Owing to their uncleanly habits and the suffering which they endure in the winter is probably due the fact that for the last seven years their numbers have been somewhat fluctuating. Their increase is comparatively very small, and any epidemic that comes amongst them makes great havoc, especially among the children.

Finally, I beg to bear testimony to the fact that, besides what is given by the Department, the Church Missionary Society and the Hudson Bay Company render to these Indians material assistance in the winter, the former by freely distributing clothing among the poorest, and the latter by liberally relieving many cases of starvation. Both the society and the company have shown great kindness to me in my travels among the various bands, wherever each or both are represented.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. READER,

Indian Agent.

See further on, in Part I. of this Report, for the first part of Agent Reader's report.

BEREN'S RIVER AGENCY—TREATY No. 5, 16th August, 1885.

The Right Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my report on Indian affairs in this agency for the fiscal year ended the 30th June, 1885.

On the 1st October last, after having finished the annuity payments of 1884–85, I forwarded the first part of this my annual report for the months of July, August and September, 1884;* therefore, I will now confine my remarks to matters which came under my notice subsequent to that date.

Owing to good fall fisheries, an abundance of rabbits and deer plentiful, together with good winter fishing near almost every reserve under my supervision, the Indians did not suffer for want of food during the winter, excepting, perhaps, a few who were sick, old or too improvident and lazy to secure food when it could be got with but little exertion or trouble.

* See further on, in Part I. of this Report, for the first part of Agent McKay's report.

On the 29th November last I made enquiries of the Department, by letter, asking whether it was required of me to visit the different reserves during the winter time, and, if so, what number of men and dog trains would be allowed me for conveyance from one reserve to another. To this enquiry I received no answer; therefore, I was unable to visit the Indian schools during the winter. On the 21st March I received a letter from the Department, instructing me, if in my opinion the season was not too far advanced, to visit the different bands of Indians within my agency; but on account of not having received instructions in time as to manner of transport, the spring having already set in and the ice getting bad in some places, I was unable to visit the different reserves, excepting those of Poplar River, Norway House and Beren's River.

I believe that during last spring the Indians in this part of Treaty 5 were again supplied with seed potatoes, together with a variety of garden seeds. The Indians, with but very few exceptions, make no effort to put seed in the ground in proper time, neither do they, as a rule, attend to their gardens as they should during summer; therefore, the yearly failure of their gardens.

On my visit to the Norway House reserve last spring, I ascertained that they, as well as the Cross Lake band, had succeeded very well in their fur hunt during the winter and spring, the season's hunt about doubling that of previous years.

The majority of the Indians of Fisher River, Loon Straits, Hollow Water and Black River reserves, gain their livelihood during winter by working at the different saw mills in their neighborhood, and by selling fish to traders for the Manitoba and some United States markets.

The Loon Straits and Jack Head bands are much disappointed at not getting school teachers. They ask that they be supplied as soon as possible. Mr. Timothy Bear, an Indian from Fisher River band, had been allowed to temporarily teach at Poplar River, but his work was very unsatisfactory; he was, therefore, allowed to vacate his position as temporary teacher on the 30th June last. The Cross Lake school, temporarily under the management of Mr. G. Garrioch, is doing fairly well. At Norway House reserve the Methodist Missionary Society still keep up their school. Last year it was under the management of Miss Parkinson, and is now ably conducted by Rev. J. Simmens, while he is about the reserve, and when his mission duties call him away for a short time he employs some one to keep it open until he returns. This, I am sorry to say, is a drawback to the school, which is, however, getting along very well. The Government school on the Norway River, under the management of Mr. A. A. Macdonald, is, I am sorry to say, very poorly and irregularly attended by the pupils. Mr. Macdonald's qualification as a teacher cannot be disputed; but the Indians do not take that interest which they should in sending their children to school; consequently, very few are benefited by it.

So far, the Methodist mission school at Beren's River reserve, under the management of Miss Gussie Parkinson, has been a complete failure. It was opened against the wishes of the great majority of the band, about the 20th of November last, and was the cause of a great deal of disturbance and ill-feeling among the Indians; consequently, only very few children went to school, and those who did go attended very irregularly.

As I was unable to visit the Jack Head, Fisher River, Blood Vein, Loon Straits, Hollow Water and Black River reserves, for the reasons already given, I am not just now in a position to give a correct report, from personal observation or otherwise, either on schools or other matters.

On the 19th June I left Beren's River Indian agency in a York boat, in order to get the money to make annuity payments to the several bands of Indians under my supervision in Treaty No. 5. After considerable delay, caused by contrary winds, I arrived at Winnipeg on Saturday, the 27th June, when my time was fully taken up, until the end of the month, with work in connection with the annuity payments.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. MACKAY,
Indian Agent.

BATTLEFORD AGENCY—TREATY No. 6,
BATTLEFORD, 20th July, 1885.

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

SIR,—During summer a good deal of new land was broken, new fences put up, and a large quantity of hay cut.

The payments went off quietly, and, owing to competition goods were sold at a remarkably low figure, which enabled the Indians to clothe themselves and their families better than usual.

Rabbits were plentiful during winter, and this helped them greatly in their food supply, and all seemed happy and contented with their lot till about January, when messengers began to come and go from all sections of the country, and I saw there was uneasiness among them. In February the Indians cut 300 cords of wood for the contractor who supplied the industrial school, and 500 cords for the Mounted Police. This enabled them to procure clothing and other necessaries, and all appeared contented. Then I found that messengers were being sent from Riel to them, and I visited the reserves frequently, trying to quiet their fears, for amongst other things they were told that soldiers were on their way, either to make them (the Indians) soldiers, or kill them. From confidential men whom I had amongst them I found that all were very uneasy and unsettled. On the 24th March I started to visit the reserves, going first to Sweet Grass' reserve, then to Poundmaker's and Little Pine's. Knowing the temper of the Indians, I took out presents of tea and tobacco for each band. On my arrival at these reserves I found the Indians very sulky, though they had nothing to complain of, nor did they make any demands. I gave each band the tea and tobacco I had brought out for them, but even this did not seem to cheer them. On Saturday, the 28th, I visited the Stonies, and gave them also tea and tobacco. They seemed glad to get it, and had no complaints to make. Their instructor (Payne) said: "I believe the Crees are up to mischief, and in case you need assistance the Stonies will fight for the whites; they told me so." Poor, fellow! his confidence in them was misplaced, for on the following Monday he was murdered by them in cold blood.

On Sunday morning I was astonished at getting word that the Indians from the various reserves (excepting Moosomin's and Thunder Child's) were within eight miles of Battleford, and all armed and in their war paint, and, later in the day, that they had already raided the houses of settlers *en route*. On Monday they raided the stores and houses in the town south of Battle River, reports of which you have already had. Horses and waggons were taken from farmers coming in with their families, and they were glad to escape with their lives.

The bands of Moosomin and Thunder Child, hearing what was about to take place, moved north of the Saskatchewan before the insurrection took place, taking with them their oxen and supplies, or at least as much as they could, but the river was breaking up and the crossing was most dangerous. All the other bands joined in the rebellion. There is one man, Baptiste, brother to Chief Red Pheasant, who deserves equal credit with Moosomin and Thunder Child, as he saved Instructor Applegarth's life by helping him to get away from the reserve; as it was, Applegarth had to leave all his goods behind, and they were being taken by Indians before his eyes while he was getting the horses and waggon ready to make a start.

The Indians, in their madness, destroyed everything in their way. Seed grain was emptied out and mixed with flour and bacon. Cattle were killed by the dozen. Mowers and reapers were smashed, and wheels of sulky rakes cut to pieces. Tools and implements were wantonly destroyed. The scene after the surrender is almost indescribable, and the loss to the Government in cattle, implements, seed grain and provisions, is tremendous. Of the latter, there were enough on the reserves to last till the end of June.

After the surrender it was too late to put in much of a crop, but some barley, potatoes and turnips were got in on each reserve. Since then most of the Indians

have got back to their reserves and are working fairly well, and are busy summer fallowing all the land not in crop. Owing to the late experience, I only send out enough provisions for one week at a time, and though this occasions frequent trips, I deem it the safest plan.

Owing to so much being destroyed, the expenditure for next season will be very heavy, as, if the Indians are to continue farming, cattle and implements will have to be replaced and seed grain brought in for next season, as there has been very little of anything sown this season. Besides the many statements, returns and books kept, 2,800 letters have been despatched from this office during the past year.

Annexed please find tabular statement.

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

J. M. RAE,
Indian Agent.

EDMONTON, N.W.T.—TREATY No. 6, 26th August, 1885.

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, 1885, together with the tabular statement.

During the first part of the year I found all the Indians in this district quiet and orderly, showing a disposition to cultivate the soil and make a living at agriculture, and they made fair progress.

In October I made the annuity payments to all the bands in the district, excepting that portion between Victoria and Lac la Biche, which was attended to by the agency clerk, Mr. Mitchell, acting under my instructions, and all payments were made without trouble or disturbance. Although the season was very late, the weather was fine the greater portion of the time, an unusual occurrence at that late time.

During the payments the Indian Commissioner made a tour of inspection, and pleased the Indians very much by promising the various bands more working oxen, of which they stood in great need. Acting under his instructions, I purchased a fine lot of animals, which were duly distributed.

The Commissioner made a change in the district, being of the opinion that it was too large to receive proper attention from one agent, dividing it into three, the southern portion being placed in charge of Mr. S. B. Lucas, and including the bands of Samson, Ermine Skin, Bobtail and Sharphead, the eastern or Victoria portion being in charge of Mr. J. A. Mitchell, and including the bands of Muskigawatic and Blue Quill, at Saddle Lake, and James Seenum, Peczyasis and Kegnanum and Antoine, further north, thus leaving me the middle and western portion, including the bands of Enoch, Pass-pass-chase, Alexander, Alexis and Michel, and the St. Albert mission, orphans and stragglers.

Mr. Mitchell was placed in charge of the Victoria district in May.

During the rebellion all the bands in the district were in an unsettled condition, owing to the presence of messengers from Riel, Big Bear and others, who told them to be in readiness to take up arms and raid the Government and Hudson Bay Company's stores. They at once put on war paint, even to the small boys, armed themselves and held dances, at which they became very much excited and boastful.

I removed all the stores to the Hudson Bay Company fort, which was strongly fortified and garrisoned by a company of volunteers. All the available arms in the country were brought to the fort and at once distributed amongst the volunteers and the outlying settlers who had sought refuge therein. These preparations kept the Indians from open revolt.

Pass-pass-chase, the chief of the Two Hills band, deserves much credit for the stand he maintained throughout the troubles. He used all his influence to discourage the dances and keep down the excitement, and was successful with the majority of his band. Some restless spirits did not behave well, but committed no overt acts. They were in such a state that it only required the presence of a small party of the rebels to cause open revolt. The arrival of Gen. Strange and the news of Gen. Middleton's successes intimidated them, causing an immediate settling down to work and many professions of loyalty.

I wish to state that Farming Instructor O'Donnell, and his assistant, Mr. Ridgdale, of Rivière Qui Barr, deserve the highest credit for their action during the above excitement. They remained at their posts at much personal risk, and although their stock was run off several times, they immediately gave chase and recovered it. The Indians fired the bridge and tried to burn the farm buildings, but the instructor saved all. An old medicine man named Peetokohan, tried to induce Alexander's band to kill their cattle, but Mr. O'Donnell was successful in preventing it. He also kept Alexis' band in proper bounds and managed to get them to put in a fair crop. In this he was ably seconded by Michel and his band, who remained perfectly quiet and loyal throughout.

In spite of all obstacles, there has been a good crop put in, and it promises an abundant yield.

In June the half-breed commission arrived and issued scrip. I gave 202 discharges to treaty half-breeds who took scrip.

In connection with the bands in the Victoria portion of the district, I have but little to report. On account of their close proximity to the disturbed district, nothing was done towards putting in a crop, runners from the rebels constantly arriving and trying to induce them to join.

James Seenum, chief of the Whitefish Lake Indians, the largest band in the district, was loyal all the time, although every inducement was held out to him to take part with the rebels. At last a party came up from Pitt and endeavored to seize some goods belonging to the Hudson Bay Company at Whitefish Lake. This the chief would not allow, and in the dispute which followed one man was killed. Seenum being short of arms and ammunition, and feeling confident a large party would come from Pitt intent on revenge, took to the woods with his band, and there he remained until the trouble was over. In consequence of this no crop was put in.

The Saddle Lake band, which formerly put large crops in, also abandoned their reserve, the loyal ones joining Seenum, the others taking part with the rebels. No crop was put in by them either. I have already reported that a portion of this band raided the farm, sixteen stores, and the instructor had to leave to save his life. Job Lapatac deserves much credit for the part he took in the above affair, as he stood by the instructor and his assistant, and was, I believe, the means of saving their lives.

I also reported about the Lac la Biche Indians joining a war party of Big Bear's and raiding the Hudson Bay Company's stores at that place.

With the exception of the Wahsatnow Indians, no crops have been put in in the Victoria district, and I would here say that were it not for the stand taken by James Seenum, many serious consequences would have ensued in the district and the trouble would have been prolonged. He is a leading man, with much influence.

Blue Quill, of Egg Lake, was loyal, but most of his band joined in the raiding.

I am sorry to state that the Bear's Hills Indians behaved very badly during the rebellion, but as Mr. Acting Agent Lucas will report thereon, I will forbear treating of the subject.

Some of the bands are wishing to get schools on their reserves, Enoch's band having already erected a building for that purpose, but have not as yet secured a teacher. Pass-pass-chase's band also propose erecting a school house this fall.

The general health of the Indians during the first part of the present year was good, but this summer a low fever has caused much sickness and a few deaths.

Fortunately, with the exception of the damage inflicted on the Rivière Qui Barr bridge, none of the Indians in this portion of the district committed any serious offences.

The season has been a very favorable one for crops, and had the rebellion not disturbed the Indians so much, a large return of produce would have been shown this year; but taking everything into consideration, I think the Government is to be congratulated on the progress made.

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

W. ANDERSON,
Indian Agent.

BLOOD RESERVE—TREATY No. 7,
MACLEOD, N. W. T., 8th August, 1885.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my third annual report on the Indians in Treaty 7.

During the first three months of the fiscal year I visited the northern division as frequently as possible, and found the Indians doing well under Mr. Beggs' supervision.

In October the treaty was divided into two agencies, being a step for which I was in every way thankful. It was next to impossible for the agent stationed at Macleod to keep thoroughly informed as to matters in the north, and necessitating his absence from headquarters for weeks at a time. Fortunately, owing to the valuable services of Mr. J. B. Lash, as clerk, I was enabled to do this.

Mr. Agent Begg will doubtless report fully on his division, so that it will not be necessary for me to enter into detail.

During the summer and autumn the Bloods worked well, looking after their fields and remaining on the reserve.

The potato crops were excellent. We harvested seven thousand bushels potatoes, one thousand bushels turnips, fifty bushels carrots. Of the above, fifteen hundred bushels potatoes were turned into our root houses for seed.

Permits were given for the sale of two thousand five hundred bushels potatoes, which realized from half a cent per pound to one cent per pound. The low price was caused by the supply being greater than the demand.

In the early part of the winter two Indians were punished for horse stealing, which had a salutary effect upon the others, as scarcely a single case was brought to my notice during the remainder of the winter, in fact, I may say there was much less than in former years.

The spring of 1885 opened up much earlier than usual. Ploughing was begun on the 18th March, continuing with scarcely any hindrance until the work was finished. I resided on the reserve the greater part of my time, going from field to field, camping among the Indians and assisting them in their work, to the best of my ability, from early morning until night.

I must admit the Bloods surprise me in the manner in which they took to work. I set a number cutting posts and rails for wire fencing, and after running the lines for them the Indians put up the posts and riders, in instances stretching the wire, making, in every case, a fence that would do credit to a white man.

Many of those owning horses fit to plough did their own work; among them were the following, viz. :—

Striped Dog (minor chief) ploughed, sowed and harrowed four acres of oats without assistance, besides helping others who did not have horses.

Good Young Man, Running Wolfe, (minor chief) Bull Young Man, Many Pas, Many White Horses, Three Bulls, Running Crane, Bear's Child, Never-goes-out, Three Persons, Eagle Shoe, (minor chief) Heavy Gun, Bull Shield, (minor chief) Day

Chief, Calf Child, and High Sun, these not only did their own ploughing, but put in their crops, under my supervision. Taking them all through, it is gratifying to say they worked well and willingly, notwithstanding reports to the contrary.

Later on, when news arrived of the rebellion, there was a good deal of excitement, but it was after a day or two confined to the young men, who wanted to take this opportunity to start on the war-path and steal horses; still, after the first excitement the spring work progressed until its completion; then one small party left on the war-path for Montana, U.S. These were followed by others; in fact, small parties were coming and going for a long time. Red Crow and some of the minor chiefs endeavoured to stop them, but they managed to steal away in the night. I can safely say that nothing approaching the numbers reported by outside sources were away, as on more than one occasion I personally, with our interpreter, visited the different camps at night, invariably succeeded in getting the names of the absentees.

This year the crops consist of twelve acres peas, twenty-one acres oats, one hundred and thirty-seven acres potatoes, eight acres turnips, ten acres carrots, and seven acres gardens. In addition to this we have on the home farm one acre barley, one acre peas for seed, one acre turnips and one acre potatoes, together with six acres wheat and forty-one acres oats, on the Cochrane Rancho.

As we had no home farm; I made arrangements in the spring with Blackfoot Old Woman and Heavy Gun, they to let me have land to sow twenty-one acres with oats, and I, after threshing, to pay them one cent per pound for the oats raised.

I was much pleased to receive instructions to take over Mr. Cochrane's rancho, as this place has been the bone of contention with the Indians for a long time. Getting Mr. Cochrane off the reserve and starting a second issue place there was the means of removing one source of complaint which, had it not been accomplished, would have resulted in serious trouble.

I have not been able to look after the Piegans so much as I should have liked, owing to my time being so fully occupied with the Bloods, and office work.

Their crop last year consisted of one hundred bushels of wheat, fifty bushels oats, two hundred and eighty bushels turnips and six thousand seven hundred bushels potatoes. Of this, one thousand bushels potatoes were turned in for seed, and permits were issued for the sale of two thousand bushels potatoes, twenty bushels oats, seventeen bushels turnips and thirteen bushels wheat.

The Piegans remained quietly on their reserve all winter. I have no report of any horses being stolen by them.

These Indians got to work early in the spring, but did not use so many of their own horses as in former years. I think this may be accounted for by the severity of the winter. Their horses were in poor condition for working.

The fences on this reserve are not so good as I could wish, but as we have now wire, I hope to have every field with a permanent fence before the winter sets in.

This year the crops consist of six acres wheat, twelve acres peas, forty-eight acres potatoes, eight acres turnips, and twelve acres gardens. This does not include the home farm of two acres peas, one acre barley for seed, twenty acres oats, three-quarters of an acre of potatoes, three-quarters of an acre garden, all of which were doing well when I last visited there.

On this reserve, as also on the Bloods, there is some land uncultivated. I advised the Indians to put in more potatoes. They remarked, "What is the use, as we have lots in our cellars that we cannot sell, and more than we can eat." Something should be done in regard to the surplus crop this year, as the supply will (as last year) be greater than the demand. It is very discouraging to the Indians to find that they have potatoes on hand, and no market for them. I have endeavored to procure purchasers, but without success.

Last winter I had to stop the issue of permits, as I was informed that Indians were selling a sack of potatoes (about eighty pounds weight) for twenty-five cents, and in several cases two sacks for that sum, rather than take them home again.

I succeeded in obtaining the Mounted Police contract here for twenty thousand pounds at one cent per pound, delivering them in half a day.

So soon as the crops were gathered I reduced the issue of flour to a quarter of a pound. This was continued until spring work began.

In January, while visiting the Piegan reserve, I received a letter from Lieut.-Col. Macleod, C. M. G., that seventy-five Stoneys, out on a hunt, were on Pincher Creek in a starving condition. I started for their camp at once, and found them in reality starving, except for assistance given them by Col. Macleod and other residents. I arranged with James Dixon (their chief) to give them provisions for their present requirements, and to enable them to proceed to their hunting grounds through the Crow's Nest Pass. It reflects great credit upon these Indians to find that although they were suffering from hunger, and had been several days without food, not a single complaint was made of any cattle having been killed.

Too much praise cannot be given Red Crow for his staunch loyalty during the rebellion, as from the first I was not in the least anxious about him and his followers. The same must be said of the Piegans. It is a positive fact that Red Crow had tobacco sent him more than once, urging him to rise, but in every instance he sent the tobacco back, and would not listen to the accompanying messages.

Of course, no end of reports were circulated that the Bloods were impudent and made extravagant demands. I can only say that I did not hear any impudence, nor was there a single demand made of me during the trouble or since. I think no one was in so good a position as I was to know—moving among them every day, and living under canvas.

There were a good many war parties going and coming, many returning empty handed, some with horses, which were recovered by the Mounted Police, invariably assisted by Calf Shirt.

The sun dance passed over quietly and quickly, this year only lasting three days. It was a very miserable affair. I think, judging by the spectacle, if left alone, the sun dance will soon have ceased to be the great festival of the year.

I regret to report that these Indians have contracted the habit of visiting the town of Macleod much too often for their good, and remaining for days at a time. As far as possible, we stop the rations of any Indian off the reserve.

The annuity payments passed over quietly. My thanks are due Superintendent Cotton, commanding Mounted Police at this post, for escorts during that time, and to the non-commissioned officers and men for the willing way in which they filled any duties assigned them. I wish specially to thank Sergt. Speirs for services rendered at the Blood payments.

On the whole, though I cannot report any great amount of progress made, the conduct of the Indians has been good. There are a good many individual instances of Indians wishing to better their positions; these are doing well.

During the year there have been registered twenty-seven births and thirty-two deaths on the Blood reserve, and three deaths and twenty-five births on the Piegan reserve. The Medical Officer has attended a large number of Indians during the year, prescribing for them. He reports the health of Indians on both reserves as good.

There are two schools on the Blood reserve, but as they have not been kept regularly throughout the year, I cannot say that much progress has been made.

I enclose, with report, tabular statement.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WM. POCKLINGTON,

Indian Agent.

BLACKFOOT AGENCY, N.W.T.—TREATY No. 7, 28th July, 1885.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to submit with my annual report the accompanying tabular statement and inventory of Government property under my charge, in northern division of Treaty 7, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1885.

Since my last annual report Treaty 7 has been divided into two divisions, north and south, Mr. Agent Pocklington being in charge of the southern division, comprising the Blood and Piegan tribes, I having charge of the northern division, comprising the Blackfoot, Sarcee and Stoney tribes.

Since my last report we have passed through a critical time, and I am happy to state that the Indians under my charge have remained loyal to the Government, which reflects great credit on them, as they are naturally warlike in their habits, but promises made by Crowfoot and other chiefs to the Hon. the Indian Commissioner this spring were faithfully carried out.

Last summer the Stoney were not as fortunate as usual in their hunting, as the low lands where they were in the habit of trapping were all flooded; at the same season, the dwelling and storehouses on Blackfoot reserve were also flooded, and the same occurred this year, but I understand it is the intention of the Department to erect new buildings on higher ground as soon as possible.

The same difficulty remains of keeping Indians on their reserves as last year. The people of Calgary complain of them, but still they continue to employ them cutting wood, &c., giving them money, tea, &c.; whereas, if they would give them no employment, they would only visit for the purpose of trade.

The crop on the Blackfoot reserve was very good; the root crop on Stoney reserve was also good. The Blackfeet supplied the North-West Mounted Police with potatoes, and the industrial school, at High River, with potatoes and turnips, having still a sufficient quantity on hand for seed and for food, they being issued only one-quarter pound flour while they had potatoes and turnips. This spring the rations were raised while they were putting in crops.

In September the payments of treaty money took place, which passed off quietly the assistance rendered by the North-West Mounted Police being of great service.

After the payments were over we had a general round up of Stoney cattle, and branded eighty-six head of calves; we also branded about ninety-five head last June, and now the Stonies have about four hundred head; a few of them are milch cows, broken by themselves; the necessary churns will be furnished. The Stonies have also been supplied with considerable ammunition in lieu of provisions; those not able to hunt have been rationed.

In October last Assistant Commissioner Reed and Father LaCombe visited the reserves to get children for the industrial school at High River. On a visit I afterwards made there were twenty-three children there, and everything possible was being done to make them comfortable and improve them; but during the excitement this spring the Indians took their children away, saying they did not consider them safe there in case a war party of Crees should come that way.

Last fall Bishop McLean visited the north Blackfoot camp and inspected the school there. The children showed good progress under Rev. W. Tims and sang hymns very nicely.

The children are very far advanced at Morley, they having attended more regularly on account of the orphanage, and the Indians being more civilized better appreciate the value of education.

In November the different buildings used for dwellings and storehouses on the reserve were roofed with lumber, which was a great improvement on the old mud roofs.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company's engines caused a good deal of damage to the grass on the Stoney and Blackfoot reserves by fire, the fires having run over a large part of both reserves.

In February it was necessary to shoot three of the horses on Farm 20 A, they having glanders, since which time we have had no other case of the disease amongst the horses.

During the month of April there was considerable sickness on the Stoney reserve, and it was thought advisable to issue beef, which was done, and with satisfactory results.

This spring the Indians have put in large quantities of roots, as it has been found that grain is not a paying crop, there being no grist mill in the vicinity. In cultivating, well-broken oxen are found to be much better for Indians than horses. The three yoke of cattle at the Sarcee reserve are worked regularly by the Indians there, and I think the Blackfeet will appreciate cattle, as their horses are small and not strong. The fields present a much neater appearance than formerly, on account of the barbed wire, and horses have done no damage this year to crops.

Interpreter L. Hereux is at present occupied in taking a census of the Indians, to be prepared for the next payment. The Indians held their usual "sun dance" this year, but on account of the wet weather, and lack of candidates for the torture act, I do not think it was a success from an Indian point of view, and I should be glad if they were disgusted as it is an unmitigated nuisance, always occurring at the time they should be working at the crops.

I am continually trying to get them to do away with it, and also the habit of carrying rifles, as they both interfere with their work.

In this division we have a good class of instructors, and it is not their fault if the Indians do not improve as fast as we should like.

During this year the births about counterbalance the deaths, a record having been kept of each.

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

MAGNUS BEGG,
Indian Agent.

ST. JOSEPH'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
NEAR CALGARY, N.W.T., 13th July, 1885.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to submit to you my report respecting the working and management of this institution, as requested in your letter, No. 58460, of the 14th of April last.

In the first place, I am sorry to state that, notwithstanding our earnest and continuous efforts, we have not succeeded in retaining the boys at this school, and I may say they have nearly all deserted.

Most of the boys were compelled to leave the school by their parents or guardians, while a few of the older ones, by making themselves so extremely unmanageable and rebellious, forced us to send them away.

I must confess the great difficulty arose from having received boys into the school who were too old.

Of course, as we were not able to procure young children in the beginning, it became a necessity to take those we could get, even though their age should exceed that pointed out by the Department.

Since the opening of this school, October, 1884, we have had an average of between fifteen and twenty-three pupils, as will be seen from our monthly returns. You are aware, it is a most difficult task (under the past and present circumstances) to recruit eligible pupils for this school.

We have to deal and contend, not only with the parents and guardians, but, I may say, with the whole reserve.

At the commencement we could only get a few orphans; the rest were boys, of fifteen to eighteen years of age.

The latter, being their own masters, came here without the consent of parents or guardians—merely, I suspect, because they considered it a very comfortable way of getting through the winter months—and this suspicion, I am sorry to say, we proved by experience to be too true.

I consider it impossible to get children of an eligible age if the Department does not employ other means than merely persuading parents and guardians to send their children to this school. They seem determined not to give up their younger children, unless compelled to do so.

When we did succeed in getting a few of the right age the squaws—their mothers—came here a month or so afterwards, and demanded their children, pretending they were taken away without their consent.

Undoubtedly, if we had power to make these children remain here and compel them to observe some kind of order and daily routine, most certainly we should succeed, because we have found, by experience, that when these boys apply themselves ever so little they make wonderful progress in their lessons and seem to have a special aptitude for the trades.

We have found, by experience, that it is very bad to have old and young pupils in the same rooms. If we are to have a mixed school, then it is absolutely necessary to have the older boys separated from the young ones; and to have trade instructors, who will keep them employed during recreation hours.

Moreover, we have found by past experience that it is impossible to control and manage these Indian boys by mere advice and kind reprimand.

If we have not some system of coercion to enforce order, and at least a little school-discipline, then I assure you it will be very hard to conduct the school with that measure of success which, it was hoped, would attend its establishment.

In conclusion, I am happy to state that during the whole of the time we have been here the general state of health has been very good, not having had a single case of serious sickness or accident among the pupils.

I have no hesitation in saying that if the Department will only accept my proposals, and carry out my suggestions already sent to the Indian Commissioner, Regina, and of which I enclose a copy, the institution will soon be filled with pupils; we shall be able to retain them; order will, in some degree, at least, be observed, and success is inevitable.

SUMMARY of remarks and suggestions made in my letter, No. 53, of the 12th ultimo, to the Hon. Indian Commissioner, Regina.

1. That the Department must well understand, that amongst the four tribes of Blackfeet, Bloods, Piegans and Sarcees, not one Indian is willing to part with his young children or allow them to remain here for any length of time.

Therefore, it is advisable and necessary to bring pressure in some way to bear upon those Indians who refuse their children, as by threatening to deprive them of their rations, &c.

2. Not to take any pupils older than eight years, on any account whatever.

3. That it is a great mistake (as we have found by experience) to have no kind of punishment in the institution. It is absurd to imagine that such an institution in any country could work properly without some kind of coercion to enforce order and obedience.

4. It is very injurious to allow the Indians to camp about the school, because their intercourse and bad influence demoralize the pupils very much. Of course, this difficulty could very easily be removed, by building a good high fence around the play-ground, so that the pupils would be entirely separated from any obnoxious visitors. In the past, the pupils, whenever in a capricious mood, would roam away from the school for miles, without any possibility on our part of being able to prevent them.

5. As the Government is the tutor and guardian of these Indians, particularly those who are the most miserable, it would be advisable and important to take to the school such as are orphans, willing or unwilling; to charge the Indian agents of the different reserves with the business of procuring and transporting the children here warning them to send none but children of proper age to the school.

6. To give some kind of reward to those parents and guardians who willingly surrender their children.

7. When the pupils desert the school, or are taken away by their relatives or friends, the Principal will inform the agent of the reserve to which the child belongs, and he shall send the deserter back, willing or unwilling, calling in the aid of the police if necessary.

8. Finally, if the Government desires this school to succeed and be of some use to the Indians of this district, they must insist in having the required number of eligible children, and give us the necessary power and help to retain them.

Moreover, as I have already proposed to the Indian Department, it would be a great help to have here (particularly during the first years of the school) a few white boys and half-breeds who could speak English; by this means the Indian boys would acquire a knowledge of English very rapidly. This expedient has proved very successful in other Indian schools. Of course, the white boys and half-breeds would pay for their board, &c.

Should the Government agree to my proposals, I am confident that in a short time we shall have the required number of pupils and that our labors will be more successful than hitherto.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. LAÇOMBE,

Principal.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
COWICHAN AGENCY, QUAMICHAN, 7th August, 1885.

The Right Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my annual report, together with tabular statement, and a list of Government property under my charge.

During the past year there has been no serious epidemic among the Indians of this agency, and the death rate has been less than for several years; still, pulmonary diseases continue to carry off many promising young men.

The harvest of last year was, as anticipated, very plentiful, and the influx of a large number of new settlers into the island gave a ready market to those Indians who had more potatoes and seed grain than they needed for themselves.

Owing to the extreme dryness of the season the crops will be very light this year; only those who succeeded in planting very early will get a fair return for their labor.

The construction of the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway is not having a beneficial influence on the natives; this has been particularly the case at Chemainus, the headquarters of the contractors. Of course, in most of the gangs of workmen there are some too idle to work, if a living can be made more easily, no matter what the risk may be, and these went into the Indian liquor trade, and for some time the neighborhood of Chemainus required a good deal of attention.

During the past twelve months fifty-four cases have been heard under the liquor clauses of the Indian Act. Of these, forty-five were convicted; thirteen white men were sent to gaol for two months' hard labor each. These are only such cases as I have attended to alone, or with the aid of a provincial justice of the peace, and do

not include liquor cases heard by other justices, and I fear they only form a tithe of the cases which do occur of infractions of the Indian liquor law.

The action of the provincial authorities in refusing the Department the use of the Cowichan court house and lock-up has prevented action being taken in many cases of drunkenness among the Indians in that locality.

The craving for ardent spirits is as great as ever. In many cases I firmly believe this is only because it is forbidden them. At the same time, I may say that I do not know more than about half a dozen Indians who can refuse intoxicating liquor when it is offered to them, although many will take liquor in small quantities who would take care not to drink enough to become intoxicated.

I regret, also, to say that the morality of the Indians generally is not on the increase, and the influence of the missionaries often appears to be on the decline. This is very disheartening to men who have spent the best part of a life in trying to do them good, but such is the case.

All over the coast men leave their wives and take other women, and as there is no law to prevent this, I have compelled several who have deserted wife and children to pay a monthly amount towards their support, and in several cases it has had the effect of bringing the Indian back to his legal family.

A party of Tsimpshcean and Nasse Indians have been working steadily on the island railway works since their commencement. They are a steady, quiet set of men, speaking English well, and causing no trouble, but the women who accompany them are no credit to the boasted civilization of the north-west coast Indians, and whatever these women may be at home, on the railway works they are simply prostitutes. In this respect I may safely say that the women of the Cowichan bands compare favorably with their sisters of the north, and although they may not be so well educated, still it is always a boast of the Cowichan Indians that few, if any, of their women are ever found in the towns, for the purposes of prostitution, so that this is not the cause, in their case, of the gradual decrease of the natives.

Comox.

In November I spent a week with the Comox Indians, and succeeded in subdividing the river reserve between the families of the Puntledge and the Ailksun bands, promising the young men location tickets as soon as they have made decided improvements on the allotments.

I found the village on the Comox Bay in a sad state of depravity and filth. This was particularly the case in a part of the village occupied by Indians of the Euclataw tribe, and as they had no right to the Comox reserve, but were trespassing, merely for the sake of the facilities which the neighborhood supplied for debauchery, I selected the worst cases and removed them from the reserve at once, allowing the others to remain till milder weather, but giving the local constable authority to remove them from the reserve, should any further disturbance take place. The Comox Indians expressed themselves very well pleased with my action in the matter, though I fear several of them are little better than the Euclataws.

While entering the Comox Bay during a gale of wind our canoe was so much damaged that it was necessary to purchase a new one before venturing to return down the coast.

Qualicum.

At Qualicum we found the Indians busy drying salmon (with which all the rivers were teeming), and rendering down shark and dog-fish oil. One Indian at this place keeps a small store, which is quite an accommodation to travellers, as at present this is the only land route to the new settlement of Alberni, on the west coast; and "Qualicum Tom" is well known as an enterprising and accommodating Indian, giving refreshments to horse and man on reasonable terms, and being well spoken of by all.

Hellelt.

The Hellelt band of Chemainus Indians have just suffered a severe loss by bush fires, nearly all the fences and crops on the south side of the river having been burnt; most of the men were absent at the time, but had they been at home very little could have been saved. Much valuable maple timber was also entirely ruined, reducing the value of the reserve considerably. The compensation awarded to Indians of this band for damage to improvements caused by the Island Railway passing through their village, has been paid to them, and I have to report that they are satisfied with the same.

Kuper and Valdes Islands have neither of them escaped the bush fires which are doing so much damage on the coast; much fencing has been destroyed and crops consumed, and as the fires are still running, with no sign of rain, it is very probable that the winter feed for the cattle will be entirely destroyed.

On the southern end of Kuper Island the New England Society have a small farm, occupied by the Rev. R. J. Roberts, who has spent many years among the Indians of Eastern Canada.

When the Indians are at home Mrs. Roberts has a school which, during a portion of the year, is very well attended, the chief trouble being here, as elsewhere, that when the Indians leave for the canneries or hop-fields the children leave also, and, in a few months of idleness, forget much of the knowledge they have acquired. This can never be prevented until orphanages or industrial schools are established, where a number of Indian children would be constantly under a course of education, and where any well-to-do Indian could place his children when leaving his reserve, on the payment of a fixed amount for their board.

On Valdes Island the fires have been prevented from consuming a quantity of sawlogs (which the chief has a provincial license to cut) by the strenuous exertions of the band, but all the southern portion of the island is swept clear of vegetation by the fires.

In February, cases of small-pox occurred in Nanaimo and in a railway camp near that town. It was for some time feared that the dreaded disease would spread among the Indian tribes, but owing, in a great measure, to the energy of the Nanaimo local authorities, this was happily prevented: With the aid of native assistants, I have successfully vaccinated several hundred Indians, both adults and children, but there are many more to do.

In Cowichan valley there has not been so much land cultivated this year as last, owing, in a great measure, to the large gathering held at Comeakin village, at the time when the spring work ought to have been done.

This gathering, which was estimated at about two thousand, continued for nearly a month, the chief, Lohar, and his band, feeding the guests. When the supply of provisions was nearly exhausted a large amount of property changed hands.

Chief Lohar and his family have long expressed themselves anxious to do away with the potlach, and the object of this gathering was to pay their debts, *i.e.*, blankets and other articles lent them at former potlaches.

Having been duly warned that the potlach was now illegal, few, if any, blankets were loaned on this occasion, so that although these gatherings may still be called potlaches the chief evil of the potlach has been done away with. Similar gatherings have since taken place at Nanaimo and on Discovery Island. At both of these I was present, and I have pleasure in reporting that they were conducted in a very orderly manner.

The excitement of these and kindred gatherings is the chief attraction to Indians of the present day, though of course many attend to buy or sell canoes, horses, skins, &c. The great majority care nothing about the potlach itself but the excitement of a large gathering, be it potlach or hop-picking is something which the Indian cannot resist. This is exemplified this year by the way in which some six thousand British Columbia Indians are now crowding to the hop-fields of Washington Territory, though all know that this year hops are scarcely saleable, and that

the amount they may earn will in no way equal what they might have earned at or nearer home.

All this points to the fact that if these Indians are to be successfully managed some more improving form of excitement must take the place of their present festivals. The Indian's old beliefs have been shaken, but he has not sufficient knowledge to make him appreciate properly the necessity of education if he is to hold his own. Here and there we meet with an Indian proud because he can sign his name or spell out a few lines of a newspaper, but none seem to comprehend what they read; and as a rule—"A little learning is a dangerous thing." In my opinion the chief cause of the failure of so many different missionary efforts for the advancement of the native races is the mistake which all seem to make, of judging and treating Indians by European standards, forgetting that though the Indian is a close reasoner, his character is a mixture of child-like suspicion, credulity and selfishness, but with a keen sense of humor.

Rumors of the Metlakatla land troubles and of the North-West rebellion have been talked over at all their little feasts, and not often with credit to the white man. But at present trouble of this kind has not occurred here, the Indian title to the land never having been acknowledged, except that the Indian Reserve Commissioners seem to have promised that the rights of Indians to the reserves, as laid off by the Commissioners' surveyors, should be unalterable without the native consent, and that their sick and destitute should be attended to.

The actions of the Provincial Government appear at present to be very short-sighted. I have already reported to you one case where a portion of an Indian reserve has been sold by them to a white man, and their present actions seem to indicate a total disregard to Indian rights, which must sooner or later bring trouble on the Province. This is much to be regretted, when we remember that the Indian population of British Columbia is so much greater than that of the other Provinces, and that their labor might, by judicious management, be made to take the place of the Chinese, the employment of whom is at present being so much cried down.

At the present moment I would respectfully submit that Indian affairs require careful handling, as, although tribal feuds and jealousies have for long kept distant bands from uniting, still the present labor fields throw the different bands together, and they hear each others grievances, and although a feeling of discontent is not likely to make any uprising on the land question possible, still it is this feeling which encourages those murders of isolated miners and settlers which were so common a few years ago, and the authors of which it has always been next to impossible to discover.

With regard to the Indian liquor traffic, I would say that, with the exception of the single bottle business, the trade is now done away with in this agency, and that this can only be suppressed by the hearty support of the authorities, both provincial and municipal. I feel sure, however, that were all the liquor fines received by the Provincial Government taken into account, it would be found that they more than support all prisoners committed under the Act.

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

W. H. LOMAS,
Indian Agent.

WEST COAST INDIAN AGENCY,
UCLUELET, B.C., 13th August, 1885.

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

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

The prices of fur seal being still low, the catch small, and fish oil having declined 20 per cent. in value, the Indians in my agency have only made about half the money from these sources that they did last year; so most of them are away to the American side for the hop picking and other work, there being little work and low wages at the canneries in British Columbia.

On my trip this summer I more fully explained the reasons for the Department wishing to put a stop to potlaches, and the law passed prohibiting them. The chiefs and head men in all the tribes spoke in favor of the custom. Moquina, the chief of the Moo-à-chaht or Nootka tribe, who also claims headship over the Ehat-tisahts, brought out his mask and paraphernalia used at potlaches, and made a long speech, to the effect that the Indians had given up all their bad customs, such as fighting, slavery, stealing, tribal feuds, at the request of the white chiefs, but it was very hard to ask them to give up a custom which was intermixed with all their thoughts and feelings, an incentive to industry, a great help to the white man's trade in Victoria, which encouraged friendly relations with other tribes, being an occasion of amusement and rejoicing, and had been handed down to them by their ancestors; that he had lost his children, but when he gave a potlach he forgot his troubles; it was the same as if his son came back to him; it did his heart good to see everybody pleased and happy. To the same effect spoke most of the other chiefs or their spokesmen; one chief only, Nookamis of Oiaht, came to me privately and said he would give up the potlach.

The chief at Moo-à-chaht and his policemen having a bad Indian in camp they were afraid to arrest, gave two white men on board one of the sealing schooners \$10 each to put the handcuffs on him, the prisoner paying expenses before he was released. This chief also went after liquor, but it was sold; however, the Indian offender was obliged to give up all the blankets he had made by the transaction.

On my visit to Heshquiaht I found most of the young men had gone north sealing by schooner. I found all well at the mission, and was present at two marriages in church, this tribe having given up the heathen custom of buying their wives. The young married men are also building small houses in front of the old Indian rancheries, which they want to do away with.

The attendance at school here is very regular during the season.

At Kyukaht I found the Ah-housaht and Kelsemaht tribes on a visit, and my presence doubtless prevented trouble, as during one of their dances a Kyukaht, by mistake, let off a powder-loaded gun in the face of an Ah-housaht, slightly burning him, and I had some trouble to keep the peace, as they thought it was done as an insult. I found the Kyukahts, as a rule, well and decently clothed, and living in comfortable houses, but their journeys to the American side do not improve them in other respects, as they get a liking for whiskey and gambling, and care little for school or church. I left Actis with a fleet of fifty Kyukaht canoes, many with two large square sails, wing and wing, on their way to Seattle, W. T., a pretty sight with a fair wind.

At Alberni, several of the Opitchesahts have built small houses. Some of them paid a team for ploughing their land. They have been troubled by cattle in their crops, but it is difficult to get Indians to put up a really good fence, or work together for the common good. They have a team of horses I think good enough to plough with next year, and probably they can manage to get a plough and set of harness. Tom of the Tseshsahts was at work on his house on the reserve. Another Indian was clearing a piece of land for an orchard, and a few of the young men have begun to build houses for themselves, instead of living in the rancheries with the old people. Alberni has some sixty white settlers now, and is likely to prove a good farming settlement.

At Oiaht some of the tribe have expressed a wish to take up allotments on the reserve at Numakamis. They have hitherto not tried to raise even a few potatoes. On their return to this place for the winter months I shall visit them and enquire fully into the matter.

Now I am settled at Ucluelet I see and hear much more of the Indians in my agency, as it is a general stopping place for all canoes up and down the coast, and though so isolated, is the best situation for the agent.

There has been no epidemic sickness among the Indians this year, and the population is still slightly on the increase.

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

HARRY GUILLOD,
Indian Agent.

KWAWKEWLTH AGENCY,
BEAVER HARBOR, B.C., 10th July, 1885.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to forward the annual report and tabular statement of this agency, for the year ended the 30th of June; also 'an inventory of Government property on hand on that date.

The census return, now enclosed, has been taken with the greatest care, and is every way reliable.

It is pleasing to note that, in the majority of the tribes, there has been a slight increase during the year in the population; and it is also a source of some satisfaction to be able to record that there does not prevail, at present, that desire for abandoning themselves to that southern life which has, hitherto, caused them so much misery.

That abandoned life fell heavily in its results on those that could be least spared, the young females.

There is, however, a healthy race of young children growing up, and it is to be hoped that the energetic measures to be adopted in the near future, by the Rev. Mr. Hall and his coadjutors, will secure the attendance at school of many of this youthful progeny.

The Alert Bay school, during Mr. Hall's visit to England, was attended only by the regular boarders of the mission, the ordinary day scholars considering that they were as much entitled to a holiday as their teacher, and preferring, by far, camp to school life, absented themselves entirely.

It has now been decided by Mr. Hall to reopen the school at Beaver Harbor, and establish a similar institution at the Laichkwiltach village, near Cape Mudge.

At a recent meeting of the tribes now assembled at Beaver Harbor the demeanor of the Indians was of a far less adverse character than hitherto displayed, in the matter of education for their children; consequently, there is a slight gleam of hope in the future of the schoolmaster.

The natives throughout the agency, with but one exception, have conducted themselves in a most orderly manner since my last annual report; and this exception, it is a matter of regret to state, was the murder of an Indian of the Salmon River tribe, Laich-kwil-tachs, by one of their own number, who was at the time under the influence of liquor.

The murderer had left the village a few days prior to my arrival, and, by subsequent accounts, had gone on to Nanaimo to deliver himself up to the authorities.

A full account of my proceeding in this matter was sent to the Indian Superintendent on the 17th April last.

A few trifling seizures of spirituous liquors have been made during the year, but the owner in each instance could not be discovered.

The usual annual visitations have been made, but as in some instances several bands were gathered together by invitation, for the purpose of feasting, it did not

consequently necessitate so much voyaging as in former years, and a saving in the outlay for transport has been effected.

The gifts to invalids and the destitute have been kept within due bounds, and the gratuitous issue of medicine entirely abolished, except to the very indigent.

The health of the tribes has been remarkably good, with the exception of the Nah-Kwook-toes, who are much subjected to scrofula, occasioned, in a great measure, apparently, by non-intermarriage with their neighbors, and an insufficiency of good food. Formerly, those Indians were good hunters, but since the great decline in the price of furs, they have become very indolent, and scarcely stir from their houses, unless pressed by hunger. They have decreased fifty during the past four years.

A number of the natives were vaccinated in the month of May, and the operations were all remarkably successful.

The Nim-Keesh band are now actively employed at the Alert Bay cannery, where they earn good wages; and it would be a source of great satisfaction to see other like industries established to furnish employment for others, since the occupation of hunting and trapping has now almost become a pursuit of the past.

With regard to the Act relating to the prohibition of the celebration of their two most heathenish customs, each tribe has been furnished with the fullest information, and of the penalty attached to its infringement. The tribes are now assembled at three several localities, and they have been notified that, on their dispersion, no future gatherings will be allowed, without incurring the full penalty of the law.

It is, however, evident from their deportment and conversation, that they are watching the course of events at the south, still hoping that the law against these two demoralizing customs will not be carried into effect.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE BLENKINSOP,

Indian Agent.

LOWER FRASER AGENCY,

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., 17th August, 1885.

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, 1885, and a list of Government property in my charge.

The Indians of this agency, with few exceptions, are industrious and happy. Many of them have comfortable and well-furnished houses. They are orderly, well behaved and honest, and are making general progress on their reserves by adding several acres of new land to their cultivated patches. This year, as well as last they have cleared and planted a good deal of very good land, and, notwithstanding the unusual dry season, they have splendid crops. The plentiful run of salmon this year, and good crops, will leave the Indians abundance of good food for the coming winter. This is fortunate for them, as they have been employed but little on railway work this spring or summer. The fisheries on the Fraser River gave very little employment this season; only six of the establishments had canned salmon, and they canned only about half the quantity of other years. There were not less than 3,000 Indians who had come seeking employment at the fisheries in this vicinity this season. They came almost from all parts of the Province. The change in their conduct (for the better) was very remarkable, compared with former years. Notwithstanding the large number of so many different tribes, who were camped all along both banks of the river, from New Westminster to the mouth of the Fraser there had been but very little disturbance or drunkenness among them. With the assistance of four or five of my Indian constables, camped at different places

I did not have more than half the trouble in keeping them in much better order than in previous years. The Indian population of this agency is on the increase. The increase is rather slow among the different bands from New Westminster to Yale. From the mouth of Harrison River to Pemberton Meadows the increase is pretty good, and from Burrard Inlet to Bute Inlet it is very rapid, especially at the Squamish mission, Burrard Inlet, Shamman, Clahoose, and Javer's Inlet. I am glad there has been very little sickness among them last winter or this spring and but very few deaths. The Indians of Douglas district, on the Harrison River, are not so comfortably situated as other Indians of this agency; their land from Douglas Lake to Pemberton Meadows is of very poor quality; little of it can be cultivated; they are obliged to go the long journey over a difficult trail and bad canoe travel, to plant their potatoes and other vegetables at Pemberton Meadows, and convey the produce of such back to their villages in the fall and winter. Last May the Semalcoon band of that district had gone to Pemberton for the purpose of putting in their crops. During their absence a fire occurred which destroyed the entire village, twelve dwellings with the whole contents, two stables, two barns, a church, shanties, fences, and everything about the place. I regret the circumstances very much, as the poor creatures felt exceedingly bad and discouraged over their great loss. I advised them to go up and live with their friends at Pemberton Meadows the coming winter, and in the meantime to make all preparations possible for rebuilding their houses, or part of them, next spring. They agreed to do so. The Shechelt Indians, near Javer's Inlet, are anxious about some land they have been living on and cultivating for many years. They are increasing in population very rapidly; many of their young men and women get married each year. Consequently their desire that the land they have occupied so long should be added to the reserves already set apart for them, so as their young people will be enabled to get a portion to settle upon. The agricultural implements and oxen purchased last fall for the Hope Indians, from the proceeds of timber cut by Mr. Onderdonk on their reserve, has been used by them to good advantage in clearing and cultivating their land. The \$200 worth of lumber purchased for the chief's house has been well used; he has built a very good house, which has cost \$750, doing all the carpenter work and labor himself. The Texas Lake Indians have likewise done well, with the ploughs, harrows, waggons and harness purchased for them; they have done more improvements on their land this year than they have done all together in ten years previous.

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

P. McTIERNAN,
Indian Agent.

WILLIAMS' LAKE AGENCY,
LITTLE DOG CREEK, 1st September, 1885.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to submit for your information the following annual report upon Indian affairs in this agency.

During the past year the births and deaths in the various reserves have, with the exception of the Fountain, about balanced each other.

That tribe, during the past winter, suffered from an epidemic which proved fatal to many.

In May last I visited those parts of the agency which I had not seen last year, viz., Seaton and Anderson Lakes, and two reserves on the west side of Fraser River, belonging to the Bridge River and Pavillion tribes.

The land cultivated on the shores of these lakes consists of small patches of the poorest kind of soil, with very little water for irrigation, so that the crops raised scarcely repay the labor of tillage.

The supply of fish caught in the lakes is small, not enough to supply sufficient food during all the winter.

There is a species of wild goat inhabiting the mountains, which helps to furnish these Indians with food; but the labor of hunting among the steep rocks frequented by these animals is so great that only the young and robust are able to undertake it.

On the portage, between Anderson and Seaton Lakes, there is some good land belonging to Mr. A. Smith, of Lillooet, which would make a good farm for these Indians. Mr. Smith offered to sell this property for the small sum of \$100, and I tried to persuade the tribe to subscribe among themselves and buy it.

They assured me that they would willingly do so if they had the means, but that as there are no whites to work for, and no gold digging in the neighborhood, they had no means of procuring the money.

At the head of Anderson Lake the tribe has some good land on their reserve, which, by clearing off the bush, will make a good farm. I found that with little work water could be taken from the river to irrigate this land, and I marked the line for a ditch.

All these Indians are industrious and well conducted; and, as there is no whiskey to be had, are sober.

I passed two days at the mission on Seaton Lake, where the Rev. Father Chirouse was conducting a week's religious exercises for these Indians and those of Lillooet, Cayoosh and Bridge River, who were there assembled.

Without attending such a meeting, no one would have an idea of the patience and untiring energy exercised by these missionary fathers in trying to improve the moral state of the Indians. The good effects of such labor are to be seen in the general good conduct of all those tribes who follow the advice and obey the authority of the priests in all that regards morals.

I next visited the Bridge River reserve, which extends from the mouth of and up that river on both sides for a distance of twelve miles.

Every little spot which could be irrigated has been fenced and cultivated. These patches range in size from half an acre up to five acres each, and comprise in all about fifty acres. They extend the whole length of the reserve, on both sides of the river.

About ten miles above the mouth of Bridge River, on the west side of Fraser River, is a reserve belonging to this tribe. Here is a flat of about twenty acres of fairly good land, and four of the tribe are constructing a ditch from a neighboring creek to irrigate the land.

There is no labor which these Indians will not undertake in order to obtain water for irrigation. Oftentimes the land is not worth one-tenth of the labor expended on the ditch.

As an example: At Cayoosh reserve the Indians completed, last spring, a ditch upwards of two miles long, over very rocky ground, of which nine hundred feet is flumed. This work was done in order to obtain water to irrigate about twenty acres of sandy and stony land, almost worthless for agriculture.

I visited also a reserve, not seen last year, on the west side of Fraser River, belonging to the Pavillion reserve.

I there found four families who are farming about ten acres each; and it was evident to me that, with that quantity of land to each family, all these Indians would be enabled to maintain themselves in comfort.

The Chilcotin tribes have, for the last two summers, been expecting that their reserves would be marked out for them, and they express great disappointment at the prospect of having to wait another year before they can claim any land as their own.

These Indians have been well conducted during the past year, and no cattle stealing, as formerly, has occurred among them during that time.

At the Alexandria reserve I examined the line of ditch surveyed by Capt. Jemmett, on the east side of Fraser River. The ditch would be about four miles long, and presents no difficulty; but about three-quarters of a mile would have to be flumed. The first right of water from the creek, however, is recorded in favor of a neighboring white settler, Mr. Cuson, who might at any time repair his ditch (now broken) and take the water for his own farm. This would deprive the Indians of their supply of water, as during the dry months, when irrigation is most required, the creek does not carry more than enough water for Mr. Cuson's farm. I therefore consider the undertaking as unadvisable.

On that part of this reserve situate on the west side of Fraser River the Indians have done a surprising amount of work since last year. About one hundred acres have been well fenced, of which about seventy have been ploughed and seeded. Fortunately, a great deal of rain fell during this summer, and the crops were looking well. They expressed their determination to fence and break up still more land next year.

Some supplies were furnished by my orders, last winter, to the sick and destitute of this tribe, but very much less than what was required during the winter of 1883-84.

As there has been an abundant supply of both salmon and berries this summer, there will be no scarcity of food among the various tribes of this agency during the coming winter.

In the reserves south of Williams' Lake there has been very little drunkenness during the past year, but I am sorry to be unable to say the same with respect to some of the reserves further north.

A temporary check has, I hope, been put to such proceedings, by the conviction and punishment of several offenders, who were tried before the stipendiary magistrate, his Honor Judge Harrison, at Soda Creek, in August last.

Five offenders were fined for supplying liquor to Indians, and several Indians were also fined for having liquor in their possession, and for being drunk and disorderly.

At Alexandria the liquor license of one of the two houses was cancelled by the county court judges.

The general health of the various tribes has improved since my last yearly report.

In conclusion, I may say that the general conduct of the Indians in my agency is good.

No serious crimes have been committed by them during the past year.

No disputes or troubles of any consequence have occurred between them and the whites.

Had each reserve a few acres of agricultural land for each family of the tribe, these Indians would be happy and contented.

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

WM. LAING MEASON,
Indian Agent.

KAMLOOPS AGENCY,
KAMLOOPS, B.C., 15th August, 1885.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to submit for your information my report for the year ended 30th June, 1885, on the affairs of the Indians connected with this agency, as follows :—

The Nhla-Kapm-uh Tribe.

The lowest reserve on the Fraser belonging to this Tribe, that on the right bank proper, seven miles above the town of Yale, is used by the Spuzzum band as a fishing station. There is no permanent settlement thereon. Excepting about three acres, the land is useless for farming purposes, being covered with huge masses of rock, the debris from the mountain behind.

Spuzzum.—The Spuzzum Indians are improving. Their houses, although small, are substantially built, lighted by glass windows, and in some instances warmed by stoves. The whole reserve was originally under timber. This is being gradually cleared away, and the arable portions are being cultivated. Most of this reserve is rocky, gravelly and unfit for tillage. Water is required for irrigation, and the Indians are making strenuous efforts to bring in a supply. They are industrious, and earn good wages as wood cutters and section men on the Canadian Pacific Railway. They seem to be in good circumstances. They have a neat little church on their reserve.

Ke-ka-toos.—The Indians on this reserve have very little improvable land, and, owing to the uncertainty of their land tenure, they do not cultivate the little they have. Most of the land allotted to them is on a claim held by their neighbor, Mr. W. L. Alexander, who, I understand, promised to convey a portion of his grounds to these Indians, but has not as yet done so. These Indians are mostly employed on the railroad works, and earn good wages.

Sku-wha.—This is a good salmon fishing station. The small band of Indians who occupy it have very little land fit for tillage. They are improving what they have, and make enough, by working on the railroad, to support themselves comfortably.

Chat-away.—The adult Indians belonging to this reserve have nearly all died during the last four years, mainly from the effects of intemperance and profligacy. A remnant of the young people, who were taken to Tqua-ya-um by their mothers, and are now old enough to support themselves, will, accompanied by the few old men who are left, return to their grounds next winter and spring.

Skuzzy.—This is a vigorous little band. The young men work on the railroad and earn from \$1.50 to \$1.75 per day. They have built for themselves a neat little chapel, where they attend regularly to their devotions, according to the instructions which they have received from the Roman Catholic Fathers, O. M. I. They have most of their available land under cultivation, and some of the young men have asked me to help them to buy some land outside of their reserve from the Government. The land which they want is included within the railway belt.

T-qua-ya-um.—The Indians of this reserve are very much in want of water for irrigation. They are somewhat discouraged thereat. As they are comparatively numerous, they might, by united action, overcome the difficulties attending the construction of a flume and ditch from the Anderson River to their reserve. A large number of their young men remain most of their time on the Quin-sha-atin reserve, Nicola district, attending the horses belonging to the band. These Indians earn money as common carriers. They secure large quantities of salmon, which they exchange with the Indians of the Nicola valley for other kinds of food. They seem to be in good circumstances.

Ka-pá-tse-tsan.—On this reserve there is a small band of industrious Indians, who earn good wages by working on the railroad. They have not had time to cultivate much ground this year. I have ejected two Chinamen off this reserve. The chief's son is taught at the Anglican mission school, St. Paul's mission. The chief pays for his board and tuition.

M. Pak-tam.—This reserve, situate on a high plateau, does not contain much arable land. What is improvable is very good, and the Indians are trying to do their best with it. They are few in numbers, and have not much to complain of.

Cho-mok.—The area of improvable land on this reserve is about twelve (12) acres. The Cho-mok Indians collect some gold by mining at low water. Good crops of potatoes are grown here by them. I lately ejected nine Chinamen from this reserve.

Ha-im.—The Indians of this reserve are mostly employed on the railroad. There is comparatively little good land on their reserve. They collect some gold by mining.

Ka-mus.—The Indians belonging to this reserve have very little arable land. They seem to be making the best of what they have. They earn their livelihood as common carriers and railroad hands, and appear to be in good circumstances.

Su-uk.—These Indians have some good land, but do not cultivate so much as they should. There are no complaints of poverty amongst them.

N. Ka-tsam.—On this reserve is one of the most progressive bands of Indians belonging to the N-hla-kapm-uh tribe. There are here some forty to fifty acres of good land, and the Indians are steadily extending their improvements over it. They have brought an abundant supply of water thereon, by means of a ditch and fluming. They are building substantial houses, and seem competent to meet their moderate wants. They are anxious to have a school established amongst them. A school established at Su-uk would meet the educational wants of this, the Su-uk, Ka-mus, Ha-im, and Cho-mok reserves.

Skappa.—This band occupies three small reserves. Although very much reduced in numbers, they are not discouraged, and are endeavoring to eke out an independent existence by cultivating the few acres of arable land included within the limits of their grounds. They are improving, and seem to possess all the means necessary to meet their immediate wants.

Huk-huk-a-tan.—The Indians here are farming all the ground they have fit for tillage. They earn good wages by working on the railroad. A few of them get employment as farm hands. They seem to be prospering.

Sis-ka.—The Sis-ka Indians have about twenty acres of improvable land. They can do no good with this unless it be well irrigated; and they cannot get water on this ground without much hard labor and at a heavy cost for lumber and fluming. Though they are far from being destitute, they are not improving their condition.

Na-la-ha.—There is a small patch of good land on this reserve. The Indians who have it are working vigorously to bring it under cultivation. These Indians are increasing their means and comforts.

Kit-tsa-wat.—The boundaries of this reserve have not as yet been defined. The Indians living thereon, being in a state of uncertainty, are afraid to make any improvements on the land.

N-ky-a.—On this reserve is a small but improving community of Indians. They have water convenient for irrigation, and are extending their improvements as fast as their limited means will permit. They have only a small extent of arable land.

H-kum-tcheen (Lytton).—There was at one time a large and powerful band of Indians at this place. Their numbers are now very much reduced. Several reserves have been allotted to them, most of which are at present useless for farming purposes, owing to the want of water. They earn good wages on the railroad. They have numbers of horses employed in the carrying trade, and they make a large proportion of their winter's food by supplying the town of Lytton with firewood. At present there is very little destitution amongst them. They are putting up a building for a place of public worship, under the auspices of the Anglican Church, and are doing their work in a very creditable manner. They are anxious to have a school on or near their reserve. They collect, by mining, a considerable quantity of gold every season.

Spa-pi-am, N-who-meen, N-gua-kin, Strynne Na-ka-ih, Ye-ut, N-pu-i-cheen, S'na-haim, Ska-ap, Nes-i-keep.—The Indians belonging to these reserves cultivate their grounds in summer, but spend the greater part of their winters at Lytton, where they are most likely to find employment. There is no great extent of good land on these reserves. They are well watered and may be made to produce abundance of root crops. I evicted five Chinamen last autumn from the Ska-ap reserve. At Spa-pi-am a Chinese farmer is encroaching on the reserve. The reserve surveyor will shortly define the boundaries of this reservation, and thus set this matter right.

Ni-cau-min.—The Ni-cau-min Indians have comfortable houses and are extending their improvements on their lands. They have a very limited area of good land. Most of the young men have been steadily employed on the railroad for the last three years, and some of them are in good circumstances. They do a little gold mining.

N-kum-cheen.—The Indians of this reserve have diminished very much in numbers. There are still some useful men left amongst them. They are cultivating some land, but owing to the want of water they are prevented from extending their farming operations. They have a decent little church and are gradually awakening to a sense of the evil effects of continued drunkenness and debauchery. They have considerable property in horses, saddles and other equipments for the carrying trade, and are expert horsemen and packers.

Piminos and Pak-a-ist.—There is very little cultivable land on these reserves. The Indians are industrious, and manage to make independent livings. They have a grievance, respecting an old graveyard, which was desecrated in the course of railroad construction. They have another grievance, respecting a meadow situate on the high plateau, fourteen miles back from their village. They claim that this meadow was allotted to them by Mr. Reserve Commissioner Sproat. It has lately been encroached on by settlers, until very little of it is left unoccupied. It lies within the Canadian Pacific Railway belt. These Indians have built for themselves a neat little church.

Spaptsin.—The Spaptsin Indians are not farming much, as they have only a very small patch fit for cultivation. They claim that the good land allotted to them has been appropriated by their neighbor, an enterprising but unscrupulous Chinese farmer. The reserve surveyor will be on the grounds shortly, and will define the limits of this reserve according to the Reserve Commissioner's minutes of decision.

Ne-pa.—There is a small area of good land on this reserve, but the Indians cannot do much with it, owing to the want of water, and their farming operations are nearly at a standstill. They make their living by working for the farmers and on the railroad.

Paska.—The Indians of this reserve are steadily succumbing to the effects of drunkenness. The males seem to be the readiest victims, as there are now only five of them left to eleven females. They are not doing much. They are not destitute.

Stahk-iltch (Ash Croft).—There is a thriving little band of Indians on this reserve. A large portion of their reserve is unavailable for tilling, owing to the want of water. Where water can be had they are working vigorously. They can earn money by working for neighboring farmers and stockmen. Their little church is an earnest of their good intentions.

Sh-ha-ha-nih.—The rocky and mountainous nature of this reserve precludes the possibility of extensive farming operations being established thereon. There are some small patches of good land which the Indians are improving, with a fair show of success. This reserve being large, has still some unoccupied spots of good land. These are being gradually—with the consent of the Sh-ha-ha-nih Indians—occupied by individuals from the Nicaomin, Skappa and other N-hla-kapm-uh reserves, where they could not get cultivable lands. The Sh-ha-ha-nih Indians cultivate some land on the Klow-klow-ak reserve.

The N-hla-kamp-uh is fast decreasing in number, and this diminution appears likely to continue.

The numbers of married couples amongst them who have no offspring is truly remarkable. For instance, in the Tqua-ya-um band there are fifty-three married couples. Of these, fifteen couples have children, and thirty-eight couples are childless.

Some of the N-hla-kapm-uh profess to be members of the Roman Catholic Church. Some have adopted the teaching of the Anglican Church. In the Okanagan agency the Wesleyans have lately been making adherents to their religious forms and ceremonies from this tribe.

Religious teaching has, so far, been productive of a great deal of good amongst them; and it is to be regretted that there are not more Christian missionaries available for the teaching of these Indians.

The Su-shwap Tribe.

Tuh-taus (Bonaparte Valley).—The Bonaparte Indians cannot make much progress in improving their reserves, owing to the want of water for irrigating. I am trying to persuade them to join the *Ski-chis-tan* band at Rivière Defunt, where by the united means of the two bands, water from the river might be carried on to the higher benches; the result of which would be a sufficient extent of productive land to meet the wants of both the bands.

Ski-chis-tan.—This large reserve, through which flows the *Ski-chis-tan* (commonly known as the Rivière Defunt) has only a small area of land at present available for cultivation. The band living on it has not the means and force necessary to carry water to the higher benches, where there is a large surface of improvable land. These Indians are injuring themselves very much by drunkenness. They are active and industrious when sober, and may yet be reclaimed.

Kamloops.—The Kamloops band is the most numerous and progressive in this agency. These Indians continue to extend their improvements, and to increase the numbers of their live-stock. They are active and industrious, and many of them are skilful axemen. Last year, they sold their surplus hay and other produce at good prices. They still collect some valuable furs. Some of them are extremely fond of ardent spirits. There are, however, individuals amongst them who are sober and virtuous, and who have sufficient self respect to enable them to resist ordinary temptations. They are not decreasing in numbers. They have a well built little church, which is regularly attended. They are very anxious to have a school established amongst them.

Ha-la-ut.—Although the *Ha-la-ut* Indians are far behind their *confreres* at Kamloops, they are steadily advancing, and maintain themselves beyond the fear of want. The snow lies deep in this region. The Indians are, therefore, unable to keep many head of live stock.

Halt-kum.—The Indians of *Halt-kum* are more united, and are, therefore, more progressive than their neighbors of *Ha-laut*. They are increasing the extent of their fields, building good fences, and have built themselves a small church and a council house. They are in want of water for their fields. They attempted, last year, to bring in a ditch, but failed in doing so, from want of skill in running their grade. As soon as I can get a levelling instrument, I will stake off a line for the required ditch.

Ku-a-ut.—This reserve is mostly timbered. There is not much farming land thereon. The timber will be valuable in time. The Indians on this reserve are industrious. They raise good crops of potatoes and other roots, and some vegetables, also some wheat and oats. As, with the two last mentioned reserves, the snow falls to a depth of from two to three feet, these Indians are obliged to limit the number of the live stock they may winter, according to the means they are able to provide for that purpose.

S-kum-a-us.—This reserve has been sold by the Provincial Government of British Columbia. The Indians of the lakes continue, however, to resort to the place during the fishing season, and up to this time have not been molested.

Chuk-chu-qualk-u.—This reserve is occupied by a band of hunters; the land is good, but subject to summer frosts. Summer rains are frequent; irrigation not required. The Indians living here are backward as farmers. The region they live in abounds in game, and they depend mainly on this for their livelihood. They collect a considerable quantity of furs, and sell some hay.

I find throughout the Indians of this agency a deplorable callousness respecting the rights of widows and orphans. As soon as an Indian dies his relatives and friends make a scramble for his effects, the males generally securing the lion's share, and unless,

as sometimes happens, the widow be a determined termagant, she and her offspring are left destitute. I have checked these irregularities by applying the provisions of the Indian Act. I find also that gambling is extremely prevalent amongst them.

My magisterial functions have been materially interfered with by the action of the Provincial Government of British Columbia in refusing me the use of provincial court houses, gaols and constables, unless I remit to the provincial treasury all fines imposed and collected by me under the Indian Act. As punishment for my past delinquencies in this respect, my commission as a justice of the peace for the Province of British Columbia has been cancelled. In remitting the fines in question to the Indian Department, I have simply obeyed orders, as in duty bound.

All the Sushwap Indians belonging to this agency being Roman Catholics, their religious wants are attended to by the O. M. I. Fathers belonging to the Roman Catholic mission of St. Louis, at Kamloops.

I have given my report of the different bands belonging to this agency in detail, as I do not know how they were grouped by my predecessor.

Some of the old Indians still maintain that the lands over which they formerly roamed and hunted are theirs by right. I have to meet this claim by stating that as they have not fulfilled the divine command, "to subdue the earth," their pretensions to ownership, in this respect, are untenable.

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

J. W. MACKAY,
Indian Agent.

OKANAGAN AGENCY,
KAMLOOPS, B.C., 22nd August, 1885.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to submit, for your information, my report on the condition of the Indians belonging to this agency, as follows:—

Spillumacheen.

These Indians lost their chief last year, and were very much divided as to who should be his successor. On enquiring, I ascertained that he had made an oral testament, appointing Oa-hu-la-uh, his nephew, his successor. I advised the Indians to accept the appointment, which they did. I told them that should they wish to arrange their affairs through the medium of an organized council, elected under the provisions of the Indian Act, I would remain with them, and help them to proceed with the election in proper form. They preferred, for the present, their own old way of managing their affairs. These Indians are making very favorable progress. They have very good land to work on.

N. Kum-ap-tix.

These Indians are in a state of chronic dissention as to who should be their chief. They hold themselves very much aloof, and do not like to be dictated to. The young men are largely employed as farm hands by the neighboring settlers, and are becoming very proficient and useful in that line. They are learning to take little heed of the differences of opinion which exercise the minds of their native leaders. The young men are too much addicted to drunkenness and gambling. They stake their property on the chances of cards, to the last article of clothing; and lying out drunk, when only half clad, they contract lung diseases, which quickly prove fatal. They are not so amenable, as they should be, to the teaching of the Roman Catholic fathers, whose faith they profess. They have large sections of their reserve under cultivation, and are increasing the number and improving the value of their live stock. They have built a church, and a picturesque covered stand for holding public meetings.

The Spahamin Indians have good pasture lands and raise considerable numbers of stock. They are enterprising and energetic, and find employment as stock herders, farm hands, and on the railroad. Like their relatives at N. Kum-ap-tix, they are evidently decreasing in numbers.

The mission Indians, forty miles down the Okanagan Lake, from N. Kum-ap-tix, have not as yet had a reserve allotted to them. They are cultivating some land on the west bank of the lake, opposite to the mission, and are increasing their herds. The few acres of cultivable land which they occupy are being gradually encroached on by settlers. They have also been deprived of their water rights. These events deter them from extending their improvements, and keep them in a state of great dissatisfaction.

The Penticton Indians are enlarging their fields and increasing the number of their live stock. They supply themselves with abundance of milk, butter and eggs, and are advancing steadily towards a higher condition of civilization and comfort. They would like to have a school in their village.

The N. Kum-ip Indians have a large reserve, the greater portion of which is unimprovable rock and sand. Water is scarce on their ground. They are, however, learning to make good use of what they have. About three thousand acres of the lands which were allotted to them have been sold, under some previous understanding, by the Provincial Government. These lands included all the meadows they had along the course of the Okanagan. They are very much exercised about this, as they cannot raise horned cattle without hay for winter food, and at present they have no hay lands.

The Similkameen Indians are in a great state of uncertainty respecting their reserves. According to a tracing which I received from my predecessor, nine reserves, each of small extent, were allotted to these Indians. I find that they have now eighteen small settlements. There is not much good land in the lower portion of the Similkameen valley, and above Chu-chu-way-ha summer frosts are frequent. At Chu-chu-way-ha the Indians have built a small church.

The Zoelt Indians are few in numbers. They are mostly old, and comparatively useless. They have about one hundred acres of land, which would be improvable had they water thereon. To procure the water seems to be beyond their present means.

The N-sis-kat band is improving. These Indians, being surrounded by settlers, have occasional troubles about their water rights.

Quin-sha-atin.—This reserve is good grazing land, but is too high for farming; night frosts being frequent in summer. The Indians are extending their fences, and are striving to raise large quantities of forage. They winter hundreds of horses for their Frazer River countrymen, and seem to be thriving. They have a church, which they attend regularly. They are Roman Catholics.

The Na-a-ik Indians are progressing favorably. Their reserve is well adapted for pastoral purposes, and there is a sufficient extent of arable land along the Nicola River to raise all the grain and vegetables they may require. A lay missionary belonging to the Wesleyan Church has been teaching these Indians for some months back. He seems now in a fair way to succeed in establishing a school in their village.

The Quis-khan-aht reserve consists mainly of heaps of unimprovable mountains. There is, however, a sufficient extent of arable land, in small patches in the valleys, to meet the requirements of the small band of Indians residing thereon. These Indians are contented and comparatively prosperous. They cross over to the Frazer River for salmon, they secure game in the mountains, and raise a sufficiency of grain, potatoes and vegetables for their own consumption.

Excepting those of Na-a-ik, the Indians of this agency are all Roman Catholics.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. W. MACKAY,

Indian Agent.

NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY—DIVISION No. 4,
 PORT ARTHUR, ONT., 18th October, 1885.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to forward to you my annual report of the 4th Division, under the Northern Superintendency, Robinson Treaty, and have pleasure in stating that this year the bands under my supervision have done more towards improving in their agricultural pursuits than at any previous time, and have planted more than double the usual quantity of potatoes and other seeds. The Indian Boys' Schools at Fort William and Red Rock are attended somewhat irregularly by some of the children, who are taken away during the time for seeding, picking berries and fall fishings, to assist their parents. Too much cannot be said of the orphanage on the Fort William reserve, now under the charge of the ladies of St. Joseph. This institution has lately been completed at a cost of \$7,000; is a spacious building, heated with hot air, and other improvements; contains two class rooms, one for the advanced scholars, the other for the juniors, and is kept with perfect order and discipline. I may say also that the advancement and progress of the children of the boys' school is becoming very apparent.

Along the front of the Fort William mission village twelve bridges have been built this last summer, which they were much in need of for many years past. They were let out by tender and built by the Indians. The frames are all of cedar timber, planked over and well spiked down, and some with hand rails. They also dug 1,000 feet of ditching, which drains their back clearings.

The chief, with his councillors, at my request, appointed a pathmaster and pound-keeper, and regulated the legal heights for their fences. They put on their roads ninety-five days of statute labor; repaired and made the approaches to all their bridges in good order; cleaned out their ditches, and made several other general improvements. This is the first year that any such work has been done; it was agreeable to the more enterprising Indians; the lazy ones did not like the work but they found it was compulsory, *i.e.*, if they refused, their place was supplied and the amount taken out of their annuity according to the Indian Act. Knowing this they did their two days' work each.

On the 3rd of August I received the annuity money for 1885. After giving due notice on the 10th, I paid the Fort William band and had many of them vaccinated.

On the 12th of August I went to Red Rock; the following day I met the Red Rock band in council to have them choose and elect a chief, for which purpose they had received several months' notice, I also required a chief to witness their annuity payment. About two-thirds of the band were present. They chose Pierre Duchamp, who was elected by acclamation no other being proposed. None of the band would be vaccinated having an ignorant impression that it would be dangerous. They had this year a better crop of potatoes than usual owing to having planted new seed.

On the 14th of August I left Red Rock and arrived at Pays Plat River the following day where I found the surveyor engaged by me laying out one mile square on Lake Superior coast with the river running through its centre, and farm lots being laid out fronting on both sides of the river, four hundred feet frontage by half a mile in length, giving each Indian family a good farm of about thirty acres, situated on the best river on the coast for fine trout and whitefish. I may mention that about a year ago two white men had this same one mile frontage surveyed. The Indians came to me stating that they were about to lose their homes where they had lived for the last thirty years. I immediately represented the case to the Crown Lands Department, Toronto, mentioning that the Indians had settled upon land at Michipicoton River, Pic River and Pays Plat River for upwards of thirty years, and as they had no protection asked for some way of securing them in their improvements and homes. I wrote to the Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs, enclosing the letter and received instructions to

have surveys made; this was done, much to the pleasure and comfort of these different bands, who now feel safe and encouraged to improve their own homes. I remained here three days and paid the Indians after they had chosen and elected their chief, Tom Eagle; had some of the band vaccinated, and proceeded with the surveyor and party to Pic River where we arrived on the night of the 18th. The following morning the surveyor commenced his survey of three miles up the Pic River—joining the Hudson Bay Company's land or post—and portioned the land into farms of about twenty-five acres to each family fronting on the Pic River. The chief and band expressed themselves very thankful for having had their land surveyed and homes secured to them. They have a church and good school house about the centre of their settlement and were much in want of a teacher. Last week a teacher was sent to them. Last fall the Department, at the request of the band, furnished them with a fine yoke of cattle, a chain and plough and I am pleased to report that the Indians furnished the oxen with plenty of feed, and kept them warmly in a good stable built for the purpose at their own expense. Last winter they drew out logs for several new houses, and supplied themselves with plenty of firewood. On the 23rd of August I engaged a sail boat and sent the surveyor and party on to Michipicoton River to survey land required to be secured for the Michipicoton band, and this has been done. On my return to Port Arthur I remained for two weeks, in order to allow sufficient notice to the inland Indians of the Nepigon and Long Lake bands to meet me and receive their annuities.

On the 10th of September I met a bark canoe crew at Red Rock and proceeded to the Nepigon House on Nepigon Lake where I arrived on the 13th and paid the Indians on the 14th and 15th and had a number vaccinated. They have several good log houses, a chapel and school house, but no school teacher. They number over 400. The most of these Indians are neat, cleanly in their dress, and industrious. Those living about the Hudson Bay Company's post have a good crop of potatoes and turnips. A great portion of this band live entirely by fur hunting, and only come in once a year to get their annuity and winter's supply from the Hudson Bay Company's post.

On the 16th of September I left Nepigon House and crossed Nepigon Lake 50 miles to Poplar Lodge and there took a bark canoe with two Indians and went to Long Lake up the Sturgeon or Lodge River to the height of land, and thence down stream by the same river to Long Lake where I arrived on the 24th. On the 25th I paid the Indians and had the band vaccinated, and left one hundred vaccine points to vaccinate any others who might require it. This band are all hunters, are in a thriving condition and number over 300. On the 26th I started for Port Arthur where I arrived on the 2nd of October.

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

J. P. DONNELLY,
Indian Agent.

HURON VILLAGE OF LORETTE, 15th October, 1885.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you herewith my annual report, with a tabular statement thereto annexed.

You will observe by the tabular statement that trade is progressing among the Indians of Lorette, whilst agriculture is decreasing. That with the exception of five or six families, who are settled on the reserve of the "Quarante Arpents," one mile and a half from the village, all the others are following different industries.

The health of the Indians of this village has been good.

The children have been punctual in their attendance at school, and they have made great progress, thanks to the unremitting energy of Miss Josephine Dubeau, who, without any regard for her own health, devoted herself entirely to her school. I fear that she will be compelled to discontinue teaching at the end of the year.

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

GULL. GIROUX, Ptre.,
Missionary.

ANNAPOLIS AND SHELBURNE AGENCY,
ANNAPOLIS ROYAL, N.S., 30th September, 1885.

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

SIR,—In submitting my report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1885, I have the honor to state, for the information of the Department, that the condition of the Indians in this agency is gradually improving.

Owing to the exceedingly rough character of the lands set apart for the Indians, and the distance from market, it is, I regret to say, impossible to get them to attempt a settlement on the reservations.

I regret to have to report that the health of the elder Indians in my district has not been as good as formerly; the younger members, however, have been unusually well.

Fishing, furring and preparing fish oil, constitute very important branches of industry among the Indians of Annapolis County, but the prices of the two latter ruling lower than usual, may, before spring, be the cause of some inconvenience to those having large families to support.

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

GEO. WELLS,
Indian Agent, District No. 1 A.

PICTOU, N.S., 24th October, 1885.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit the following report for the year ended 30th June, 1885.

The remarks about the condition of the Indians can vary but little from those of the year preceding. There has been no school taught on the reserve since last fall. The teacher who has taught for some time past has resigned her position for another calling, and no one, as yet, can be found to take her place. The progress of the children at school was very slow on account of irregular attendance.

Little more interest than in other years is manifested in farming, and keeping their fields well fenced. As they keep no cattle there is a great drawback in the want of manure to enrich the soil. The crop consists principally of potatoes and wheat, and with these they are fairly successful. They attend to their other avocations, such as fishing, coopering, &c., very industriously; but although they earn a good deal of money, they have no facility in economizing.

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

RODERICK McDONALD,
Agent, District No. 8.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, 14th October, 1884.

E. McCOLL, Esq.,
Inspector of Indian Agencies,
Winnipeg.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my special report in triplicate, together with tabular statement in duplicate, from the 30th June till the 1st instant. I may say that I have very little to report in addition to what I have already made in my annual report. On the Rosseau River reserve the potato crop has been almost a failure, on account of the grubs having eaten them off several times. I got ten acres broken and backset on this reserve, which will be ready for crop in the spring. On the Long Plain the crops were more prosperous; the potatoes were pretty good and yielded a fair return. The Indians dug them in good time. The wheat was a fair crop, considering the chance it had. The yield will not be heavy; the sample is good; it may yield from fifteen to twenty bushels to the acre. The corn, in all cases, seems to be too late to ripen. I got sixteen acres of new land broken and backset on this reserve, and one of the Indians has broken about five acres more, making about twenty-one acres of new land, and the eighteen which was under wheat this year will make about twenty-nine acres altogether for wheat next spring, besides about six acres of potato ground, making on this reserve thirty-five acres which may be put under crop next year. The Swan Lake band, on this reserve, have fifteen acres of new land broken and backset for next year. The eight acres of wheat put in this year was a very light crop, owing to the dryness of the first part of the season, but I believe it will compare favorably with the crops in the neighborhood. Although the bulk of the potatoes in that part of the country was almost a total failure, the crop on the reserve was middling fair; the corn, being American, was of too late a variety to ripen. The few peas did very well, but as no Indians go near the reserve I do not know what to do with the crop, as I have to pay for everything that is done at the highest rate. I am of the opinion that it would be better to sell everything, as from present appearances none of the Indians will ever go there, unless they are compelled to. Their crops at their gardens near Hamilton's Crossing were very good; they have quite a quantity of potatoes and about forty bushels of corn. It being the small native variety, it ripened well. This band declare they will never go to the reserve at Swan Lake. They say they must get their reserve as it was first given them, on the south side of the river, and the same size, and nothing else will satisfy them.

The Sandy Bay band had a very fine appearance of potatoes, corn and turnips, but I fear that the American corn furnished them did not ripen. They cut a large quantity of hay. Their reserve is very much drier than for a long time. They are very anxious to get the cattle they are entitled to, as well as some of the tools. They have their school house, I understand, nearly ready for the inside furnishing, and as soon as I hear from them I will have the necessary fixings put in. I am afraid there will be considerable trouble with this school, as there seems to be quite a division amongst them on religious matters. They are nearly evenly divided, the pure Indian taking part with the Protestant portion.

The Rolling River band do not seem to have any desire to lay their minds to farming. They spend most of their time around the town of Minnedosa. The instructor has had hard work to get them to do anything. It was one of the finest fields of wheat I ever saw, but the ground being so very dry at the time it was sown that it did not come up until about the middle of June, and consequently it was impossible for it to ripen. The potatoes were a middling crop; they will have between six and seven hundred bushels. The turnips and garden stuff were not much, owing to the dryness of the first part of the season. Pierre Contois, the farm instructor, did very well, considering the Indians did not help him much. He was making a good root house to hold the potatoes and other roots, and had logs cut for a stable for the oxen, and had twenty-five acres broken and a portion of it backset when I was there on the 25th of September. I had to hire a man by the name of Duncan Cameron to cut and take off the wheat, to get it off the ground in order that it could be ploughed. Pierre

Contois cut and put up about thirty tons of hay. He cut it on a farm of mine adjacent to the Indian farm. There is no hay on their own farm.

The Riding Mountain band are doing pretty well, but their crops were light this year, owing to drouth, but their grain was out of the way of the frost. They have their grain all threshed. One of them, George Bone, had three hundred and thirty-one bushels. Their potatoes were almost a failure. They have a number of cattle—twenty-six head in all; they are the increase from the cows and bull which were given them a few years ago by the Government. The cattle have been taken care of by the three brothers Bone. They do not want to take care of them any longer unless they get an interest in them. They say that they have had to provide for the cattle and take care of them ever since the the Government supplied them, and unless they get the increase they will not do so any longer.

Mr. Agent Herchmer recommended some time ago that they should get the increase, or that they should be allowed to give back to the Government the number they first received, and those returned ones given to some other member of the band, who should also pay back to the Government, in a few years, the number he obtained, and so on, until the whole band would be supplied. By this plan it would give every person receiving cattle an interest in them; but as it now is, no person will take an interest, and it is very difficult to get any one of them to provide for and take care of the cattle. It is the same on all the reserves where cattle have been supplied; it is only a few who take any interest in them. I would have had this report in by the 13th of this month, but just when I got fairly to work at it the Sandy Bay men came for the furnishings for their school house, and it took me quite a while to procure all the things they required.

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

FRANCIS OGLETREE,
Indian Agent.

St. PETER'S, BROKEN HEAD AND FORT ALEXANDER AGENCY,
CLANDEBOYE, 12th October, 1884.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to submit a special report, with tabular statement, as per instructions.

St. Peter's.

I am sorry to have to report that owing to the excessive and unprecedented rains during harvest (twelve inches fell) fully forty per cent. of the wheat, oats and barley were lost, and fully twenty-five per cent. of the potatoes rotted before they could be taken out of the ground. In fact, it has been a most discouraging year for all farmers in this section.

I discovered, after the payments here, that Ke-we-we-rauzie (No. 179) of this band, had been drawing for three children of his by a wife whom he threw away some eight years ago; while the mother, Patahwee-toh-mookw (No. 90), a Broken Head heathen woman, also drew for them.

Broken Head.

There is a first-class crop of potatoes at this reservation, all harvested in good order; wheat very poor; barley good; gardens fair.

Me-maas-kow-ka-pow (No. 47), of this band, has been paid for ten of a family, viz., self, three wives and six boys. All the family he had with him at the time of the payment was himself, wife and two girls.

He has had two other wives besides the one he has at present, but they have not lived with him for years; one of them lives at Red Lake, and the other, I believe, at Rosseau—both married to other men.

As I had never been either at Fort Alexander or Broken Head River during harvest, and as I understood that this special report and tabular statement was to show fully the state of the crops for the present year, I therefore notified the Indians, at treaty time, that I would pay them a visit during the month of September.

I started from the agency on the 18th, and reached home again on the night of the 3rd October, having experienced very stormy and disagreeable weather.

I visited the farms and gardens, and found the people hard at work harvesting.

At Fort Alexander potatoes are splendid; wheat, where it was put in in time, good; barley, good; corn, above the average, and garden stuffs, fair; with plenty of hay put up.

On my way from Fort Alexander to Broken Head River I noticed an extensive stake net, fully a mile and a-half long, and I am told that the owners take away boat loads of all kinds of fish, large and small. No one was there as I passed, so I could not ascertain the names of the parties.

From the appearance of this net I should say it is illegal, for, if it is not, it is only a question of a few years and our fish would be exterminated, as it is so easy to set stakes in our shallow western lakes.

Sawdust from the saw mills is still thrown into the rivers, which any one standing on the Broadway Bridge at Winnipeg and looking north can see.

The close season for whitefish, from the 20th October to the 1st November, is broken through in this way: a white man hires an Indian or two, who go and fish with him until the 20th October; then the white man lends his nets and boat to the Indians, who fish, but, strange to say, never bring any home no doubt having sold them to the owner of the boat.

The only excuse I can offer, in referring to the fisheries, is that the preservation of fish is of such vital importance to the Indians within my agency.

The annual payment this year was the most orderly and free from drunkenness of any since I have been agent. Four persons were brought before me for having intoxicating liquor at St. Peter's, and were punished according to law.

At Broken Head River there was no liquor at all. While I was at Fort Alexander there was no liquor. After I left, a man, who came from Whitemouth, gave and sold liquor to the Indians, and although I tried hard to find his name while out there last month, I could not do so.

I have vaccinated over three hundred persons, fifty of whom I did this year. The wandering Indians object to vaccination, and quote cases where some of them have died of cold taken after the operation.

There has been no epidemic amongst the Indians during the last year.

I was ably assisted at the payment of annuities by my very competent and experienced assistant, Mr. Leveque, who thoroughly understands the business.

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, 1st October, 1884.

The Right Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—In compliance with the instructions of Mr. Inspector E. McColl, dated Winnipeg, 2nd July, 1884, I have the honor to transmit my special report on the Indians of Treaty No. 2, and part of Treaty No. 4, and also my tabular statement.

Lake Manitoba Band.

Since my last report, in which I have already explained the condition of these reserves, for further particulars I have the honor to state that all the members of this band seem at last to realize the idea that the sooner they apply their time and energy to farming the better off they all will be. On that account they have been busy all summer attending more carefully to their small plots of land and gardens, and as a consequence they have a pretty fair crop this fall. Their houses, stables and cellars have had better attention than formerly; but I regret to say they are still contending over the site of the school house, but the chief has taken the matter into his own hand and is now building it in a central locality of the reserve, according to promise, and will have it completed at an early date. Their gardens did not suffer by frost, and with the expectation of a good catch of whitefish, they will pass a very comfortable winter. The school was reopened after the vacation in the old building used for the purpose. The cattle are in good condition; they have divided the Government cattle among responsible members of the band for keep during the winter; they have also on hand a good supply of hay, so that I do not think their cattle will suffer from an insufficient supply of food, if from other causes.

Ebb and Flow Lake.

This band appear more united than formerly: for example, when members of the band are absent, in their absence their families do not suffer, as the remaining members attend the families left alone. The cattle are in good condition, and the stables have undergone repairs, and their hay yards have been newly fenced; they have also a good supply of hay. The school was also opened with a fair attendance after the holidays.

Fairford.

This band are attending more closely to home matters than formerly and are taking greater interest in their mode of living, and are showing greater anxiety to become civilized, by attending more thoroughly to their gardens and farms and giving better attention to the public roads and fences. They have built several new houses and the old ones are undergoing a thorough repair; they also purpose having root houses, and they intend burning a kiln this fall, which will prove of great benefit to the reserve in general. I have insisted on the fall ploughing, as their oxen were in good condition for the purpose and the weather most favorable, and they promised to try the experiment, and I have no doubt we shall see a decided improvement in the reserve in general next treaty time. The schools are to open now after the holidays. I am of opinion that the members of this band have at last decided to surpass other reserves, and why should they not, having so much better advantage.

Lake St. Martin.

In my opinion this band would be more successful if they had better councillors, as they have everything in their favor, being on Lake St. Martin and near the Narrows, where the whitefish abound; they are never destitute of flour, tea and tobacco as they always have ready sale for their fish at their doors. They have promised to erect the walls of a school house, and would have done so long ago if they had better leaders. The chief tries his best, but the councillors are so lazy and do not appear to know the example required of them. Some of the members are, however, rebuilding their houses and stables and clearing bush; the school is opened. The cattle are in good condition.

Little Saskatchewan.

This band, in my estimation, are the most lazy in this district. If you advise them to try to build better houses or stables they meet you with the cry of starvation, and actually tell you they are starving, when they have abundance of whitefish at their

very doors. Their little plots of garden are kept in a shameful condition in some instances no hoeing was done nor weeding either and the fences were mere shadows, and the least touch would bring them down, in fact, they do not care the least for their reserve and as soon as payments are over they cut a little hay and they all proceed to the lower mouth of the Little Saskatchewan, where they remain until late in the fall, and I fear this will always be the result until the fishery laws are more binding, so as not to enable white men to come at all times and on all occasions to buy fish, as they like and encourage the Indians to leave their reserves for the purpose of fishing to sell to them for the trifle they chose to pay for the fish. This band are awaiting a chest of tools and have promised to build their school house. I trust they will not deceive us again. Their cattle are in very good condition. But the band generally require to be looked after during the winter, as they are apt at any moment to neglect everything under some paltry excuse.

Crane River Band.

This band have always shown an amount of energy, and since the establishment of the school they have shown their appreciation by encouraging the teacher in remaining as much as possible in the reserve and sending their children as much as possible to school; they are clearing the ground and burning the stumps; when done, I consider it will almost certainly be the best reserve in my district for situation, being on a high ridge with good soil. They are to be congratulated on the energy shown, as everywhere one looks is seen the result of their work in their nice potato patches, well fenced and kept free from weeds; their cattle always in good condition and well provided with hay; stables comfortable and warm. They have made a shelter for implements and are safely putting by their very large crop of potatoes, they have learned by experience that by farming they will always exist and therefore they have given greater attention to this than to hunting and fishing.

Water Hen River Band.

This band have at last awakened to the realization of doing more for themselves and as a result have gathered on the reserve and have shown great persistence in sending their children to the school, which has been greatly instrumental in bringing them and keeping them on the Reserve. They have paid greater attention to their gardens than formerly, and have also erected an addition to the school house for a residence for their teacher. I consider that both teacher and pupils are to be congratulated on the progress made, considering the length of time since they have begun. Their cattle are well cared for; they have made quite a quantity of hay. The school was reopened in August after hay making.

Duck Bay.

This band, though few in number, have as much progress to show in agriculture; they have much better fences, mostly composed of spruce rails, and better gardens and fields. They have also a larger yield in crops than former years; they are building a root house, to be used in common among the members of the band. They have also completed their school house. The cattle are also in good condition, and the band generally take a pride in their stock and are very careful in providing hay for them.

GENERAL REMARKS.

I would take this opportunity of remarking that the bands in general on all the reserves under my supervision are most anxious to have their fishing reservation finally located, so that they could prevent any encroachment by white men or any other parties; they are getting most anxious, as they are afraid the whitefish will soon be only of the past, at the rate at which they are killing them. Now, for an example, this fall there are over a thousand nets in use on Fairford River and Lake St. Martin.

With reference to the game laws as applicable to the Indians of my district, I have the honor to bring before your notice that as regards the situation here as well as elsewhere in this vicinity, there could be made an amendment to the laws to meet the requirements of the case. For example, when the law comes into force as regards duck and geese the Indians are mostly always away on their hunting grounds, and, moreover, the ice remains in the lake until the 19th of May, and is generally in an unsafe state long before that date, which obliges the Indians to abandon the fishing until the lake is perfectly clear of ice. They have, as a consequence, to subsist on game.

Regarding the amount of fish and fur caught and taken since July, I am unable to give an estimate of them until treaty time next year. I do not suppose, however, they would amount to much, as at that time the furs are not prime, consequently not in demand; and as to fish, they are so scarce that they are difficult to be had at all, keeping themselves in the deepest water of the lake during the heat of summer.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. MARTINEAU,
Indian Agent.

ASSABASKASHING AGENCY,

LAKE OF THE WOODS, 23rd October, 1884.

The Right Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report and tabular statement in duplicate, with respect of the Indians of this agency since 1st July last.

Since my last report no sickness of a serious nature has appeared among the Indians of this agency.

The supplies of provisions, twine and ammunition, supplied this year for the Indians, as far as my judgment, appeared of the best quality, and were delivered in the best of condition and in good time to the different places of payment of the annuity.

During the payments the whisky traders did not make much by selling intoxicating liquors to the Indians; although I was told that a good number had well prepared to make a good haul by the arrangement that was made; the payments to take place, but their well laid plans were all destroyed by the payments being made in the usual places, where they were well watched, both by the Indians and the constable. Mr. Martin Mr. Inspector McColl appointed to accompany me during the annuity payments, who was well fitted in every respect for the duty he was appointed to perform, and obedient; only one Indian at the Rat Portage payment ground was found to have drunk some liquor from some trader outside of the reserve; the constable secured the Indian, kept him in the Rat Portage gaol until sober, and when he got sober, told from whom he got the liquor, but the man that gave the liquor left Rat Portage before he could be caught.

Mr. Wright Mr. Inspector McColl appointed to assist me during the annuity payments, proved to be one of the best assistants I have had since I have had assistants appointed to me in my annuity payments—most attentive to his duties, obedient, never absented himself from duty, no drinker of any intoxicating liquors, well fitted for the duty he was appointed for.

According to instruction I received from Mr. Inspector McColl, to inspect the reserves and gardens of the Indians of my district, I started from my place on the 8th of September last, and on my trip I found the hay crop was not so good this year as it was last year. On account of the waters being low, and the season being dry in the early part of the summer, the hay did not grow well in the usual places, but grew where it was usually covered with water, and very inferior, and of which the Indians

made enough of it to winter their cattle. But I am sorry to state the heavy rains we had in the latter part of the summer have been the cause of the waters to raise to a great height in all the lakes and rivers, and overflowed where the hay was being stacked; in consequence most of the hay that has been made is destroyed more or less, and I fear greatly the Indians will lose most of their cattle, unless some remedy could be formed to save them, where they will likely all perish.

The barley, wheat and vegetables were all more or less destroyed by the rains before they could be secured. The Indian corn, the same that was supplied by the Department last spring, did not ripen in any place where it was planted. The corn appeared to be of good sort, but supposed not to be the right kind for the Lake of the Woods climate. The white corn, the same that is grown by the Indians of the Red Lake of Minnesota, United States, is the proper kind for to grow in the Lake of the Woods climate.

The wild rice grew in great abundance in every place where it usually grew in the Lake of the Woods and Shoal Lake. The Indians secured a pretty good supply for their winter use.

The two bands of Indians of Shoal Lake had the misfortune, during the last summer, to lose all their cattle, with the exception of one ox. The cattle must have gone into one of their byres for protection against flies, and when all were inside of the house the door must have closed, and in consequence the animals could not get out again, and before the Indians knew of it a storm of wind and rain came on and blew down the buildings and the animals were all killed by the falling building, with the exception of the ox, and I fear it will die also from the injuries he received by the falling building.

In my trip of inspection of the Indian reserves I measured all the gardens under cultivation, as far as my capabilities will allow in that line of business, both in the reserves, as well as those outside on islands, as follows:—

Islington band, No. 29, have thirty-one gardens on their reserves, containing thirty-one and a half acres, and five gardens, containing four and a half acres, outside of their reserves.

Rat Portage band, No. 38, have fourteen gardens on their reserves, containing sixteen and a half acres, and five gardens containing five acres outside of their reserves.

Big Island band, No. 31, have ten gardens on their reserves, containing eight acres, and eight gardens, containing three and a half acres, outside of their reserves.

North-West Angle, No. 33, have three gardens on their reserves, containing three acres. None outside.

North-West Angle, No. 34, have four gardens on their reserves, containing two acres, and eight gardens, containing three acres, outside of their reserves.

North-West Angle, No. 37, have four gardens on their reserves, containing eight acres, and two gardens, containing one-eighth acre, outside of their reserves.

Assabaska, No. 35, have ten gardens on their reserves, containing ten and three-quarter acres, and sixteen gardens, containing seven and a quarter acres, outside of their reserves.

Buffalo Bay, No. 36, have one garden on their reserves, containing one and a half acres; the rest of their gardens are in the United States territory, the same they had before the treaty was made.

Whitefish Bay, No. 32, have five gardens on their reserves, containing four acres and three gardens, containing two acres, outside of their reserves.

Shoal Lake, No. 39, have two gardens on their reserves, containing half an acre, and seven gardens, containing six and a half acres, outside of their reserves.

Shoal Lake, No. 40, have three gardens outside of their reserve, containing three acres; none on their reserves.

The two bands of Shoal Lake have their gardens of years back on their reserves, but did not make use of them this year.

Why the Indians have so many gardens on islands outside of their reserves is, they find the islands more productive for agricultural purposes than the main land,

and another thing, they were told at the treaty to keep farming on the island, where they had their gardens then, as long as they liked to farm on them; but they have all their houses built on their reserves.

In my trip of inspection I found in all the reserves where the buildings were getting worse of the wear the Indians were preparing timber to build new ones in their place, and repairing and rebuilding the old ones with new wood, where it required some.

The Islington band have a house built up as far as the upper binders, which is intended for a school house. I advised them to build up the house as far as they can manage, and let me know as soon as done, that I would write to the Department to give their promise of \$100 assistance to finish the building.

I am sorry to state that in my inspection I found that of the set of carpenters' tools that was given to each band, only North-West Angle band, No. 37, and Big Island band, No. 31, have some of the tools remaining in their possession; all the rest of the bands have none; all disappeared by being lost or broken. Such as hoes—these are better cared for, because each family has its own tool, and taken better care of them than tools that every individual has a right to use.

In my trip of inspection I vaccinated one hundred and nineteen souls, children and a few adults, and during the annuity payments I vaccinated sixty-eight souls. Most of those I vaccinated now, and during the annuity payments, were vaccinated last year, but as the vaccine did not take, I vaccinated again. Only a few families belonging to the Rat Portage band have not been willing to allow their children, as well as themselves, to be vaccinated, on account of their being affected greatly with the venereal disease.

In the later end of the last month, September, an Indian belonging to the Rat Portage band was drowned while drunk, about one mile below Rat Portage town. I could not find out the person that gave the liquor to the drowned man. Rat Portage town is really a great nest for Indians to get intoxicating liquor from, and those that give liquor to Indians very seldom are caught by the hands of the law to be punished, and when any of them are caught and fined, as soon as they get their liberty they go back to their dens and carry on their trade the same as before. The punishment is so light they soon make up their loss.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. McPHERSON,
Indian Agent.

SAVANNE AGENCY—TREATY No. 3, 6th October, 1884.

E. McCOLL, Esq.,
Inspector of Indian Agencies,
Winnipeg.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit, with the accompanying tabular statements, my special report on Indian affairs for the bands in my agency.

Lac des Mille Lacs.

I visited this band on the 28th of May with seed. They had not begun to cultivate the land. All the young men were away. Some had not returned from their hunting grounds; others were at the Huronian mine, and on the railway, leaving the old men and women to plant the potatoes. On the 7th of July I again visited this band, and paid them their annuities. This band has decreased by the transfer of sixteen families to Lac Seul, to which place they originally belonged. I refused to pay Kabagabowes' second wife, daughter of Kabasika, of Lac Seul. This woman has not received her annuity for two years, and is going to return to her band at Lac Seul. This band is still entitled to three cows, but are not prepared to receive them.

I have done my utmost to persuade them to clear their land, raise sufficient hay for their cattle, but to no purpose. The young men are nearly always away, and the gardens are poorly kept. They will have this year about three hundred bushels of potatoes, but the corn was a failure. The lake is very high, and had they made hay they would have lost it all. The supplies were up to the samples furnished and quite satisfactory to the Indians. They are not prepared to build a school house. Eighteen hundred and eighty-five being the year for them to receive their triennial suits of clothing, they wish to have laced boots supplied, instead of long ones. We vaccinated seven, and were pleased to hear that those vaccinated last year had all taken. Deaths, two; births, three, in this band.

Sturgen Lake Band.

I visited this band with seed on the 3rd of June, and found Kaybaigon's widow and four young girls on the reserve. I gave these some seed, and the balance took back and stored at Savanne. The men were all absent some gone to the American side, others at the mines and on the railway. They are making no progress in agriculture. On the 11th of July I visited this band with their annuities, but as the provisions had not arrived, and only two Indians being 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 elected. I deducted \$5 from Sheogowan, who last year drew his son's annuity. The provisions were not up to samples. The Hudson Bay Company's transports, with supplies, not arriving at Fort Francis in time, however, the Indians accepted them. I visited their gardens, and the few potatoes planted by the women were looking well. They will have about forty-five bushels. The tools were in very poor condition. I told the chief that a tool house should be built at once. We vaccinated thirteen. There were three births and one death in this band.

Wobegan and Eagle Lake Band.

On the 18th July I paid this band and distributed the provisions. At their request I reserved flour and bacon for hay-making. The cattle furnished last year look well. The Eagle Lake band lost one cow. These Indians seem industrious and are well clothed; the gardens are well attended to and will produce a good crop. There is no starvation among them and no whisky sellers heard of. I took inventory of all their tools and implements and find they are short of a good many, for which I have made requisition. The chief asked to be furnished with seven and a-half bushels of early rose potatoes to change the seed. I furnished this band with three scythes and snaiths from my stores at Savanne. At the request of the chief I visited this band on the 16th of last month. They had lost all their hay (about twenty tons) by the freshet and heavy gales of wind. The Wobegan Indians have six head of cattle and the Eagle Lake band have three head. They are very anxious to save them, and wish to know if the Department will assist them. They were taking up their potatoes—a good crop, very large but of a late kind; will harvest about five hundred bushels. This band also wish laced boots instead of long ones. There were four births but no deaths in this band.

Lac Seul Band.

On the 22nd July I paid this band their annuity. They were pleased with the supplies and the seventy-one grub hoes furnished. I visited the gardens at Frenchman's Head, and was surprised at the fine fields of potatoes, barley, wheat, corn and garden produce. Last year over eleven thousand bushels of potatoes were harvested, and from the number planted this year would have about four thousand six hundred and seventy bushels. One Indian alone put in five bushels of wheat. They have no ploughs or 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 dwellings, 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 ask for six bushels of early rose for seed.

We inspected the school in charge of the Rev. James Irvine. The building is substantial, light and well ventilated. The children are making satisfactory progress, but are too far away for a good average attendance. They all show a great desire to learn even the young men wish to be instructed. Another thing against a good attendance is that the parents are unable to support the children while at school. The only solution of the difficulty seems to be the establishment of an industrial school, where the children could board and at which by their labor they might support themselves. We heard a class in the Fourth Book and also one in the Second Book read. They are able to pronounce the smaller words but the large ones are too much for them. They have great difficulty in pronouncing the letters p, b, d, l and r. They spell very well and, as was to be expected, write well, as well indeed as white children of the same age. The school itself is kept very neat and clean. The Indians in council refused to consent to Père Marcouse erecting a school house at Frenchman's Head, saying they did not wish to have different churches among them, the one pulling one way and the other pulling another. Ariguquomet, a councillor, was over-paid in 1883; I therefore deducted the amount.

Kewegabowitung, belonging to this band, has never been paid his annuity. The chief and all say he belongs to the band, but as Mr. Agent Pither had refused to pay him, we said nothing could be done, except to refer the matter to you. With the consent of the band, Kirkners' family and John Young's wife applied for commutation of annuity. This band have asked for one pair match planes, three ploughs, three harrows complete, four morticing picks, three cross-cut saws, four whip-saws, four spades and the two cows still due them. They will be at Wobegan Tank on the 5th January for the cattle. I told them they were not entitled to all these tools, but they say that the Indians are so scattered over the reserve that much time is wasted in going for the tools from place to place. There were sixteen deaths and twenty births in this band. We vaccinated forty-three, and left fifty vaccine points with Mr. Irvine to vaccinate any absentees.

Mattawan and English River.

I arrived at Mattawan on Friday night, 24th July. Next morning I called a council, and found that the chief and his councillor was 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 the chief did not arrive, and as the other Indians were present, I called a council and explained that this was the place appointed by the Government for the 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 at hay-making.

On my way to Grassy Narrows I was informed that the son of the Eagle Lake chief had whisky, intending to trade. We gave chase, but he escaped among the islands. The gardens at Grassy Narrows were found in a satisfactory condition. Several new houses were going up. Peter Ochuk has erected here the frame of a school house. It is 16 by 13 feet; inside 7 feet high; windows, 2 ft. 8 in. by 2 ft. 8 in.; doors, 2½ by 5½; ceiling, poplar poles. The building is put up in a very inferior manner. Père Marcouse wishes to have the Government grant sent to P. Ochuk, but I heard that the money he received from the priest to aid in building this school he appropriated to pay a portion of his debt to the Hudson Bay Company. I think it would be more advisable to give the money to Père Marcouse to purchase what was necessary. There are thirty children here of an age to attend school. I furnished this band with three scythes and snaiths, purchased from the Hudson Bay Company at Rat Portage, and sent them in by Peter Cameron. This band ask for one plough and one harrow, twenty grubbers, one morticing-pick, one single yoke,

and the two cows still due them. They wish to have the cattle delivered to them at Rat Portage on the 4th January, and they will be there to receive them. Last year, when their cattle were delivered at Rat Portage, the season was too far advanced, and they could not go for them. Births, three; deaths, three; vaccinated, eight.

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

JOHN McINTYRE,
Indian Agent.

BERENS RIVER AGENCY—TREATY No. 5, 1st October, 1884.

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

SIR,—In accordance with instructions received, I have the honor to submit, with the accompanying tabular statement, my report on Indian affairs in Treaty No. 5, from 1st July to the 30th September last.

On the 5th July I started from Winnipeg, in order to make the annuity payments to the several bands of Indians under my supervision.

As I visit the different bands but once a year, excepting five or six during winter, I make it a point on arriving at each reserve, to examine it carefully, in order to ascertain personally what has been done by the Indians during the past year in the way of clearing and breaking land, planting, building houses, taking care of implements, &c. I also make enquiries of themselves and others regarding the work done during the past year, the condition of their cattle, implements and tools, about their schools, whether the band had been troubled by sickness, starvation or otherwise. I also settle many other matters and troubles amongst them, both of a private and public nature. Thus every moment of the short time allowed me at each reserve is fully occupied. After travelling days and nights, on the morning of the 8th July I arrived at

Black River Reserve.

I immediately commenced to hold an election for chief, make the annuity payments and take statistical and other information from the band. Isaac Passage, the chief of the band, died during last winter, therefore, it was necessary to elect another in his stead.

The Indians informed me that they had enough food to meet their requirements during the last year. Their potato gardens were not looking as well as usual. They have been supplied with their full complement of cattle. They lost one cow in 1880. One was breachy and killed herself in getting over a hay enclosure. The other two cows starved to death in 1881, on account of scarcity of hay, caused by the flooding of the lake over their hay meadows. The bull died from sickness in 1879. They exchanged a useless ox for a bull this year. The other ox broke through the ice last spring, and got drowned. Thus they lost all the cattle given to them by the Department, and they now ask for more. Their reserve was surveyed in 1878 by J. L. P. O'Hanly. It has a net area of 2,000 acres, well wooded and good land. Their buildings are good enough, but, instead of increasing, I find a decrease of two this year; and only one acre of new land broken. They seem satisfied with the management of the school by David Prince, the Government school teacher, who was sent to them last spring. He was absent during the time that I was at the reserve, therefore I had no opportunity of examining the school, nor of personally ascertaining anything in regard to the progress made by the pupils, nor of the method adopted by the teacher. I was informed by the Indians that he was obliged to teach in a tent, on account of the school house being unfinished. The walls are up; its dimensions are 16 by 22 feet, with a wall 9 feet high. I failed in getting anyone to

undertake to finish it for them. They are fixing up the house formerly occupied by the late chief for the purpose. This band, as well as all the other Indians in Treaty 5, who are within the Province of Manitoba, regard the game law as a hardship to them. I informed the Indians of this reserve, as well as all the other Indians in this treaty, that it was not the intention of the Department to supply seed to them every spring, as heretofore. They expressed themselves satisfied, but hoped the Department would yet assist them in the event of a failure of their crops.

On account of stormy weather, I was unable to move out from this reserve before the morning of the 10th. The wind being favorable, on the same day at 5 p. m., I arrive at

Hollow Water Reserve.

I commenced immediately to make the annuity payments, and took statistical information that night, and on the following morning I proceeded to visit the reserve. I found no improvement whatsoever, but on the contrary their gardens appeared neglected, consequently little to be expected from that source this year. Their homes were abandoned; they had left them in the early part of spring, and had gone into camp on a point along the lake. They informed me that fish had been plentiful during the winter and spring, therefore they had plenty of food and no sickness in the band. They got all the work that they want from Messrs. Dick & Banning, who have a saw mill at this place.

Their school house had been completed by Mr. G. Dick. He put in a good floor, ceilings, three large windows, one good door, the roof shingled, walls mudded inside and out. He put in one table, two desks, sixteen feet long, by two feet wide, also four benches for seats, each sixteen feet long, and one large stove, with pipes complete, for \$100.00. The Indians request that the Department send a teacher there as soon as possible. Their implements and tools are not properly taken care of, but left lying about their houses and little gardens. They complain that timber has been cut on what they claim as part of their reserve. After having delivered the supplies, tools and implements, and having had a talk with the band, I started for Loon Straits on the morning of the 11th, but did not proceed very far, when I was obliged to put on shore on account of the strong head wind. The storm lasted for four days when I again started at 4.30 a. m., and arrived at Loon Straits at 11 p. m., that night, and at 6 a. m., the next morning (15th) arrived at

Loon Straits Reserve.

I immediately commenced to make the annuity payments, took statistical information and delivered the supplies, tools and implements to the band. They informed me that they did not suffer from any want of food during the past winter and spring, and that there was no sickness among them during the past year. Their potato gardens had been well attended to and looking well, but very little land cleared since last summer. They have put up two new houses. While some of the Indians were clearing land for a garden they accidentally set fire to a portion of their reserve, thereby destroying a quantity of good wood. The land in this reserve is good for planting purposes, with good hay meadows in the immediate vicinity.

The school house was, in a way, finished last year by the Rev. A. W. Ross, of Fisher River; but I must say that it is hardly fit for occupation yet.

The band is without a school teacher, and they ask the Department to send one there as soon as possible. The Indians were very much pleased and thankful for the receipt of a very complete and useful chest of carpenters' tools.

At 7 p. m., on the same evening (15th) I again started out against a head wind. The men rowed on until 11 p. m., then camped for the night, and at 10 a. m. on the next day arrived at

Blood Vein Reserve.

I delivered the supplies and implements, made the payments, visited the reserve and had a talk with the band.

Their little gardens look neglected, and the two tumbledown houses abandoned. Their tools and implements, not taken care of, were lying about their little gardens and old camps. I notified the chief to take proper care of them. The majority of these Indians go away hunting in the fall of the year, return in the springtime and live in birch-bark and brush tents, scattered along the banks of the rivers and lake, fishing for a living. They generally collect together—Island bands—only at the time of the annuity payments, and in order to celebrate their medicine dances. The chief, Peter Stoney, is the leader and most prominent Medaw of them all.

There are 33 children of school age in this band, but no move has been made as yet in getting a school house built.

The cattle supplied by the Department to these Indians (Island bands) have been allowed to stray away and die for want of proper care.

On the same evening (16th) I started back for Fisher River, at 4 p.m., and camped for the night at Dog Head, at 11.30 p.m., and on the following morning moved out of camp at 5 a.m., with a favorable wind; and at 4 p.m. that same evening arrived at

Fisher River Reserve.

I delivered the supplies and implements that evening, and on the following morning proceeded to make the annuity payments as quickly as possible, but was very often interrupted by difficult questions arising out of misunderstandings and misbehavior on the part of some of the Indians. Some of these questions were of a private and others of a public nature, which required immediate attention and settlement. Therefore some delay was occasioned thereby, and in consequence payments were finished very late on Saturday night. As I had no time to spare, I was obliged to visit the reserve on Sunday, which took me all day to get through. On Monday morning I had a talk with the band as usual. The reserve for this fragment of the Norway House Band was surveyed in 1878 by Dunstan Sinclair, D.L.S. It has an area of 9,000 acres. They claim that the reserve was not surveyed as they wished; but they did not intend to permit that their reserve should be cut in half, as it now appears on the plans of the survey.

The band do not wish that the Department should regard or treat them as a fragment of the Norway House Band, they ask for the privilege of having a chief and three headmen of their own, and protest against the voice of the Norway House Band at any of their elections for chief or headmen. They also ask for a constable to be appointed out of their band. The cattle supplied to them by the Department in 1879, are well taken care of; the chief on behalf of the band requested that the Department grant them two oxen, as they had too much work in the springtime for only one yoke of oxen, and could not get along fast enough with the planting, consequently some were very late in getting their seed in the ground. They again ask for a steel grist mill; they also request to be supplied with two bush breaking ploughs, two iron harrows and four sets of strong chain traces, as those previously furnished were worthless. They have erected twelve dwelling houses and nine stables during the past season. The seed potatoes and garden seeds were delivered here in good order, and were all planted. The appearance of their gardens was very good when I last saw them in the latter part of September. The men get employment at the different saw-mills about this part of the lake, and I am informed that they work well and give general satisfaction to their employers. They had no trouble from any prevalent sickness in the band, and did not suffer for want of food. The school which is conducted by and under the management and control of the Methodist Missionary Society, had been closed for about ten months, consequently the children must have forgotten a great deal of what they had learned before another teacher was put in charge by the Rev. J. W. Ross. Complaints were made by the band regarding him. They stated that they were not willing to send their children to the school, but that they were told by Mr. Ross that in the event of their not sending their children to the school the Department were going to close the school for good. They ask for a teacher

appointed by the Department, and that the school be solely under the control and management of the Government and not the Missionary Society.

The teacher closed the school on the day of my arrival there. I requested him to open it for my examination and inspection, but he refused to do so; therefore I was unable to ascertain personally anything regarding the teaching or progress of the pupils. On the 22nd September I again visited this place, but again found that the school was closed. I was informed that the teacher was away on a visit to Winnipeg. There are 76 children of school age in the band, but I am unable to state the number attending school nor the average attendance, as the mission teachers do not send in their quarterly school returns through me, as the Government teachers do, but through the Secretary of the Methodist Missionary Society at Toronto.

Immediately after the business in connection with the band was finished, I started for Jack Head, at noon on Monday 21st. A storm broke out shortly after leaving, and I was obliged to run into harbor, where I remained all night. On the following morning, at 3.30 a.m., I started against a strong head wind, and at 9 p.m. arrived at

Jack Head Reserve.

I delivered the supplies, implements and tools to the band, had a talk with them, then proceeded to make the payments, and finished at 7 p.m. on Wednesday, 23rd July. The gardens at this reserve were looking well enough, but not as well as usual, on account of the drought during the early part of the season. No progress has been made in building, clearing or breaking new land. The band complain that their reserve has not been surveyed for them yet, and they request that it be done as soon as possible, as there are some timber limits being surveyed in the immediate neighborhood, and they are afraid that they may be encroaching on what they claim as their reserve. One cow and one ox were allotted to this fragment of the Island Bands in 1879, and while they were away at Dog Head receiving their annuity payments in 1881 the cow strayed away, and the following winter was found by two Fisher River Indians near White Mud River, where they sold her to an Icelander. The headman, James Sinclair, has since tried to get another cow instead from the man who sold her, but he failed to make a settlement. In 1882 the ox died suddenly, while in good condition. The band ask the Department that they see fit to replace these animals. They received their seed potatoes in good order; they say that they planted them all. They ask for a grindstone, two spades, one wrench, one sawset and two grooving picks. They also ask the Department to allow them a chief and headmen for the band.

The school was closed when I visited the reserve. The teacher had left in the early part of the spring. I was therefore unable to ascertain what progress the children have made since the opening of the school. The band were not satisfied at the way the school had been neglected. They request that another teacher be sent in his place. There are 26 children of school age in this band.

After having completed the business at this reserve I started out for Beren's River at 7 p.m. I travelled all night and at 7 the next morning (Thursday, 24th) I arrived at

Beren's River Reserve.

After storing away my supplies at the Agency I distributed the supplies to the band and then commenced the payments. On Saturday I had a talk with the band and finished about 9.30 p.m. They expressed their satisfaction and gratitude for the supplies, implements and medicines received from the Department. Complaints were made by the band against fishermen who are making a business of fishing and trading for fish at this reserve. The Indians ask the Department to put a stop to such business in the neighborhood. They say it will destroy their fisheries and be the means of causing starvation among the bands. They also stated that the Manitoba game laws will be a hardship to the Indians in this part of the Province. They ask assistance from the Department for the relief of the aged, sick and destitute of

the band. They want a chest of carpenter's tools, a grindstone, a pit and cross-cut saw for the Grand Rapids (B. R.) band, six sickles, six hay-forks, six scythes and snaiths and one grooving pick for the band. They also request that the survey of their reserve be corrected, and that it be sub-divided into lots for each family. They represent that a great number of the Indians in the different bands are under the impression that law cannot be enforced in this part of the country, consequently crimes of a serious nature, such as stealing, house-breaking, assault, drunkenness, poisoning, rape, and even murder has been committed with impunity. Therefore the band request the Department that they get a lock-up or gaol built at this place, wherein may be summarily confined any such person disturbing the peace. They ask for two constables appointed from the band. They want permission to sell the wood cut in the reserve while clearing land for planting purposes.

There are one hundred and fifty-two children of school age in the three reserves of the Beren's River Band, forty-nine each at Grand Rapids and Poplar River, and fifty-three at Beren's River. Through the Methodist Missionary Society a show of teaching the Indian children was kept up for a while at Beren's River Reserve, but through neglect and mismanagement it turned out to be a failure, the children forgot all they had learned, consequently nothing has been done in that branch of their mission work to benefit one child in the reserve. Miss Jane Flett who was recently appointed by the Department as school teacher for this place, has opened the Government Indian school. She has forty-four names on the school roll, and a fair prospect of having about thirty of an average attendance at the end of the quarter. I was present on the day Miss Flett opened the school, and must say that there was not one Indian child there who could read the alphabet, it therefore needed no words to prove how little the Indians had been benefitted by the Mission school at Beren's River. But now that the band have got what they long have asked for—a teacher appointed by the Department, who can speak the Indian as well as the English language, and the school solely under the supervision and control of the Department—I have no hesitation in predicting that there will be a great change for the better. The band disagreed and divided in opinion and a bitter feeling arose amongst them on the question of giving consent to a grant of a piece of land in the centre of the reserve to the Methodist Missionary Society, and one of the reasons for objecting advanced by some of them at the time, was on account of their school. They said they did not want it to be under the management of the mission, and they feared that an effort would be made to get the control of the school if they got the grant of land from the Department and established themselves near the school site. But on this one point they were unanimous in objecting to their school being under the management of any society or party other than the Department.

The reserve for this band was surveyed in 1878 by J. L. P. O'Hanly, and laid out in a large block, with a net area of 7,400 acres; and another at Poplar River by the same party and during the same year, for a fragment of the band living at that place. This was also laid out in a large block, with a net area of 3,800 acres. There are two other fragments of the band; one party living about Grand Rapids (B.R.) and the rest at Peek-auge-Kum, about eighty-five miles further up the Beren's River. No reserve has been laid out for either of these bands; in fact, there is no necessity for doing so at present, as it is not at all likely they will be disturbed by other people for many years to come. At Beren's River a few old houses were pulled down and others put up instead, during the spring and summer; otherwise, there is no improvement to be seen in this reserve. There were no new houses put up at Poplar River or Grand Rapids this summer. There are twenty-four houses at Beren's River reserve, fifteen at Poplar River and one at Grand Rapids.

Their potato gardens looked scorched and neglected during the summer, but they turned out good enough when dug up this fall, so that with care they will manage to save enough for seed for the next spring.

On Monday, 28th July, I made a start for Norway House, but the wind being unfavorable I was obliged to put ashore upon an island, shortly after starting, where I

was obliged to remain until the following evening, when the wind shifted a point to the west. I then started out, pushed on day and night, and on Friday, the 1st August, arrived at

Norway House Reserve.

On the same day I delivered the supplies and implements to the band; and as the three years' term of office for which the chief and headmen were elected had now expired, I proceeded to hold an election. I found that they were unwilling to act in the matter, as the chief and headmen of this band received no pay from the Department. After a great deal of talking and advising, they however consented to elect a chief and two headmen for a term of three years. The old chief was again elected by acclamation. One of the former headmen refused the office, and two others were elected. The election lasted until 9 p.m., so that the payments could not be commenced that day. The following day payments were made until 10 p.m., and finished at 6 p.m. on Monday the 4th. I then proceeded to Norway House, in order to get ready for a start to Cross Lake on the next day.

A deputation of Oxford Indians, consisting of the chief and eight principal men of that band, met me at this place. They requested me to inform the Department once more that they were willing to make a treaty with them for their part of the country, but that they would no longer allow any party exploring to travel through their hunting grounds without the right to do so, that they claim the sole right to their country as long as the Queen did not make any treaty with them.

The reserve for the Norway House Band was surveyed by Duncan Sinclair, D.L.S., in 1877; it has a net area of 1,840 acres.

Their potato gardens were not thriving as well as they might, for together with the effects of drought some of them showed evidence of neglect on the part of the people themselves. I am, however, informed since that, when dug up, they yielded an average crop. The band had enough food during the last year, neither did they suffer from any prevalent disease.

The band request that the Department recognize and pay their chief and headmen, as other chiefs and headmen. They request that the Department supply them with the following implements and tools: twelve hay forks, twelve iron garden rakes, two miner's picks, one grindstone, also, pit, cross-cut and handsaw files. They request that the sick, aged and destitute be supplied with food, and that medicine be furnished to the band.

The full complement of cattle has been supplied by the Department to this band, and are well taken care of, and have raised five young animals from them.

John Menow was temporarily teaching in the Government school since last February. There was an average attendance of twenty-six pupils. In September last, the Department appointed Mr. A. A. McDonald to take charge of the school in his stead, and I am informed that on the return of the Indians from their fall fishing, he intends to open the school in the new building, which is now about completed. Miss Parkenson, who had been teaching school for the last winter in the Methodist missionary school at this reserve, left the place along with her brother-in-law, Rev. E. Langford, about the 25th June, so that school is again without a teacher. Rev. J. Semins is now in charge of the place, and he informed me that he had asked the Methodist Missionary Society to send a teacher out there, but that in the event of no teacher being sent, he would open the school himself. I have been since informed that he is teaching, when his missionary duties do not call him away. I believe that he is a very zealous and hard working missionary, and I am sure that he will do good work at this place. I am only sorry that the Methodist Missionary Society have no more such men among our Indians in this part of the country.

I must say that I believe the greatest cause of irregular teaching at the mission schools, by the parties sent out by the Methodist Missionary Society, is that the teacher, in almost every instance, is either a nephew, niece, sister-in-law or some such relation of the rev. gentleman sent out as missionary. These men are often removed from one mission to another, and, of course, along with them go the niece or

sister-in-law. Then the school is closed, and in many instances, before another missionary comes along with his relative, the children have had ample time to forget all that had been taught them by the first teacher.

After settling many misunderstandings and difficulties among the Indians, I left for Cross Lake at 2 p.m. on the 5th August, and on the following day, at 7 p.m., arrived at

Cross Lake Reserve.

I delivered the supplies and implements to the band that same evening, and on the following day held an election for chief and headmen. Made the payments on the next day. I visited the reserve and had a talk with the band. I then started on my return trip, having finished the annuity payments. The band ask for three sickles, six hayforks, six iron garden rakes, two miners' picks, six each pit, cross-cut and hand-saw files. They also ask for medicines for the band; and request that the Department assist their aged, sick and destitute Indians. Their potato gardens were well attended to, but, on account of drought, they appeared somewhat backward. They received their seed potatoes and garden seeds in good time and order. Their cattle looked well, and were well taken care of. They wish to exchange an old ox for a young one. The reserve for this band was surveyed by Duncan Sinclair, D.L.S., in 1877; it has a net area of 5,760 acres. There are fifty children of school age in the band. The Government Indian school was opened by George Garrioch, in his own house, on the 6th February last. It was closed for the summer vacation at the time of my visit there. The teacher informed me that there was an average attendance of twenty-five pupils. The appointment of Mr. Garrioch is only temporary—his education being somewhat limited—but he is doing very well for the present, and the band are well satisfied with the school. The walls of their new school house are about completed, but I was unable, at the time, to find anybody who would undertake to finish it, as required by the Department.

The several chiefs and headmen, together with a great many of the other Indians in this treaty, represent that the law protecting a treaty Indian from the payment of a just debt has a demoralizing effect among the Indians, therefore they recommend, strongly urge and request, that the Government make a law whereby any treaty Indian, in this part of the country at least, may be summarily punished for refusing to pay, or defrauding a creditor out of the payment of goods obtained through the chief and headmen of the band.

The Indians under my supervision now have two hundred and eighty houses, three hundred tents and wigwams, sixty-seven stables, one hundred and seventy-six boats, three hundred and one canoes, thirty ploughs, thirty harrows, four hundred and sixty-eight hoes, five hundred and twenty-six axes, three hundred and seventeen spades, ten chests carpenter's tools, besides a number of other tools, implements, guns, traps, &c., they also have three bulls, twelve oxen, fifty-five cows, fifty-six young animals, in all one hundred and thirty-six head of cattle, and one hundred and thirty-six acres of land under cultivation. They have put up one hundred and forty-three tons of hay. There are one thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven Indians receiving annuity, and five hundred and thirty-six children of school age.

There was no real scarcity of food among the Indians in this treaty during the last year, consequently only a very trifling amount was expended in purchasing supplies for the relief of the aged, sick and destitute.

Vaccine matter was handed to me by Mr. Inspector McColl in order to vaccinate as many of the Indians as possible during my tour of annuity payments. As I was too busy at the different reserves to attend to it myself I entrusted that part of the business to my assistant, Mr. McIntyre. He operated on all that he could conveniently manage at each reserve. The Indians did not seem over-anxious to get their children vaccinated, advancing as an excuse that the children could not be kept out of the water. It may, however, be true, for out of the great number operated on it took effect only on a very small number.

The flour, bacon, tea, tobacco, twine, ammunition, tools and implements distributed this year to the different bands were supplied by the Hudson Bay Company, all of excellent quality, in good order, and as usual delivered promptly at each reserve.

On my return trip I visited some of the reserves that I could not attend to on my journey out for want of time. I arrived in Winnipeg on the 26th August. Business in connection with the annuity payments and other office work had to be attended to here which would take a number of days to finish; therefore I was advised by Mr. Inspector McColl to send back my men with the York boat to the agency and return myself later by steamer, which I did; and on the 15th September I started out for Beren's River and got on board the steamer "Princess" at Selkirk. After running into Fisher River and having been delayed by other causes on the trip out, I landed at Beren's River Agency on the 21st September. My trip in connection with the annuity payments commenced on the 21st June and ended on the 24th September, making in all 96 days. During that time I travelled a distance of about 2,020 miles, including the estimated distances, *via* boat route, between the agency and Winnipeg, the detours made on account of contrary winds, getting into harbors, visiting every part of each reserve, &c.

On the 2nd July all the Indian agents of the Manitoba Superintendency, excepting Mr. Agent Reader, being assembled at the Indian Office, Winnipeg, Mr. Inspector McColl advised us to look over our instructions regarding annuity payments and have a consultation together. We gladly accepted the offer, and although the time at our disposal was too short, yet I venture to say that the meeting was beneficial, inasmuch as the agents were allowed an opportunity to discuss for the first time Indian affairs together, and advance suggestions and opinions one to the other as well as offer their remarks to Mr. Inspector McColl.

By his careful and patient attention to his duty as assistant in making the annuity payments this year, Mr. McIntyre rendered me good service, and received that welcome and was shown that respect from all the Indians which kindness and gentlemanly conduct deserves.

At Cross Lake I met Mr. Inspector McColl, who was on his annual tour of inspection to the different agencies and reserves in the Manitoba Superintendency, and travelled in company with him on my return trip to the agency at Beren's River. I am glad to report that through his zealous supervision and management, the business in this part of the superintendency is carefully and properly attended to and giving satisfaction to the Indians.

All of which is most respectfully submitted,

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. MACKAY,

Indian Agent.

PEACE HILLS AGENCY,

ALBERTA, 5th October, 1885.

The Right Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report on the condition of the Indians of this agency, with tabular statement for 1884-5.

I was placed in charge in November, 1884, by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Up to that date I was in charge as farming instructor.

As the spring of 1884 opened very early it enabled the Indians of Sampson's, Erminskin's, Bobtsail's and Muddy Bull's Bands to seed all the land they had ploughed.

They had every reason to expect a good return for their labor, but, unfortunately, extremely hot, dry weather prevailed until the early part of July, and crops became stunted.

There was a marked improvement in the interest shown by the Indians both in seeding their crops and in hoeing and weeding them, during the summer.

The hay crop was a poor one in this locality owing to the extremely dry weather during May and June, and difficult to harvest owing to the very wet weather which prevailed afterwards.

The bands under Sampson, Erminskin and Bobtail sowed a small quantity of wheat this year for the first time. The seed was furnished them from Farm 18. Bobtail's wheat ripened fully and gave a fair return. Erminskin's was not so good.

The barley was below the average, owing, partly, to the ravages of the cut-worm, but more to the Indians not harrowing the land sufficiently after sowing; having the four bands to superintend I could not give them the attention necessary.

Turnips did not give a good return, having been cut repeatedly by the turnip fly.

Potatoes yielded well and were well harvested, and I am glad to add none were frozen during the winter.

The Indians sold a good many bushels during the fall and spring, used all they required for food, furnished their own seed and had potatoes left after the new crop came in. As they will be supplied with pigs next year their surplus crops will be utilized.

The Band No. 141 (Stonys under Sharphead) removed this spring to a reserve they have selected on the Wolf Creek, where it enters the Battle River. On this reserve they have made fair progress, but raised very little. The seeding being on the sod the dry weather affected the crop very badly.

The winter was on the whole a favorable one for the Indians. The snow fell very lightly until the end of January.

Spring opened early in March.

During the spring of 1885 the acreage seeded shows a decrease of forty-one acres, Erminskin, twenty-seven less, Sampson, seven, and the Stonys sixteen acres less. Muddy Bull's band, an increase of five acres, and the Saulteaux, four acres.

This decrease was owing to the excitement caused by the rebellion.

During the month of April the Indians though working were not under the control of the instructors. The result is too much land sowed to wheat, none of it properly harrowed in and in some cases sowed too late. Barley and potatoes were put in under the instruction of the farming instructors.

The Stonys (Band No. 141) did not do any work on their reserve at Wolf Creek, but put in three acres of potatoes on their old reserve at Battle Lake.

On the whole a much better crop was seeded than I expected under the circumstances.

During the winter and spring of 1885 a great deal of sickness prevailed among the Indians, and many deaths occurred. I regret to say that Chief Sampson lost his son, and Chief Erminskin his wife.

The services of Dr. Tofield were secured. He was very successful in his treatment.

In July, 1884, a number of Indians from the bands of Big Bear and Little Pine with some Saulteaux from the south, appeared in the Bears' Hill reserves.

These strangers immediately made preparations for a thirst dance. The majority of the Bears' Hill Indians kept away from the dance. Sampson and Erminskin did all in their power to keep their men at home and at work.

These strange Indians exercised a bad influence over the Indians of this agency. They wintered at Buffalo Lake. From this point they had communication with the Indians of Battleford and the Bears' Hill.

The latter part of February runners made their appearance among the Bears' Hill Indians, bearing messages to Chief Bobtail from Big Bear, Little Pine and the Battleford Indians. The Indians became restless. They told me Big Bear and Little Pine were coming to the Bears' Hill to take up their reserve. After the Duck Lake

fight they became more restless. Every day brought messages from the disloyal Indians, and councils at Chief Bobtail's were held oftener than necessary, but even then I had no doubt about being able to control them. I looked forward to having a hard time to induce them to stick to their work.

Chief Sampson was absent at this time, having gone to Morleyville for his son. Chief Sampson apparently did all in his power to assist me in allaying excitement and keeping the men at work.

On the 3rd of April I was compelled to go into Edmonton to get provisions for the spring's work, as we were entirely out of bacon.

Before I got my supplies started from Edmonton, Mr. Carson, Farming Instructor from Saddle Lake, came to Edmonton with the news of the Frog Lake murders. He informed me that Big Bear's men were to go immediately to Bears Hill, and warned me that I had no time to lose, if I wished to save my family. I removed my family at once, and sent a message to the instructors to run no unnecessary risks, and a message to Chief Erminskin that I would be back in three days.

Two days after I removed my family all white men were ordered off the reserves, as they, while protesting their loyalty, declared they would be unable to protect white men from the men of Big Bear's and Little Pine's Bands, now expected daily.

The Indians made one exception. They asked John Lee, Farming Instructor, to remain, as he had been a long time among them. Mr. Lee remained a few days, but finding they paid no heed to him, he left.

I regret to say the Hudson Bay Company's store at Battle River, the residence of Mr. Glass, mission teacher, and most of the Government stores were taken possession of by the Indians. The great majority of the Indians were loyal and refused to mix or meddle in any illegal act. The Stonys, as a band, were loyal, and fearing that some of the young men might get mixed up with the disloyal Crees, removed to Battle Lake, where they remained till order was restored. Muddy Bull's Band remained on the reserve and kept at work, doing everything they could to assist the Government.

Since order has been restored, all have worked well and seem to regret the part taken by the few in the troubles.

These Indians had no cause for siding with the rebels.

In October, 1884, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs met these Indians; listened with patience to all their complaints, real and imaginary. Where a grievance existed redress was immediately promised.

Additional cattle that were most desired and needed were given at once. The necessary implements were promised them.

During the winter I was often told by Indians that they had never been as well off as they now were as regards food; that no doubts existed in their minds of being able to make a living by farming.

All doubts of the Government's intentions towards them had been removed by the kindness shown by the Commissioner towards them during his recent visit.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

SAMUEL B. LUCAS,

Acting Indian Agent.

INDIAN OFFICE, VICTORIA, B.C., 2nd November, 1885.

The Right Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit for your information the following general report on Indian Affairs in the Province of British Columbia, for the year just closed.

Reports, with tabular statements, so far as they could be compiled, from the six local agencies under my direction, have been received and forwarded to the Department at Ottawa.

Official visitations have been paid during the year to the agencies of Okanagan, Kamloops, William's Lake, Fraser and Cowichan.

The officers in charge of these localities have been active in the performance of their various duties, and have done much to ameliorate and improve the condition of the bands under their charge, and to foster their peaceful relations with the white settlers.

Throughout the interior of the mainland, where reserves were allotted by the former joint Reserve Commission, the long delay which has taken place in their final approval and confirmation has created great obstacles in the way of their improvement, and has been productive of much uneasiness in the minds of the Indians. In a number of instances the loyalty of these people has been put to the severest test by the injustice with which they have been treated in regard to lands gravely promised to them by the joint authority of both the Dominion and Provincial Governments.

The task of meeting many of them and securing their good-will under such circumstances is by no means a pleasant or desirable one. The actual sale and alienation of some of the lands which were reserved for and promised to them, has had the effect of casting more or less doubt as to their secure tenure over any of their reserves, and preventing many improvements which I am satisfied a very large number of the young and industrious natives would otherwise make.

Fortunately, the stupendous work of railway construction through the Province has afforded them, during the last four or five years, other and lucrative means of livelihood.

The extent of this aid may be imagined, when I state, that I was recently informed by the railway contractor that he had paid out nearly \$300,000 for Indian labor alone. This circumstance will not only afford you the best evidence of the industrious character of the Indians, and their desire to be self-supporting, but will enable you to comprehend their patience under such difficulties, and their hesitation in giving effect to very frequent murmurs of discontent. It should also be mentioned in this connection that while the Railway Act has been applied as to right of way from the seaboard to Savona through the lands of private property owners and compensation paid to them, so far, the rights of Indians to similar treatment on account of reserves which have been encroached upon, have not been conceded.

The Department of Indian Affairs is in correspondence with the Department of Railways and Canals on this subject, and no doubt a satisfactory arrangement will be the result.

Another very potent cause of trouble, which in the near future, will be productive of serious mischief and ill-feeling among the interior Indians, is the apparent want of security which exists as to the water rights which the Commissioners allotted for them. Without water, nearly all the large reserves would be perfectly useless for agricultural purposes, and if deprived of this when railway construction ceases and Indians are obliged to depend upon the products of the soil for existence, their suffering and consequent discontent will be extreme.

Individual water rights constitute one of the most important subjects for consideration which can occur even to the actual or intending settler. Already the courts of the Province have been much occupied in the settlement of disputes which have cropped up as to the legality of long standing records of water and the rights conveyed by them. These rights, from the difficulty of securing sufficient water for irrigation purposes, are regarded with great attention not unmixed with the jealousy and ill-feeling to which such necessities usually give rise. In many localities, settlers have encroached upon each others rights, and I regret to observe, that where an Indian's claims are jeopardized he gets little sympathy or consideration from those who have similar irrigating requirements. The apparent tendency, too, of these in authority is to push the Indian and his claims aside in favor of those whose votes

can command interest and influence. Acting, I presume on the assumption, that land in the interior without water would be of no service to the Indian, the latter being essential to enable him to utilize the former, the Joint Reserve Commission allotted both—a custom which has been continued up the present time.

Just as much care was necessary in finding water for a reserve as in the selection of the reserve itself.

Indians find it difficult to comprehend the respective rights and jurisdiction of the Local and Dominion Governments, but they look with loyal confidence to Her Majesty, and they expect that promises made publicly and in their presence by those who were authorized by her Commission to treat with them should be faithfully and honorably carried out. The preservation of water rights, duly reported to both Governments by their deputed officers, is a matter of vital interest to the Indians, and there is nothing, in my opinion, which should be allowed to create the least doubt with respect to the same. The patient submission of these people, which, by the way, contrasts so favorably with the conduct of their brethren on the eastern side of the mountains, should, at least, be rewarded by some attempt to keep faith with them, and both water and lands which have been pointed out as their own should be inviolate and safe from all encroachments. I am sorry to observe that such is not the case in British Columbia, and that the alienation and sale of some of their reserves and the questions raised in regard to the water appropriated for them rather conveys the impression that advantage is being taken of their obedience to law, and that their long continued character for peace will stand any aggressive assaults that may be made upon it.

I am aware that it has been asserted, chiefly by those who think that no allotments whatever should be set aside for Indians, that little use is being made of reserves. This, however, is not correct. It will be seen, on referring to reports of local agents that, with few tribal exceptions, Indians are making good use of their reserves. Largo quantities of grain and other produce are being raised by them, while those who have grazing lands are acquiring considerable stock. The best proof the Government can have of their prosperity, under many adverse circumstances, is the fact that they are self-supporting, and the amount disbursed in eleemosynary aid is certainly not more than would be dispensed among a similar population of white people. On the other hand, when one considers the disregard which has been paid to some of the awards of the Reserve Commissioners, the insecurity and doubt consequently applied to all lands held in trust for them, and the petty acts of tyranny and imposition too often practised upon them by unfeeling and thoughtless white residents, the wonder is that Indians have been able to show the signs of progress which one can point out, or that they can be persuaded to make improvements upon holdings of their tenure to which there is really no certainty from one day to another.

Again, on glancing at the minutes of decision in respect of their reserves one may possibly be struck by the seemingly extensive acreage which appears apportioned for some of the tribes. It should, however, be understood that these acreages often include extensive mountainous tracts, of no use to Indians for industrial purposes, and which, for grazing objects, must remain as commonage, equally open to the stock of both white settlers and natives.

A recent exchange of five hundred acres of such land for fifteen of very ordinary cultivable soil will afford you an idea of comparative value, and from which it can also be understood that the liberality with which it was proposed many of the bands should be dealt, ought not to be judged by the number of acres which a reserve or the reserves of the Province, taken as a whole, include.

In some localities visited by the Commissioners the Indians are still badly off for cultivable lands, and it is to be regretted that in a few special instances where the Commission was unable to find Crown lands and which I have had the honor of bringing to your notice, that no provision has yet been made for purchasing a little land from private owners in order to make up the deficiency. The bands above alluded to are those whose settlements have been appropriated by settlers in the

early history of the Province, and who, being deprived of their old modes of gaining a living, and having to adopt the changes in their habits incident to civilization, now find themselves destitute, with little or no sympathy for their condition.

A small appropriation, comparatively, expended in the purchase of a little land in the vicinity of their old homes, to which they are much attached, would, I am certain, be attended with great benefit and soon render them independent of relief, which will no doubt soon have to be extended to them to prevent the miseries of utter destitution.

On the coast, beyond the settled districts of Vancouver, Indians have not, up to the present time, been much exercised in regard to agricultural lands. The great sea farms of the Province are of vital interest to them, and encroachments upon their favorite fishing places have not, as yet, been such as to create great alarm in their minds. If they had been free from the interference of those who have sedulously endeavored to persuade them to assume an attitude of disaffection for the reason that the Government has not yet settled with them on account of their alleged claims to the whole country, they would, no doubt, have been contented and happy. Naturally, they are well disposed towards the whites, and it is greatly to be deplored that the hurtful presence among them of mischief-makers has not been prevented.

The establishment of salmon canneries on the north-west coast, as explained in previous reports, has given abundant employment and profit to them for the last five or six years.

The two past years however have not been favorable, and those engaged in the business have suffered heavy losses in consequence. The continuation of a very low market has caused nearly all the canneries on the coast to shut down, so that notwithstanding the very large run of fish, no advantage could be taken of it. There will be considerable suffering in consequence, and it is doubtful if many of them will be able "to pull through" a hard winter without some assistance. They are not a provident people, and the "happy-go-lucky" mode of living which is characteristic with them, and chiefly incident to their nomadic habits, has serious drawbacks when they are confronted with a failure in the supply of comforts to which they have been accustomed. Large numbers from the Nass, Simpson, Metlakahla, and other places on the coast, have come to Victoria, to seek employment in the hop-picking grounds of Puget Sound.

They have found, however, a depressed hop market also, and large numbers have returned crest-fallen and disappointed.

Complaints of trouble on the Nass River, chiefly due to the contention incident to sectarian jealousies, have reached me, which will require an agent of the Department to settle. In the month of March, or beginning of April, thousands of Indians from neighboring tribes congregate there for the purpose of taking their annual supply of the delicious oolachan and its highly nutritious oil. Should the appointment of an officer for the north-west coast agency not be filled before that time, some trustworthy person, having the authority of a constable, should be stationed at this point during the fishing period, which generally lasts about six weeks.

The Act prohibiting "potlaches" and the demoralizing "tamauawas" came into force on the 1st of January last, and is stoutly opposed in two or three of the agencies. Many Indians, especially "the old timers," are greatly exercised, and have evinced much feeling as to what they consider an ill-timed innovation upon their old habits and modes of living, to which they are much attached. I had the honor of furnishing you with a full report of a recent visit to the Cowichan Agency, where several hundred Indians had assembled from various bands, both far and near, to be present at a grand "potlach" given by a very friendly but influential chief who, with his relations, had been engaged for the last four or five years in accumulating property for the occasion. This chief did not wish to put himself in opposition to a law which he thought the Government had been premature in passing, but it was a matter of honor with him to return the goods which he owed, and he hoped, therefore, I would permit this. He was really much concerned, and took great pains to give every assurance that this would be the last gathering of the kind he would have.

Other chief followed, and I learned that great excitement had been manifested in the district for some time previous.

Our speech-making lasted two days, and I have no doubt there was mutual satisfaction at the result to which all concerned were glad enough to arrive.

The chief was permitted to meet his many creditors and return the goods he had received at previous feasts on the distinct understanding, however, that no gifts were to be "potlached" *i. e.*, donated with the usual custom of having them returned. Subsequently, I issued circulars for the information of the coast tribes, calling attention to the Act, and informing them that the law would not prevent Indians from meeting to return gifts due by them, but any repetition of the "potlach" proper could not be permitted in the future.

The system is one which will cure itself; there can be no doubt that great progress is discernable, both among coast and interior tribes, and the continuance of this and other demoralizing customs is fast giving way to the adoption of more civilized modes of life.

Fraser Agency.

The low salmon market applies to the Fraser Agency as well as to the North-West Coast, and most of the large canneries on the Fraser River have been obliged to cease their operations. The greater part of the labor in the business is performed by Indians, hence the very large sums paid to them will be greatly missed. The statement of Mr. McTiernan, that not less than three thousand natives visited New Westminster for the purpose of engaging in their usual work, will convey some idea of the general resulting disappointment. It is fortunate that the large run of salmon has afforded them an opportunity of obtaining a winter supply of food, and that the season has been favorable for abundant crops.

It will be noticed that the Indians on the Douglas Portages are without sufficient reserves, the Commissioner having been unable to find Crown lands there. They appear willing to work, and the difficulties encountered in cultivating the small and distant patches possessed show what they might accomplish if they had the opportunity. The Indians in the vicinity of Hope and Texas Lake have made good use of the money paid them by the railway contractor in acquiring agricultural implements, which have proved of great service.

There will still be a considerable sum to their credit, which I shall be glad to see properly utilized. Railway expenditure and the remuneration given these Indians for their labor have placed them in comparatively comfortable circumstances, from which I do not think they will recede. Mr. McTiernan reports more improvements made on their lands this year than in the ten previous years.

Okanagan and Kamloops Agencies.

During the past year, in accordance with your directions, Mr. Mackay, on his return from the North-West Coast, was placed in charge of both these agencies.

The sum apportioned to the two previous agents for travelling expenses has been allowed Mr. Mackay, and, so far as I have been able to observe, good use has been made of it. He has paid numerous visitations throughout the whole district, and has his work well in hand. His exertions to stop the liquor traffic have been effective, and in my opinion deserved greater encouragement than he has apparently experienced at the hands of the provincial authorities, who not only deprived him of the assistance of the constable stationed at Kamloops, but cancelled his commission as a Justice of the Peace because the fines inflicted by him were disbursed according to the provisions of the Indian Act, and not paid into the Provincial Treasury.

The Department has had to contend with similar obstacles in checking the liquor traffic in other agencies of the Province. I therefore sincerely trust that some mutually satisfactory arrangements may be arrived at between both the Provincial and Dominion Governments in regard to this matter. I need scarcely add

how prejudicial such a seeming conflict of authority is to the efficient administration of the law.

Much encouragement is thus given to a low class of whiskey sellers to continue their nefarious and demoralizing work. With a view of fully informing you as to the ground taken by the Provincial Government in withdrawing Mr. Mackay's commission and, generally, in refusing even indirect aid to Indian agents in carrying out the law, I herewith append communications from the provincial authorities on the subject.

In company with Mr. Mackay I visited the reserves on the Thompson River, Shushwap Lakes and Eagle Pass Landing. At the latter place, the old fishing resort of the Indians, confirmed by the Reserve Commission, has been sold by the provincial authorities. Steps were taken to recover the reserve for the Indians, but the matter still remains in dispute. I visited the Indian settlements on the opposite side of Okanagan Lake, where there is a band of Indians numbering fifty-two souls, who were passed over by the Indian Reserve Commission, and for whom no allotment has yet been made. Their settlement, consisting of some cleared fields and a dozen or more of log houses, in which they reside, with others used as barns and various outbuildings, was recently pre-empted by a white settler who owns the adjoining farm, and who ordered them to vacate at once.

A statement was received by the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, strongly urging the claim of the settler in preference to that of the Indians, alleging, among other things, that in carrying on their farming operations the Indians stole water at night from the irrigating ditch.

In one of the fields the chief pointed out a burial ground in which were interred the remains of his ancestors some generations back.

In bringing the matter to the notice of the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, he recommended that this band should join that at N-comapolia, whose large reserve is situated at the head of the lake. It must be remembered, however, that the Indians of British Columbia are divided into numerous independent bands, entirely separate and distinct from each other. It would be just as difficult to compel these Indians to leave their old homes and take up common residence with another band, by whom they would always be considered as interlopers, and subject, accordingly, to almost daily taunts, as it would be to compel a family of white nationality to join the household of another with whom they did not care to associate, and expect them subsequently to get on happily and harmoniously. The case of these Indians I consider a very hard one, apart from the claim which the local Land Act gives them to their own settlements in exempting them from pre-emption (a clause not always observed). There is no reason why their desire for a reserve of their own, where they possess considerable improvements, should not have the favorable attention and decision of the Reserve Commissioner.

The Indians in Mr. Mackay's agency living along the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway from Yale to Savona, complain that no regard has been paid to the Indian Act in compensation provided for therein in cases where the road enters or damages their reserve. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has intimated to me, through their agent, that compensation would be made to Indians in the same manner as to other persons. This course is just, and exceedingly satisfactory to the Indians, and if it be desirable to treat natives fairly, the same rule should be followed in regard to that portion of the line not yet taken over by the Canadian Pacific Railway Syndicate.

In my journey throughout the Kamloops Agency I was pleased to note the progress evinced by the Indians and their desire to improve their reserves. If the doubts many of them entertain as to their right to reserves allotted for them were removed, by the issue of actual patents, the consequent feeling of security would, I am satisfied, impart an increased desire to improve their allotments. The proceeds derived from their employment in railway construction has placed most of the bands here in comfortable circumstances, and the present is a favorable time to encourage them in every possible way to utilize their lands and make provision for their future requirements, when public works are completed and expenditure withdrawn.

Kwawkewith and West Coast Agencies.

The isolation of these districts, the difficulty of obtaining usual means of transportation, and the insufficient funds at my disposal for procuring some special mode of visitation, have prevented any journey of inspection to these points during the present year.

Mr. Blenkinsop reports the Indians of the first named agency to be in better condition than last year, and that he has been able to check the flagrant cases of illicit whiskey traffic carried on there with impunity last year. There is more room, however, for continued reform in this agency than in any of the others. Its people are fond of old and demoralizing habits, and have successfully defied the best efforts of numerous energetic missionaries for many years past.

The Indians of the West Coast Agency, though still uncivilized, are much more industrious and tractable; they are greatly attached to such customs as potlaching and medicine work, but I am led to believe that Mr. Guillod, who has a large, isolated and important field for his work, is gaining much influence and is gradually working beneficial changes among them. The agent has now a comfortable residence, very centrally located at Uclulet Harbor.

Cowichan Agency.

The agent of this district has had considerable additional trouble in checking illicit liquor traffic, and its attendant vices, on account of the construction of the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway through his agency, and the consequent presence of dissolute "camp followers."

It is to be regretted that, at such a juncture, he should have been deprived of the use of the court house and lock-up, and prevented from taking cognizance of many cases of drunkenness, which otherwise might have been checked. The appointment of native constable during railway construction will be a desirable assistance to him in the preservation of peace. It may be mentioned that many coast Indians have been employed on the railway who would otherwise have had difficulty in maintaining themselves, owing to the cessation, this year, of canning industries. The prompt measures used to arrest a threatened spread of small-pox epidemic were happily successful, as otherwise the infection might easily have made deplorable ravages among all the coast tribes, whose representatives were visiting Cowichan in large numbers. In accordance with my direction, Mr. Lomas at this time successfully vaccinated several hundred Indians.

Mr. Lomas' remarks respecting the desirableness of carrying out and upholding the promises made by the Reserve Commission, in not altering or otherwise alienating any reserve promised the Indians without their consent, are worthy of serious attention.

William's Lake Agency.

The scarcity of sufficient agricultural lands throughout this agency, excepting in the Chilcotin district, and the consequent deficiency of allotments for many of the tribes, are subjects which should have the attention of the Government, as otherwise it will not be long ere there will be much distress, creating the possible necessity of annual relief. Lands could be obtained from private owners by the expenditure of a small sum, comparatively, and some arrangement should be made between both the Local and Dominion Governments with that view. Last year I noted the purchase of two farms by two bands themselves. In fact, the great aptitude of the tribes generally in this agency and their ardent desire for cultivating lands should have more encouragement than has been extended to them. In some instances their allotments of land do not amount to more than a fractional part of an acre for each adult.

Mr. Meason refers, in his report, to the great dissatisfaction and disappointment of the Chilcotin Indians in having to wait another year for the apportionment of their lands. An unfortunate accident, however, with nearly fatal results, has con-

find the efficient Reserve Commissioner to his room for some months. It is believed and hoped that he may be able to resume his work ere long, and the Chilcotin district will then be one of the first localities to have his valued attention.

Mr. Meason's efforts to check the liquor traffic have been energetic, and as successful as the obstacles with which he had to contend would permit.

Surveys.

The sudden death of Mr. Gastineau necessitated the appointment of a successor, and agreeably to your direction this was conferred upon Mr. Ernest M. Skinner. This officer resumed Mr. Gastineau's field of last year, and has been engaged on the reserves in the region of the Shushwap Lakes. Capt. Jemmett is also continuing his work in the interior.

Both of these officers have been instructed to furnish reports of their work to the Reserve Commissioner, and receive their surveying instructions from him.

Presents.

The fund at my disposal has not permitted much expenditure under this head, but I think the cases of absolute necessity which have come under the notice of the Department have been provided for.

Medicines and Medical Relief.

Comparatively large quantities of medicine have been asked for and given to various missionaries.

Sickness, however, among the tribes throughout the Province, has not been so prevalent or fatal as last year, nor have so many instances of destitution come to my notice.

The reports of the various agents are, on the whole, very favorable in this respect.

Schools.

During the past year the following Indian Mission Schools have received the usual grant permitted by the Department, viz.:—

Lakalsap, Nass River, M.

Port Simpson, M.

Bella Bella, M.

Massett, A.

Kincolith, A.

Albert Bay, A.

Hesquiaht, R. C.

Kyukaht, R. C.

St. Mary's, special grant of \$500, R. C.

The difficulty of carrying on day schools successfully among Indians has been fully noted in previous reports.

An application from the Right Rev. the Bishop of New Westminster for aid to establish one or two boarding and industrial schools in the interior, under His Lordship's direction, has been submitted for your consideration.

It is greatly to be hoped that a sufficient grant may be made which will permit of the establishment of at least two, if not three, industrial schools in the Province, which, I have no doubt, would be attended with practical success if efficiently managed.

Fish, Furs and Oil.

The export of furs shews a considerable increase as compared with that of last year, and a small though marked improvement in prices, with resulting profit to a large number of Indians, who are the chief producers. It should, however, be

remembered, in conclusion, that the sources of industry open to natives are, in many localities of the Province, very precarious. The small amount disbursed, however, for the relief of the indigent and destitute, and the large contributions of the natives to the general revenue, are the best proofs that can be given of their independence, their well-being, and their claims upon the country for encouragement and considerate treatment.

| | |
|---------------------|----------------|
| Furs, marine..... | \$ 166,692 00 |
| “ other..... | 332,819 00 |
| Oil, fish | 26,675 00 |
| Salmon, canned..... | 489,458 00 |
| “ salted..... | 22,399 00 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$1,038,043 00 |
| | <hr/> |

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

I. W. POWELL,
Indian Superintendent.

VICTORIA, B.C., 27th November, 1884.

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th instant, forwarding a return of convictions for the month of October last.

It appears that the sum of \$75, out of the fines imposed by you and Mr. Murray, has been remitted to the Indian Department here, and I have to express the strong disapproval of the Government at this disposition of the money.

In future, you will be held strictly accountable for the due payment to the Provincial Treasury of all fines imposed and received by you as a Justice of the Peace, whether under the Indian Act or any other Act.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN ROBSON,
Provincial Secretary.

J. W. MACKAY, Esq., J.P.,
Indian Agent.

VICTORIA, B.C., 17th July, 1885.

SIR,—Referring to my letter of the 27th November last, which has remained unanswered, and to the fact of your persisting in imposing and collecting fines without accounting for the same to this Government, I have now to inform you that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in Council has, by an Order of yesterday's date, cancelled your appointment as a Justice of the Peace of this Province.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN ROBSON,
Provincial Secretary.

J. W. MACKAY, Esq.,
Indian Agent, Kamloops.

KAMLOOPS, 6th August, 1885.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that I have been instructed by the Provincial Secretary to refuse the use of the court house and gaol, also the services of

provincial constables, to all Indian agents who, acting in the capacity of magistrates, refuse to pay over to the Government of British Columbia the fines imposed and collected under the Indian Act.

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

G. C. TUNSTALL,
Government Agent.

J. W. MACKAY, Esq.,
Indian Agent.

CARLTON DISTRICT—TREATY No. 6, N.W.T.,
31st October, 1885.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report, with accompanying tabular statement, on Indian affairs in the Carlton district for the year ended 30th June, 1885.

I left Fort Macleod in the end of December, arriving at Carlton on the 22nd January; consequently, in reporting on the six months prior, the information derived is other than personal.

A large acreage throughout the district was put under crop, but owing to a variety of circumstances the yield was very small, and with the exception of a few scattered fields, was not worth harvesting. This naturally discouraged the Indians, and necessitated a call on the Department for supplies to last during the winter, which was promptly acceded to.

Fisheries were established, and competent men placed in charge to thoroughly instruct the Indians.

The schools throughout the district are making good progress, and supplying biscuits to the pupils has induced many parents to send their children regularly.

A piggery was established at Farm No. 10, in which the Indians took a great interest, and but for the subsequent troubles it would have proved a great success.

Shortly after Riel's appearance in the country the Indians held a meeting at Duck Lake, which was attended by Big Bear and other Indians from the north. This meeting concluded by the Indians of this district declaring their loyalty, and nothing transpired to excite suspicion during the fall and winter. In February the half-breeds in the vicinity of Batoche held several meetings, in none of which the Indians took part, but remained on their reserves. The excitement then prevailing was entirely confined to the half-breeds. On visiting the various reserves the Indians appeared to be perfectly contented, and expressed themselves thankful for the liberal assistance extended to them throughout the winter.

On the morning of the 18th March word was brought to me that some half-breeds were tampering with the Indians on One Arrow's reserve. I immediately proceeded to that point, passing through Duck Lake and Batoche *en route*. At both places I made the necessary enquiries, but failed to discover anything to lead to the supposition that an early resort to arms was expected. On arriving at the reserve, about four and one-half miles south of Batoche, I found, on questioning the Indians, that Gabriel Dumont had been on the reserve the previous evening and invited the band to attend a meeting the following day. I then drove to chief one Arrow's house and explained to him, as strongly as I could, the importance of keeping his band on the reserve, and not listening to any stories that might be circulated throughout the camp by outsiders. This he appeared to thoroughly appreciate, and spoke in glowing terms of the loyalty of himself and his band. On returning to Batoche, and when within a short distance of that place, I was surrounded by an

armed mob of about forty half-breeds, commanded by Riel, who gave orders to make me and my interpreter prisoners. This was done, and I remained a prisoner in the rebel camp until released by General Middleton's column on the 12th May.

The bands of Beardy and Okemasas remained neutral for a few days, but were finally persuaded to join the rebels, through the influence of the half-breeds, seconded by the supplies of various kinds, such as presents to their camps, from the plunder captured at Batoche.

Chief Mistawasis and Ah-tah-ka-koop deserve great credit for the stand they took, and the manner in which they controlled their bands; situated a short distance from the headquarters of the rebels, every effort was made to induce them to take up arms. Instructor Chaffy, in charge of these bands, remained at his post, and through his influence and management the herd of cattle was saved from falling into the hands of the enemy. This was accomplished by removing the bands, with all the movable property that could be taken, to Sturgeon Lake, some 20 miles north of Prince Albert.

Shortly after my arrest by Riel, Mr. Assistant Commissioner Reed arrived at Carlton, and through his untiring energy and thorough knowledge of the Indian character the remaining bands in the district were ably looked after during the ensuing months of trouble.

On being released, at the fall of Batoche, I went to Prince Albert, (as Fort Carlton had been burnt by the rebels) as soon as practicable the Indians were all sent to their respective reserves, in order to place under crop as much land as possible, but owing to the lateness of the season and the difficulty in procuring seed, our returns are not very large.

I am pleased to report that the Indians worked well, and did all in their power to carry out the orders of their farming instructors.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. B. LASH,

Indian Agent.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR,

WINNIPEG, 1st December, 1885.

The Right Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit herewith my seventh Annual Report of inspection of the different Indian agencies and reserves under my supervision, and to congratulate the Department upon the general prosperity and contentment prevailing among the Indians throughout this superintendency. In all my interviews with the bands visited during the year, no complaint of any importance was made to me concerning any irregularity in the payment of their annuities, nor in reference to the quantity or quality of the various supplies furnished them, but, on the contrary, they frequently expressed their gratitude to the Government for so faithfully carrying out the stipulations of their respective treaties. Their loyalty to Her Majesty the Queen is so deeply rooted in their affections that neither the signal fires of rebellion which crimsoned the western horizon and lighted the prairies with lurid flames of treason, nor the persistent importunities of accredited messengers from the insurgents, with presents of tobacco to endeavor to induce them to follow their kindred on the bloody trail of the war path, could influence them in alienating

their allegiance from their beloved Sovereign, whom they profoundly reverence with a devotion bordering on idolatry. The services as voyageurs on the Nile during the Soudan campaign rendered by Chief William Prince, and other Indians of the St. Peter's band, are abundant evidence of their fealty to that honored flag, beneath whose helterings fold peacefully repose the cherished remains of every departed chief of the numerous bands scattered between the western shores of Lake Superior and the North-West Territories.

I am happy to report that all the Indian agents are generally discharging the responsible duties incumbent upon them most faithfully. Their reports, tabular statements, pay-sheets, census, estimates, inventories of Government property in their possession, accounts, vouchers, letter books, letter files, correspondence, &c., are generally satisfactory.

In consequence of the extraordinary precaution taken in employing most reliable and efficient constables to accompany the agents during the payment of annuities to Indians living in the vicinity of white settlements, scarcely any drunkenness occurred on the reserves this year, excepting on those along Rainy River, which were flooded with abominable alcoholic stimulants, supplied by whiskey traders camped opposite the reserves across the river in Minnesota, where they carried on with impunity their vile traffic in defiance of law. Unless an arrangement is made with the American Government to appoint officers to assist our officials in prosecuting those vile wretches, it is utterly impossible to prevent Indians living in proximity to the International boundary from becoming the willing victims of those heartless ghouls.

The encouragement in agriculture given by the Department to the Indians, by supplying them liberally with implements, tools, cattle and seeds, is arousing a spirit of emulation among them to increase the acreage of land under cultivation, and to construct more comfortable dwelling houses than those formally occupied by them. Their industry was consequently rewarded by an unprecedented yield of potatoes and cereals last season, and, unless through gross carelessness and mismanagement in securing the crops, no destitution the ensuing winter is to be apprehended.

The interest manifested in education by the Indians of this superintendency is extremely gratifying. Even ignorant heathen bands who have a prejudice against the instructions of missionaries are clamoring for Government schools to be established on their reserves, in order that their children may become educated. It is, however, very difficult, if not impossible, under existing regulations, to obtain the services of competent teachers at the salaries offered them. Of the thirty-six teachers employed in conducting Indian schools during the year in this superintendency, only seven received over \$300 each, on account of their daily average attendance not exceeding twenty-five pupils, whereas those engaged in the Provincial schools are paid about double that amount, irrespective of the number of scholars in attendance. It is therefore evident, from these circumstances, that efficient teachers cannot be induced to isolate themselves from congenial society and other comforts of civilized life to undertake to teach schools among savages in remote localities, where frequently upon their arrival they would be under the necessity of erecting rude primitive log-cabins to shelter themselves and families, as no suitable dwelling-houses are available on many of the reserves, and besides, the large expenses incurred in purchasing provisions and other necessaries from traders would in all probability more than counter-balance the remuneration which they would receive for their services. Hence the majority of teachers employed have no Provincial certificates of qualification; but, notwithstanding their limited acquirements, some of them are excellent teachers, whose diligence and faithfulness in imparting knowledge are most commendable. The services of a number of inferior teachers have been dispensed with, and others are only temporarily engaged, until more qualified ones can be secured. In examining the different schools in operation under the tuition of competent instructors, I was delighted to notice the material advancement made in elementary education since my previous inspection of them. On a number of reserves within the agencies of Messrs. McIntyre, McPherson, Pither and Ogletree, the Indians refuse to assist in building

school houses, claiming that schools were promised them by treaty, and that they understood buildings for the purpose would be provided by the Government, as well as teachers, because the supplying of both are indispensable to the fulfilment of the agreement made with them.

Many of the Indians of this superintendency are seriously affected with scrofula and other constitutional diseases, inherited from their ancestors or contracted through exposure or dissipation by themselves, and the action of the Department in appointing medical dispensers among them to alleviate their sufferings, where a permanent cure cannot be effected, is highly appreciated by them. They confess that their own medicine is not strong enough to render any benefit in such cases, but it is unfortunate that the majority of the dispensers available have but the crudest knowledge of the healing art, and consequently only the simplest remedies are supplied them.

The Indians complain that the exportation of fish to the United States is carried on so extensively, especially from Winnipeg and Manitoba Lakes, that unless restricted to Canadian consumption one of their principal sources of subsistence will ultimately become exhausted, and consequently they will be dependent upon the Government for support to keep them from starving, in case of a failure of their crops.

I started on my annual inspection of the agencies on the 11th June and arrived at Rat Portage on the following morning. After hiring a canoe and engaging four voyageurs I proceeded down the Winnipeg River to Pagonakesick's reserve, and arrived there on the evening of the 13th. All the Indians were away from home except a few families who were camped at the dalles of the river. This band, including the two fragments belonging to it, at Lake of the Woods, raised one thousand bushels of potatoes last season, but their other crops were seriously injured by early frosts. There are twenty-four cabins on the three reserves referred to, and more attention is devoted to farming than formerly by the members of this band.

I resumed my journey the following morning and arrived at Islington in the evening. The Indians having no school house of their own, purchased the walls of a building in the course of erection for the purpose, from a trader, for thirty bushels of potatoes, and they promised to complete it at the earliest possible date. The school having been closed for upwards of two years, owing to the difficulty of procuring a teacher to undertake it, I engaged Mr. Dennis Spence, the Episcopal missionary's son, who, for several years, had been attending St. John's College in Winnipeg, to re-open it, in the chapel where formerly it had been conducted. This old settlement, in consequence of having the civilizing influences of education disseminated among them by missionaries at an early day, is gradually progressing in husbandry, having raised fifteen hundred bushels of potatoes, eighty of wheat and thirty of barley, besides having thirty-one head of cattle and twenty-four dwelling houses.

On the 15th I ascended the English River and arrived at the Grassy Narrows reserve at 12 o'clock next day, where a number of families belonging to the Mattawan Reserve reside, and have eleven houses. On the 1st of November last year a school was opened by Mr. O'Keefe, who conducted it for about nine months, when he resigned, on account of the wretched condition of the school house. Ten hundred and fifty bushels of potatoes were raised last season by the Indians at Grassy Narrows and Bichawaykung reserves.

I started onward in the afternoon and reached the Hudson's Bay Company's post at Lac Seul on the 19th, where I held a meeting with the Indians assembled there for the purpose. They asked that a number of calves and young pigs be supplied them, and that they would refund the amount of cost of those animals out of their next year's annuity, as they were anxious to have their reserve properly stocked as soon as possible. They have forty acres under cultivation, upon which they raised two thousand two hundred and fifty bushels of potatoes and other various crops. On this reserve there are thirty log cabins, which are of superior construction, and surpassing in cleanliness those of any other band under my supervision. I visited the Indian school taught by the Rev. Mr. Irvine, and

examined the children in reading, writing, arithmetic and dictation. The progress of the pupils since my last annual inspection was reasonably satisfactory, considering the irregularity of attendance, owing to the scattered condition of the Indian settlement and the great distance some of the children have to go to attend school.

On the morning of the 20th I proceeded to Frenchman's Head, where a fragment of this band are settled, and arrived there early in the forenoon. I examined the school, under the tuition of Mr. Spence, and found twenty-five names of pupils on his register, but on account of the school having only been opened a couple of weeks, no progress of any consequence could be expected. The Indians were working at building a school house, 16 by 24 feet in size, which they subsequently completed. This exemplary band is strictly temperate, and never gambles or indulges in medicine dances.

In the afternoon I resumed the journey and reached Wabegon Lake on the evening of the 21st. Next morning I visited the reserve and found the Indians there. They expressed their thankfulness to the Department for supplying them with hay last winter to prevent their cattle from starving. Nothing was done towards the erection of a school house on the reserve, but, as usual, fair promises of their good intentions in that direction were made. They raised one thousand six hundred and ninety bushels of potatoes, and have nineteen dwelling houses.

On the 23rd I started by train to Savanne, from which place I proceeded by canoe to the Lac des Mille Lacs reserve at Poplar Point, and arrived there on the evening of the same day. In visiting the Indian gardens here I was pleased to observe the encouraging improvement made in buildings and farming within the past two years, as there are eleven houses, and double the quantity of land, under cultivation on the reserve. After a protracted discussion concerning various matters pertaining to the band, I proceeded to Mr. McIntyre's agency at Fort William, and arrived there on the evening of the 24th. On the following day I inspected his office, and found everything perfectly satisfactory.

After returning to Winnipeg and delivering the amounts appropriated for the annuity payments to the different agents, writing their instructions and appointing their assistants, I went to Rosseau River reserve on the 7th of July, to attend the payment of annuities to the Indians there. In consequence of the wandering habits of these roaming bands, and the difficulty experienced heretofore by the several agents entrusted to make payments to them, in recognizing many claiming annuities, and in ascertaining the number in their families, I consider it advisable to eliminate from the pay sheets at the next annuity payments all absentees not satisfactorily accounted for, and I notified the Indians to that effect, and requested all entitled to annuities to be present on that occasion. The chiefs and councillors made patriotic speeches, expressive of their loyalty to their Good Mother, the Queen, and their brotherly feeling towards her white subjects. They regretted the action of their kindred on the Saskatchewan in waging war against the Government, and attributed the insurrection there to the Indians listening to bad counsels. Those living up the river at the rapids wish to retain their holdings there, claiming that Commissioner Simpson promised to give them a reserve there.

An attempt was made to deluge the reserve with whiskey during the payments, as on former occasions. A large number of traders swarmed around the camping ground for the purpose. Several arrests were made, and others becoming frightened suddenly decamped; hence the disgraceful scenes of drunkenness, formerly witnessed there, were happily averted, through the vigilance of the officials.

Within the last two years, owing to the assistance given by the Department, the advancement in agriculture on this reserve is most encouraging. About thirty acres will be ready for seeding in the spring. Eighteen acres were under cultivation last season, yielding one hundred and twenty bushels of wheat, one hundred of barley, five hundred of potatoes and a quantity of vegetables, but unfortunately the wheat was destroyed by a prairie fire after it had been stacked.

On the morning of the 9th I started for St. Peter's reserve and arrived there in the evening. I found the agent busily engaged in making the payments. Four

Indians were arrested the following morning for having intoxicating liquor in their possession and heavily fined. These were the only parties detected indulging in stimulants during the payments. These Indians are the most intelligent and prosperous in this superintendency. They have six hundred and twenty acres under cultivation, which yielded last harvest four hundred and fifty bushels of oats, four hundred of barley, twenty-five of corn, one thousand four hundred of wheat, three thousand of potatoes, two thousand tons of hay and a large quantity of vegetables. They possess two hundred and sixty houses, two hundred stables, twenty-six horses, fifty pigs, four hundred and eighty-seven horned cattle, and have caught \$13,000 worth of fish and \$1,000 worth of fur within the year.

With commendable enterprise they have undertaken an extensive system of drainage of the reserve, but finding, after commencing, a large ditch, and opening it for about one-half a mile long, that they were unable to accomplish the work, they applied to the Department for assistance in completing it. If the swampy lands covering the greater part of the reserve were only reclaimed, these Indians would become wealthy and independent in a few years. There are five schools supported wholly or partially by the Department, on this reserve, under the tuition of some excellent teachers whose schools, in efficiency, are unsurpassed in the Province.

At Broken Head River reserve the Indians have thirty-nine houses, eighteen stables and fifty-four cattle; raised last season twenty-five bushels of wheat, forty of barley, nine hundred of potatoes and two hundred and twenty-five tons of hay; and have caught \$4,000 worth of fish and \$1,000 of fur.

The school, under the able tuition of Mr. Black, is progressing favorably.

Upon visiting the Fort Alexander band at a subsequent date, upon my return from Norway House, I found that Father Madore and Miss McKenzie had closed their schools for the holidays a few days before my arrival, but from the reports of the agent, and enquiries made from other parties, I am informed that the progress in learning made by the children attending these schools is very creditable to the teachers. These Indians own eighty houses, thirty-one stables, seventy-one cattle and thirty-two pigs; raised one hundred bushels of wheat, thirty of corn, twenty-five of oats, five thousand of potatoes and one hundred and fifty tons of hay; and caught \$15,000 worth of fish and \$4,000 of fur.

After finishing my inspection of Mr. Muckle's agency, I hastened to the Long Plain reserve, in order to be present at the payments, and arrived there on the 13th. The same evening Mr. Ogletree examined and distributed their supplies to the Indians, except the cattle, which he refused to accept, on account of their not having been equal to the standard required. I have been informed that other animals were subsequently supplied by the contractor. Some of the Indians on this reserve excel in ploughing and fencing, which cannot be surpassed in the Province. This year the agent, by Indian labor alone, succeeded in putting thirty-five acres under crop, which yielded seven hundred and eighteen bushels of wheat, five hundred of potatoes and a small quantity of vegetables. They have sixteen houses, seven stables, ten horses, eleven head of cattle and five pigs, and secured forty tons of hay. There will be twenty additional acres under cultivation next year, as considerable breaking was done before winter set in.

No better quality of land is anywhere to be found within the Province of Manitoba than what was allotted to them at Swan Lake, where the councillors repeatedly refused to go to receive their annuities, and threatened violence to anyone who attempted to settle there. With what is under crop at Swan Lake, this band have forty-two acres under cultivation, which produced last season forty-nine bushels of corn, four hundred and ninety-five of wheat, two hundred and forty of barley, and five hundred and fifty of potatoes. They own eleven houses, ten horses and five oxen, and have secured sixty tons of hay for feeding their stock during this winter.

Upon getting through with my inspection of this agency I returned to Winnipeg, and, after attending to some important correspondence, I proceeded to the agency of Mr. McPherson, and arrived there on the 24th, when I examined his office and storehouse and found everything strictly correct. On account of the rocky

character of the reserves in this district, the land available for cultivation is very limited, and consequently it is impossible for the Indians to make much advancement in agriculture. They have, however, notwithstanding these unfavorable circumstances, one hundred and seven dwelling houses, thirty-two stables, one hundred and sixteen head of cattle, nineteen horses, and one hundred and eighteen acres under cultivation, upon which they raised last season eighty bushels of wheat, thirty of barley, seven thousand six hundred and fifty of potatoes, and a quantity of vegetables. They caught during the year \$5,440 worth of fur, and made \$3,280 worth of canoes, but their hay and wild rice crops were a total failure, owing to the unusually high level of the waters of the lake. They desired me to convey their thankfulness to the Department for the very superior quality of supplies furnished them, and for the protection afforded them in preventing alcoholic stimulants from being introduced on their reserves during the payments of annuities, inasmuch as the measures adopted were so effectual that no drunkenness occurred among them at that time.

The Lake of the Woods bands are desirous of having their children educated, but they represent that in consequence of the scattered, fragmentary condition of the reserves which had been allowed to them, a sufficient number of children cannot be obtained at any place to justify the starting of a school on any of the reserves, but they are anxious that the Government will establish an industrial school at their camping ground, near the agency, where some of their children from the different bands can attend and acquire knowledge, not only of books but also of farming. They are opposed to any religious instructions from missionaries, as they wish to perpetuate their own peculiar form of worship, which had been practised from time immemorial by their fathers.

I arrived at the mouth of Rainy River, in the agency of Mr. Pither, on the 25th and at a meeting held in the evening with the Hungry Hall Indians, Chief Mawintopenesse being visiting them and attending their medicine dances, was appointed speaker. After the customary salutations (before commencing his eloquent harangue) were concluded, he said we beseech you, Father, to grant our requests, and to redress our grievances, for we believe you have the power to do so. We buried the hatchet twelve years ago at the North-West Angle, and promised our Mother to live in friendship with all her children, white and red. We do not complain of not receiving our annuities correctly, nor of the quality of the supplies distributed yearly to us by the agent, but we object to whiskey traders being allowed to ruin our foolish children with their poisonous drugs, and we implore you to stretch your hands across the river and protect us from the iron clutches of those robbers. We want our relatives at Red Lake to receive their annuities, as formerly, along with us, and I ask, on behalf of a few families living here belonging to Powawasin's band, that they be transferred to the Bishop's at the upper Hungry Hall reserve, as they frequently imperil their lives in going to the camping ground in their canoes to receive their money. I ask payment for the trespass committed by lumbermen, in cutting timber and erecting houses on our wild land reserve, as no consent had been obtained from the several bands interested.

Next morning I started up the river, and inspected the reserves at Long Sault, Manito Rapids and Little Forks. The appearance of the crops generally was very promising, and the increased interest manifested in husbandry was most commendable. Schools have been opened recently at the above mentioned reserves, but as the buildings were being repaired when I visited them, I am unable to report on the manner in which they are conducted.

I arrived at the agency of Mr. Pither, at Coutcheching, on the 28th, and after examining his office and storehouse and finding everything satisfactory, I made an inspection of the reserve on Rainy Lake. The Indian gardens are smaller here than along the river, but this is accounted for by the rocky nature of this section of the country, which is not well adapted for farming. The school at Coutcheching was closed for the holidays, and therefore I was unable to examine or report on its condition. The Indians of this agency have one hundred houses, twenty-one stables, forty-six head of cattle, one hundred and fifty-three tons of hay, and have caught

during the year, fish to the value of \$5,700 and fur to \$6,530. The corn, wild rice and vegetables were not so large a crop as usual, but from the quantity of fish and game available I do not apprehend any destitution in this agency during the present winter.

Starting from Winnipeg on the 10th of August, I arrived at Norway House on the 15th, by the steamer "Colville." I then visited the Rossville mission school. The teacher, Rev. Mr. Semmens, having gone into the settlement, had engaged temporarily Alex. Kennedy, an intelligent half-breed, to conduct the school until his return. According to the register, seventy pupils were in attendance during the quarter, who had made considerable progress, since my last annual examination, in writing, reading, arithmetic and grammar. The teacher of the other school, Mr. A. A. McDonald, having resigned, the agent appointed Edward Papanakis, a clever Indian of limited acquirements, as teacher, until a more qualified one could be obtained. There are thirty-one children in attendance, pursuing the usual course of studies. In the evening I held a meeting with the Indians. The chief requested that a medicine chest be supplied them, which has been done since my return. He stated that one of their oxen is blind and useless. He wishes to be informed what quantity of land they will receive at Pine Creek, and also if their fisheries will be protected from speculators trespassing upon them. This band have forty acres of land cultivated, with crops under the average yield. They have eighty-four houses, twenty-five stables and own fifty-eight head of cattle, which were in fair condition. The school at Cross Lake reserve is taught by Chief Garrioch, who has been a missionary in that northern country for many years. He has an average attendance of twenty-five pupils, who are making fair progress in reading, spelling and writing. There are twenty houses, one stable, nine head of stock and five acres of land under cultivation. I reached Beren's River on the afternoon of the 19th. The crops here were promising, and the cattle, eleven in number, looked well. The agent was away, having gone into Winnipeg with his pay-sheets. There was a good deal of contention between the agent, missionary and Indians, over the employment of a teacher and the erection of a school house, which I succeeded in settling satisfactorily to all parties concerned, and forwarded the necessary furniture for the completion of the building. I arrived at Dog Head the same night, where I met Councillor James Sinclair and other Indians of the Island bands, who reported that the appearance of the crops was excellent. The fragments of this band living at Jack Head, Loon Straits and Hollow Water River, received, this summer, the remainder of the cattle to which they were entitled and for which they appeared very thankful. Large fisheries are carried on at Dog Head, and the Indians everywhere protested strongly against this wholesale slaughtering of one of their principal sources of their living.

The Fisher River Indians are industrious and manifest encouraging indications of future prosperity, possessing fifty-eight houses, twenty-seven stables, sixty-four head of cattle and forty acres under cultivation, from which an average yield was expected to be realized. The school is taught by Mr. Lyness, a teacher trained at the Normal School, Toronto, who has an experience of several years in the profession. He has an average attendance of twenty-four children, progressing favorably.

The Black River band, although small, have twelve houses and three stables, and cultivate thirteen acres of land, to which they attend fairly well. The teacher, David Prince, having been conducting the school for upwards of a year, abandoned it last summer, and consequently it has been closed ever since; but I engaged a teacher to re-open it on the first of the year. The Indians agreed to finish the school house in course of erection, but have failed to do so yet, although the furniture was sent to them last fall, at their own request, for that purpose.

I left Winnipeg on 1st September, in the steamer "Princess," for Grand Rapids, where, after a stormy voyage, I arrived in the evening of the 6th. I found the gardens here in better condition than in previous years. I crossed the river to inspect the new school house, and found that the Indians had erected a fairly good log building, which was neatly whitewashed, but the

inside furniture being very crude, I informed them that I would expend the balance of the money allowed by the Department in sending out proper furniture from Winnipeg, which subsequently had been forwarded, but owing to a severe storm, in which the boat was stranded, the cargo was thrown overboard and lost. A teacher was sent out from Winnipeg during this month, with a proper supply of books, &c. I do not find the houses in this reserve so good as they might be, the band enjoying, as they do, the many examples of civilization accruing from their intercourse with white people. Accompanied by Mr. Agent Reader, I left in the steamer "Marquis," on the 10th, arriving at Cumberland on the 15th. The Government school house not being completed, the school is still held in the mission building. It is one of the best I have inspected, many of the pupils writing excellently. The dictation and arithmetic classes are about the average, their reading and spelling being also good. The gardens have yielded a good crop of potatoes. Two or three years ago several members of this band, accompanied by their families, left this place and settled near Fort à la Corne, where they asked for a portion of land to be allotted to them for a reserve, which the Department has recently granted.

Leaving for Birch River on the 16th, I arrived the same evening. Although this portion of the Pas band had not yet completed their new school house, they intend to do so this fall, and requested that a teacher be sent them, in order that their children might attend school the coming winter. This, I told them, would be done, if possible. This band have some splendid soil, and asked that they be supplied with a hand mill, fanning mill, reaper and mower, and that their annuity money be kept back until those articles were paid for. I advised them not to purchase these articles until they became more experienced in agriculture, and that cradles, scythes and a hand mill would be more suitable at present, in which they concurred. They also requested to be allowed to cut cordwood on the banks of the Saskatchewan, the frontage of the reserve, and one chain in depth, the proceeds to be devoted towards improving their reserve. I subsequently instructed the agent to give them the required permission.

I reached Big Eddy on the 17th and inspected the school, which, although a new one, is making comparatively more progress than any in the agency. The teacher, Mr. Ahenakew, an Indian, is well educated, and is rapidly advancing the children under his charge. I reached the Pas reserve the same evening. The school here is held in the building belonging to the Church Mission Society. It has a large attendance, and the pupils are making fair progress. The cattle were in good condition, and some of the houses are well and substantially built. There are a large number of gardens on this reserve, which, in some instances, are indifferently cultivated, being overgrown with weeds. A number of this band are moving further up towards the northern extremity of their reserve. The gardens in this portion are well cultivated and neatly fenced. The houses also show a decided advancement, compared with their old habitations. The band expressed themselves as being very thankful for the liberal supply of twine and ammunition that had been given them during time of payments. There being a large amount of provisions distributed to this band last year, I strongly impressed upon them the necessity of securing an ample supply of food during the fishing season, for use in the coming winter, and told them that the Department having distributed this extra supply of twine in order that they might be enabled to do so, they must now depend upon their own efforts, which they promised to do. In my interview with this band they complained of a want of sufficient seed potatoes for next spring, and I consented to supply a few to those whose crops were a failure. They also requested to be supplied with a yoke of oxen, as those given them this year were for the Pas Mountain portion of the band, who desire that their annuities be paid them at that place, it being a long distance for them to travel to the Pas. Arriving at Chemawawin on the 19th, I visited the school. The building, which is 16 by 18 feet, is in bad condition, being poorly roofed, ill-fitting windows and a general appearance of dilapidation about it. I found that the scholars had only made poor progress during the year the school

has been in operation. The gardens looked well, although only small in extent, but they seem to have bestowed a little more care than formerly on them, and promise to still more improve them. This place being a good locality for fish and game, the Indians, perhaps, depend less upon the cultivation of the soil than would otherwise be the case. The gardens at Moose Lake are large, and have yielded a better crop than formerly. This fragment of the band have erected a school house 30 by 20 feet, built of square spruce logs, thatched, floored, ceiled, and mudded, having a door but no windows in it, the apertures being covered with cotton. Requisition has been made upon me for furniture, but owing to the close of navigation it could not be forwarded until next season. Fish is plentiful here, and with the extra amount of twine supplied them, they promise to lay in a good stock of food for the winter, so that I do not apprehend there will be any necessity for rendering any assistance in provisions to the band. There are a few new houses in course of erection here. Complaints being made by the chief that the councillors who reside at Chemawawin failed to go to Moose Lake when called upon to attend council meetings on occasions of important business, I reprimanded them, and said that unless they attended the council meetings I should recommend their dismissal from their positions, and they agreed to attend in future.

In consequence of the representations of Mr. Reader, that it would be impossible for the Indians of his agency to save a sufficient quantity of potatoes for their requirements for seed the ensuing season, I instructed Mr. Reader to make arrangements with the Hudson's Bay Company for delivering the following quantities at the different reserves on the opening of navigation, and requested him to distribute it to only those Indians who had not succeeded in raising sufficient for their use:

Cumberland, seventy-five bushels; Birch River, seventy-five bushels; the Pas, one hundred bushels; Pas Mountain, twenty-five bushels; Chemawawin, twenty-five bushels; Moose Lake, twenty-five bushels; and Grand Rapids, twenty-five bushels.

I arrived at Duck Bay *via* Mossy Portage on the 23rd, when I was informed that there had been a serious case of poisoning by an Indian woman. One of the councillors had improper relations with her, and she attempted to poison his wife. The former was apprehended, her medicine bag, containing a large rattlesnake skin, serpent teeth, &c., taken, and she was committed by the agent to Brandon for trial, where the case was afterwards dismissed by the judge for want of evidence. There are fourteen houses on this reserve, sixteen head of cattle, including the two oxen and two cows supplied this year, and the band have about eight acres of land under cultivation upon which they raised one thousand one hundred and seventy-seven bushels of potatoes and a small quantity of wheat and barley. I examined the school taught for the past two years by Willfred Adam, and found it well conducted, the English reading exercises and spelling being nearly faultless; the Bible class exercises very creditable; the exercises in French books very superior, for not only was the text book read fluently, but readily rendered into Ojibeway; the arithmetic and writing classes unsurpassed. The school furniture is nearly worthless.

Leaving Duck Bay I arrived at Water Hen River reserve and was greeted with salutes of guns. Proceeding to the school house I examined the scholars, who commenced by singing "God Save the Queen" very enthusiastically. This was followed by a French *chanson* and Indian hymn sung with great taste. I found the reading and spelling very correct; the writing class very superior; recitation and arithmetic very good. The reading, spelling and dictation in French were also creditable and the examination closed by the pupils singing in latin "God Save the Queen" most exquisitely. The gardens are much improved since my last visit, about nineteen acres being under cultivation, giving about three hundred and twenty bushels of potatoes and a few bushels of barley. The chief asks that a farm instructor be allowed them for about fifteen days in the spring to show them how to plough.

Arriving at Crane River reserve on the 28th, I found their potato crop was excellent. They have twelve acres under cultivation, which yielded eight hundred bushels of potatoes, and three bushels each of corn and wheat. The cattle, thirty-one in number, looked well, also the horses, of which they possess twenty. One of the

oxen and also the bull is lame. They complained that the oxen are not tractable for working, and the bull being old and worthless they ask permission to kill. The school taught by Wm. Anderson, at Lower Fairford, was closed for vacation when I arrived there on the 29th. I then proceed to Lake St. Martin, where I also found the school closed for the holidays. Their gardens are well fenced. The returns from the potatoes planted were very small, only two hundred and twenty bushels being raised, and the corn and vegetables had been a failure. There is on this reserve eighteen houses, seven stables, three horses and twenty-nine head of cattle, and nine acres of land cultivated. The members of this band live chiefly on fish. The same afternoon I inspected the reserve of the Little Saskatchewan band, who are located at Sand Bay, on Lake St. Martin. The school house is well finished, the walls are high, well plastered within and without with a mixture of lime, sand and clay, the roof covered with hay and the same plaster, but the inside furniture is inferior. Colin Sanderson, who has been teaching six months, has an average attendance of fifteen pupils, who are doing fairly. In my interview with the band they stated that their oxen were too young for ploughing. They possess twelve head of cattle and have ten or twelve acres cultivated, yielding only a poor return, viz., seventy-five bushel of potatoes and a few bushels of barley. My next visit was to the school at Upper Fairford, which is most excellently conducted by the Rev. Mr. Bruce. The reading and spelling in all the classes were very good, and the dictation classes were the best I have yet examined. The grammar class was very superior, arithmetic fair, writing in all classes neat and well formed, the history and geography classes most creditable, showing thorough familiarity with their lessons, and a large class in composition bore evidence of careful training. There are thirty houses on this reserve and over twenty stables. The members of the band own twenty-one horses and one hundred and sixty head of cattle, most of them in fair condition. They have under crop about thirty-six acres, giving in return for their labor seven hundred and thirty bushels of potatoes, forty-two bushels of barley and twenty-nine bushels of wheat.

On my arrival at Ebb and Flow Lake at 8 o'clock on the morning of 4th October I held a meeting with the chief and councillors. This band have twenty houses, thirteen barns, twenty horses and seventy-two head of cattle. Their gardens are substantially fenced, and they have twenty acres under cultivation, which only gave them two hundred and eighty bushels of potatoes. Arriving at Manitoba House the same day, I held a meeting by appointment with the Lake Manitoba band. There was a dissention among the members of the band about the location of the new school house, and I requested the agent to select a suitable place, centrally situated, to enable all the children to attend. They have under cultivation fourteen acres, from which they obtained four hundred bushels of potatoes and some vegetables. Their fences were in good order, and their cattle, sixty-four in number, were in excellent condition.

I arrived at Sandy Bay in the evening of the 5th, when I examined the school taught by Robert Tweddeil. I was much pleased with the progress made since the opening of the school in January last, a large number of the children read well in the 2nd part of the First Reader. Their writing was excellent, and the arithmetic class was making splendid progress. I find this band have forty houses fairly built and several in course of erection, twenty-five stables, twenty-three horses, sixty-nine head of cattle and twenty acres cultivated, from which they raised two hundred bushels of potatoes and a few bushels of corn.

The cattle contracted for in this agency did not arrive at the times specified, and consequently were not inspected by the agent at the date of my visit to the reserve.

The following summary of tabular statement herewith inclosed carefully compiled approximately represents to the Department the actual condition of Indian affairs in this superintendency up to the present date, viz.: The value of land improvements on the reserves is \$20,599, and of personal property, including movable effects, animals, boats, &c., is \$120,587. The number of horses on the reserves is one thousand three hundred and twenty, and the number of barns and stables five

hundred and thirty-nine, valued at \$75,058. The area of land under cultivation is nine hundred and twenty-three acres. The number of agricultural implements in possession of the different bands is two hundred and eighty-two ploughs, two hundred and sixty-five harrows, one hundred and thirty-four wagons and carts, six fanning mills and six thousand two hundred and twenty-six smaller articles. The number of horses is one hundred and eighty-six, of cattle one thousand four hundred and ninety two, and of pigs ninety. The number of bushels of corn raised last season was one thousand and six, of wheat eight thousand one hundred and thirty-three, of oats six hundred and forty-five, of peas thirty-five, of barley nine hundred and ninety-two, of potatoes forty-three thousand nine hundred and ninety-four, and of tons of hay three thousand nine hundred and seventeen. The value of fish caught during the year is \$75,254, and of fur \$75,254.

I would also beg to state, that notwithstanding the increased amount of business falling upon this office, the work has been performed in a satisfactory manner.

The number of letters received during the year at this office was three thousand two hundred and forty-five, an increase of one thousand two hundred and eighty-five over the preceding year. These letters are officially stamped, registered, filed and indexed on the day of receipt, and when practicable, are also answered on the same day.

I would here state that eighteen months ago, finding that the system of filing official letters then in use becoming cumbersome and somewhat confusing, I had the letter-files remodelled, adopting the system of having a separate and distinct file for the business of each agency and one for general correspondence, each file of which has its own index, in which the letters and papers, after being numbered, are entered under classified headings. This reduced the number of our files from over two hundred to eleven. I find that these files, from the experience of the past year, are much better for easy reference than the preceding system.

The number of letters written during the past year at this office was two thousand seven hundred and fifty, covering four thousand four hundred and twenty pages of foolscap, showing an increase of five hundred and sixty-four letters and five hundred and thirty-four pages over the preceding year. There were, in addition, a quantity of circular letters sent out.

The copy letter book is indexed every day, showing to whom the letters are sent, office number, date and purport of letter.

The "letters received" register is also carefully entered up, showing the date of letter, date when received, the action taken and reference number of all letters received.

The books of accounts are balanced every month, and a trial balance sheet taken off, a copy of which is forwarded to the Department monthly.

There has been, and is, a considerable amount of additional work in this office, caused by these applications of withdrawal from treaty by half-breeds who are electing to take scrip in place of annuity money.

Their applications of withdrawal, when received at this office, are examined, and their cases fully gone into, and on being found correct, certificates of withdrawal from treaty are issued, in accordance with the instructions received from your Department.

The additional work entailed by these applications can scarcely be computed, so many applicants filing notices that are of no avail, many not being entitled to withdraw, many wanting to withdraw, but wishing to leave their families still in treaty, others wishing to withdraw their children and remain on themselves, many wishing to locate their scrip on the land occupied by them inside the several reserves, with other complications that ensue, causing much correspondence and a great number of interviews.

Since the annuity payments the pay sheets have been called over, every name and family checked with the pay sheets of preceding years, and all errors that were found, which were few in number, have been corrected, and the agent's attention directed to the same.

The estimates for 1886-87 have also been examined, the column of supplies the Indians are entitled to by treaty filled in, and, where necessary, corrections made in red ink. I am sorry to say that in three instances the estimates could not be properly completed, for want of information on the part of the agents as to the numbers of implements, tools, &c., at present in the hands of the Indians.

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

E. McCOLL,
Inspector and Superintendent of Indian Agencies.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
QU'APPELLE, 20th November, 1885.

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

SIR,—It is now a year since I took charge of this institution, opened in October, 1884, although the building was not finished and delivered by the contractor until January, 1885.

This school is very conveniently situated on the Qu'Appelle Lake, four miles from Fort Qu'Appelle, and in a central locality. So far as the reserves of Treaty No. 4 are concerned, the numerous visitors we have had during the summer seemed well pleased with the location.

The contractor built, beside the house, a stable, and a storehouse, and since then authority has been granted for the erection of a milk-house, ice-house and closets; authority has also been granted to build a bake-oven, all of which were much needed. Next year we will require a root-house, and a workshop in which different trades may be taught.

The pupils came in gradually, from October, 1884, to the present time. I went to the different reserves, with Agent McDonald, who spared no trouble to secure the proper pupils. We could have completed the number sooner than we did, had we accepted all who were offered, but we considered it proper not to accept more than two from each reserve, the number of boys being limited to thirty, and Treaty No. 4 having about that number of reserves. From eight or ten reserves we got no pupils, which I attribute to their not being christians. On the reserves where they were christians, they appeared to wish more for education, and we had to refuse pupils, as too many were offered.

Two only of the pupils have deserted, and these left eight days after their arrival. I could possibly have recovered them, but as neither of them were desirable, one of the boys being much too big for the institution, I allowed them to get free. Another was away for a month and a-half during the rebellion. He came back to the school, and seems now to be as happy as the rest. One girl was taken away by her mother, and we experienced inconvenience from parents who reside near the institution.

Except one pupil, who is only five years old, the ages range between six and fourteen years. The most suitable ages, I consider, to be between eight and twelve, although it is advantageous to have a few older boys for the different works, when they are not too hard to be managed.

All the pupils seem well pleased with their new home, and do not try to escape the routine or regulations in any way. These are so arranged as not to leave them more than one hour and a-half at the same exercise.

Except one case of inflammation of the lungs, in the spring, all the pupils have been very healthy, and the case mentioned was a boy who had always been delicate, and inclined towards weak lungs. He is now better than he has ever been at home.

I must say that the reverend Sisters take very good care of all the pupils, keeping them clean, well clothed and well fed; and one of the Sisters has a sufficient knowledge of medicine to make her valuable in a sick room.

The pupils are taught to read and to write in English. They have, every day, five hours of school and three hours of fatigue. During the summer months they have a little more fatigue.

The progress has been very good. A number of the boys read and write English remarkably well, considering that they hardly understand it. To obviate this, I give them, each day, lessons in translation from their own language into English. It is not easy to teach them this, as they speak, amongst them, four Indian languages, all entirely different. These languages are Cree, Ojibway, Sioux and Assiniboine, and I have not heard of any book that embraces these languages with English.

The greatest difficulty in teaching these boys the English language is the tenacity with which they adhere to their own tongue. In conversation during play hours they invariably use their own language, and the only way to counteract this is to introduce four or five English-speaking boys, pupils, who would become leaders amongst them in their different amusements, and who could be divided so as to have one in each gang during fatigue. I believe these four or five boys would teach the remainder more English in a week, during play and fatigue, than they could otherwise learn in a year. A few years would suffice, when there would no longer be any necessity to admit others than Indians. At Hampton, V., U.S., they have no difficulty in teaching the Indians English, on account of the greater number of their pupils being English-speaking blacks. It certainly is more than half the battle in the education of Indians in that institution.

I could find these boys around here if they were admitted free into the establishment.

The fatigue for the pupils has been to cut fire wood, weed garden, work on farm, clean stable, wash their own clothes. They have done a considerable lot of work on the farm, clearing brush, planting and cleaning potatoes, ploughing, under the direction of the Farming Instructor, almost without any outside labor. We had on the farm this summer, thirty acres broken, about fifteen acres cropped and backset for next spring. The first year we raised enough vegetables to supply the wants of the institution. We had a fair crop of barley and peas. The wheat, through not being put in the ground soon enough, is a little touched by the frost.

Some of the boys have the care of the cattle in the stable. One of the boys is learning carpentry, from the carpenter of the school, engaged since the 10th October last. I shall have two or three boys more taught by him this winter.

Beside the thirty boys, we have now nine girls, under the charge of the Rev. Matron, who teaches them English and housework.

The parents of the pupils seem to be well pleased when they come to see their children so clean and so comfortably dressed and fed, contented and happy looking. I may observe here, that the clothes supplied have been of very good quality, both for boys and girls.

Visitors, of whom there have been a great number, have expressed much satisfaction with this institution. Among them I may mention His Excellency the Governor General and the Honorable the Minister of the Interior.

I feel glad to be able to recognise the great interest the employés of the Indian office take in this institution, and the efforts they make in every way to ensure its success.

I feel certain that this school will be a great success, and that it will be a chief means of civilizing the Indian; but to obtain this result, accommodation must be made to take in more pupils, as now we can only take in but one out of each reserve.

A school for Indian girls would be of great importance, and, I may say, would be absolutely necessary to effect the civilization of the next generation of Indians. If the women were educated it would almost be a guarantee that their children would be educated also and brought up christians, with no danger of their following the awful existence that many of them ignorantly live now. It will be nearly futile to educate the boys and leave the girls uneducated.

This institution has been a heavy expense already to the Government, for the comparatively small number of pupils. I have endeavored to curtail the expenditure as much as possible. It must be expected to be heavier the first year than ever afterwards, unless the number of pupils is greatly increased, and then the average rate of each pupil will decrease in proportion as the number of the pupils increase.

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

J. HUGONNARD.
Principal.

OFFICE OF THE INDIAN COMMISSIONER

REGINA, NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES, 17th December, 1885.

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

SIR.—I have the honor to submit my Annual Report on Indian matters in the North-West Territories, for the year 1885.

During the winter of 1884-85 arrangements were made that promised active and effectual agricultural work would be done this season; and I am pleased to be able to state that in the south-eastern, south-western and north-western portions of the Territories they have not been futile.

In the east, owing to exceptional climatic causes, the crops of the Indians were not, on the whole, as successful; and in the north, seeding was interfered with by the rebellion until so late a date that little could be hoped for from it. Nevertheless, as willingness to amend their ways was shown by the Indians in the disturbed districts, by immediate application to work, after giving up their arms, a good deal of seeding was done at a late season—the employment tending to settle the Indians and allay the excitement still naturally existing—whilst valuable fodder was afterwards obtained from the straw grown.

That seeding was prevented in the Carlton, Battleford and Victoria districts is greatly to be regretted, for adequate preparation had been made for agricultural work. We had the reserves in these districts in a better state for early seeding than at any previous time, almost all the old land having been broken the fall before. Had not the complete machinery that had been organized, for quick seeding under close supervision, been disturbed by an event so unfortunate, yet so impossible to prevent, my belief is that at least one-half of the food supplied for the north would have been raised this year.

It will be unnecessary for me to touch upon the Indians' participation in the half-breed revolt, except to point out how they became implicated therein, and what effect its suppression, and the punishment of the criminals it developed, will have upon the future relations of the insurgent tribes to the Government.

When it became necessary to move to the north Big Bear and those wandering Cree discontents who had frequented the southern plains since the treaties were made, it was recognized that a dangerous element was being introduced amongst the Saskatchewan tribes. But this had to be done, sooner or later, in order to prevent international complications arising from their bad conduct along the border, and it was considered that their mischievous propensities, after they were placed amongst settled and well-disposed Indians, might be counteracted or at least controlled. That this anticipation would have been justified there can be but little doubt, had it not been for the unfortunate circumstances that resulted in drawing them into action with the misguided half-breeds, for arrangements had been made, in which they concurred, which would have settled almost all wandering Indians upon reserves this summer, had the rebellion not occurred to disturb them.

During the summer of 1884 the bands in the Carlton and Battleford districts had stated openly and frankly what they wished the Government would do, over and above what it was then doing for them—their requests not being great—and at the same time they had expressed their satisfaction with the progress they were making in search of a livelihood, their confidence in the good intentions of their Great Mother, and the assurance (received from their rapid advancement in it) that through agriculture they would soon be able to support themselves.

Communications were held between Riel and certain Indians from shortly after the time that the former arrived in the country, or about July, 1884. Much that passed between them was made known to me. The Indians stated that they had no serious causes of discontent, and did not entertain an intention of joining the half-breeds in agitation. It was natural, when overt acts were once committed by the young, ill-disposed men, that loyal and well-disposed Indians should fear that vengeance would be wreaked upon them—the innocent suffering as well as the guilty—and that this feeling, coupled with the necessity—after some of the officers of the Department, who had supplied their wants, had been made prisoners by the half-breeds—of obtaining food, prevailed upon them to gather about rebel headquarters, where, when the latter were attacked, they became more or less involved in the skirmishes that ensued, from various motives, ranging from sympathy with the half-breeds to self-protection. It may be fairly presumed, therefore, when regarding the matter without prejudice, and in the light of Indian utterances before and after the rebellion, that their participation in it sprang, not from universal race hatred, from the existence of grievances, discontent or general malignity, but rather from a feeling that the action of a few Indian discontents, who were influenced by the half-breed movement, and of their young men, who, when excited by these, lost their heads and commenced raiding, committed them to association with the rebels in order—after the sources of supply from the Department were closed to them, from the causes before described—to gain the necessities of life and protection against individual white men, which the law at the moment was unable to afford. We may rest assured, I think, that the past policy of the Government was not to blame, as none of the Indians, when spoken to of their conduct on the reserves, have pleaded grievances in extenuation of it.

The punishment that has overtaken the worst spirits amongst them will tend to preserve order, as it has already re-created confidence in the disturbed districts. Had greater clemency characterized the Executive's action, the country along the Saskatchewan, in the opinion of residents in it, would have been unsafe to reside in.

The loss suffered on the reserves that were exposed to damage by the rebels was not, except in the Fort Pitt district, as complete as might have been anticipated. At both Onion and Frog Lakes entire destruction of Government property reigned—even Indian personal property was destroyed—and all buildings, including churches and stores, were razed by fire.

Some raiding was reported in the File Hills district during the summer; so the offenders were apprehended, and sentenced to punishment according to their various misdemeanors.

Complaints of Indians killing cattle in the stock districts have been received, but our advices seem to show that most of such acts were committed by Cree Indians, who were lurking about the plains, afraid to go to reserves, and unable to join the insurgents. Our Indians are aware of the penalties attaching to crime, and are not driven by hunger or necessity to risk incurring them. In several instances of especial investigation in the matter of horse stealing, it has been shown that white men or American Indians have committed the crimes charged to ours.

It is pleasant to be able to record in the North-West Territories, where our relations with the Indians are of comparatively short existence, that loyalty has been met with hardly less marked than that of your Indian allies in the older Provinces in the past, and to mention, in connection with such record, the names of Chiefs Pecan (or Jas. Seenum), Mistowasis, Atah-ka-koop and Moosomin, who, though typical Indians, preferred to abide by their treaty-pledged faith to sacrificing it to

savagery or race sympathies. These chiefs all lived in the heart of the disturbed districts.

The bands implicated in the rebellion were those of One Arrow, Beardy, Okemasis and part of Petequakey's, in the Carlton district, and the whole of the Indians in the Battleford and Fort Pitt districts, excepting Moosomin's and part of Thunder Child's—the latter refusing to approach the rebel camps until starvation drove him and his following to do so.

It is to be regretted that many of our Indians have lost, through the rebellion, the herds of cattle which had been fostered and protected with great care, especially as this renders the time that they will have to be supplied with meat longer, in proportion to the extent of their loss.

As an instance of the difficulties to be contended with in carrying out a wise and effective Indian policy, the case of Moosomin's band may be cited.

As a test of the plan, a uniform system was adopted, of liberal treatment during working times, and a refusal to issue food when unjustifiable laziness was shown. Naturally, savages, when first subjected to this treatment, find it hard, but that the tutorage of necessity is as successful as imperative, their progress shows. Before the rebellion there was to Moosomin's credit, for his band, in various stores, about \$1,100, after paying for many supplies required up to that time. This had accumulated, through selling the surplus of crops and burning lime and charcoal for sale to the Battleford settlers. It is needless to add that the band became contented as soon as successful, and its loyalty may be attributed, in great part, to this content, which was the outcome of what once seemed to it to be harsh measures. It has, at present, a sufficient sum on hand to purchase one hundred sheep, which is the way that it desires to expend part of its credit balance.

The difficulty of adopting such a system universally may be seen in sentimental letters which have abounded in public journals. Would-be philanthropists (perhaps with good intentions) make sensational reports, based upon the statements of lazy Indians, who may, perchance, have had their rations stopped, owing to a refusal to work; and these gentlemen lose sight of the fact that hard working tax-payers should not be called upon to support men who would, if possible, live in idleness upon appropriations of their money.

This comment has been called forth by the increasing, but mistaken, interest that has been shown in the press.

Had it even been otherwise, and had the Indians been stirred *en masse* to rebellion—which was far from being the case—it would have been neither a surprise nor a reflection on our past policy; for it is a peculiarity of their race to be extremely susceptible to influence, to care little for the morrow if the day satisfies their wants, and (perhaps from their nomadic tendencies) to welcome any change—of course, without reflection as to whither it may lead. They showed—those best knowing them think—more moderation and less wilful malevolence than could have been expected.

In the disturbed districts the same treatment is being extended to the Indians upon the reserves as that which was in practice before the troubles, but the numbers upon them are lessened. All the insurgents were disarmed by General Middleton, who transferred the arms to this Department. Any Indians who thought that they could subsist better by the chase than by tilling the soil have been given a fowling piece, with the injunction that they must support themselves, from which course it is to be hoped that it will become more manifest to them that the Government's intentions are wise; for, as they fail in the future to gain their livelihood by their own methods, they will have the proof of experience to convince them that their only resource is that which has been pointed out to them, *viz.*, industry and activity, well directed, under competent supervision. To make this experience an imperative monitor, firmness in withholding assistance should be exercised, until they ask to be taken into the reserves, when the extension to them of fair and liberal treatment will complete the settlement.

The disturbed reserves have been thoroughly reorganized, and not only has much work been done by the rebels during this summer, but they are in a position to seed large areas next spring.

The excitement prevalent throughout the Territories during the spring, which was not wholly allayed until a comparatively recent date, and the hard work entailed upon our officers by it, and subsequently in the reorganization of what it had disturbed, might well have been expected to militate most seriously against educational progress. That this has not been the case, we may well be pleased; and it is still more worthy of note that the opposite of a retrograde movement has been brought about, as will be seen when it is stated for the North-West Territories that seven new schools have been opened at the following places, viz., at the Crooked Lake, Indian Head, Blackfoot, Key, Moose Mountain, Eagle Hills and Piegan reserves; that the number of children upon the rolls has increased from about 576 to 726, and that the average daily attendance of pupils has risen from 326 to 404. I am glad, also, to note that the churches are manifesting a great interest in reserve schools, from which fact it may be anticipated that a largely increased number of children will commence to receive tuition next year.

The St. Albert Mission School, which is partially industrial, is reported to be doing good work; and I notice a slight increase in the average daily attendance. It is interesting to know that the girls are learning domestic arts very rapidly, and that the boys are not only disciplined well, but are initiated into useful trades. Hose and woollen clothing, as well as much fancy work, are made by the girls, who pick and spin their own wool from sheep kept at the Mission.

The Industrial School at High River has no progress to record. The Blackfeet withdrew their children despite the influence of Father Lacombe, the Principal (which is very great), and have been unwilling to allow them to return. To dissipate this feeling, and as an incentive to them to send their children to school in future, it was deemed wise to cause the school to prosper independently of them, in order that they may see the contentment and advancement of the pupils. With this object—as a secondary one to the immediate instruction of a certain number of children—in view, Father Lacombe received permission to recruit his roll from other sources than that of the Blackfoot reserve, and he has now, in addition to a few of the old scholars who remained with him, eighteen new pupils. Some repairs and additions required for the establishment have already been reported upon in detail.

The Fort Qu'Appelle Industrial School has been managed in a satisfactory manner, and marked progress in instruction has been made. Père Hugonnard deserves great credit for the business-like manner in which every department of the institution has been conducted by him as Principal.

The Battleford Industrial School was entirely disorganized by the outbreak, and considerable loss was sustained through destruction done to furniture and buildings. The pupils were very anxious to return, and gladly did so after the Indians surrendered. Owing to shortage of quarters for the militia, the buildings are transferred to them for use this winter; but, next spring, should be returned to the Department, when the school can again be equipped. In the interim, the boys are receiving instruction and discipline in a more limited establishment. Girls have been introduced as pupils into these schools, and this is thought to be the commencement of an influence that will permanently benefit the race.

The supply contracts for the current fiscal year have been, on the whole, well carried out by the contractors. The policy of the Department in sub-dividing them, or accepting tenders for partial instead of total quantities called for, has been felt to be most beneficial to residents of the Territories, and to traders, who, although of substantial means, were unable to undertake too great obligations. No doubt greater competition will arise if such a course be again pursued, not only giving an impetus to trade and local industries, but resulting in a saving to the Department by lower prices being obtained. In some few cases contractors had to be dealt with stringently, to enforce their carrying out the spirit of their agreements; but increased care in receiving supplies during the past few years has had its effect, and few attempts

to substitute inferior articles for those of the samples demanded have, to any serious extent, been made. As the country is being opened up by railroad and better freighting facilities we are not, as formerly, in the position rendering it needful to accept inferior staple supplies in remote districts, in order to guard against the starvation of Indians or a cessation of their work. In the past, on account of the great distance to be travelled to reach some points (900 miles, for instance, by cart, from Winnipeg to Edmonton), and the time required to procure a proper substitute, inferior articles offered had sometimes to be accepted, and a reduction in the price paid to the contractor for them had to be made; but we are now able to demand (for we can usually await) proper fulfilment of contracts.

Our supplementary food contracts have been less extensive than usual, owing to our having taken over the surplus of stores belonging to the Militia Department at various points; and doing so has saved the Government that loss which it is probable would have been sustained had it been forced to dispose of them by auction or otherwise.

The mill at Frog Lake, for which a bonus was given to Messrs. Gowanlock & Laurie, should be moved to Onion Lake, which place will now become the centre of the Fort Pitt district. Correspondence has been entered into with the owners, having this end in view, but it is premature to state what arrangements may become feasible.

At Moose Mountain the bonus the Department so wisely granted will secure milling facilities for the reserves in that neighborhood. Captain Pierce is erecting a grist and sawmill, and the "Patent Roller Process" machinery for flouring, which he has obtained, is said to have a grinding capacity of from sixty to eighty sacks every twenty-four hours. It will cost, it is believed, some \$9,000 or \$10,000; and the bonus granted secures to the Indians precedence in grinding for ten years, at rates of toll a quarter less than ordinary customers for the first two, and one-eighth less for the succeeding eight years.

It is matter for congratulation that the survey of the Bear's Hill reserves (those of Chiefs Sampson, Ermineskin, Bobtail and Sharphead) has this year been completed, thus settling a difficulty that has long existed. These Chiefs have often said that they would have no survey made until Pecan's reserve claim was settled; and no doubt the arrangement made with that chief last autumn by Mr. Assistant Commissioner Reed made the survey of the Bear's Hill reserves practicable. It is possible, too, that the objection may have had further weight, from a hope that by deferring the survey the bands might become larger and reserves of an increased size be obtained. The reports of Mr. Nelson, D.L.S., just forwarded, to you of his year's work will show what has been done in the way of surveys. I may state that Chief Gambler and his Indians have requested that their reserve might be sub-divided, and each family have allotted to it its farm. Most of these Indians are well advanced, very intelligent and thrifty, and I would recommend that this request be granted. There is no doubt in my mind that whenever it is practicable this should be done, and the Indians given their land severally, to hold it as provided under the provisions of the Indian Act.

Satisfactory progress has been made in the erection of agency buildings, and our officers are made more comfortable thereby. Greater efficiency of service will result upon the added conveniences that will be afforded. Improvement in the service will also be secured by the division of large agencies into two or more smaller ones, and this without entailing much increased expense. Supervision of the Indians and of their work will, by this step, be entailed upon men more directly responsible to the Department, and general business will be facilitated by the abolition of a certain amount of routine.

Reports of a somewhat startling nature were circulated in the southern part of Treaty 7 during the past autumn, which reaching me, I deemed it necessary to investigate. My assistant, Mr. Reed, therefore visited the districts from whence they emanated, and he was greeted in the most friendly fashion by the Indians, whose manner showed good will and loyalty. At a council held, Red Crow and his minor

chiefs spoke, and the essence of the speeches made was, that if they were fed as at present they would never turn against the Government. Notwithstanding, however, the friendly utterances of the chiefs, it was found that the younger portions of the bands were disturbed, and the existing uneasiness was traced to unscrupulous traders, who were selling whiskey and fixed ammunition to them at points on or near the international boundary, as well as upsetting their minds with ill advice, and to the fact that they had in their camps stolen horses, most of which they had purchased south of the "line," and were in dread of their being taken from them, and in connection with which they were in constant fear of arrest or aggression.

The chiefs and old men are strenuously opposed to this trade in liquor, and have promised to aid in preventing it. Large quantities of fixed ammunition seem to have been obtained and to be held by the Indians. An immediate arrest was made, and measures are being taken to repress this nefarious traffic; but as it is to be feared that the law, as it at present stands, is not sufficiently severe to stamp out the crime effectually, it is hoped that the suggestions elsewhere submitted to you, regarding penalties for its infraction, may be taken into consideration at the next Session of Parliament. In the meantime, I have advised that strong patrols be established by the police along the international boundary, as both liquor and ammunition are brought from the States, and hope that these measures, if efficiently conducted, may largely, if not entirely, prevent the entrance of traders, and decrease that constant intercourse between our Indians and the South Piegans of Montana which has led to so much trouble and annoyance.

In regard to horse stealing in this treaty, there still exists the long-standing difficulty of taking from the Bloods and Blackfeet horses reported to have been stolen from across the line. Little difficulty is met with in recovering horses taken in our own territory, for the mass of the Indians recognize that justice is against the offender; but in the case of horses brought in from the States, from their standpoint the Indians' view of the matter is so reasonable that unless some arrangement is come to with the American authorities, adequate to secure reciprocity of advantage to the interests threatened by a continuance of raiding, it is to be feared that it will be a difficult matter to continue our course of the past, for our Indians argue thus in the case of stolen horses: "Our horses are taken by the very people whose horses we have stolen; we invariably fail in getting ours back, so it is unfair to us to ask us to make restitution of the animals we have taken to recoup ourselves for losses sustained;" *i.e.*, it seems to them to be unfair to be forced to yield up their booty, whilst the American Indians are at liberty to hold horses stolen from them, or from this side of the line, with impunity. Our interests and those of the United States are mutual in this matter, and mutuality of action would be beneficial to our western Indians and settlers, as well as those of Montana; and if some steps are not taken to secure it, the question may arise: Can we continue to make our Indians submit to an exercise of power which makes them yield a justice to others which they cannot obtain for themselves?

I cannot close this report without paying a tribute to our deceased officer, Mr. Quinn, and to our deceased employés, Messrs. Payne and Delaney, whose unfortunate end, while in the discharge of their duties, makes remembrance of their faithfulness so sad an office. Up to almost the very day of their death, letters and reports from them showed that they were living amongst the Indians on, apparently, the best of terms, and that these Indians were contented and working well. The dry season of the year before prevented their harvesting much crop, and your knowledge of this fact caused instructions to be sent to me to make liberal provision all through the north to guard against suffering, and to provide food for the spring work. At the time of the outbreak our agency and reserve storehouses were never better filled with all classes of supplies.

While speaking of the issues to Indians, I might say that the manner in which our Indians are rationed has, at times, been pretty freely commented upon, economists (who are invariably residents in the Territories) claiming that the rations are too liberal, entailing an unnecessary expenditure to the country that might be dis-

dispensed with; while complaints are often made by others that our Indians are not sufficiently fed. The present system that obtains is to extract as much work as possible for the food given them; and if our agents issued rations indiscriminately, the object desired, namely, to train them to habits of industry, and eventually make them self-supporting, could not be gained. On the other hand, when an able-bodied Indian knows that he will not be fed in wanton idleness, he usually exerts himself in the direction of our wishes, and some return is made for the outlay.

If the Department established a regular system of feeding our Indians, without allowing them to go in pursuit of game, or to earn a livelihood off their reserves, it would, according to the following figures, require an annual expenditure of about \$1,329,507.75, instead of about \$454,000, as at present, or an increase of \$875,507.75, or more than our present total expenditure for the support of the Indians in Manitoba and the North-West Territories.

In calculating the foregoing, the daily rations is placed at living quantities, and the cost of the provisions at as low a rate as possible:

| | |
|--|----------------|
| Treaty No. 7—Indians present..... | 6,314 |
| Ration, and cost allowed..... | \$329,067.88 |
| <hr/> | |
| Treaty No. 6—Indians present..... | 7,431 |
| “ No. 4 “ | 5,286 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 12,717 |
| | <hr/> |
| 12,717 Indians, at 1 lb. flour per diem each, at 4½ cts. per lb. | \$208,876 72 |
| “ “ at ½ lb. bacon “ “ at 15 cts. “ | 522,191 80 |
| “ “ at 1 oz. tea “ “ at 27 cts. “ | 116,042 60 |
| “ “ at 1 oz. tobacco “ “ at 40 cts. “ | 78,328 75 |
| Clothing..... | 75,000 00 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$1,329,507 75 |
| | <hr/> |

I might say that even if the above were carried out, our Indians would not be satisfied, but would constantly be demanding more food, clothing, tea and tobacco.

The work of this office has increased to an enormous extent during the past year, mainly owing to the sub-division of many of our agencies, and other causes contingent on an improvement of our system of management of agencies.

The enclosures are as follows:—

Tabular Statements showing the condition of the various schools in Manitoba and the North-West Territories.

Approximate Return of grain and roots sown and harvested in the North-West Territories.

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.

INDIAN OFFICE, REGINA, N.W.T., 5th December, 1885.

The Hon. E. DEWDNEY,
Indian Commissioner, Regina, N.W.T.

SIR,—I have the honor to report as follows on the surveying operations under my charge in the North-West Territories during the past season. These comprise the survey of the following Indian reserves, viz.:—

| No. | Chief. | Where situated. | Area. Square miles. |
|---------|--------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|
| 76 | The-man-who-took-the-coat..... | Indian Head..... | 73·2 |
| 75 | Pie-a-Pot..... | Qu'Appelle Valley..... | 54 |
| | (Fishing Station)..... | Long Lake..... | 2·2 |
| 139 | Bobtail..... | Battle River..... | 31·8 |
| 137-138 | Sampson and Ermineskin..... | Bear Hill..... | 123 |
| 141 | Sharphead..... | Battle River..... | 42·4 |

In the winter you informed me of your intention to have the reserves at Indian Head and Qu'Appelle Valley surveyed before undertaking the survey of the more extensive reserves at Bear Hill and Whitefish Lake. Accordingly, on the 13th April, the men in charge of the wintering camp were ordered to remove the outfit from the Qu'Appelle Valley to the Pile o' Bones, as it was thought probable that the survey of the reserve at Indian Head might be proceeded with at once. This expectation was not realized, nor could surveying be carried on to advantage before the month of June, on account of the unsettled state of the Indians.

My party, which had already been organized, proceeded to Indian Head on the 5th June, to survey a reserve for the band of Chief Jack, or "The-man-who-took-the-coat." I left Indian Head, accompanied by Colonel McDonald, Indian Agent, to consult Chief Jack in regard to the boundaries of his reserve. He said that since talking with Colonel McDonald in the spring, he had carefully examined the block of land set apart for the Assiniboine Indians, and would like to obtain that part of it which had been abandoned by Pie-a-Pot, for he found both land and timber good, and preferred it to any farther west. Seeing no objection to this, it was decided between us that the tract which he desired should form part of the reserve for his band and that of the late Chief Long Lodge. This reserve was finally laid out nine miles from east to west by eight from north to south, as shown on the accompanying plan, marked (A). While making the survey I was struck by the skill and rapidity in mound building displayed by two Indians employed by me, on the recommendation of the Chief, who, with very inferior implements, built mounds which looked as if turned in a lathe. The physical features of this reserve have been described in my annual report of 1882.

The crops were looking well, the wheat at the farming instructor's place being remarkably fine, and the garden the best I have seen in the country.

The survey of this reserve was completed on the 16th June, on which date I left for Regina.

From Regina I proceeded to Qu'Appelle Valley, on the 20th, to lay out a reserve for the band of Chief Pie a Pot. On my arrival at Pie-a-Pot's reserve I sent a messenger to the chief to ask him for two men to assist in building mounds around his reserve. The messenger brought back word that the men would be on hand in the morning. They failed, however, to make an appearance. I managed to get along without them; still, apart from any work they might have done, I wished to have some of the Indians see the boundaries of their reserve. Chief Pie-a-Pot subsequently told me that the men he had sent had followed me around the reserve without overtaking me. This reserve for Pie-a-Pot's band, or rather for part of his band, for it does not contain the quantity of land to which their number entitles them, is nearly fifty-four square miles in area. The soil is generally a clay or sandy loam, of first-class quality. There is but little timber on the high land fit for any useful purpose,

except for firewood, but in the coulées opening into the valley of the Qu'Appelle some good bluffs of timber occur. The bottom lands contain extensive hay meadows of the choicest quality.

On finishing the survey of this reserve, a plan of which marked (B), accompanies this report, I left for Long, or Last Mountain Lake, to survey a fishing station for the Touchwood Hills and Qu'Appelle Valley Indians. The survey of the fishing station [vide accompanying sketch (C)], was completed on the 27th, and the party returned to Regina, arriving on the 30th.

I reached Calgary on the 30 July, and having started the party for Bear Hill in charge of my assistant, Mr. Green, I remained in Calgary the following day, to settle some accounts with the Hudson Bay Company, and overtook the party on the evening of the 1st August at a branch of Little Rosebud River. The roads were extremely bad, owing to recent heavy rains. On the evening of the 2nd we camped at a small creek flowing north-east, a branch of the Rosebud River, where we found excellent grass for the animals, and large numbers of spoon-bill ducks. Here we met a party going to Tail Creek to take up coal claims, who had lost their horses the night before. On the following day the roads were extremely heavy, and much cut up by bull teams going to Edmonton. We camped at Muddy Pound Creek for the night. This section of the country is of exceeding fertility, and seems to be as well adapted for settlement as any portion of the North-West. All kinds of grain seem to flourish, and there is hay, wood and water in abundance. The bell mare drew her picket and strayed from camp, all the other animals following, on the morning of the 4th, thus causing a delay of a few hours. In the evening we camped about four miles from the Red Deer River, in sight of several farms, on which the crops appeared to be excellent. The next morning we crossed the Red Deer River on the new scow. The flies were very annoying; they so pestered the animals that the poor brutes could eat nothing. In the afternoon my waggon broke down, a hind wheel going to pieces in a boggy creek. I left the waggon and went on with the carts to Pascopee, or the Blind Man's River, where I stored two cart loads of provisions, and sent the carts for the waggon load left behind. On the 6th we camped about a mile north of Bernard's; on the 7th at the Stoney reserve, and we reached the Musquatche's, or Bear Hill, on the 8th.

On my arrival at Bear Hill the chiefs, Bobtail, Sampson, and Ermineskin, their councillors, and nearly all the men in the Indian camp, came to see me, and we arranged a council for the 13th. The Story Chief, Sharphead, came over, and I believe Sampson and Ermineskin, who were opposed to having their reserves surveyed, were anxious to obtain his support in council. Neither he nor his followers, however, came afterward. At a general council, held on the 13th, the Indians were informed by the agent, Mr. Lucas, that I had come to survey reserves for them. They all made long speeches, the headmen speaking first, and Chief Bobtail last. All pretended that the most extravagant promises had been made them at the time of treaty. Bobtail said he wished to have his reserve surveyed, and that he had written me a letter last spring, asking me to come and make the survey, but that he had been promised sixty miles square, and did not see how his band could possibly make a living on less; however, if I gave a square mile for every soul in the band I could proceed with the survey. He subsequently reduced his demand to a square mile for each family of three. Finally, Mr. Lucas, in whom Sampson and Ermineskin appear to have great confidence, told me the Indians were working hard, but were out of tea and tobacco, and if I would give an order for a chest of tea and some tobacco, he would engage to secure the consent of Sampson and Ermineskin. I followed his advice, for I saw no other amicable means of obtaining their consent. The tea and tobacco were successful where reason and argument had failed, and I experienced no further opposition.

The following day Chief Bobtail, his brother, and his son, Coyoté, pointed out the spot at which they wanted the south-west corner of their reserve established, and a post was planted there, on which Bobtail insisted on having my name, as well as his own, inscribed.

When reviewing the southern boundary of this reserve, I turned south for twenty-four chains, two miles from the eastern boundary, to take in a small tract of good spruce timber. When reviewing the western boundary Bobtail objected to Aylwin's claim being left out of his reserve. Mr. Lucas, on the other hand, thought Aylwin's claim should extend to the river, and that south of the "Leavings" Bobtail's band should be confined to the east side of the river. To this Bobtail was strongly opposed, as he had asked for the land last summer. The matter was then satisfactorily settled by leaving out that portion of the quarter-section on which Mr. Aylwin is settled, which would otherwise have fallen within the reserve, as will be seen by the accompanying plan marked (D).

I had some difficulty in adjusting the boundaries of this reserve so as to satisfy the conflicting claims of Bobtail and Sampson, the latter chief contending that Bobtail should not be given all the land fronting on the north side of the river, in the neighborhood of the Methodist Mission, as some of his (Sampson's) band had settled there; that he himself had drawn logs for a house, and that having a large family, he wanted to live near Rev. Mr. Glass, whose residence he desired to have included in his reserve, and not in Bobtail's; and, moreover, that he had a prior claim to the land on the north side of the river as far as the creek at the "Leavings," having been in possession of it before Bobtail, as could be attested by Rev. John McDougall, of Morleyville. After carefully considering the matter, I promised Sampson to run a line north from a point on the river twenty-eight chains due east of Mr. Glass' residence, so as to take in the logs he had drawn for a house, and to give his reserve a river frontage of a mile and a-half on the west side of this line. While absent with Bobtail, on a visit to some lakes which he wished to have included in his reserve, Mr. Green, my assistant, whom I had instructed to run the line which happened to cross the corner of a field belonging to Bobtail, was stopped by Mrs. Bobtail, who took the axes from the men and sat down on them, as a protest against what she considered her husband's rights. After talking the matter over with Bobtail, I decided to make a jog to the west immediately south of the field, and run far enough to take in some logs he had drawn for a house. Bobtail wished me to make the jog greater, and so take in Papaschase's house, but the latter had decided objections to living in Bobtail's reserve, and had brought his chief (Sampson) to tell me so. After making this jog, the line was continued north across the lake at Papaschase's. It was my intention to have continued this line to a point as far north as the northern boundary of the west side of the reserve, but I found that a line due east from such a point would have partly taken into Bobtail's reserve, the farms of some of Sampson's people, who objected to any proceeding of this kind, and said that if this boundary were established they would leave the place. I accordingly decided to stop at a point where a line drawn due east would fairly separate Sampson's men's farms from those of Bobtail. The latter chief found fault with this line, saying that a farm across the lake, belonging to one of his men, would be thrown into Sampson's reserve. This, however, was not the case, as I had already ascertained. He evidently wanted to have the boundary of his reserve extended far enough north to take in all the improvements of Sampson's men, who, although they objected in his absence, and said they liked Sampson because he was a good chief, yet appeared to be so much in fear of Bobtail that they dared say nothing in his presence. I assured them their farms would not be included in Bobtail's reserve, and told them to tell their chief so. Bobtail seemed somewhat displeased, and said he feared we should no longer be friends. He laid great stress on having been the first chief at Bear's Hill to consent to the survey of a reserve, and intimated that for that reason I should not now decide in favor of Sampson. I told him I was obliged to deal fairly and impartially with all the chiefs, to which Bobtail replied, that he would go to the States; and although he had been a frequent visitor before this, he came but twice afterwards. Sampson's men, on the other hand, were greatly pleased, as they feared Bobtail might have sufficient influence to have all their improvements included in his reserve. The lines, as now established, fairly separate the claims of each band from the other.

It may be worthy of mention that Chief Bobtail wished to have his reserve extended about five miles farther east, so as to take in some lakes on the road to Buffalo Lake, said to contain fishes. I explained to him that it was impossible for me to do so, and that even if his band were entitled to enough land to extend that far, the soil was unfit for a reserve. He then said that it was a place where little snow fell in the winter, and the pasturage was always good. The Indians were in the habit of sending their horses there when in a low condition; and, moreover, that it was an old camping ground and fishing station. Bobtail would be greatly pleased if he were given Section 21, Township 43, Range 23, west of the 4th Meridian, a good part of which is water, for a fishing station and duck-hunting ground, as I know his heart is set on the place. The survey of this reserve was completed on the 17th September.

Battle River flows through the reserve. Although muskegs occur at intervals throughout the reserve, as well as the surrounding district, the land is generally of the choicest quality; that in the north east corner, where a large majority of the Indians are settled, being light and sandy, but the crops there looked better than anywhere else in the district. Chief Bobtail's son, Cayoté, and several others, are settled near the "Leavings," where the land is apparently excellent. Still they have made but little agricultural progress. Large quantities of poplar and spruce, of good size, occur on the south side of Battle River, where the fine spruce timber for the new agency buildings was manufactured, and still remains. I saw a coal seam at the "Leavings."

Shortly after my arrival at Battle River, Mr. Lucas and I had shown Sampson a plan of the proposed Bear Hill reserves, and suggested that Battle River should be the boundary of his reserve, from the east side of Bobtail's reserve to the "Elbow," and that from this point the reserve should extend west for a distance to be subsequently decided on. Wishing to ascertain the views of Sampson and Ermineskin with regard to the northern and western boundaries of their reserves, and the dividing line between them, before proceeding further with the survey, I went to the Indian camp at Bear Hill, where I had the good fortune to meet Mr. Hardisty, Chief Factor in the Hudson Bay Company, who kindly explained to Sampson all details concerning the reserves for himself and Ermineskin. Sampson said that he and Ermineskin wished to have their reserves in one block. I told him I saw no objection to this, as he was aware of the difficulty I had in establishing a satisfactory boundary between himself and Bobtail, but if they would plant some posts themselves I would gladly run the lines. I had a plan, on which I pointed out to Sampson the spot where I had established a corner of his reserve, near the "Elbow" of Battle River. I told him I had gone a mile farther north than at first intended, in order to take in part of a lake north-west of the "Elbow," which he had previously expressed a desire to have included in his reserve, but that I did not take in the whole lake, as I considered it more to his advantage to have the reserve extend farther west into Bear Hill than farther north at this point. He said he was of the same opinion. I told him I would like to hear what he and Ermineskin had to say concerning the undecided boundaries of their reserve; that I had heard Ermineskin wanted to extend north to Peace Hills Creek, but it would be highly undesirable to do so, as the reserve would then contain too much prairie and too little woods. Sampson agreed with me, and said the corner ought to be in the neighborhood of my camp. It was then arranged that both chiefs should come to my camp on the following day and decide on the northern boundary. Sampson did not want the western boundary established, so that the reserve could be extended in the event of other Indians joining the band; but it was explained to him that it was necessary to have all the boundaries of his reserve properly established if he wished to be secured from the encroachments of white settlers. He then said he would like to accompany me when establishing that boundary, as he wished to ascertain if certain tracts of timber fell within the reserve. My assistant was at this time making a survey of the main trail from Calgary to Edmonton through the reserve. Sampson now enquired what my men were doing, and when the matter was explained to him, he appeared satis-

fied. In the course of conversation it was thoroughly explained to Sampson that a Government which expected them to endeavor to make a living from the soil had almost as great an interest as the Indians themselves in finding them suitable reserves. Both chiefs visited me the following day, and appeared satisfied with the northern boundary proposed by me, and the survey was then continued, and finished on the 2nd October. A plan of the reserve, marked (E) accompanies this report.

The chief topographical feature of the reserve is a prominent, heavily-wooded ridge, extending in a north-westerly direction, and known as "Musquatchis" or Bear Hill. The soil throughout is of choice quality. There are muskegs, and considerable low swampy ground around Bear Lake, at the north-west corner, and at Battle River Lake, on the south-east side. There is abundance of hay land throughout the reserve, the meadows at Battle River Lake being very extensive. There are large quantities of spruce timber in the Bear Hill, of excellent quality. The eastern part of the reserve is chiefly prairie, with occasional bluffs of poplar and clumps of willows.

An instrumental survey of the main trail from Calgary to Edmonton was made through this reserve, as well as through Bobtail's. Should this trail at any time be declared a public highway, the notes of the survey will be available, and possible disputes with the Indians, who are extremely suspicious of anyone running lines within the limits of their reserves, be avoided.

Desirous of completing the work at Bear Hill at as early a date as possible, I instructed my assistant, Mr. Green, on the 30th September, to commence the survey of the Stony reserve, and sent the greater portion of the party with him for that purpose, while I remained to finish the reserve for the bands of Sampson and Ermineskin. I anticipated no opposition, as William Sharphead, a son of the chief, had come to see me when laying out Bobtail's reserve, and had led me to believe the Stonys were willing to have their reserve surveyed. However, when I joined the party on the 2nd October, my assistant informed me that nothing had been done, as he had not yet been able to obtain the consent of the Indians, but that he had arranged a conference for the following day, when he expected they would prove more tractable. On the 4th, Chief Sharphead and his head men came to my camp, and having secured a good interpreter, in the person of Mr. Kiplin, Sharphead, after some friendly talk, said I could go on with the survey of his reserve next day, and promised to send me five axemen to assist in making the survey. They came, according to agreement, and, unlike many of the men sent me from the Cree reserves, proved to be excellent workmen. They pointed out where they wanted the eastern boundary of the reserve established, so as to take in some hay land and spruce timber belonging to George Bear, which was some distance further east than I had anticipated, and I was therefore obliged to introduce a jog on the eastern boundary. When running two parties, considerable delay was caused by George Bear, who several times stopped my assistant in my absence. When making a survey of some land on this reserve for the Methodist Mission, several of the Indians thought that the Revd. Mr. Nelson was getting a rather scant allowance, and wished to have more timber included; but I explained to them that Mr. Nelson thought he was getting enough. The Stonys are very anxious to obtain a fishing station at Pigeon Lake, a sketch of which was made for me by William Sharphead and his brother Enoch. A plan of this reserve, marked (F) accompanies this report.

The northern part of the reserve is principally a wooded country, with numerous swamps, some large muskegs, and occasional patches of first-class prairie, while the southern portion contains more prairie, but of lighter quality. There are numerous groves of spruce timber, suitable for building purposes, scattered throughout the reserve, and extensive hay meadows along the Battle River and Wolf Creek. The poplar timber is of large size and good quality.

As it was now too late to go to Whitefish Lake, the surveying operations of the season came to an end with the survey of this reserve on the 19th October, and I started across the plains on the following day.

On my way eastward I camped for a night on Sampson's reserve where Ermineskin and Stony Paul came to see me. Ermineskin was apparently well satisfied with the reserve allotted to himself and Sampson.

I expected to get barley for my horses at the La Boucaine settlement, but found that although the crops had been excellent, and the barn yards were full of grain, none of it had yet been threshed. This settlement of half-breeds appears to be in a most flourishing condition, and is surrounded by a choice district for agricultural purposes.

On the 15th I struck the telegraph line at the crossing of the trail leading to Victoria, and saw prairie fires moving rapidly south and west; in the evening I camped near some lakes, and took precautionary measures against the prairie fires. Next morning, after beating a gap through the fire to make way for the carts, I travelled through a country where all was black and desolate. Rabbits in great numbers, as well as some prairie chickens and partridges, were found dead on the trail. There was a strong wind all day, and the whole country seemed to be on fire. We found a patch of half-burnt swamp, where we lunched, and at night another, in which we camped, for the burnt prairie would have made a sorry sight of our bedding.

On the morning of the 17th we saw, fastened to a burnt telegraph pole, a conspicuous sign, on which was written "James Strang got loose here—B. Prince," and, a little farther on we met Mr. Benjamin Prince, of Battleford, who told us that James Strang had become insane while on the way from Battleford to Edmonton, and had escaped from him.

The next evening we met a party of North-West Mounted Police, with whom we camped on a piece of unburnt prairie south of Birch Lake. The mules seemed to get along tolerably well on the scanty herbage, but the men had sore eyes from flying dust and cinders.

On the 19th the ponds were frozen over for the first time, and on the 20th we halted for a day at some large lakes, where we found some good prairie, to give the animals time to feed and the men a chance to wash their clothes.

We resumed our journey on the 21st, on which date I shot a black eagle that measured 7 feet across the wings. On the 25th we reached Taylor Settlement, which last year was a thriving community, but now presents a desolate appearance, many of the houses being deserted, and the fields overgrown with weeds.

The next day we reached Battleford, where I remained the following day to stow away some articles of outfit, which it will be convenient to have there in the spring, and also to have bread baked for the journey to Regina.

On the 28th we left Battleford, in a snow storm, for Swift Current; but after crossing the Battle River we found it almost impossible to make any progress against such a storm as raged on this and part of the following day. We finally left Battleford on the 30th, and after an uneventful trip across the plains, the party reached Swift Current on the 4th and Regina on the 12th November.

The men were paid off on the 13th, except Mr. B. J. Street, who was retained a few days longer to take an inventory of the outfit, and deliver the animals to the Indian Agent in the Qu'Appelle Valley, in whose charge they remain for the winter.

My accounts for surveys from the 30th June to the 31st December, together with inventories showing the disposal of my outfit, are transmitted herewith.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN C. NELSON, D.L.S.

In Charge of Indian Reserve Surveys.

The Honorable
The Indian Commissioner,
Regina.

SIR,—In accordance with instructions received from you, I left Regina on Monday the 16th October for the Assiniboine Reserve, which is situated some twenty miles south of Indian Head, arriving at the reserve on the 17th. I may here mention a fact which shows how superstitious these Indians are, a fact which made my task a very easy one. On my arrival the instructor informed me that one of the chiefs-headmen, had dreamed that a white leader medicine man would arrive on a day so foggy that you could not see a horse twenty jumps from you, that he would vaccinate all the Indians and disease would not come near them. Strange to say, the day of my arrival was so foggy that you could not see twenty yards from you, and the description he gave corresponded exactly with myself. The consequence was, I vaccinated every man, woman and child then on the reserve. Five, who were absent hunting, happened to return to the reserve after I left; they followed me through to Indian Head, and were vaccinated that same night.

I am happy to be able to state that I found everything in the best and most satisfactory condition. Their village consists of some fifty-five good dwellings and about fifteen stables, some of the latter holding as many as fifteen head of stock, which, having most comfortable quarters, and being well looked after, are in the best possible state, and thriving well. The Indians have put up some two hundred tons of hay for their own use, in addition to which they have put up twenty-five tons for the Government horses on the reserve.

Hitherto these Indians have been farming together, but recently they have shown an inclination to work separately on farms of their own.

They have over a hundred acres ready for crop next spring, but, there are fifteen acres especially well cultivated, which they have set aside for the old and infirm.

I cannot speak too highly of these Indians, either collectively or individually. Each one seems to feel an interest in all that is being done for him. They keep their houses very neat and clean.

Then there is the school house, which is now already for occupation. In fact, they expect their schoolmaster to take possession in a day or two.

But I attribute, in a great measure, the wonderful strides these Indians are undoubtedly making towards civilization to the indefatigable exertions which Mr. Grant, the resident agent, makes, not only in precept, but more especially in practice, to inculcate all these desirable features which redeem these savage sons of the prairie from their degraded condition.

Mr. Grant, I am informed, is a hard and persevering worker himself, which I consider to be a point of vital importance in the selection of an officer of his position, for I am positive that the Indian can be led where he can never be driven.

During the rebellion, Mr. Grant informs me, these Indians came forward and volunteered their services in aid of Her Majesty's troops; and not content with remaining passive, were most anxious to be trusted and engaged by the Government. Another feature speaks very well for this reserve particularly, in my opinion, viz., the disuse of paint, of which, I am glad to say, I saw very little.

I vaccinated nearly all the Indians in the chief's house, which is well built, plastered and lined with cotton cloth, and in which is a good No. 9 cooking stove; and the general aspect of the whole place bespeaks a condition of advancement which it would be well if all his followers would imitate.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

HENRY DODD.

The Honorable
The Indian Commissioner,
Regina.

SIR,—Having received instructions from you to make a tour of vaccination through the reserve at Crooked Lakes, on completing my work at the Assiniboine Reserve (as per former report) I lost no time in preceeding thither, where I arrived on the 26th November.

This reserve is excellently situated about the banks and valley of the Qu'Appelle River, north of Broadview, and affords scenery which is well worth a visit.

The site of the agency itself is admirably chosen, on the bank of a most picturesque little lake, full of springs.

I had some difficulty in the carrying out of my work of vaccination on this reserve, as I was compelled to travel from house to house, and thus lost a great deal of time.

Whilst, on the other hand, I had opportunities of examining more minutely and more generally the sanitary and general condition of the Indians themselves. However, owing not only to the courtesy and kindness, but also to the wonderful influence of the agent, Col. McDonald, I succeeded as well as I could wish. Having formerly spoken of this gentleman's tact and skill in all his dealings with the Indians on another reserve, I need hardly say that I observed the same qualities prevailing in his attitude towards these.

Highly as I admired the progress of the Assiniboine Indians, still more worthy of commendation is the noticeable improvement of the Crooked Lake Indians, and I never expected to see anything approaching the progress which they are making. In fact, they seem to an observer more like a colony of industrious whitemen than of savages, and having only been on the reserve since 1881, their improvement is all the more noticeable.

They have now an abundance of provender and stock, and the latter in good condition, and I observed many well filled stack yards of wheat and oats. I also saw several root houses, which rather surprised me, and I was very glad to notice that they were well filled, which is the first step towards making some provision for a rainy day.

I saw also several well built and substantial houses, all clean and neat; and one Indian showed me, with evident and justifiable pride, a drove of pigs, for my approval, and I can honestly say that I never saw finer anywhere.

A gentleman named McKay deserves to be specially mentioned in connection with his work of educating these Indians free, and, I believe, clothing many. He has a nice house and school, erected at the foot of Round Lake; and everything connected with his system and his school seem to be well calculated to lead the minds of his pupils in the desired direction. When I have, I am happy to say, been able to speak so highly of other reserves, it will only be necessary to convey my impression of this by stating that I consider it the best I have, so far, visited. Everything thereon is in the most efficient condition, and cannot but be highly satisfactory to the united efforts of the Indian Department and its officers, and to reflect the greatest credit upon the Indians themselves.

The Hudson Bay Company's store, in charge of an efficient and capable man, Mr. McKenzie, affords the Indians a ready market for their furs, and is also a means of great benefit, by inducing the Indians to procure and become accustomed to the use of the same commodities of civilization that will effectually prove to them the advantages to be gained by adopting our customs, even in the most minute particulars.

I vaccinated, on this reserve, ninety-four men, one hundred and eleven women and two hundred and ninety-six children, and drove two hundred and eighty-eight miles in doing this work.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

HENRY DODD.

TORONTO, 31st December, 1885.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report of my inspection of Indian agencies, farms and reserves in the North-West Territories, commencing at the point where my last annual report ended.

Leaving Battleford late in November, I proceeded to Carlton and inspected that agency, Mr. Sub-Agent Macrae being in charge. I took stock of the goods and supplies in the stock-house. They were in good condition, and those received under the (then) current year's contract were in accordance with the schedule descriptions.

I also made a strict examination and audit of the books of the agency, and found them to be well kept, and the general work of the office in a good shape. The following is a list of the books:—

- A.—1. Account of all tools and implements delivered to the Indians under treaty stipulations.
- 2. Account of all tools and implements given gratuitously.
- 3. Account of all tools and implements loaned.
- 4. Issues of provisions, twine and ammunition to each band.
- 5. Gristing accounts of bands.
- 6. Issues of provisions to farms.
- 7. do to idiot family.
- 8. Cheques received, and their disposal.
- B.—1. Account of all provision stores received and issued.
- 2. Wheat purchased from Indians.
- 3. do exchanged for flour.
- 4. Gristing account.
- C. Accounts of all goods other than provisions.
- E. Voucher account book.
- F. Copies of farm implement returns.
- G. Order book.
- H. Office Diary.
- J. Correspondence register.
- K. Letter book for general correspondence.
- L. do statements.
- M. Cattle record book.

Farm 8, Duck Lake—Instructor Tomkins.

I found the books of this farm accurately kept, and the supplies in store corresponded with the balances shown by the books.

Mr. Tomkins has also faithfully kept his official diary since the first day that he entered upon his duties, over five years ago. I drove over the reserves with the agent. A great deal of land was fall ploughed.

The Beardy band were threshing their grain with the machine. The barley was an excellent sample; the wheat was not so good. The chief and his men gathered for a talk, and in view of subsequent events, I will briefly state that the chief, with all appearance of sincerity, expressed his gratitude to the Government for its care of him and his band, and he informed me that it would never again have reason to complain of his conduct, as he had made up his mind to attend to farming.

As an evidence of the advancement of the Carlton bands in agriculture, I may mention the fact, that commencing 16th April, they gristed seventeen hundred and forty-eight $\frac{2}{8}$ bushels of wheat, and in addition sold, under permit from the agent, three hundred and fifty-six bushels of wheat and six hundred and seventy-three $\frac{3}{8}$ bushels of barley. Nearly one-half of this grain belonged to the two bands, Mista-wasi's and Ahtakahkoop.

Okamasis' Band.

This chief and his principal men were away at the fishing lakes. Their land was fall-ploughed, and they showed that they had made good progress in agriculture since my last visit, by the enlargement of their fields and the erection of new houses.

One Arrow's Band.

These Indians worked well during the past summer, Instructor Tomkins having camped among them and personally instructed them in farming. A large area of new land was broken, new houses were built, and at the time of my visit they were contented.

TREATY No. 4.

Farm 6, Touchwood Hills—Louis Cature, Instructor.

I met here by appointment Indian Agent Macdonald.

I audited the books from 1st January, 1884, and found them well kept and correct. I took an inventory of provisions and other supplies in the storehouse and found them to agree with the balances shown in the books.

The Indians had a surplus of potatoes, which they stored for seed in the root houses of the instructor.

The Muscowaquahn band had largely increased their area of tilled land. I found them all to be well contented, for the best of all Indian reasons—they had the wherewithal to fill their stomachs within easy reach—namely, the produce of their farms, and what they were receiving from the instructor.

Farm 5, Instructor Nichol, File Hills.

Mr. Nichol was on leave. However, I visited the Indians upon their reserves and audited the books of the instructor, also taking stock of the supplies in store. I found everything correct and regular. There were no complaints among the Indians, but there were a good many sick. Dr. Edwards was attending them. He had twenty-five patients.

Farm 4, Instructor Hockley, Qu' Appelle.

I audited the books of this farm, and took an inventory of the supplies on hand. I found the quantities remaining in store to agree with the balances shown in the books. The instructor gave a good account of his Indians, and stated that they had worked well, and continued to take great interest in their farms and houses, season 1885.

I commenced my inspection in Treaty 4, at the Assiniboine reserve. I was accompanied by the Indian agent of the district, Colonel Macdonald.

I found very satisfactory improvement since my last annual inspection, in July, 1884. The area of land under cultivation is greater, and individual Indians have broken up fresh pieces, either to augment that which they have at present under crop or to make a start for themselves in farming.

The fields in crop this year were well fenced. Land has been broken at different points upon the reserve, the choicest being selected. They still adhere to the habit of their nomadic life, namely, grouping their houses together, as they did formerly their lodges, thus creating villages. This places some of them at long distances from their farms. They have abandoned the huts, which were run up hastily when they first settled, and have built better and larger houses about three miles further east. This is more convenient for their farms; besides, the water is better than at the first location.

Chief "Jack" has a comfortable house, with floor, table, benches, and a cooking stove of which he was justly proud, having up to so recent a period, lived the

year round in a lodge. Several of the band are emulating the chief and making their houses comfortable—in some cases selling their horses and expending the proceeds in the purchase of lumber and stoves.

I drove over the reserve and examined the crops and farm work. The fields were being well looked after and kept free from weeds. They have one hundred and forty-two acres of land broken, and their crop consisted of sixty acres of wheat, forty-five acres of potatoes, eight acres of barley and twenty-five acres of turnips, divided among seventy families.

Their cattle—twenty-eight head—are in good condition; they milk the cows and feed the calves, and I expect soon to hear of their making butter. The animals were all properly branded.

I audited the books and took an inventory of the supplies, tools and implements in charge of the acting agent and farming instructor. The quality of the provisions was excellent and the books were correct and regular. About twenty-five of the older men of the band met the agent and myself at the chief's house. I congratulated them upon their improved condition since I first met them at Maple Creek and Fort Walsh, in 1881. Their talk was principally about farming; they promised to continue to work steadily, and that they would put up a large quantity of hay. They were apparently happy and contented. The appearance of the children indicated that they were well fed, as they looked fat and wholesome.

McLeod District—Indian Agent Pocklington.

Since my last inspection the agent has removed from Fort McLeod and established his headquarters upon the Blood reserve. By this change he is able to be present at the delivery by contractors of all supplies, and have constant supervision of the issues to the Indians. The farming operations are now under his direct control, and his employees receive his immediate direction.

The Indians having complained of the long distances some of them had to travel to receive rations, another issue house has been established, some ten miles south, where the bands under Red Crow now are supplied.

I was present upon several occasions at the killing of the animals and the issue of rations, checking the weights and quantities issued. I found the quality of the supplies excellent, and the quantity given to each family more than sufficient for their support. I audited the books of the reserve, and took an inventory of the supplies in store.

Vital Statistics.

The record has been kept since October, 1884, and shows the number of births on the reserve to have been twenty-two, an equal number of each sex. Of deaths, there have been, in the same period, forty-six, eleven being children under sixteen years. Ten are reported to have died from old age, sixteen consumption; the others of various disorders.

Farm Work.

There are nine white men engaged on the reserve, the time of four of them being fully occupied in connection with rationing. Five only assist the Indians in their farming operations. I cannot speak very hopefully of this work. The present inclination of this band is not in the direction of work. Their crops this year suffered severely from a hail storm in the beginning of July.

The Indians have taken again to living in tents. Probably their general health may be thereby improved. Their deserted dwellings have a very dilapidated appearance. The band is reported to own one thousand three hundred horses.

Piegan Reserve—Instructor Parker in charge.—Accompanied by the agent, I visited this reserve and remained several days. I attended at the slaughtering of the cattle, receiving the beef, and the issuing of rations. I found this business was being conducted in a perfectly regular manner. The quality of the supplies was

excellent. I audited the books and took an inventory of the supplies in store, also of the tools and implements.

Farm Work.

There are five employees, including the instructor, upon this reserve. Two-thirds of the time of three of them is taken up with rationing. The area of land in crop is not equal to that of last year, and the interest of these Indians in their farms and houses has fallen off. They have resumed living in tents, allowing their houses to fall into decay. This band have about eight hundred horses.

Vital Statistics.

A book was opened for the purpose of recording these in October, since which time there have been: births, fifteen boys and ten girls: deaths, four adults and eight children.

Agency Office.

I audited the books, and found them written up to date and kept in a regular manner. The following is a list: Ledger of receipts and issues of all supplies; Day book of the same, Letter Book, Register of births and deaths, Register of vouchers issued.

I also took an inventory of the goods and supplies in the agency storehouse.

Blackfoot Agency—Mr. Magnus Begg, Indian Agent.

Since July this agent's duties have been confined to the Indians of the Blackfoot reserve.

Notwithstanding the freshet in June, which flooded nearly all the farms at the south camp, and the unsettling influence of the "sun dance," which came off as usual, the appearance and increased area of the crops showed considerable advancement in farming over previous years. Peas have done well, and so have potatoes. Barley is not largely cultivated, as the Indians have no use for this grain. Turnips were a small yield, while carrots were an entire failure through imperfect cultivation. The fields have been all fenced with wire since last year.

These Indians, like the Bloods and Piegans, have again taken to living in lodges during the summer. Unlike them, however, they have not lost all pride in their houses, for many of them were engaged in making them comfortable for the winter, banking them up, plastering, and repairing the roofs. Nearly all had built woodsheds or corrals for holding wood.

The number of horses owned by these Indians is six hundred and fifty, to which may be added one hundred and ninety spring colts.

Large quantities of hay had been put up by the farm foreman and the employees. It was well stacked, and of good quality.

I attended at the slaughtering of the beef cattle, and at the issue of rations, on several occasions. I found it advisable to recommend that abattoirs should be erected at both issue places. The rations issued were most liberal in quantity—too liberal, if the Indians are to be taught frugality—and of the very best quality.

I audited the books at the agency and at the farms, and found them to be kept regularly, and the balances to agree with the quantities of supplies in store in the different storehouses.

Sarcee Agency.

Since my last annual inspection a division has been made in the Blackfoot agency, by detaching therefrom the Sarcee and Stony Indians, erecting them into a separate agency, and appointing Major de Balinhard acting agent and farming instructor, with residence upon the Sarcee reserve.

Although but a short time has elapsed since this change was made, great improvement in the condition of these Indians is apparent. Indians, when they choose, are

apt pupils, and the example placed before them by a white family living in their midst, who show them sympathy and take an interest in the improvement of their condition, has already borne fruit. The men are more orderly, the women more cleanly, and this year, for the first time, I have seen the men engaged in regular farm work.

The introduction of work oxen has proved a great success. The Indians have already learned to drive them, and go about their work like white men.

This year there has also been considerable emulation among them in repairing, re-building and whitewashing their houses. Nearly all have fitted them with glass windows, at their own expense. Many have built root houses.

I audited the books, and took an inventory of the supplies on hand. I found them correct and regular. The supplies were of good quality. I was present at the slaughtering of beef cattle and the issue of rations.

Stony Reserve.

During my inspection of this reserve I was accompanied by the acting agent, Major de Balinhard.

The Indians, with the exception of about one hundred, under Chief Chinnequy, had come in from their hunt, and were waiting to be paid their annuity. That good chief, Jacob, was seriously ill at the time of my visit. You have probably heard ere this of his demise, which took place about six weeks ago.

I took an inventory of the flour and other goods in the storehouse.

A new policy for the management of these Indians was inaugurated some fifteen months ago. As soon as it was practically demonstrated by repeated efforts that there could be no certainty of a crop, in consequence of the close proximity of the reserve to the mountains, and therefore that farming as a sole means of livelihood would prove exceedingly precarious, it was deemed expedient that the Indians should be encouraged to adopt other pursuits, that they might, in a certain degree, help to maintain themselves and families, and not sink completely into pauperism, which the system of daily rationing, without work, was dragging them into.

The services of a regular farming instructor were dispensed with, the daily rationing was discontinued, and instead the agent was instructed to visit the reserve every ten days, and issue food to the old, sick and destitute; and, in fact, to all who presented themselves upon these occasions, but the able-bodied were to be continually advised to do what they could to maintain themselves. They have responded to this to such a degree that I am encouraged to report that the new system is a success. Farming is not altogether neglected under this new arrangement. The Department furnished them with a liberal supply of seed potatoes, also field and garden seeds. Mr. Greur was engaged for a few months to assist and instruct them in planting these.

Their herd of cattle continues to increase. Ninety-five calves were branded at the last spring "round-up."

I received instructions from the Indian Commissioner to conclude a contract with Mr. David McDougall for supplying beef for these Indians during the present fiscal year.

TREATY No. 6.

Peace Hills Agency—Mr. S. B. Lucas, Acting Agent.

This portion of the Edmonton district was formed into an agency in December last, and comprises four bands, namely, Sampson, Ermineskin, Bobtail and Sharp-head, numbering, according to the pay-sheets of 1884, nine hundred and forty-four souls. A number of stragglers were paid with them, some of whom still remain on these reserves, and will settle permanently, while some have gone to other parts of the country.

The supplies for the current year were arriving. The flour was correct, both as to quality and weight. A few lines of goods were not up to the standard required, the receipts for which were held by the agent.

The total quantity of land under crop is but one hundred and sixty-two acres, but it must not be forgotten that these Indians only came from the plains in 1879, and had not turned a furrow in 1880. The farm work performed this year was the labor of their own hands, with three white men to oversee them. They cradled all their grain, which is greatly to their credit in these days, when machinery is so much used. For downright earnestness in farming, I don't think they are surpassed by any Indians, and with continued encouragement I expect to find them, in five years, in the van of civilized Indians.

Victoria Agency—Mr. J. A. Mitchell, Acting Agent.

This portion of the Edmonton district was also made into a separate agency, Mr. Mitchell taking charge 1st July. It comprises the following bands, the numbers being taken from the pay-sheets of 1884. Wahsatenow, seventy-six souls; Blue Quill, fifty-four souls; James Seenum, two hundred and eighty-four souls; Peeaysus, one hundred and forty-six souls; Kahquanum, one hundred and sixty-five souls; Chippewayans, eighty-two souls. Of these, two hundred and thirty-five are known to have been rebels.

Although not the seat of the late insurrection, this agency suffered from its effects very greatly. Some joined Big Bear, others thoroughly loyal left their reserves to seek cover in the woods, or the protection of the troops. Farming was totally neglected in consequence.

Supplies for the fiscal year were in course of delivery. I examined them as to their quality. I found the flour up to the standard. Some articles of minor importance were not according to contract. In such cases the receipts were not given, and the goods remain at the risk of the contractors.

I audited the books and took an inventory of the goods in store. All was correct and regular, the books being particularly creditable to the agent, from the manner in which they were kept.

Edmonton Agency—Mr. William Anderson, Agent.

This agency now comprises the following bands of Indians: Passpasschase, two hundred and nineteen souls; Enoch, one hundred and sixty-eight; Michel, one hundred and twenty-six; Alexis, two hundred; Alexander two hundred and seventeen.

To refer to the Indians of this agency generally, I have reason to report that they continue to improve in farming. As a natural consequence of the rebellion, they were very unsettled in the spring, but notwithstanding this, they put in large grain and root crops, and I am happy to inform you that it all matured and was properly harvested. This will materially decrease the quantity of flour and bacon that would have been issued had the crops proved a failure.

I audited the books of the agency, as well as those of the instructor, W. J. O'Donnell, and I also took an inventory of the supplies and goods in the storehouses. At the agency the following books were kept: Supply Ledger, Implement Ledger, Record of Issues of Agricultural Implements and Tools to Lands, Order Book, Voucher Book, Journal of Receipts, Letters and vouchers were properly filed.

Schools.

As it sometimes happens that upon the occasion of my annual inspection of a district the schools have vacation, I will only mention those that I found in session, commencing with the industrial school at High River, under the Principalship of the Rev. Père Lacombe.

At the time of my inspection the Rev. Father Claude was acting Principal, with Brother John Little, assistant Principal; Leo Slattery, farming instructor; Sister Cleary, matron; Sister Mongrain, cook; Sister Tobin, teacher of the girls.

The school building is well adapted and arranged. The stables and outbuildings are well planned and conveniently situated. A quantity of land has been fenced with wire. A good crop of potatoes and roots was raised this year.

As you are aware, the rebellion caused a very unsettled feeling among the Indians of Treaty 7, from which the pupils of this school were drawn. This extended to the school, which was left at one time with but one pupil. At the time of my inspection there were four girls and eight boys, and the Rev. Principal thought that he would soon be able to bring the number up to the maximum allowed.

I took an inventory of all goods and supplies in the store rooms, also one of those in daily use. The goods for the current year had arrived. Upon examination I found them to be equal to sample and of the quality called for in the schedules.

Day School—Stony Reserve

This is conducted under the very able management of Mr. Bettes. The day of my inspection there were present thirty-one girls and nineteen boys. Pupils upon arriving at the school were required to wash themselves and comb their hair. Neat cotton dresses were provided for the girls, which they wore during school hours. At noon they received a lunch of biscuits. The progress of these children is remarkable—in reading, spelling and writing. They also showed a knowledge of the maps of the World and Canada, which hung upon the walls of the school room, and have also been taught to sing English hymns very correctly.

Several pupils who attend this school are inmates of the Methodist orphanage which was established here by the Rev. John McDougall some two years ago as a home for orphan Indian children. They were easily distinguished from the other children by the neatness of their dresses and their bright intelligence, which their training in the institution has developed.

St. Albert Mission School.

This large institution was established many years ago by the Lord Bishop of the diocese, who brought to his assistance sisters of the Order of the Grey Nuns of Montreal. It was here that the children bereaved of their parents in the great epidemic of small-pox found a home and refuge. Up to this year thirty-two treaty children have been inmates, and to facilitate my inspection of the progress of these children the Sister Superior has always very kindly ordered a general school examination upon the day of my visit.

I have had occasion before to eulogize this institution, and it is with much pleasure that I again inform you that it is being conducted with even greater energy and success than heretofore. As years pass the equipment of the school is becoming better, and the intelligence of the pupils is being developed, so that they not only aim at higher objects but attain them. The energies of the good sisters never seem to flag, although their work must be very monotonous. The addition of another English-speaking teacher to co-operate with Sister Dillon will advance the pupils more rapidly in English studies. The attendance of more white children has also helped them. There are one hundred and eight children on the roll, forty being orphans. Through many of the latter having taken scrip, only fourteen are now classed as Indians, but in the working of the institution there is no difference made in the treatment of the white, half-breed and Indian children. All share alike in the refectory, the class-room, the field or household work and recreation, and all are amenable to the same discipline.

The school is formed into five divisions. The subjects they were examined in were reading in English, French and Latin, English and French recitation, geography, grammar, arithmetic, history—in all of which subjects they showed that the year's teaching—since my last visit—had been greatly to their advantage.

The copy books and needlework would compare favorably with the work of white children of the same age. The girls continue to be taught milking and the art of making butter, cooking, baking, knitting, making their own and the boys' clothes,

spinning and carding wool, and other housewifely duties. The boys are also taught general farm work, and the care of stock, and those who show an aptitude, carpentering, blacksmithing, flour-milling or shoemaking, all of which industries are carried on in this community within themselves by lay brothers and lay sisters.

Before closing this my seventh annual report it was my intention to make a short review of the work of the Indian Department in the Territories during the time that I have had the honor of occupying the position of inspector.

I purposed taking the different tribes of Indians, band by band, and describing the condition in which I found them in 1879, and comparing it with what it is to-day; but upon reference to my notes of that year I find that there was so much sameness in their condition that it is impossible to make any comparison. They were all destitute. Only twelve bands of treaty Indians had made any attempt to farm. Those were (in Treaty 4) Côté, Pasquah and Gordon bands, the first named being the only one that had advanced beyond small garden plots. They had a field of ten acres of barley. In 1884 these same bands had four hundred and ten acres in crop.

In Treaty 6 the John Smith band, being composed largely of half-breeds, had already made considerable progress in farming, and their advancement has not been so noticeable.

The William Twatt band had small patches of wheat, barley and potatoes—in all about four acres. Their crop last year was fifty-eight acres.

Kittewayhow band, now Petequayke, had in crop, in 1879, less than three acres, consisting of too small pieces of wheat and a small patch of potatoes. In 1884 they had one hundred and five acres land broken, fifty-eight of which were under crop.

In 1879 Mistawasis and Ahtahkakoop had each ten acres of wheat besides small gardens of potatoes. In 1884 they had an aggregate of four hundred and ninety-five acres broken, three hundred and sixty acres being in crop.

In the Battleford district Red Pleasant band was the only one that had attempted farming. They had about twenty acres under crop of wheat, barley and potatoes, having a yield, in the case of the latter, of five hundred bushels. In 1884 this band had one hundred and seventy acres in crop.

In the Fort Pitt district the Sekaskooots band was the only one that had essayed farming. They had about half an acre of wheat under the hill, and at the time of my visit they were harvesting it. The squaws were picking out the stalks of wheat one by one from among the weeds which had nearly smothered it. There was only one hut, the band, excepting the chief, living in lodges. In 1884 there were two hundred and fifty-four acres under crop, fifteen comfortable dwellings and six stables. In 1879 the same band had seven head of cattle of all ages; in 1884 they had fifty-three head.

Victoria District

The Saddle Lake band had four acres in crop—wheat, barley, potatoes and turnips in 1879. In 1884 they had eighty-seven acres under crop, with twenty acres new land broken.

Seenum's band, the most advanced in this district, were farming—in 1879—some twenty acres, and had been very successful in raising wheat, barley and potatoes. In 1884 they had in crop a total of one hundred and twenty acres, namely, forty acres of wheat, seventy acres of barley and ten acres of potatoes. Their herd of cattle had increased to one hundred and twenty-nine head.

I compute that two hundred acres would be an outside estimate of the quantity of land under the most primitive style of cultivation in 1879. In 1884 eighty-three bands had over six thousand acres under crop, all well fenced and in good order.

Of the officers in the service to-day who were in it in 1879 we have Inspector L. W. Herchmer (formerly Indian agent); Agent Macdonald, Agent Begg, Agent Lucas, acting Agent Williams, Agent J. A. Macrae, Farming Instructors Tomkins, Chaffee, Lawford, Carson and O'Donnell. Of these gentlemen, Messrs. Lucas and Williams were originally farming instructors; Mr. Macrae was the first clerk

appointed for Edmonton; Messrs. Begg, Lawford, Carson and O'Donnell entered the service as assistant farming instructors. They have all gained their promotion through merit. They developed tact in managing Indians, and proved faithful officers in their several positions.

To the farming instructors and employees of 1879-80 great praise is due. The country was new; they had to bear great hardships and privations; some were planted on the prairie at the commencement of a severe winter, forty or fifty miles away from the nearest Hudson Bay Company's post, surrounded by uncivilized, destitute Indians, with an order to make a home for themselves and commence farming in the spring. This was a trial that brought out the best that was in the men. Some failed, while many—among them some of the gentlemen whose names appear above—went through the trying ordeal successfully, and are now experienced Indian men.

I cannot close this report without paying a tribute to those poor men—Quinn and Delaney—who lost their lives in the service. They had each been six years in the employment of the Department, and were deserving and honest officials. No one had a better opportunity than myself of judging of their dealings with the Indians, which were characterized by fairness and kindness. There was no more reason for the Indians killing these men than there was for their killing the priests. I spent several days at Frog Lake, late in the autumn of 1884, and was present during the treaty payments. The best feeling then existed between them and their Indians. The latter were perfectly contented; they were being well fed, and the Department storehouses were filled with the best quality of provisions, for their use during the winter.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

T. P. WADSWORTH,

Inspector of Indian Agencies and Superintendent of Farms.

EDUCATION OF THE INDIANS IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

A Paper prepared at the request of J. Geo. Hodgins, Esq., LL.D., Honorary Secretary for Canada, for the Educational Congress to be held at New Orleans, 23rd February to 28th, 1885, by Samuel Woods, M.A., Principal Ottawa Ladies' College.

I find from a letter written on 15th November, 1685, by the Sieur de Denonville, Governor of Canada, to the Minister for the Colonies, under Louis XIV, that there had been established at Quebec two schools for the education of the Indians.

In the first of these young Indians were trained, with a view to their entering the Church; and in the second they were taught the useful arts, together with such instruction as they were found capable of receiving to qualify them the better as artisans, farmers, &c. (Parkman's Old Regime, p. 438, Archives de la Marine à Paris).

It is now nearly two hundred years since that letter was written, and the policy announced in it has been the rule and guide of the Roman Catholic Church ever since.

In carrying out this plan the Jesuit Fathers have willingly offered their lives on the altar of duty, and such names as Lalement, Mass, Brébeuf, Noirot, De la Nones and hundreds of others, have won and worn the martyr's crown in endeavoring to carry the news of a crucified Redeemer to the dusky sons of the forest. Though the generations that have since passed, wherever the Church has found willing or unwilling auditors, whether on the banks of the Fraser, the Peace, the Saskatchewan, the Abittibe or the Saguenay, alongside of the church has been found the mission school, and the swarthy children gathered there, learning, first of all, the wondrous story of

the Son of Mary, and then, but in a far secondary place, the elements of a secular education.

This policy, uniformly pursued in Acadia, and in the older Provinces of Canada, and throughout the regions of the far west, has been a most valuable auxiliary in instilling into the minds of the Indians, wherever they come in contact with the "Black Robes," a respect for the usages of civilized life, and a desire, not once but many times expressed, to know more of the means by which the white man advanced with resistless step, and finally supplanted the aborigines in their own hunting grounds.

I have mentioned the noble efforts of the Roman Catholic Church, first among the educational advantages enjoyed by the Indians of the Dominion, because she is the oldest factor in the work, and because her power and influence have, as a consequence, exercised the largest amount of good upon the Canadian tribes; and to show that the old spirit is not yet dead, but that the zeal which sent Marquette and Robert Cavalier de La Salle beyond the confines of civilization in the long past still survives, I quote from a petition of La Sœur U. U. Charlebois, presented to the Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs, in 1882. She says:—

"The petitioner now humbly submits to your kind consideration the following statement of the different houses consecrated to the instruction of the Indian and half-breed children of this part of the North-West:

"The 'Asile Youville,' at St. Albert's, established in 1859, clothes, feeds and instructs sixty children.

"The 'Hospice St. Joseph,' at Ille à la Crosse, established in 1860, forty children.

"The 'Hospice St. Joseph,' at Lac la Biche, established in 1862, clothes, feeds and instructs thirty-eight children.

"The 'Hôpital du Sacré-Cœur,' at Mackenzie River, established in 1866, thirty-six children."

"The 'Convent des Saints Anges,' at Athabaska, established in 1874, has twenty-eight children.

Thus, under the Arctic circle the good work advances under these self-denying enthusiasts, and the education of these semi-savages carried on with sorely inadequate means.

But on the Pacific coast a new factor in the education of our Indians is found. In 1841 Dr. Pickering, of the United States exploring vessel the "Vincennes," thus writes, contrasting the then unbroken solitudes of that mild coast with the eastern side of the continent: "Scarcely two centuries ago our New England shires presented only scenes like that before me, and what is to be in the lapse of the third." Well, less than sixteen years after, the beautiful City of Victoria was rising out of the primeval forest; emigrants from all lands were rushing to the new El Dorado, and among these were found the officers of the London Mission Society, and of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, with their wide views for the preservation and education of the Indian. Schools were opened at the chief tribal centres, and very effort made to educate the young Indians by these societies, which adopted the rule that success could be gained in these objects only by inducing the young to embrace the doctrines of christianity. To accomplish this desirable end they opened four principal schools, and the one at Metlakatlah has been so successful that annually, for some years, it has received a grant from the Dominion Government of \$500. The Roman Catholic Industrial Mission School at St. Mary is in receipt of like sum.

In Manitoba and the North-Western Territories, alongside of the Roman Catholic, and in harmony with him the Methodist and the Episcopalian have gone hand in hand in the good work, and for many years and amid many discouragements the Rev. Geo. Macdougall and Bishop MacLean were planting the seed which shall bear good fruit, now that the Government has succeeded to their work.

It may seem somewhat strange that I should call attention to these incidents, but I do so for the reason that the ground was thus prepared for the wide and general diffusion of education among the Indians during the years since Confederation.

And while the Church was thus preparing the way, there were other influences also at work, which cannot be omitted in giving even the faintest outline on the education of the Indian.

Treaties.

It is now over one hundred years since the first treaty was made with the Canadian Indians by Britain, for the quieting of Indian titles and the surrender of the lands; and yet in all this time no drop of white blood has been shed by an Indian because of a broken treaty—and the reason is plain. The Indian saw himself regarded as an equal in all the treaties made, and the rights and privileges guaranteed to him have been observed to the very letter. Confidence is a plant of slow growth, but it has taken deep root among the Canadian Indians, who have learned that the pledged word of the Great Mother, or her lawful representative, is a bond that will not be broken. If reserves are set aside they are secured for all time to their Indian owners; and so, in the very richest and most valuable territories of Ontario, the Six Nations reserve at Brantford, the Mohawk of Quinté, the Ojibbwa of Lake Huron, and the Moravian on the Thames, are held by the sons, grandsons, or great grandsons of the Indian signataires of the respective treaties. For it must always be remembered that in Canada the policy of "removal farther west" has no advocates: In every treaty the Indians are allowed to select their own reserves on the surrendered lands, and they are guaranteed free hunting and fishing privileges over the whole lands covered by the treaty, so long as the title remains in the Crown. When the land passes into private hands all such privileges cease. Hence, in the wealthy Province of Ontario there are twenty-seven reservations, on which there is a settled Indian population of nearly nineteen thousand.

In Quebec there are seventy-one reservations, with over eleven thousand inhabitants.

In Nova Scotia fourteen reservations have two thousand and two hundred and fifty; and in New Brunswick there are eleven, with about one thousand and five hundred resident Indians upon them. In Manitoba, Keewatin, Assiniboia, Alberta and Saskatchewan, there are included in the surrendered territories nearly thirty five thousand Indians permanently settled on reservations, among whom, now peaceful and happy, are bands of Sioux, the survivors of those who, in Minnesota, in 1859, carried slaughter and desolation to the homes of so many peaceful settlers.

In British Columbia there are about seventeen thousand treaty Indians on the various agencies, and in all these widespread territories law and order run together, and white man and red man live and have lived in peace.

And just here, let me pause to call attention to one fact, which shows perhaps better than any other the strict adherence to treaty stipulations on the part of the Canadian Government.

The far-famed Thousand Islands is an Indian reserve. If the Government at any time during the past ten years had so desired it, an immense revenue might have been derived from the sale of these lands. But no amount of argument or entreaty can prevail upon them to break the treaty,—among the very oldest—and so while the islands on the American shore are gradually becoming denuded of their sylvan beauty, and in some cases reduced by fire to barren rocks, no sale can take place on the Canadian side. Leases may be granted, and are granted, at a fixed rental and for short periods, but these are granted only under the strictest regulations regarding the cutting of timber, lighting of fires, &c.; and as the lessee is liable for all such damage, the probabilities are that this paradise of beauty on the Canadian side will long remain a standing and most powerful proof of the faith of a treaty guaranteed to the red man in the years now long past.

Laws regarding Liquors.

But I have not yet exhausted the indirect educational influences which have served to render the Indian problem a source of pride and gratification to every

Canadian. In every license, law which has been passed by either the Dominion or Provincial Parliaments, one clause has ever been found, inflicting the heaviest penalties upon the man, be he hotel-keeper, trader or any one else, who sells liquor to the Indian. Nay, so determined has the Dominion Government been to protect the Indian, that a most strict prohibitory liquor law prevails in all the unorganized Territories of the North West, and one of the special orders to the Mounted Police is to seize and confiscate all liquor entering the Territory, even in the small quantity generally known as the "pocket pistol." It is no unusual thing to read in the Police reports about the staving in of whisky kegs, and the utter destruction of the contents; and the trader whose stock is thus ruthlessly destroyed will think twice before running the risk, not only of the loss, but of imprisonment beside, if found guilty of a second offence.

The Honorable Hudson Bay Company.

Another educational agency must not be omitted. In 1643 England's unfortunate King, Charles II, granted to his nephew, Prince Rupert, and others, a charter, under the name of the "Honorable Company of Merchants and Adventurers trading to the Hudson's Bay."

This Company soon after established its posts on Hudson Bay, and thence spread southward to Lake Superior, northward to the Yukon, the Mackenzie and the Coppermine eastward to Labrador, and westward to California, Oregon and the Pacific. At the junction of all the large streams, on the shores of nameless lakes, in mountain valleys, whence rushed down the waters of rivers that swept the fertile plains of the North-West; under arctic snows, where the aurora was the only light for months, the factors of this company were found, and honorable men like Mackenzie, Ross, Simpson, Harmer, McTavish, Ballantyne, and others; taught the uncultivated savage that a certain amount of work would yield a certain return, and thus was inculcated the first feeble beginning of civilization which only in our day is giving all the indications of bearing good fruit. For to the credit of the honorable company, it is noteworthy that its factors were sincere Christians—in nearly every case, and often in cathedrals, paved with living green, and having God's own vault for nave and transept, the sublime ritual of the old mother church has been reverently read to the servants of the company, and the Indians assembled for that express purpose, and how reverently this would be done, can easily be imagined when it constituted almost the only bond that vividly held them to the old land, with its many happy associations. Nor, last but not least, must I omit to mention the influence of the Indians on each other. The oldest reserves found themselves treated exactly as they had agreed, saw themselves becoming more wealthy year by year, showing the prosperity of their white neighbors, and enjoying the protection of laws framed in a most liberal spirit for their benefit. Even in the reverend synods and conferences of the land they saw the Indian admitted to an equal place, and an equal voice in all deliberations. They saw the courts of law opened to a chief of the Six Nations, and a lucrative business, largely made up by white, men flowing into the office of a pure-blooded Indian. They saw many of the members of these tribes educating themselves, and going out among their white brothers and building up remunerative practices as medicine men. They saw all such men enfranchised, and enjoying the full rights of British subjects, honored and respected. They saw, further, their own schools taught by Indians; and when such tales, together with what catches the Indian idea exactly—the prompt payment of all annuities—were told upon the plains, Crees and Salteaux and Chippewas were only anxious to settle, give up their wandering habits, and accepting the liberal offers of the Great Mother, determined that they too would share in the privileges already acquired by the tribes in the Eastern Provinces of the Dominion.

Such are the leading influences which had been at work among the Indians, when in, 1867, they all passed from the various Provincial Governments into the power of the Dominion or General Government. They were not savages. In the

the remotest regions of our wide Dominion they had met the white man as a friend and brother; had smoked the peace pipe, and had learned to trust him implicitly.

The change was imperceptible to the wards of the nation, and would not have been worthy of notice, were it not that from that time a uniform system of management was organized, and the affairs of the Indians placed under the direct control of a Dominion Cabinet Minister.

As soon as possible after Confederation steps were taken for a more vigorous Indian policy. In almost all the Provinces and Territories the churches had been doing a noble work, and the Government wisely determined not to interfere with the plans which the experience of many years had amply justified. The schools conducted by the various denominations at once became public schools—in this sense only—that the income hitherto contributed by private individuals or companies was supplemented by Government grants, in no case exceeding \$12 per pupil per annum for public schools; but the Government reserved the right of contributing to the establishment and support of industrial schools in as liberal a manner as they might see fit.

It shall now be my pleasing duty to indicate as clearly as possible what was the condition of Indian education in the various Provinces at the date of their entry into Confederation. The record is one of which any nation might well be proud; and the progress may be looked upon as phenomenal, since the schools qualified to receive Government aid have increased from forty-one, with an attendance of one thousand seven hundred and sixteen pupils, to one hundred and fifty, with four thousand three hundred and six pupils. When such encouraging results have been achieved in seventeen years, are we not justified in concluding that the future, with the experience gained from the past, will show returns equally as gratifying?

Ontario.

When the first return of Indian schools was received from this Province, in 1867-68, there were found to be only thirty-eight in active operation and qualified to receive the Government grant. Now there are in all sixty-nine schools, and the attendance has increased from one thousand four hundred and nine to one thousand nine hundred and thirty. In all these there has been a very gratifying increase in secular knowledge; so much so, that within late years the subjects of dictation, composition, drawing and French have been added, while in the industrial schools pupils are taught algebra, Euclid, and, in rare cases, Latin and Greek.

Throughout the Province the schools are regularly inspected by the county inspectors, and reports upon their standing and progress are periodically received by the Department. These Ontario schools take high rank, because our system of public school education is probably equal to, if not in advance of, any other country in the world, and in every progressive step made by these schools the Indians have shared. Our public school system dates from 1844; but I find, in an old book published that year, "Facts concerning the North American Indians, and Hints for their future Advancement," an account of the work done by some self-sacrificing Methodist ministers, which shows that even before our public school system came into being the problem of Indian education had been partially solved, and the policy adopted by those old Christian fathers has found its latest development in the industrial schools now so actively supported in Ontario, British Columbia and the Territories. I quote as follows:—

"Another means of accelerating their improvement would be to establish schools for the education of children and youth. Already we have schools on every mission station which have done much good; but the thing to which I now refer is to establish schools, of a superior order. Manual labor schools would be excellently adapted to their circumstances. * * * A portion of those annuities from each tribe might, under the direction of the Government agent, be apportioned to their support. Perhaps a portion of their money could not be better, nor to themselves, more advantageously expended. By methods of this nature the Indian would be gradually and perman-

ently advanced in the scale of civil society; his migratory habits, and fondness for roaming would be cured, and an interesting class of our fellowmen rescued from degradation.

It may be incidentally mentioned that in 1839 a report to Lord Glenelg, still in manuscript in the archives of the Indian Department, prepared by the late Hon. Sir James Macaulay, recommends the opening of similar schools, so that when the industrial schools were first opened in Ontario we were but advancing along the line advocated by the old French Fathers, Sir James Macaulay and the Wesleyan Minister, Rev. Benjamin Slight, quoted above.

And so in this Province there are now four large industrial schools. The "Mohawk Institution" at Brantford is the oldest, and in it the pupils receive a thorough education; so much so, that it is not unusual for them to enter the Collegiate Institutes and High Schools side by side with the whites, and advance thence through the colleges of the Dominion, taking high rank in the classes there. And while attention is thus paid to mutual training, many of the pupils are carefully instructed in industrial trades such as shoemaking, tailoring, blacksmithing, plastering, carpentering and printing. A similar institution exists in the Muncey Town reserve, and called the "Mount Elgin Institute," and here special care is devoted to the female department, which is by no means neglected at Brantford, and for \$60 per annum any girl of Indian parentage can procure board, education and careful training in household duties, such as washing, laundrywork, knitting, sewing, spinning, cooking and baking. The boys are similarly trained to those at the Mohawk Institute. The Mount Elgin Institute dates from 1867. At Sault Ste. Marie, and at Wikwemikong, on the north shore of Lake Huron, two similar institutions have been organized, and set forth upon a prosperous career. The former the "Shingwauk Home" is under the charge of the Episcopal Church; and the latter of the Roman Catholic. The aim of all these institutes is to train the Indian to give up his old ways, and to settle among his white brethren on equal terms and with equal advantages.

Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

These were two of the original contracting Provinces in the Confederation, and although the oldest in point of settlement, had done very little for the Indian, beyond giving him a hazy notion of the outlines of christian faith. There were no reserves specially set apart, and I find in the report of the Hon. H. L. Langevin, in the very first year after Confederation, a recommendation that \$1,000 per annum should be set apart for each of these Provinces, and the reason assigned is:

"They (the Indians) have no means of acquiring the education necessary to enable them hereafter to share the blessings of civilization, and it would, in my opinion, be expedient to grant a sum of \$1,000 to each of the two Provinces, to procure for them this advantage."—Report, 1867-68.

Let us see the outcome of this policy. In 1872 the Hon. Joseph Howe, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, reports as follows:—

"In Nova Scotia and New Brunswick I regret to have to acknowledge that much less has been done. * * * Ashamed of the condition to which the Micmacs had been reduced in my own Province by the neglect of the Government, and the indifference of the whites, in 1840 I had an Act passed under Lord Falkland's rule, making partial provision for the Micmacs, and give two years of life to their service. I traversed the country, visited their villages, slept in their camps, had their lands surveyed and divided, educated some of their children; and without reward, or the hope of it, did my best to set an example of devotion to the good work, which the pressure of other duties shortly after compelled me to relinquish. These grants were continued down to Confederation, but were never increased. On coming into this superintendency my first care was to increase the grants annually voted for Indian affairs in the Maritime Provinces, to appoint local agents, and to change the system and objects of expenditure—in short, to introduce, so far as the funds would enable me, the (old) Canadian system. Up to this time the results are

encouraging, and I trust the work will not be neglected by those who may come after me, and who ought never to forget that the crowning glory of Canadian policy in all times past, and under all Administrations, has been the treatment of the Indians."

Such were the small beginnings. It will be seen from a previous part of my report that the Indian population of these Provinces is about three thousand seven hundred and fifty, and to provide for the wants of these there has been established ten schools, supported entirely from the Consolidated Indian Funds of the Government. In these schools there are two hundred and twenty-five pupils receiving instruction in reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, grammar and geography. The work is regularly inspected by the officers of the public schools, and while irregularity of attendance is frequently complained of, still favorable advancement is reported.

Prince Edward Island.

This Province has a very small Indian population—under three hundred—settled since 1870 on Lennox Island, Richmond Bay, on the north shore. The island contains about one thousand three hundred acres of good land and was purchased for the Indians by the London Aborigines Society. A school was first opened on this reserve in 1873, but it enjoyed a very precarious career, until about three years ago, when the Indians suddenly developed a desire to make more use of it. The last report gives an attendance of fifteen pupils on the average, and the usual subjects taught. The school is supported entirely by Government Funds.

Quebec.

Although there are seventy-one reservations in this Province, schools have been opened at only fifteen different localities. But it must not be supposed that the interests of education are neglected at all the others. The Roman Catholic Church still pursues its way, still cares for the orphan and the destitute, and only where there are a sufficient number of children to form a school has it been deemed advisable by the Government to open one. These fifteen schools, then, have an attendance of four hundred and sixty-seven pupils, the largest number maintained being at Caughnawaga, where there is an average daily attendance of eighty-six. These pupils are all instructed in the usual branches, with grammar history and music added. The Dominion Government grant is \$2,880 per annum, and the reports of the various schools are found, on the whole, very satisfactory. Unfortunately, in this Province the religious difficulty occasionally crops out, and more schools might be opened if a basis of agreement could be ascertained. With a view of meeting the question fairly, the Indian Act contains a clause defining the rights and powers of the Indians in such cases. So soon as it is found that sufficient children can be collected to form a school, by a majority vote it is decided whether the school shall be Catholic or Protestant; but in any case, if a sufficient minority wishes it, a second school and a second teacher will be supplied. As this enactment only came into force recently, it is fully expected that in many places it may be found practicable to do more than is now attempted. In this, as well as in every other enactment for the advancement of the Indians, the Government, under its present enlightened and vigorous management, is found providing a remedy so soon as the difficulty becomes apparent. And still there is much to do for our Quebec Indians.

British Columbia.

As regards this Province, I find in the report to the Minister of the Interior for 1874 the following:—

"With regard to the education of the Indian youth in this Province, three schools established, with this object, have been brought prominently under the notice of the Government, towards which grants, corresponding to the respective attendance and the character of each, have been made. These institutions consist of:

"1st. The Industrial School at St. Mary's, under the care of the Roman Catholic Church, whereat forty-two children are boarded—the boys receiving instruction in farming, and the girls in housewifery, needlework, &c. Grant, \$350 per annum.

"2nd. A similar, but little larger, institution, at Metlakahltla, under the supervision of Mr. Duncan, supported by the Church Mission Society of London, having an attendance of three hundred and four children. Grant, \$500 per annum.

"3rd. A day school, at Nanaimo, with fifty pupils, under the superintendence of the Wesleyan Methodist Society. Grant, \$250 per annum.

"There has also been authorized the payment of \$300 per annum to each of such seven other schools as may already, or hereafter, be established, in accordance with the wishes of the Indians and the approval of the Indian Commissioner, and having each an attendance of not less than thirty pupils.

"The extension to British Columbia of laws, already in force for the government of Indians in the older Provinces of the Dominion, and the passage, last Session, of a stringent law to put a stop to the liquor traffic among the Indians, are notable circumstances in the year's transactions."

This was in the first report after the entrance of British Columbia into the Confederation, and it is gratifying to find that not only were these seven schools established, but they have ever since been maintained; and the last report shows an attendance at them of four hundred and eight pupils studying the usual public school branches, and though the attendance is less regular than in the other Provinces, still very pleasing evidences of progress are reported. To counteract this irregularity, one inspector recommends the extension of the principle of the industrial schools to the whole Province. As yet, however, the expense of such a step would involve too great an outlay.

Manitoba and the North-West.

The first school established under Government control in these Territories was opened in 1873, and although only eleven years have since passed there are now forty-four schools, with an attendance of nearly one thousand three hundred pupils. Like every thing else in this new country, these schools are active, vigorous and aggressive, and owe their rapid increase to the fact that the Government bound itself, in every one of the treaties surrendering the Territory, to maintain a school on each reservation—or more than one, if more were required. In addition to these, there are three boarding and industrial schools, which have been recently opened at Qu'Appelle, at Battleford and at High River, near Calgary, on the plan so successfully tried in the older Provinces. Here, too, the Government found a few religious schools, but for the most part the soil was virgin, and is destined to produce a return incalculable by any human means in the social elevation of the many thousand Indians scattered over the fertile reserves guaranteed to them forever by the faith of treaties which will never be broken.

Report for 1884.

Just while I was collecting the above data, the Superintendent-General's report for 1884 was announced as soon to be issued, and I have been permitted to make some valuable extracts from it. These are of the most favorable character, as will be seen by the following:—

"The erection, at the expense of the funds at their credit, of more commodious school houses, the repair and 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 *

* * 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 eventually enable them to rise in the social

scale to an equality with the white artizan or husbandman * * * The progress of Indian children at day schools, however effectually 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 parents to the regular attendance of their children at such schools * * * I would suggest, in order to give practical effect to the above ideas, that 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; and 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.”

It will be seen from the above extracts from his report that the Right Hon. the Premier, who is Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs, does not intend to pursue a policy of masterly inactivity in the treatment of the Indian problem; but recognizing its very great importance, he proposes to deal with it in a statesmanlike manner, and in accordance with the traditions of the Canadian Indian policy.

In this rapid manner—for I regret to say that the time at my disposal, aside from my college duties, for the proper treatment of so large a subject, was very limited, inasmuch as the request to prepare the paper was conveyed to me only twelve days before it is to be handed in—I have endeavored to overtake the more salient outlines of a system of education unique from its inception and growth, and commanding respect from its highest recommendation—*success*.

I have to acknowledge the great assistance afforded by the Deputy Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs, L. Vankoughnet, Esq., who kindly placed at my disposal, on the request of the Right Hon. the Premier, every available means in his office, in order to obtain as full details as possible.

But the educational facilities afforded by the Government have not yet been exhausted, and the policy of placing the Indians on reservations having been deliberately adopted, it was thought that something more ought to be done, and so seed was provided, agricultural implements supplied, cattle, hogs, sheep, and even horses, in many instances, were furnished, and competent men appointed to instruct the Indians in the use of them. In the North-West twenty-six such agencies of an educational kind are at work, and the returns are something wonderful, if we remember that this method of instruction has been in operation only four years.

The Indians are becoming very fast a self-supporting class of people, and they hold in their own hands the means of making themselves wealthy and respected.

Their nomadic life is gradually becoming a thing of the past; their wars are no more heard of; their epidemics of small-pox and other zymotic diseases are gradually yielding to the preventive measures so cheerfully and amply supplied by the Government. Their wild untutored, and hence suspicious nature, is gradually becoming tamed, and under the combined influence of paternal government and mutual esteem they are fast qualifying themselves to become useful citizens.

So fully is this grand result shared by the authorities of the Indian Department that in the last Session of the Dominion Parliament an Act was passed, under which the Indian either at once becomes enfranchised, or may acquire municipal rights of self-government, and become, on certain conditions, entitled to all rights and privileges of citizenship, without many of the burdens incident thereto.

But it may naturally be enquired by some: All this costs money, and whence comes that most needful commodity for these various purposes? In reply to this question I may say that the Indian Department is more than self-sustaining, and that in the far off future, when the Act of 1884 shall have been adopted by all the tribes, there will be an amount available for the posterity of those nomads of the forest in value beyond their wildest dream. Nor can we doubt that the wisdom which, during the past century, has created a fund of more than \$3,000,000 will, when that time comes, fail to find a proper use for it in connection with still further measures for exalting the social, spiritual and intellectual status of the red men of the Dominion of Canada.

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 1.

SHOWING the Number of Acres of Indian Lands sold during the Year ended 30th June, 1885, the total amount of Purchase Money, and the 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..... | | | 4,005 | |
| Amabel..... | do..... | 125 | 206 25 | 1,215 | |
| Eastnor..... | do..... | 206 | 150 00 | 4,896 | |
| Lindsay..... | do..... | 400 | 450 00 | 9,432 | |
| St. Edmunds..... | do..... | 481 | 409 50 | 33,636 | |
| Adair..... | do..... | | | 1,440 50 | |
| Bury..... | do..... | | | 1,768 | |
| Hardwick..... | do..... | | | 1,111 | |
| Oliphant..... | do..... | | | 112 50 | |
| Southampton..... | do..... | | | 336 | |
| Keppel..... | Gray..... | 865 | 2,177 75 | 4,035 | |
| Warton..... | do..... | | | 37 80 | |
| Brooke..... | do..... | 1 30 | 150 00 | 9 61 | |
| Bidwell..... | Algoma District.. | 300 | 150 00 | 7,172 | |
| Howland..... | do..... | 100 | 50 00 | 4,190 | |
| Sheguiandah..... | do..... | | | 10,329 | |
| Town Plot, Sheguiandah.. | do..... | 1 50 | 60 00 | 322 50 | |
| Billings..... | do..... | 100 | 50 00 | 4,375 | |
| Assiginack..... | do..... | 100 | 50 00 | 6,552 | |
| Campbell..... | do..... | 100 | 50 00 | 10,736 | |
| Manitowaning..... | do..... | 0 50 | 406 00 | 35 | |
| Oarnarvon..... | do..... | 371 | 185 50 | 8,718 | |
| Pekummah..... | do..... | | | 7,908 | |
| Sandfield..... | do..... | 100 | 50 00 | 5,984 | |
| Town Plot, Shaftesbury.. | do..... | 8 | 400 00 | 219 75 | |
| Mississagua Reserve..... | do..... | 100 | 100 00 | 1,228 | |
| Thessalon..... | do..... | 469 | 469 00 | 6,098 | |
| Aweres..... | do..... | | | 13,584 | |
| Archibald..... | do..... | | | 2,900 | |
| Dennis..... | do..... | | | 3,509 | |
| Fisher..... | do..... | | | 9,602 | |
| Garden River..... | do..... | | | 15,481 | |
| Herrick..... | do..... | 78 37 | 39 19 | 7,427 63 | |
| Havilland..... | do..... | | | 3,821 | |
| Karrs..... | do..... | | | 9,479 | |
| Apaquosh..... | do..... | 1 50 | 15 00 | 316 91 | |
| Laird..... | do..... | 240 | 148 80 | 13,328 50 | |
| Macdonald..... | do..... | 614 50 | 307 25 | 3,944 | |
| Mereditth..... | do..... | 80 | 40 00 | 7,943 | |
| Pennefather..... | do..... | | | 18,131 | |
| Pilley..... | do..... | | | 12,691 | |
| Upper..... | do..... | | | 2,800 | |
| Penwick..... | do..... | 80 50 | 40 25 | 13,391 50 | |
| Wankoughnet..... | do..... | 325 | 162 50 | 10,848 | |
| Shincoicouse..... | do..... | | | *269 | |
| Allan..... | do..... | 601 | 350 50 | 6,260 | |
| Burpee..... | do..... | 229 | 107 00 | 14,070 | |
| Carrie Island..... | do..... | 3 | 48 00 | 3 | |
| Gordon..... | do..... | 115 | 57 50 | 4,058 | |
| Hore Bay..... | do..... | 3 | 48 00 | 3 | |
| Hills..... | do..... | 200 | 100 00 | 11,251 | |
| Dockburn Island..... | do..... | 1,983 | 980 90 | 22,942 | |
| Lawson..... | do..... | | | 32,937 | |
| Carried forward..... | | 8,376 17 | 8,008 89 | 376,890 20 | *Includes Small Islands. |

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 1.—Showing the Number of Acres of Indian Lands sold during the Year ended 30th June, 1885.—*Concluded.*

| Towns or Townships. | Counties or Districts. | Number of Acres sold | Amount of Sale. | Approximate Quantity remaining unsold. | Remarks. |
|--|------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|--|----------|
| Brought forward..... | | 8,376 17 | \$ cts. 3,008 89 | 376,890 20 | |
| Robinson..... | Algoma District... | 803 | 381 50 | 61,747 | |
| Tolmaville..... | do | 1 | 30 00 | 1,595 | |
| Neebing..... | Thunder Bay..... | | | 3,778 | |
| Town of Sarnia..... | Lambton..... | 1 98 | 664 00 | 17 46 | |
| Anderdon..... | Essex..... | 5 75 | 86 25 | 344 25 | |
| Seneca..... | Haldimand..... | | | 381 | |
| Cayuga..... | do | 104 75 | 1,652 50 | 707 91 | |
| Azoff Village..... | do | | | 10 | |
| Town Plot, Caledonia..... | do | 0 65 | 100 00 | 3 49 | |
| Oneida..... | do | 8 25 | 33 00 | 395 | |
| Tyendinaga..... | Ontario (County)..... | | | 2,611 | |
| Thorah Island..... | do | | | 74 | |
| Brantford..... | Brant..... | 52 13 | 417 04 | 10 14 | |
| Bronte..... | Halton..... | 2 50 | 260 00 | 3 75 | |
| Port Credit and part of Toronto Township..... | Peel..... | | | | |
| Islands in the River St. Lawrence..... | Ontario (Province) | 137 40 | 650 00 | 1,034 30 | |
| Islands in the River Otonabee and its Lakes..... | Peterborough..... | 34 72 | 183 05 | 3,228 | |
| Deseronto..... | Hastings..... | 0 52 | 675 00 | 11 05 | |
| Ojatehouan..... | Chicoutimi..... | 105 | 42 00 | 11,218 | |
| Celrairie..... | Quebec..... | | | 1,800 | |
| | | 9,628 82 | 13,183 23 | 465,859 55 | |

ANNUAL REPORT—LAND SALES BRANCH.

The land sold during the year amounted to 9,628.82 acres, and the sales to \$13,183.23.

The quantity of land still in the market in round numbers is 465,859 acres.

The new sales entered, 142.

Leases issued, 171.

Number of payments entered on old sales, 580.

Number of payments on leases, 406.

Total collections on account of old and new sales of land and timber, and also on account of rents amounted to \$89,485.69:

Agents' returns examined and entered, 231.

Assignments of land examined and registered, 625.

Descriptions for patents prepared and entered, 224.

Patents examined and despatched, 224.

Patents cancelled, 4.

Sales cancelled, 15.

Location tickets issued and entered, 32.

L. VANKOUGHNET,

WM. PLUMMER,

Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

Commissioner of Lands and Timber.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.

TABULAR STATE

AGRICULTURAL AND

| Provinces. | Indian Population Resident on Reserves. | Quantity of Land Cultivated. | New Land made in 1884-85. | Houses or Huts. | Barns or Stables. | Ploughs. | Harrows. | Waggons. | Fanning Mills. | Threshing Machines. | Other Implements. | Horses. | Cows. | Sheep. |
|--------------------|---|------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------------|---------------------|-------------------|---------|-------|--------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ontario..... | 15,810 | 62,855 | 1,219½ | 3,242 | 1,802 | 1,384 | 1,035 | 1,124 | 357 | 35 | 3,328 | 2,571 | 2,045 | 1,36 |
| Quebec | 5,173 | 7,398 | 210 | 781 | 490 | 258 | 214 | 355 | 20 | 28 | 499 | 464 | 515 | 16 |
| Nova Scotia. | 1,809 | 1,406½ | 52 | 364 | 44 | 20 | 20 | 34 | ..... | ..... | 494 | 28 | 60 | 7 |
| New Brunswick ... | 1,546 | 2,225½ | 10 | 297 | 86 | 23 | 34 | 18 | 1 | ... | 136 | 29 | 34 | ... |
| P. E. Island. | 307 | 135 | 10 | 65 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 1 | ..... | ... | 60 | 4 | ... | ... |
| Manitoba... | 10,112 | 1,364½ | 196 | 2,006 | 486 | 260 | 243½ | 108 | 3 | ... | 5,596 | 192 | 499 | ..... |
| N.-W. Territories. | 12,102 | 4,614½ | 627½ | 1,425 | 250 | 272 | 158 | 123 | 20 | 1 | 4,447 | 3,508 | 454 | ..... |
| British Columbia.. | 38,470 | 5,912 | 707 | 3,329 | 828 | 292 | 216 | 105 | ..... | ..... | 2,968 | 12,827 | 2,075 | 39 |
| Total... | 85,329 | 85,911 | 3,242 | 11,509 | 3,992 | 2,515 | 1,924½ | 1,868 | 401 | 64 | 17,528 | 19,623 | 5,682 | 1,9 |

JOHN MCGIBB,
Clerk of Statistics.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.

MENT No. 2.

Industrial Statistics.

| Pigs. | Oxen. | Young Stock. | Corn. | Wheat. | Oats. | Peas. | Barley. | Rye. | Buckwheat. | Potatoes. | Hay. | Fish, Value. | Furs, Value. | Other Industries, Value. |
|-------|-------|--------------|--------|---------|---------|--------|---------|--------|------------|-----------|--------|--------------|--------------|--------------------------|
| | | | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| 4,444 | 624 | 2,402 | 33,904 | 49,411 | 75,441 | 23,182 | 34,545 | 1,283 | 1,446 | 94,615 | 6,139½ | 44,357 | 21,416 | 26,580 |
| 953 | 104 | 361 | 4,082 | 2,870 | 24,318 | 9,279 | 2,364 | 32 | 681 | 22,170 | 1,635 | 530 | 36,590 | 97,750 |
| 48 | 5 | 65 | 104 | 194 | 557 | 110 | 23 | ..... | 55 | 7,084 | 407½ | 6,078 | 3,629 | 7,135 |
| 71 | 6 | 70 | 53 | 142 | 3,379 | 33½ | ..... | ..... | 1,190 | 8,240 | 240 | 2,590 | 3,005 | 12,221 |
| 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 120 | 560 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 950 | 40 | 300 | 8 | 5,600 |
| 94 | 346 | 645 | 193 | 1,435½ | 295 | 25½ | 225½ | ..... | ..... | 40,147 | 3,518 | 61,950 | 50,204 | 8,860 |
| 29 | 66 | 710 | 1,020 | 4,340 | 1,866 | 69 | 9,828 | ..... | ..... | 41,934 | 3,843 | 11,040 | 45,520 | 5,300 |
| 2,858 | 294 | 2,778 | 36 | 12,970 | 11,834 | 2,920 | 3,170 | ... .. | 70 | 65,090 | 2,792 | 574,572 | 551,021 | 18,402 |
| 8,504 | 1,447 | 7,033 | 39,396 | 71,482½ | 118,240 | 35,622 | 50,155½ | 1,315 | 3,442 | 280,230 | 18,613 | 701,417 | 711,393 | 181,848 |

L. VANKOUGHNET,

Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

TABULAR STATE

SHOWING the Condition of the various Indian Schools in the Dominion (from

| Schools. | Names of Teachers. | Salary per Annum. | Reserve 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..... |
| Bugwah's Village..... | Agatha Gabow..... | 200 00 | Manitowaning Bay. Paid by Indian School Fund..... |
| Cape Croker..... | Isabella McIver..... | 250 00 | Nawash Reserve. Paid by Band..... |
| Caradoc..... | Joseph Fisher..... | 200 00 | Caradoc Reserve: do..... |
| Christian Island..... | W. Salt..... | 250 00 | Christian Island, in Georgian Bay. Indian School Fund and Methodist Missionary Society..... |
| Fort William, boys..... | Thomas Penassie..... | 200 00 | Fort William Reserve. I. S. Fund.. |
| do girls..... | Mary Nagle..... | 300 00 | do do..... |
| do orphanage..... | Josephine Martin..... | 300 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. do..... |
| 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..... | D. Carmichael..... | 200 00 | Gibson Reserve. Indian School Fund and Methodist Missionary Society... |
| Golden Lake..... | Catharine Stack..... | 150 00 | Golden Lake Reserve. I. S. Fund... |
| Hiawatha..... | Catharine Maracle..... | 250 00 | Rice Lake Reserve. Indian School Fund and Methodist Missionary Society..... |
| Kettle Point..... | A. F. Pollock..... | 250 00 | Kettle Point Reserve. Paid by Chippewas of Sarnia..... |
| Mattawa, Upper Ottawa..... | Sister St. Thecla..... | 100 00 | Indian School Fund..... |
| Miller, Henvey's Inlet..... | Henry Schutt..... | 250 00 | Henvey's Inlet Reserve. Paid by Band and Indian School Fund..... |
| Mississauga, New Credit..... | Alex. Scott..... | 350 00 | Mississauga Reserve. Paid by Band. |
| do..... | Mary Cada..... | 200 00 | Mississauga River Reserve. Paid by Indian School Fund..... |
| Mohawk Institute and Indian Normal School, Brantford..... | Rev. R. Ashton, Principal..... | | New England Company..... |
| Moravian..... | Daniel Edwards..... | 350 00 | Moravian Reserve. Paid by Band... |
| do Mission..... | Dora Millar..... | | do Paid by Moravian Society..... |
| Mount Elgin Industrial Institution, Munceytown..... | Rev. W. W. Sheppard, Principal..... | 3,000 00 | See Remarks..... |
| Mud Lake..... | A. McOne..... | | Mud Lake Reserve. New England Co |
| Oneida, No. 1..... | M. A. Beatty..... | 250 00 | Oneida Reserve. Indian School Fund and Methodist Missionary Society.. |

MENT No. 3.

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1885.

| 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. |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| 40 | 14 | 38 | 16 | 27 | 13 | 24 | 11 | 28 | 28 | Salary paid from a special grant of one-half the amount from the Indian School Fund to the Methodist Missionary Society. Object lessons taught. |
| 29 | 19 | 26 | 15 | 13 | | | | | | |
| 16 | 5 | 15 | 11 | 12 | | 1 | | | | |
| 17 | 7 | 16 | 13 | 14 | | | | 13 | 13 | |
| 27 | 15 | 25 | 14 | 25 | 2 | 12 | | | | |
| 29 | 18 | 26 | 18 | 18 | 5 | 5 | | | | |
| 19 | 10 | 13 | 6 | 13 | | | | | | See Remarks opposite Alderville. Catechism taught. |
| 28 | 16 | 19 | 11 | 13 | 8 | 8 | 7 | | | |
| 26 | 19 | 23 | 21 | 14 | 7 | 11 | 2 | 12 | 12 | Knitting and sewing taught. do |
| 21 | 19 | 18 | 15 | 13 | 5 | 12 | 2 | 10 | 10 | |
| 37 | 14 | 27 | 16 | 17 | 3 | 6 | | | | |
| 25 | 7 | 25 | 19 | 19 | 7 | 6 | | | | |
| 28 | 14 | 19 | 16 | 28 | | 8 | | 5 | 5 | Catechism taught. |
| 24 | 15 | 19 | 11 | 16 | 9 | 14 | 2 | 12 | 12 | See Remarks opposite Alderville. |
| 20 | 12 | 20 | 5 | 20 | | | | | | do do Three-quarters only. |
| 14 | 9 | 14 | 9 | 9 | 1 | 2 | | | | |
| 17 | 8 | 16 | 5 | 7 | 1 | 7 | | | | See Remarks opposite Alderville. |
| 15 | 6 | 14 | 9 | 13 | 7 | 8 | | | | Catechism taught. |
| 25 | 21 | 22 | 13 | 25 | 15 | 16 | | | | |
| 23 | 8 | 17 | 12 | 19 | | 4 | | 23 | 23 | Dictation taught. |
| 29 | 13 | 29 | 21 | 23 | 15 | 15 | | | | |
| 13 | 6 | 9 | 7 | 7 | 4 | | | 13 | 13 | Catechism and knitting taught. |
| 89 | 89 | 89 | 88 | 88 | 88 | 88 | | 65 | 65 | Scripture and object lessons taught. |
| 44 | 23 | 44 | 23 | 14 | 7 | 13 | | 44 | 44 | |
| 14 | 8 | 14 | 10 | 12 | 3 | 9 | 6 | 14 | | Two quarters only. |
| 58 | 56 | 58 | 58 | 58 | 31 | 31 | 9 | | | An industrial and boarding school \$60 per annum allowed from Indian Funds for each of 50 pupils. Boys taught trades and farming; girls, sewing, housework, &c. |
| 37 | 17 | 37 | 12 | 24 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 37 | 37 | One quarter only. |
| 38 | 30 | 27 | 17 | 19 | 10 | 15 | | 24 | 24 | See Remarks opposite Alderville. |

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. | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------|--|--------|------------------------------------|
| ONTARIO—Continued. | | \$ cts. | | | |
| Oneida, No. 2..... | John Schuyler..... | | Oneida Reserve. Church of England | | |
| do No. 3..... | E. Sickles..... | 250 00 | do Indian School Fund and Methodist Missionary..... | | |
| Port Elgin..... | Peter Elliott..... | 300 00 | Nawash Reserve. Paid by Band..... | | |
| Rama..... | Amanda Williams..... | 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 Mackay..... | 200 00 | Red Rock Reserve. I. S. Fund..... | | |
| Ryerson, Parry Island..... | Amelia Chechock..... | 250 00 | Band and Indian School Fund..... | | |
| Sagamook..... | Agnes Gabow..... | 200 00 | Spanish River Reserve. I. S. Fund... | | |
| Saugeen..... | M. S. Spence..... | 300 00 | Saugeen Reserve. Indian School Fund and Methodist Missionary Society... | | |
| Scotch Settlement..... | John Burr..... | 300 00 | Saugeen Reserve. Paid by Band..... | | |
| Serpent River..... | Sophie Peltier..... | 200 00 | Serpent River Reserve. I. S. Fund... | | |
| Shawanaga..... | Christina John..... | 250 00 | Shawanaga Reserve. Band and Indian School Fund..... | | |
| Sheguiandah..... | Charles Sims..... | 300 00 | Sheguiandah Reserve. Ojibbewas and Ottawas, of Manitoulin Island..... | | |
| Shingwauk Home..... | Rev. E. F. Wilson, Principal..... | 1,800 00 | Garden River Reserve. See Remarks | | |
| 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. See Remarks. | | |
| do No. 3..... | Sarah Davis..... | | | | |
| do No. 5..... | Emily Goosie..... | | | | |
| do No. 6..... | David Hill..... | | | | |
| do No. 7..... | E. Johnston..... | | | | |
| do No. 8..... | Maggie Davis..... | | | | |
| do No. 9..... | C. Russell..... | | | | |
| do No. 10..... | Anna E. Foster..... | | | | |
| Skene, Parry Island..... | E. A. Jones..... | | | 200 00 | Paid by Parry Island Band..... |
| South Bay..... | Theresa Akiwens..... | | | 200 00 | South Bay Reserve. I. S. Fund..... |
| Stoney Point..... | Joan Gallaher..... | 200 00 | Sarnia Reserve. Indian School Fund and Methodist Missionary Society... | | |
| Stone Ridge..... | Adam Sickles..... | 250 00 | Six Nation Reserve. Indian School Fund and Methodist Missionary Society..... | | |
| St. Clair..... | John J. Milliken..... | 250 00 | Sarnia Reserve. Indian School Fund and Methodist Missionary Society... | | |
| Thomas..... | John Miller..... | 300 00 | Six Nation Reserve. Paid by Band | | |

MENT No. 3—Continued.

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1885.

| 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. |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| 29 | 19 | 29 | 12 | 22 | 9 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | One quarter only. |
| 36 | 19 | 33 | 22 | 21 | 6 | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | See Remarks opposite Alderville. |
| 22 | 10 | 20 | 17 | 17 | ..... | 9 | ..... | 22 | 22 | |
| 26 | 8 | 22 | 15 | 25 | 3 | 8 | ..... | 26 | 26 | do do |
| 24 | 9 | 21 | 15 | 16 | 3 | 7 | ..... | ..... | ..... | See Remarks opposite Alderville. Catechism taught. |
| 15 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 10 | 1 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| 23 | 14 | 23 | 12 | 18 | 3 | 10 | 1 | 6 | ..... |  |
| 19 | 8 | 17 | 12 | 17 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 | One quarter only. |
| 28 | 14 | 28 | 15 | 27 | 4 | 8 | ..... | 28 | ..... | See Remarks opposite Alderville. |
| 28 | 16 | 28 | 15 | 23 | ..... | 14 | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| 17 | 10 | 14 | 17 | 8 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10 | 10 | |
| 16 | 6 | 15 | 10 | 13 | 3 | 1 | ..... | 2 | 2 | |
| 27 | 15 | 17 | 11 | 15 | ..... | 9 | ..... | 14 | ..... |  |
| 39 | 33 | 39 | 26 | 37 | 8 | 21 | 8 | 3 | 3 | An industrial school; all pupils resident; \$60 per annum for each of 30 pupils, contributed from Indian Funds. The boys learn farming, trades, &c. |
| 13 | 8 | 13 | 9 | 13 | 3 | 9 | ..... | ..... | ..... | The salaries of the teachers of those 8 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. |
| 46 | 28 | 39 | 21 | 34 | 21 | 21 | ..... | 40 | 40 | |
| 38 | 22 | 37 | 17 | 37 | 17 | 17 | 1 | 26 | 26 | |
| 30 | 16 | 27 | 14 | 23 | 10 | 10 | ..... | 19 | 19 | |
| 19 | 10 | 14 | 4 | 12 | 3 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| 38 | 16 | 35 | 11 | 31 | 5 | 8 | ..... | 1 | 1 | |
| 21 | 12 | 21 | 9 | 18 | 9 | 9 | ..... | 21 | 21 | |
| 28 | 17 | 27 | 12 | 27 | 12 | 12 | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| 46 | 23 | 41 | 17 | 46 | 17 | 17 | ..... | 12 | ..... |  |
| 11 | 7 | 10 | 9 | 7 | ..... | 4 | ..... | ..... | 8 | |
| 13 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| 6 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 4 | ..... | 3 | ..... | See Remarks opposite Alderville. Three quarters only |
| 28 | 14 | 20 | 16 | 19 | 4 | 10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | See Remarks opposite Alderville. Two quarters only. |
| 34 | 16 | 31 | 18 | 20 | 3 | 4 | 3 | ..... | ..... | See Remarks opposite Alderville. |
| 29 | 15 | 25 | 11 | 21 | 11 | 11 | ..... | 21 | 21 | Object lessons taught. |

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. |
|---|-----------------------------------|-------------------|--|
| ONTARIO—Concluded. | | \$ cts. | |
| Tyendinaga, No. 1..... | Annie Hicks..... | 150 00 | Tyendinaga Reserve. Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté..... |
| do No. 2..... | Maggie Claus..... | 250 00 | do do |
| do No. 3..... | Susan Loveless..... | 150 00 | do do |
| do No. 4..... | M. McCullough..... | | Tyendinaga Reserves. N. England Co..... |
| Walpole Island, No. 1..... | Wm. Stout..... | 300 00 | Walpole Island Reserve. Band and Church of England..... |
| do No. 2..... | William Peters..... | 250 00 | Walpole Island Reserve. Indian School Fund and Methodist Missionary Society..... |
| Wawanosh Home..... | Rev. E. F. Wilson, Principal..... | 600 00 | Garden River Reserve. Paid by Indian School Fund |
| West Bay..... | G. Amadgiwegijig..... | 200 00 | West Bay Reserve. Ojibbewas and Ottawas of Manitoulin Island..... |
| Whitefish Lake..... | Kate Horrigan..... | 200 00 | Whitefish Lake Reserve. Paid by Indian School Fund..... |
| Whitefish River..... | Martha Esquimaux | 200 00 | Whitefish River Reserve. Paid by Indian School Fund..... |
| Wikwemikong, boys..... | Stephen Dufresne..... | 300 00 | Manitoulin Island. Paid by Indian School Fund..... |
| do girls..... | Lucy Haesstey..... | 300 00 | do do |
| Wikwemikongsing | M. A. Wassegijig..... | 200 00 | do do |
| Wikwemikong Industrial Institution..... | Rev. D. Duronquet, Principal..... | 1200 00 | See Remarks..... |
| Total, Ontario..... | | 22,250 00 | |
| QUEBEC. | | | |
| Caughnawaga | Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher..... | 350 00 | Caughnawaga Reserve. I. S. Fund... |
| Chenail..... | C. McGee..... | 200 00 | St. Régis Reserve. Paid by Band..... |
| Cornwall Island, Rom. Catholic | Lizzie Foy..... | 200 00 | do do |
| do Protestant | Louis Benedict..... | 120 00 | do do Indian School Fund and Methodist Missionary Society... |
| Lake St. John..... | Madame L. E. Otis..... | 150 00 | Lake St. John Reserve. I. S. Fund... |
| Lorette | Josephine Dubeau..... | 200 00 | Lorette do do |
| Maniwaki | Sister U. du Sauveur | 150 00 | River Desert do Paid by Band..... |
| Maria..... | Margaret Audet..... | 150 00 | Maria Reserve. I. S. Fund..... |
| Oka Village..... | Timothy Arirhon..... | 200 00 | Oka do do and Methodist Missionary Society..... |
| Oka country | Ignace Atonnion | 120 00 | do do do |
| Restigouche.. | H. Boudreau..... | 200 00 | Restigouche Reserve. I. S. Fund..... |

MENT No. 3 - Continued.

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1885.

| 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. |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| 29 | 10 | 29 | 9 | 27 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 4 | Three quarters only. |
| 23 | 15 | 22 | 16 | 22 | 5 | 13 | 1 | 8 | 8 | |
| 22 | 12 | 21 | 10 | 17 | 6 | 7 | 1 | ..... | ..... |  |
| 36 | 11 | 36 | 32 | 25 | 7 | 14 | 1 | 2 | ..... | Composition and dictation taught |
| 26 | 11 | 18 | 11 | 13 | 1 | 9 | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| 47 | 25 | 47 | 16 | 15 | ..... | 6 | ..... | 1 | ..... | See Remarks opposite Alderville. |
| 21 | 18 | 21 | 10 | 21 | ..... | 9 | ..... | ..... | ..... | Sewing and housework taught. |
| 24 | 12 | 18 | 9 | 21 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| 23 | 19 | 17 | 6 | 10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Three quarters only. |
| 19 | 12 | 11 | 12 | 11 | 11 | ..... | ..... | 9 | ..... |  |
| 42 | 31 | 28 | 17 | 38 | 6 | 12 | 1 | ..... | ..... | Catechism and dictation taught. |
| 72 | 45 | 60 | 37 | 66 | 15 | 21 | 16 | 21 | 21 | do do |
| 17 | 7 | 14 | 9 | 14 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | ..... |  |
| ..... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | An industrial and boarding school \$1,200 per annua paid from Indian School Fund. The boys learn trades, farming, &c.; the girls sewing, housework, &c. |
| 1,952 | 1,133 | 1,731 | 1,072 | 1,468 | 468 | 659 | 87 | 603 | 523 | |
| 70 | 25 | 48 | 36 | 34 | 10 | 11 | 6 | 33 | 33 | Catechism taught. |
| 27 | 17 | 23 | 15 | 15 | ..... | 11 | 6 | 12 | ..... | Composition and mental arithmetic taught. |
| 20 | 16 | 16 | 9 | 10 | 1 | 2 | ..... | 14 | ..... | do do |
| 16 | 7 | 11 | 8 | 8 | 1 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | See remarks opposite Alderville. |
| 55 | 26 | 13 | 15 | 25 | 6 | 6 | 7 | ..... | ..... |  |
| 30 | 24 | 30 | 26 | 30 | 21 | 18 | 18 | ..... | ..... |  |
| 11 | 10 | 11 | 9 | 5 | 2 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | Catechism taught. |
| 24 | 9 | 24 | 13 | 24 | ..... | 7 | ..... | ..... | 19 | |
| 26 | 16 | 21 | 15 | 14 | 1 | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | See remarks opposite Alderville. |
| 18 | 11 | 14 | 14 | 7 | 2 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | do do |
| 30 | 23 | 22 | 16 | 23 | 4 | 3 | 8 | 4 | ..... |  |

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—Concluded. | | \$ | cts. |
| St. Francis, Protestant..... | H. L. Masta | 250 00 | St. Francis do do |
| do Roman Catholic..... | Louis Roy..... | 290 00 | do do do |
| St. Régis..... | B. E. McGee | 200 00 | St. Régis do Paid by Band. |
| Temiscamingue, R. C. Mission... | Sister St. Colombe..... | 100 00 | Temiscamingue Reserve. I. S. Fund. |
| do | John King..... | 200 00 | do do do ... |
| Total, Quebec | | 3,080 00 | |
| NOVA SCOTIA. | | | |
| Bear River | T. C. Kerr..... | 264 00 | Bear River Reserve. I. S. Fund..... |
| Eskasoni..... | Alex. Johnston | 200 00 | Eskasoni do do |
| Middle River..... | John A. McEachen..... | 200 00 | Middle River do do |
| Whycocomagh..... | John McEachen..... | 200 00 | Whycocomagh Reserve. do |
| Total, Nova Scotia | | 864 00 | |
| NEW BRUNSWICK. | | | |
| Burnt Church | Flora Campbell..... | 200 00 | Burnt Church Reserve. I. S. Fund.. |
| Eel Ground | Michael Flinne..... | 250 00 | Eel Ground do do |
| Kingsclear..... | A. L. Morris..... | 250 00 | Kingsclear do do |
| St. Mary's | M. H. Martin..... | 200 00 | St. Mary's do do |
| Tobique..... | Mary J. McCluskey..... | 150 00 | Tobique do do |
| Total, New Brunswick..... | | 1,050 00 | |
| PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. | | | |
| Lennox Island..... | John O. Arsenault..... | 200 00 | Lennox Island. Consolidated Fund. |

MENT No. 3—Continued.

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1885.

| 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. |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| 16 | 9 | 14 | 10 | 13 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 13 | ..... |  |
| 18 | 12 | 7 | 9 | 8 | 5 | 4 | 5 | ..... | ..... |  |
| 26 | 13 | 23 | 16 | 9 | ..... | 8 | ..... | 18 | ..... |  |
| 26 | 17 | 22 | 16 | 14 | 3 | 6 | ..... | 21 | ..... |  |
| 28 | 18 | 23 | 8 | 4 | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| 441 | 253 | 322 | 232 | 243 | 62 | 96 | 56 | 115 | 52 | |
| 19 | 11 | 19 | 9 | 15 | 1 | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| 12 | 5 | 10 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 1 | ..... | ..... |  |
| 19 | 7 | 15 | 8 | 5 | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| 25 | 10 | 19 | 11 | 10 | 1 | 8 | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| 75 | 33 | 63 | 34 | 35 | 5 | 20 | 1 | ..... | ..... |  |
| 21 | 15 | 21 | 8 | 21 | 3 | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| 19 | 9 | 18 | 11 | 12 | ..... | 9 | ..... | 14 | ..... |  |
| 25 | 9 | 20 | 17 | 21 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 8 | |
| 25 | 11 | 19 | 18 | 25 | 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| 23 | 15 | 19 | 13 | 15 | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | Three quarters only. |
| 113 | 59 | 97 | 67 | 94 | 28 | 17 | ..... | 14 | 8 | |
| 16 | 9 | 12 | 5 | 9 | 3 | 11 | ..... | 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. | | | |
| | | \$ cts. | |
| Armada Mission..... | Jessie McKay..... | | Mistowasis' Reserve, Carlton District, Treaty 6..... |
| Assispi Mission..... | Rev. John Hines..... | | Ata-ka-koop's Reserve, Carlton District, Treaty 6 |
| Battle River..... | E. B. Glass..... | | Sampson's Reserve, Edmonton District, Treaty 6 |
| Berens River..... | Gussie Parkinson..... | | Berens River Reserve, Treaty 5 |
| Big Eddy..... | Louis Ahenakew..... | | Pas Reserve, Treaty 5 |
| Bird Tail (Sioux)..... | J. G. Burgess..... | | Bird Tail Reserve, Birtle District, Treaty 4..... |
| Blackfoot..... | Rev. J. W. Tims..... | | Blackfoot Reserve, Treaty 7..... |
| Black River..... | David Prince..... | | Black River Reserve, Treaty 5..... |
| Blood (Lower)..... | Rev. H. T. Bowne..... | | Blood Reserve, Treaty 7..... |
| do..... | Thos. B. Cliphsham..... | | do |
| Broken Head River..... | A. K. Black..... | | Broken Head River Reserve, Treaty 1..... |
| Chemawawin..... | Chas. A. Lindsay..... | | Chemawawin Reserve, Treaty 5..... |
| Cold Lake..... | Rev. Pierre Legoff..... | | Cold Lake Reserve, Fort Pitt District, Treaty 6..... |
| Crane River..... | Wm. Sabiston..... | | Crane River Reserve, Treaty 2..... |
| Cross Lake..... | Geo. Garrioch..... | | Cross Lake Reserve, Treaty 5..... |
| Crow Stand..... | C. G. McKay..... | | Near Pelly (south end Côté's Reserve, Birtle District, Treaty 4..... |
| Cumberland..... | W. E. Beddome..... | | Cumberland Reserve, Treaty 5 |
| Duck Bay..... | Wilfred Adam..... | | Duck Bay Reserve, Treaty 4, under Agent Martineau..... |
| Eagle Hills..... | Chas. 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. Geo. Bruce..... | | Fairford Reserve, Treaty 2 |
| do (Lower)..... | Wm. Anderson..... | | do |
| File Hills..... | J. C. Richardson..... | | Little Black Bear's Reserve, Indian Head District, Treaty 4 |
| Fisher River .. . | Wm. T. Lyness..... | | Fisher River Reserve, Treaty 5..... |
| Fort Alexander (Pro.)..... | Harriet McKenzie..... | | Fort Alexander Reserve, Treaty 1..... |
| do (R.C.)..... | Rev. Père Madore..... | | do |
| Fort Chippewayan..... | Rev. W. D. Reeve..... | | District of Athabasca, outside of Treaty limits, E. C. Mission..... |
| Frog Lake (R.C.)..... | Rev. Pierre Fafard..... | | Onee-pow-hayo's Reserve, Fort Pitt District, Treaty 6..... |
| Gambler..... | Frs. Jordens..... | | Gambler's Reserve, Birtle District, Treaty 4..... |
| Grassy Narrows..... | Thos O'Keefe..... | | English River Reserve, Treaty 3..... |
| Hollow Water River..... | P. T. Roberts..... | | Hollow Water River Reserve, Treaty 5 |
| Isle à la Crosse..... | Sister Seunay..... | | Petequaquey Reserve, Carlton District, Treaty 6 |
| Jack Fish Creek..... | Katie Clink..... | | Moosomin Reserve, Battleford District, Treaty 6..... |
| John Smith..... | Robena McGregor..... | | John Smith's Reserve, Carlton 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 25, and up to the number of 42; the whole not to exceed \$504 per annum. The teachers of such of those schools as receive aid from Missionary Societies receive from the Department, in addition to such aid, the sum of \$12 per capita per annum on an average daily attendance, not to exceed 25 pupils, nor \$300.

MENT No. 3—Continued.

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1885.

| 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 | 16 | 22 | 6 | 15 | ..... | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| 23 | 17 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 1 | 13 | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| 14 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 8 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 14 | 14 | Composition taught. |
| 35 | 16 | 19 | 13 | 21 | 8 | 13 | ..... | 9 | ..... | Scripture and dictation taught. |
| 34 | 21 | 25 | 34 | 19 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| 25 | 12 | 23 | 15 | 15 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| 45 | 16 | 8 | 16 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 45 | ..... |  |
| 27 | 20 | 23 | 12 | 12 | 2 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| 57 | 25 | 42 | 43 | 11 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 49 | ..... |  |
| 74 | 20 | 74 | 62 | 74 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Catechism, knitting and sewing taught. |
| 20 | 9 | 20 | 15 | 12 | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| 27 | 19 | 21 | 16 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| 17 | 13 | 14 | 12 | 16 | ..... | 7 | ..... | 17 | ..... |  |
| 28 | 16 | 22 | 14 | 8 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| 26 | 20 | 22 | 9 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| 19 | 15 | 12 | 9 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| 24 | 18 | 19 | 13 | 12 | 7 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| 29 | 20 | 21 | 12 | 19 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| 19 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 14 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 19 | |
| 34 | 27 | 27 | 17 | 11 | ..... | 3 | ..... | 21 | ..... |  |
| 50 | 38 | 45 | 29 | 42 | 14 | 14 | 11 | 14 | 14 | |
| 32 | 15 | 29 | 13 | 19 | 9 | 9 | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| 11 | 2 | 2 | 9 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| 53 | 27 | 48 | 10 | 36 | 1 | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| 19 | 10 | 16 | 8 | 11 | 1 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| 47 | 30 | 26 | 19 | 16 | 8 | 7 | ..... | 44 | ..... |  |
| 13 | 11 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | ..... | ..... |  |
| 34 | 19 | 15 | 4 | 14 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 14 | ..... |  |
| 18 | 5 | 18 | 11 | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| 22 | 14 | 12 | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| 28 | 16 | 13 | 9 | 8 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| 23 | 23 | 21 | 20 | 15 | 6 | 2 | 5 | 11 | 11 | |
| 29 | 14 | 18 | 9 | 9 | 2 | 14 | ..... | 25 | ..... |  |
| 25 | 15 | 21 | 8 | 8 | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |

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—Continued. | | \$ cts. | |
| Kee-see-konse (R. C.)..... | J. R. Thomas..... | A salary of \$300 per annum is paid to the teacher of each school wholly supported by the Government and \$12 per annum for each pupil over the number of 25 and up to the number of 42; the whole not to exceed \$504 per annum. The teachers of such of those schools as receive aid from Missionary Societies receive from the Department, in addition to such aid, the sum of \$12 per capita per annum on an average daily attendance, not to exceed 25 pupils, nor \$300. | Kee-see-konse's Reserve, Birtle District, Treaty 4..... |
| 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..... | Colin Sanderson..... | | Little Saskatchewan Reserve, Treaty 2 |
| Micheseeses (R. C.)..... | Patrick MacGrath | | Micheseeses' Reserve, Rainy Lake, Treaty 3..... |
| Moose Lake..... | J. R. Settee..... | | Moose Lake Reserve, Treaty 5..... |
| Morley..... | G. W. Bettes..... | | Morley do do 7..... |
| Muskeg Lake..... | Rev. J. P. Paquette.... | | Muskeg Lake Reserve, Carlton District, Treaty 6..... |
| Netley Creek..... | Chas. Smith | | Netley Creek Reserve, Treaty 1..... |
| Norway House Mission..... | Rev. John Semmens ... | | Norway House do do 5..... |
| do | A. A. McDonald, | | do do do 5..... |
| Onion Lake | Rev. Chas. Quianey ... | | Fort Pitt Dist. do do 6..... |
| Pas | D. D. McDonald..... | | Pas do do 5..... |
| Piegan..... | D. Macdonald..... | | Piegan do do 7..... |
| Poplar River | Timothy Bear | | Poplar River do do 5..... |
| Riding Mountain | D. H. McVicar..... | | Okanase do do 4..... |
| Sandy Bay, on Lake Manitoba | Robert Tweddell..... | | Sandy Bay Reserve, Treaty 1 (under care of Agent Martineau)..... |
| Staggville Mission | John Sinclair | | Manitoba Village, Treaty 2..... |
| St. Albert R. C. Mission and Industrial School..... | Rev. Father Leduc, Principal..... | | Orphans' Reserve, Edmonton District, Treaty 6..... |
| St. Peters, North | W. H. Prince | | St. Peter's Reserve, Treaty 1..... |
| do South | Rev. H. Cochrane..... | | do do |
| do East, Protestant..... | James Settee, jun. | | do do |
| do Roman Catholic..... | Rev. Père Allard. | | do do |
| Touchwood Hills | Chas. Pratt..... | | Gordon Reserve, Treaty 4..... |
| Vermillion, Irene Training School, Peace River..... | E. J. Lawrence, Principal..... | | Athabasca District, outside treaty limits..... |
| Water Hen River..... | Jules Tabouret..... | | Water Hen River Reserve, Treaty 2... |
| White Fish Lake..... | Jas. A. Youmans..... | | James Scenum's Reserve, Edmonton District, Treaty 6..... |
| Total, Manitoba & North-West Territories..... | | | |

MENT No. 3—Continued.

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1885.

| 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. |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------|----------|
| 28 | 21 | 25 | 24 | 25 | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| 20 | 13 | 19 | 11 | 6 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 2 | 2 | |
| 27 | 8 | 19 | 14 | 7 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| 17 | 8 | 16 | 13 | 7 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| 18 | 8 | 15 | 5 | 6 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| 52 | 27 | 22 | 12 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| 30 | 14 | 12 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| 45 | 22 | 22 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| 28 | 25 | 16 | 15 | 23 | ..... | 21 | ..... | 18 | ..... |  |
| 24 | 12 | 18 | 12 | 14 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| 35 | 16 | 28 | 14 | 16 | ..... | 12 | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| 25 | 14 | 20 | 7 | 12 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| 16 | 11 | 9 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| 49 | 32 | 31 | 16 | 13 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| 30 | 19 | 30 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 30 | ..... |  |
| 43 | 19 | 23 | 10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| 19 | 12 | 12 | 4 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| 34 | 24 | 28 | 6 | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| 18 | 12 | 13 | 12 | 8 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 13 | ..... |  |
| 28 | 28 | 21 | 18 | 20 | 18 | 18 | 12 | 20 | 20 | |
| 39 | 29 | 35 | 23 | 28 | 8 | 15 | 13 | 10 | 10 | |
| 45 | 31 | 35 | 23 | 24 | 20 | 20 | 16 | 45 | 45 | |
| 34 | 25 | 29 | 15 | 14 | 5 | 9 | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| 19 | 8 | 11 | 12 | 9 | 8 | 8 | ..... | 12 | 12 | |
| 19 | 12 | 19 | 11 | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| 14 | 12 | 13 | 12 | 10 | 3 | 9 | 5 | ..... | ..... |  |
| 38 | 30 | 30 | 19 | 32 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 32 | ..... |  |
| 25 | 17 | 25 | 19 | 12 | ..... | 10 | ..... | 25 | ..... |  |
| 1,823 | 1,083 | 1,338 | 852 | 793 | 139 | 241 | 71 | 461 | 147 | |

TABULAR STATE

SHOWING the Condition of the various Indian Schools in the Dominion (from

| Schools. | Names of Teachers. | Salary per Annum. | Reserve on which situated, and Fund from which Paid. |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|--|---|
| BRITISH COLUMBIA. | | | |
| Alert Bay..... | A. J. Hall..... | \$ cts. \$12 per capita up to \$300 per annum, except in the case of St. Mary's school, which has a special grant of \$500 p. an. | Consolidated Fund. Some also receive salaries from other sources. |
| Bella Bella | W. B. Cuyler..... | | |
| Hesquiaht..... | Rev. A. J. Brabant..... | | |
| Kincolith..... | W. H. Collison..... | | |
| Kynquaht..... | Rev. Jos. Nicolaye..... | | |
| Masset..... | C. Harrison..... | | |
| Naas River..... | Mary A. Green..... | | |
| Port Simpson | S. M. Lawrence..... | | |
| St. Mary's Mission | Sister A. Martin..... | | |
| Total, British Columbia | | | |

MENT No. 3—Continued.

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1885.

| 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 | 9 | 16 | 7 | 16 | ..... | 16 | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| 48 | 12 | 43 | 22 | 48 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| 30 | 23 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| 51 | 27 | 44 | 24 | 32 | 2 | 24 | ..... | 40 | 40 | |
| 25 | 24 | 16 | 18 | 18 | 3 | 18 | ..... | 25 | ..... |  |
| 60 | 41 | 27 | 21 | 28 | ..... | 19 | ..... | 60 | ..... |  |
| 26 | 20 | 25 | 10 | 19 | ..... | 20 | ..... | 19 | ..... |  |
| 82 | 35 | 64 | 23 | 46 | ..... | 15 | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| 26 | 26 | 22 | 22 | 23 | 17 | 19 | ..... | 25 | 25 | |
| 369 | 222 | 294 | 177 | 259 | 52 | 131 | ..... | 178 | 65 | |

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 3, showing the Condition of the various Indian Schools—
Concluded.

RECAPITULATION.

| Provinces. | Pupils. |
|--|---------|
| Ontario..... | 1,952 |
| Quebec..... | 441 |
| Nova Scotia..... | 75 |
| New Brunswick..... | 113 |
| Prince Edward Island..... | 16 |
| Manitoba and North-West Territories..... | 1,823 |
| British Columbia..... | 369 |
| Total..... | 4,789 |

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.

JOHN MCGIRR,
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..... | 81 |
| do Renfrew..... | 673 |
| Chippewas and Munsees of the Thames..... | 572 |
| do Ottawas and Pottawattamies of Walpole Island..... | 794 |
| do of Sarnia, Kettle Point and Sauble..... | 510 |
| do of Snake Island..... | 134 |
| do of Rama..... | 240 |
| do of Saugeen..... | 347 |
| do of Nawash..... | 397 |
| do of Beausoleil..... | 318 |
| Iroquois and Algonquins of Gibson (Muskoka District).... | 111 |
| Moravians of the Thames..... | 272 |
| Mississaguas of Mud Lake..... | 158 |
| do Rice Lake..... | 92 |
| do Sengog..... | 44 |
| do Alnwick..... | 232 |
| do New Credit..... | 226 |
| Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté..... | 975 |
| Oncidas of the Thames..... | 770 |
| Ojibbewas and Ottawas of Manitoulin and Cockburn Islands, at— | |
| Cockburn Island..... | 46 |
| Sheshegwaning..... | 149 |
| West Bay..... | 248 |
| Sucker Creek..... | 107 |
| Shequiandah..... | 130 |
| Sucker Lake..... | 39 |
| South Bay..... | 61 |
| Wikwemikong..... | 800 |
| Wikwemikongsing..... | 145 |
| Obidgewong..... | 19 |
| Ojibbewas of Lake Superior, at— | |
| Fort William..... | 402 |
| Red Rock or Helen Island..... | 166 |
| Pays Plat..... | 45 |
| Lake Nipegon..... | 476 |
| Pic River..... | 245 |
| Long Lake..... | 333 |
| Michipicootin and Big Heads..... | 295 |
| Ojibbewas of Lake Huron, at— | |
| Thessalon River..... | 176 |
| Maganettawan..... | 163 |
| Spanish River..... | 509 |
| White Fish Lake..... | 156 |
| Mississauga River..... | 141 |
| Onewaiegos..... | 61 |

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|
| Serpent River..... | 91 |
| French River..... | 81 |
| Tahgaiwenene..... | 148 |
| White Fish River..... | 73 |
| Parry Island..... | 73 |
| Shawanaga..... | 116 |
| Henry's Inlet..... | 186 |
| Lake Nipissing..... | 155 |
| Temogamingue..... | 97 |
| Dokis..... | 60 |
| Garden River..... | 329 |
| Batchewana Bay..... | 397 |
| Six Nations on the Grand River..... | 3,216 |
| Wyandotts of Anderdon..... | 98 |
| Total..... | <u>17,004</u> |

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

| | |
|--|-------|
| Abenakis of St. Francis..... | 293 |
| do Bécancour..... | 39 |
| Algonquins of Desert..... | 410 |
| do Témiscamingue..... | 136 |
| do South Pontiac }..... | 1,028 |
| do North do }..... | |
| do Bigelow, Wells, Blake, McGill, County of Ottawa..... | 14 |
| do Beaman, 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 Mégantic..... | 2 |
| do L'Islet..... | 21 |
| do Beauce..... | 2 |
| do Kamouraska..... | 2 |
| do St. Timothée..... | 2 |
| do Côteau Landing (Village)..... | 4 |
| do St. Urbain..... | 4 |
| do Point au Pic (Village)..... | 4 |
| do St. Joachim..... | 1 |
| do Quebec (City)..... | 5 |

| | |
|---|---------------|
| 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 |
| Amalicates of Témiscouata..... | 73 |
| do Viger..... | 110 |
| Hurons of Lorette..... | 288 |
| Iroquois of Caughnawaga..... | 1,569 |
| do St. Régis..... | 1,122 |
| do and Algonquins of the Lake of Two Mountains..... | 375 |
| Micmacs of Gaspé..... | 71 |
| do Maria..... | 107 |
| do Restigouche..... | 464 |
| Montagnais of Betsiamits..... | 472 |
| do Escoumains..... | 45 |
| do Godbout | 47 |
| do Grand Romaine..... | 277 |
| do Lake St. John..... | 399 |
| do Mingan..... | 149 |
| Naskapees of the Lower St. Lawrence..... | 2,860 |
| Seven Islands | 288 |
| | <hr/> |
| Total..... | <u>12,135</u> |

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Micmacs of Annapolis, Digby, Yarmouth and Shelburne... | 337 |
| do Kings County..... | 75 |
| do Queens..... | 102 |
| do Lunenburg..... | 58 |
| do Halifax | 110 |
| do Hants..... | 170 |
| do Colchester | 100 |
| do Cumberland | 77 |
| do Pictou | 189 |
| do Antigonish and Guysboro'..... | 150 |
| do Richmond..... | 245 |
| do Inverness..... | 81 |
| do Victoria | 109 |
| do Cape Breton..... | 252 |
| | <hr/> |
| Total..... | <u>2,055</u> |

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Micmacs of Restigouche..... | 34 |
| do Gloucester | 44 |
| do Northumberland | 429 |
| do Kent..... | 343 |
| do Westmoreland | 76 |
| Amaligites of Madawaska..... | 33 |
| do Victoria..... | 170 |
| do Carleton | 68 |
| do Charlotte | 63 |
| do St. Johns..... | 11 |
| do York, Sunbury, Kings and Queens County ... | 275 |
| Total..... | <u>1,546</u> |

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

| | |
|--------------|------------|
| Micmacs..... | <u>307</u> |
|--------------|------------|

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

| | |
|---|---------------|
| Chippewas and Crees of Treaty No. 1..... | 3,284 |
| do do do 2..... | 901 |
| do Sauteux do 3..... | 2,620 |
| do do and Crees of Treaty No. 4..... | 5,301 |
| do do do do 5..... | 3,307 |
| Plain and Wood Crees of Treaty No. 6..... | 8,126 |
| Blachfeet of Treaty No. 7..... | 6,415 |
| Resident Sioux..... | 2,000 |
| Total..... | <u>31,954</u> |

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-------|
| Peace River District..... | 2,038 |
| Athabasca 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 | 294 |
| Clao-qu aht..... | 305 |
| Chaic-cles-aht..... | 147 |
| Ehatt-is-aht..... | 145 |
| Emlh-wilh-laht..... | 215 |
| Hosh-que-aht..... | 224 |
| Howchuk-lis-aht | 52 |
| Kel-seem-aht..... | 155 |
| Ky-wk-aht | 597 |
| Match-itl-aht... .. | 74 |
| Mooach-aht..... | 258 |
| Nitten-aht..... | 269 |
| Nooch-ah-laht..... | 142 |

| | |
|-------------------|--------------|
| Oi-aht..... | 235 |
| Opitches-aht..... | 51 |
| Pacheen-aht..... | 80 |
| Too-qu-aht..... | 32 |
| Tsesh-aht..... | 170 |
| Total..... | <u>3,445</u> |

Fraser River Agency.

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-----|
| Assylitch..... | 29 |
| Burrard Inlet, Reserve No. 3..... | 49 |
| Capitano Creek..... | 40 |
| Cheam..... | 151 |
| Chehales..... | 138 |
| Co-quit-lum..... | 51 |
| Co-qua-piet..... | 65 |
| Cla-hoose..... | 97 |
| Douglas..... | 127 |
| Ewa-hoos..... | 85 |
| Em-alcom..... | 60 |
| False Creek..... | 52 |
| Harrison Mouth..... | 52 |
| Hope..... | 127 |
| Katsey..... | 107 |
| Klatanars..... | 32 |
| Langley..... | 126 |
| Matsqui..... | 72 |
| Mission—Burrard Inlet..... | 206 |
| Misqueam..... | 132 |
| New Westminster..... | 292 |
| Nicoamen..... | 26 |
| Ohamille..... | 72 |
| Pemberton Meadows..... | 148 |
| Popkum..... | 32 |
| Samamhoo..... | 114 |
| Schurye..... | 24 |
| Sechelt..... | 261 |
| Skokale..... | 45 |
| Skowall..... | 76 |
| Skukem Chuck..... | 91 |
| Skulteen..... | 45 |
| Semacom..... | 48 |
| Seymour Creek..... | 32 |
| Squah..... | 108 |
| Squatils..... | 91 |
| Squamish—Hon Sound..... | 300 |
| Sliammon..... | 283 |
| Slumagh..... | 41 |
| Squehala..... | 28 |
| Squeam..... | 47 |
| Sumas, No. 1..... | 27 |
| do No. 2..... | 63 |
| do No. 3..... | 34 |
| Syuay..... | 38 |
| Texas Lake..... | 59 |
| To-ylee..... | 53 |

| | |
|-----------------------|--------------|
| Tsonassan..... | 93 |
| Wadington Harbor..... | 66 |
| Whonock..... | 42 |
| Yak-y-you..... | 53 |
| Yale..... | 253 |
| Total..... | <u>4,787</u> |

Kamloops Agency.

| | |
|----------------------------|--------------|
| Chat-a-way..... | 14 |
| Cho-mok..... | 22 |
| Chuk-chu-quaeh-u..... | 130 |
| Ha-im..... | 26 |
| Ha-la-ha..... | 12 |
| Ha-la-ut..... | 142 |
| Halt-kum..... | 141 |
| Hluk-kluk-a-tan..... | 78 |
| Kamloops..... | 240 |
| Ka-mus..... | 60 |
| Ka-pa-tsi-tsan..... | 44 |
| Ke-ka-lus..... | 23 |
| Kit-tsa-wat..... | 22 |
| Ku-a-ut..... | 80 |
| M-pak-tam..... | 17 |
| Ne-pa..... | 16 |
| Nes-ikeep..... | 38 |
| N-hu-meen..... | 29 |
| Ni-ca-o-min..... | 40 |
| N-wa-ih..... | 2 |
| N-ka-tsam..... | 96 |
| N-kum-cheen..... | 88 |
| N-ky-a..... | 56 |
| N-qua-kin..... | 57 |
| Pas-ka..... | 16 |
| Piminos and Pak-a-ist..... | 52 |
| Sh-ha-ha-nih..... | 86 |
| Siska..... | 45 |
| Skaap..... | 14 |
| Skappa..... | 22 |
| Ski-chis-tan..... | 84 |
| Sku-wha..... | 18 |
| Skuggy..... | 67 |
| S-na-ha-em..... | 22 |
| Spa-ki-um..... | 30 |
| S-pap-tsin..... | 29 |
| Spuggum..... | 131 |
| Stahl-iltch..... | 63 |
| Strynne..... | 48 |
| Su-uk..... | 23 |
| Tl-kum-cheen..... | 196 |
| Tluh-ta-us..... | 141 |
| T-qua-yaum..... | 137 |
| Ze-ut..... | 9 |
| Total..... | <u>2,706</u> |

Cwewichan Agency.

| | |
|-----------------------|--------------|
| Che-erno..... | 75 |
| Comea-kin..... | 95 |
| Clem-clemalats..... | 160 |
| Comox..... | 51 |
| Discovery Island..... | 9 |
| Esquimalt..... | 30 |
| Galiano Island..... | 13 |
| Hel-alt..... | 27 |
| Hatch Point..... | 6 |
| Kil-pan-bus..... | 5 |
| Ke-nip-sim..... | 63 |
| Kok-si-lah..... | 26 |
| Kul-leets..... | 86 |
| Ll-mal-ches..... | 25 |
| Lyach-sun..... | 82 |
| Mal-a-hut..... | 17 |
| Mayne Island..... | 11 |
| Nanaimo..... | 198 |
| Pan-que-chin..... | 69 |
| Pender Island..... | 4 |
| Penel-a-kut..... | 239 |
| Punt-ledge..... | 31 |
| Qua-michan..... | 251 |
| Qual-i-cum..... | 23 |
| Sick-a-meen..... | 31 |
| Sno-no-wus..... | 14 |
| Somenos.....c..... | 92 |
| Songhees..... | 115 |
| Sooke..... | 30 |
| Tsar-out..... | 47 |
| Tsart-ilp..... | 88 |
| Tse-kum..... | 34 |
| Tsussie..... | 40 |
| Total..... | <u>2,087</u> |

Kwawkewlth Agency.

| | |
|------------------------------------|-----|
| Ah-knaw-ah-mish..... | 69 |
| Ah-mah-oo, Saieh-kioil-tachs..... | 32 |
| Ah-wah-eet-tla-la..... | 51 |
| Keope-e-no..... | 20 |
| Kose-kemoe..... | 145 |
| Klah-wit-sis..... | 107 |
| Klass-ki-no..... | 14 |
| Kwawt-se-no..... | 34 |
| Kwaw-she-lah..... | 47 |
| Kwaw-waw-i-nuck..... | 46 |
| Kwaw-kewlch..... | 65 |
| Kwe-ah-kah..... | 59 |
| Kwe-ah-kah, Saich-kioie-tachs..... | 39 |
| Kwick-so-te-no..... | 50 |

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|
| Mah-tee-cetp..... | 63 |
| Mah-ma-lil-le-kullah | 165 |
| Na-knock-to | 124 |
| Nim-keesh | 162 |
| Noo-we-tee | 101 |
| Ta-nock-teuch..... | 120 |
| Tsah-waw-ti-neuch..... | 148 |
| Waw-lis-knahkewlth | 48 |
| Waw-lit-sum, Saich-kioie-tachs..... | 83 |
| We-wai ai-kum do | 52 |
| We-wai-ai-kai do | 125 |
| Total..... | <u>1,969</u> |

Okanagan Agency.

| | |
|-------------------------|--------------|
| Cheh-chewe-hem | 77 |
| En-ke-mip | 46 |
| En-ke-map-o-tricks..... | 186 |
| Hun-ka sis-ket | 25 |
| Kerem-eeos..... | 73 |
| Ni-ack..... | 127 |
| Penticton | 126 |
| Quin-sha-atin..... | 30 |
| Quss-kan-aht | 30 |
| Shen-nos-quan-kin..... | 52 |
| Spah-a-man | 166 |
| Spallum acheon..... | 65 |
| Yon-kt..... | 17 |
| Total..... | <u>1,020</u> |

William's Lake Agency.

| | |
|---------------------|--------------|
| Alexandria..... | 63 |
| Alkali Lake..... | 170 |
| Anahim's Tribe..... | 193 |
| Anderson Lake..... | 69 |
| Bridge River..... | 78 |
| Canoe Creek | 175 |
| Cayoosh Creek..... | 80 |
| Cheewack..... | 15 |
| Clinton..... | 50 |
| Dog Creek..... | 13 |
| Fountain | 203 |
| High Bar..... | 40 |
| Kaninis' Tribe..... | 98 |
| Kioch's Tribe..... | 45 |
| Lillooet..... | 117 |
| Pavilion | 69 |
| Pashilquia..... | 36 |
| Quesnelle | 64 |
| Seton Lake..... | 143 |
| Soda Creek..... | 71 |
| Toosey's Tribe..... | 96 |
| Williams' Lake..... | 146 |
| Total..... | <u>2,034</u> |

No Agents have as yet been appointed for the following Bands, namely:—

| | | |
|-------------------|---|---------------|
| Bellacoola | } | 2,500 |
| Hiletsuck | | |
| Hydah | | 2,500 |
| Kootenay | | 400 |
| Siccane | | 500 |
| Tahelic | | 1,000 |
| Tsimpsheean | | 5,000 |
| Bands not visited | | 8,522 |
| Total | | <u>20,422</u> |

RECAPITULATION.

| | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|
| Ontario | 17,004 |
| Quebec | 12,135 |
| Nova Scotia | 2,055 |
| New Brunswick | 1,546 |
| Prince Edward Island | 307 |
| Manitoba and North-West Territories | 31,954 |
| Peace River District | 2,038 |
| Athabasca District | 8,000 |
| McKenzie District | 7,000 |
| Eastern Rupert's Land | 4,016 |
| Labrador (Canadian Interior) | 1,000 |
| Arctic Coast | 4,000 |
| British Columbia | 38,470 |
| Total | <u>129,525</u> |

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs.

JOHN MCGIBB, Clerk of Statistics,
Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, 30th June, 1885.

**FARMING AGENCIES AND
APPROXIMATE RETURN OF GRAIN AND
BIR**

| No. of Reserve. | Name of Instructor and Chiefs. | Location. | GRAIN AND | | | | |
|-----------------|---|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------|----------|
| | | | Total Broken. | Under Crop, 1885. | Under Crop, 1884. | Fenced. | Hay Out. |
| | | | Acres | Acres | Acres | Acres | Tons. |
| 61 | Kee-se-koo-we-nin | Riding Mountain | 70 | 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ..... | 50 | 125 |
| 62 | Shap-way-na-tung, formerly Way-way-se-cappo | Bird Tail Creek..... | 82 | 60 | 70 | 60 | 100 |
| 63 | The Gambler | Silver Creek..... | 150 | 150 | 100 | 160 | 130 |
| 64 | Obté | Fort Pelly..... | 106 | 94 | 106 | 106 | 220 |
| 65 | The Key | do | 76 | 72 | 50 | 50 | 125 |
| 66 | Kee-see-kouse | do | 70 | 63 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 70 | 70 | 135 |
| | Instructor Pierre Contoise..... | do ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 67 | South Quill | Rolling River..... | 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ..... | 47 | 25 |
| | Instructor Chas. Lawford | do ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 68 | Pheasant Rump..... | Moose Mountain | 100 | 107 | 52 | 500 | 80 |
| 69 | Ocean Man..... | do | 110 | 101 | 85 | 300 | 80 |
| | Instructor A. Campbell | do ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 70 | White Bear | do | 75 | 85 | 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 60 | 35 |

CROOKED LAKES, ASSINIBOIA

| | | | | | | | |
|-----|---|---------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------|-------|
| 71 | Instructor J. Nichol | Crooked Lakes | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | O-cha-pow-ace, formerly Ka-ke-she-way | do | 113 | 91 | 74 | 120 | 177 |
| 72 | Ka-ke-wis-ta-haw | do | 81 | 69 | 55 | 220 | 124 |
| 73 | Cow-e-sess..... | do | 333 | 279 | 85 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 587 | 340 |
| 73a | Ouch-an-ess..... | Leach Lake ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 74 | Sa-ki-may | Crooked Lakes..... | 28 | 28 | 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 52 | 150 |
| | Instructor W. S. Grant..... | Indian Head..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 76 | The-man-who-took-the-coat | do | 170 | 134 | 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 142 | 150 |
| | Instructor P. J. Williams | File Hills..... | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 8 | 12 | 60 |
| 81 | Pee-pee-kee-sis..... | do | 40 | 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 55 | 40 | 85 |
| 82 | Okaneese | do | 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 41 | 50 | 85 |
| 83 | Star Blanket..... | do | 32 | 30 | 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 34 | 75 |
| 84 | Little Black Bear..... | do | 44 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 44 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 47 | 50 | 90 |

MUS-COW

| | | | | | | | |
|----|------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------|
| 75 | Instructor E. McKinnon | Qu'Appelle Valley | 116 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 104 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 22 | 70 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 30 |
| | do | do ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Instructor S. Hockley | Qu'Appelle Lakes | 2 | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 10 | 2 | 40 |
| 79 | Pasquah | do | 270 | 218 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 189 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 350 | 225 |
| | Instructor D. McIntosh | do ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 80 | Mus-cow-pe-tung..... | do | 97 | 43 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 68 | 84 | 210 |

INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

ROOTS SOWN AND HARVESTED :—

TLE.

| 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. |
| 5 | 17 | 20 | 5½ | 1 | ½ | ..... | ½ | 40 | 85 | 160 | 600 | 100 |
| 22 | 15 | 2 | 19 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 1 | 50 | 75 | ..... | 1,999 | 100 |
| 80 | 25 | 30 | 12 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 500 | 250 | 300 | 1,200 | 100 |
| 13 | 10 | 52 | 13 | 3 | 1 | ..... | 1½ | ..... | 50 | 100 | 100 | 10 |
| 25 | ..... | 33½ | 8½ | 2½ | 1 | ..... | 1½ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 40 | ..... |
| 14 | ..... | 34 | 11 | 2 | 1 | ..... | 1½ | ..... | ..... | 50 | 100 | ..... |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16 | ..... | 10 | 18 | 1½ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 250 | ..... | 200 | 1,500 | 100 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 40 | 5 | 40 | 17 | 2 | 1 | ..... | 2 | 350 | ..... | 150 | 1,700 | 100 |
| 40 | ..... | 39 | 17 | 2 | 1 | ..... | 2 | 350 | ..... | 150 | 1,700 | 100 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 37 | ..... | 26 | 17 | 2 | 1 | ..... | 2 | 150 | ..... | 50 | 1,700 | 100 |

RESERVE, FILE HILLS.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 69 | 4 | 4 | 9 | 4 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 650 | 120 | 60 | 370 | 120 |
| 41 | ..... | 11 | 8 | 6 | ..... | ..... | 3 | 70 | ..... | ..... | 350 | 180 |
| 168 | 36 | 23 | 35 | 10 | ..... | ..... | 7 | 1,710 | 590 | 240 | 1,890 | 220 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 24 | ..... | ..... | 3 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 205 | ..... | ..... | 180 | 40 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 60 | ..... | 8 | 45 | 25 | 1 | ..... | 3 | 250 | ..... | 15 | 900 | 300 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 30 | ..... |
| 18 | ..... | 10 | 5½ | 3 | ..... | ..... | 2 | 100 | ..... | 150 | 150 | 60 |
| 10½ | ..... | 3 | 5 | 5 | ..... | ..... | 3 | 100 | ..... | 30 | 150 | 100 |
| 11½ | ..... | 6 | 3½ | 7 | ..... | ..... | 2 | 80 | ..... | ..... | 75 | 70 |
| 25½ | ..... | 6 | 6½ | 4 | ..... | ..... | 3 | 200 | ..... | 75 | 180 | 40 |

PE-TUNG'S.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| ..... | ..... | 15 | 16 | 25 | ..... | 5 | 10½ | 62 | ..... | ..... | 100 | 50 |
| 33 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 | ..... |
| 153 | 16 | 19 | 16½ | 7½ | 3 | ..... | 3 | No re | port. | ..... | 400 | 75 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6½ | 2½ | 16½ | 7½ | 6 | 2 | ..... | 1½ | 66 | ..... | 20 | 50 | ..... |

**FARMING AGENCIES AND
APPROXIMATE RETURN OF GRAIN AND
TOUCHWOOD**

| No. of Reserve. | Name of Instructor and Chiefs. | Location. | GRAIN AND | | | | |
|-----------------|---|--------------------------|---------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------|----------|
| | | | Total Broken. | Under Crop, 1885. | Under Crop, 1884. | Fenced. | Hay Cut. |
| | | | Acres | Acres | Acres | Acres | Tons. |
| ..... | Instructor J. H. Gooderham | Little Touchwood Hills.. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 20 |
| 85 | Mus-cow-e-quahn | do | 95 | 95 | 60 | 85 | 130 |
| 89 | Yellow Quill..... | Fishing Lake..... | } 29 | 15½ | 15 | 20 | 50 |
| 90. | do | Nut Lake..... | | | | | |
| ..... | Instructor Louis Couture | Touchwood Hills..... | 35 | 1½ | ..... | 2 | 20 |
| 86 | George Gordon. | do | 118 | 117½ | 115 | 100 | 225 |
| 87 | Day Star..... | do | 86 | 44½ | 67 | 70 | 120 |
| 88 | Tah-we-ke-si-qua-pe, formerly Kah-wah-kah-toose | do | 85 | 34½ | 78½ | 60 | 75 |

PRINCE

| | | | | | | | |
|-------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| ..... | Instructor John Tomkins | Duck Lake..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 95 | One Arrow..... | South Branch..... | 158 | ..... | 93 | ..... | ..... |
| 96 | Okemasis | Duck Lake | 204 | 34 | 121½ | 600 | ..... |
| 97 | Beardy | do | 275 | 30 | 201½ | 450 | ..... |
| 97 | Che-kas-tay-pay-sin | South Branch..... | ..... | ..... | 48 | ..... | ..... |
| 99 | John Smith | do ..... | ..... | ..... | 411 | ..... | ..... |
| 100 | James Smith..... | Fort à la Corne..... | ..... | ..... | 58 | ..... | ..... |
| 101 | William Tuatt | Sturgeon Lake..... | ..... | ..... | 58 | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | Instructor G. Chaffee..... | Snake Plains | 71 | 11 | 39½ | 200 | ..... |
| 102 | Pe-te-qua-key..... | Muskeg Lake..... | 105 | ..... | 58½ | 220 | ..... |
| 103 | Mistowasis..... | Snake Plains..... | 235 | 29 | 183½ | 440 | 185 |
| 104 | Star Blanket or Ah-tah-kah-koop..... | do | 260 | 29½ | 177 | 450 | 195 |
| 105 | Ko-pah-a-wa-ke-num | Meadow Lake ..... | ..... | ..... | 7 | ..... | ..... |
| 106 | Ken-ne-mo-ta-yo | Assiniboine Lake..... | ..... | ..... | 5 | ..... | ..... |

BATTLE

| | | | | | | | |
|-------|------------------------------------|----------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| ..... | Instructor C. M. Daunais | Eagle Hills..... | 33 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 108 | Red Pheasant..... | do | 150 | 40 | 170 | 160 | 75 |
| 109 | Mosquito..... | do | } 95 | 49 | 152 | 140 | 125 |
| 110 | Bear's Head..... | do | | | | | |
| 111 | Lean Man | do | | | | | |
| ..... | Instructor George Applegarth | Jack Fish Creek..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 112 | Moosomin..... | do | 124 | 59 | 124 | 500 | 50 |
| ..... | Instructor J. Fitzpatrick..... | Battle River ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 113 | Sweet Grass | do | 237 | 17 | 128 | 300 | 150 |
| ..... | Instructor A. Mannix | do ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 114 | Poundmaker | do | 237 | 17 | 128 | 300 | 150 |
| ..... | Instructor A. Suffern | Battle River..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 115 | { Thunder Child..... | do | } 95 | 75½ | 84 | 950 | 46 |
| ..... | { Napahase | do | | | | | |
| ..... | Instructor J. Craig..... | Battleford ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 116 | Little Pine | do | 60 | ..... | 28½ | 20 | 75 |

**FARMING AGENCIES AND
APPROXIMATE RETURN OF GRAIN AND
FORT**

| No. of Reserve. | Name of Instructor and Chiefs. | Location. | GRAIN AND | | | | |
|-----------------|--|------------------|-------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------|-----------|
| | | | Total Broken. | Under Crop, 1885. | Under Crop, 1884. | Fenced. | Hay, cut. |
| | | | Acres | Acres | Acres | Acres | Tons. |
| 119 | Instructor Geo. G. Mann..... See-ras-kootch | Union Lake | 306 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ..... | 244 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 400 | 300 |

VICT

| | | | | | | | |
|-----|---|------------------------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|-----------|
| 125 | Instructor C. Carson..... Late Little Hunter | Saddle Lake..... do | 137 | ..... ..... | ..... 102 | ..... ..... | 30 100 |
| 126 | Mus-keg-wa-tic, H.M..... | Washatanow Creek..... | 17 | ..... | 17 | ..... | 20 |
| 127 | Blue Quill, H.M..... | Egg Lake..... | 30 | ..... | 30 | ..... | 10 |
| 128 | Seenum | Whitefish Lake | 134 | ..... | 115 | ..... | 250 |
| 129 | Pee-ay-sees..... | Lac la Biche..... | 7 | ..... | 7 | ..... | 40 |
| 130 | Antoine, H.M..... | Hearts Lake..... | 9 | ..... | 9 | ..... | 15 |
| 131 | Ka-qua-num, H.M..... | Beaver Lake..... | 5 | ..... | 5 | ..... | 10 |

EDMO

| | | | | | | | |
|-----|--|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------|-----------|
| 132 | Instructor W. J. O'Donnell..... Michel..... | Rivière qui Barre | 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 10 | 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 250 | 35 |
| 133 | Alexis | Sturgeon River | 120 | 110 | 77 | 1400 | 90 |
| 134 | Alexander | Stony Lake | 32 | 32 | 30 | 800 | 50 |
| 135 | Enoch C. Potac..... Iron Head | Lac la Nonne..... Near Edmonton | 130 120 | 125 102 | 100 | 1800 1300 | 140 60 |
| 136 | Instructor J. W. Shields..... Pass-pass-chase | White Lake | 11 | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ..... | 500 | 15 |
| | | Near Edmonton ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | | do ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

PEACE

| | | | | | | | |
|-----|--|------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|----------------|--------------|
| 137 | Instructor John Lee..... Ermine Skin..... | Bear's Hill..... do | 89 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 43 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 48 | ..... ..... | ..... 86 |
| 140 | Muddy Bull..... | Pigeon Lake..... | 29 | 27 | 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ..... | 45 |
| 138 | Instructor J. Aylwin..... Sampson..... | Bear's Hill..... do | 79 | 50 | 52 $\frac{3}{4}$ | ..... ..... | ..... 106 |
| 139 | Bobtail | Battle River..... | 31 | 31 | 20 | ..... | 49 |
| 141 | Instructor John Norris..... Che-poos-te-quahn | Peace Hills..... do | 19 | 3 | 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ | ..... ..... | ..... 45 |

SARCEE

| | | | | | | | |
|-----|--|---------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| 142 | Instructor William Grier..... Bear's Paw | Morleyville..... | 60 | 46 | ..... ..... | ..... 50 | ..... ..... |
| 142 | Chinniquy..... | do | 60 | 37 | ..... | 55 | ..... |
| 143 | Jacob..... | do | 60 | 43 | ..... | 100 | ..... |
| 145 | Instructor W. C. De Balinhard..... Bull's Head..... | Calgary | 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ 102 | 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ 103 | 29 $\frac{3}{4}$ 79 | 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ 95 | 36 |

INDIAN RESERVATIONS—Continued.

ROOTS SOWN AND HARVESTED:—

PITT.

| 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. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |

OBIA.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |

NTON.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| ..... | 5 | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 75 | 60 | 200 | ..... |
| 35 | ..... | 60 | 10 | 3 | 2 | ..... | ..... | 350 | ..... | 900 | 750 | 50 |
| 4 | ..... | 10 | 12 | 4 | 2 | ..... | ..... | 40 | ..... | 150 | 1500 | 200 |
| 25 | ..... | 80 | 10 | 8 | 2 | ..... | ..... | 250 | ..... | 1200 | 750 | 100 |
| 15 | ..... | 74 | 6 | 4 | 3 | ..... | ..... | 160 | ..... | 1110 | 700 | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | 4 | 5 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 60 | 400 | 50 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 26 | ..... | 33 | 7 | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 550 | ..... | 825 | 1750 | ..... |

HILLS.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-------|------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ..... | 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 7 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 20 | ..... | 427 | 1831 | 480 |
| 11 | ..... | 11 | 5 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 157 | 1000 | 150 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18 | ..... | 17 | 19 | 5 | 2 | ..... | 1 | 30 | ..... | 250 | 2537 | 800 |
| 10 | ..... | 18 | 4 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 15 | ..... | 250 | 432 | 100 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 485 | ..... |

RESERVE.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-----------------|-------|-----------------|-----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ..... | ..... | 5 | 12 | 20 | 4 | ..... | 5 | ..... | ..... | 84 | 800 | 500 |
| ..... | ..... | 9 | 4 | 18 | 2 | ..... | 4 | ..... | ..... | 63 | 650 | 400 |
| ..... | ..... | 10 | 5 | 20 | 3 | ..... | 5 | ..... | ..... | 70 | 700 | 500 |
| ..... | ..... | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 40 | ..... | 100 | 500 |
| ..... | 15 | 10 | 55 | 11 | 6 | ..... | 5 | ..... | 300 | ..... | 3,000 | 1,000 |

**FARMING AGENCIES AND
APPROXIMATE RETURN OF GRAIN AND
BLACKFOOT**

| No. of Reserve. | Name of Instructor and Chiefs. | Location. | GRAIN AND | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------|----------|
| | | | Total Broken. | Under Crop, 1885. | Under Crop, 1884. | Fenced. | Hay Cut. |
| | | | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. |
| | Instructor G. H. Wheatley..... | Blackfoot Crossing..... | 1 | 1 | 25½ | ..... | 60 |
| 146 | Crowfoot..... | do | 145¾ | 141¾ | 113¾ | 157¾ | ..... |
| | Instructor J. M. Scott..... | do ..... |  |  | ..... |  | 70 |
| 146 | Old Sun..... | do | 112 | 112 | 96 | 112 | ..... |

BLOOD

| | | | | | | | |
|-----|--------------------------------|-----------------------|-----|-----|-------|-----|-------|
| | Instructor W. F. Parker..... | Near Fort McLeod..... | 25 | 24½ | 12¾ | 25 | 18 |
| 147 | Eagle Tail..... | do | 107 | 93 | 74½ | 66 | 5 |
| | Instructor Robert Whitney..... | do | 63½ | 51 | ..... | 6 | 60 |
| 148 | Red Crow..... | do | 250 | 195 | 164 | 260 | ..... |

SIO

| | | | | | | | |
|--------------|---------|-----------------------|-----|-------|------|-------|-------|
| No. of Farm. | 57..... | Bird Tail Creek..... | 304 | 304 | 205 | 120 | 275 |
| | 58..... | Oak River..... | 260 | 260 | 139 | 600 | 325 |
| | 59..... | Oak Lake..... | 75 | 35 | 25 | ..... | 60 |
| | 60..... | Turtle Mountains..... | 44¾ | 38 | 17 | 38 | 30 |
| | 78..... | Qu'Appelle Lakes..... | 158 | 153 | 110¾ | 240 | 80 |
| | 94..... | Moose Woods..... | 55 | ..... | 33 | ..... | ..... |

INDIAN RESERVATIONS—*Concluded.*

ROOTS SOWN AND HARVESTED :—
CROSSING.

| ROOTS SOWN. | | | | | | | | GRAIN AND ROOTS HARVESTED. | | | | |
|-------------|--------|---------|-----------|----------|----------------------|--------|---------|----------------------------|-------|---------|-----------|----------|
| Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Potatoes. | Turnips. | Carrots. | Peas. | Garden. | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Potatoes. | Turnips. |
| Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | 16½ | 2 | 78 | 22½ | and onions 10½ | 12½ | ..... | ..... | 425 | 50 | 7,580 | 835 |
| ..... | 9 | ..... | 49 | 37 | 9 | 8 | ..... | ..... | 350 | ..... | 6,035 | 3,400 |

RESERVE.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|----|-------|-------|-------|-------|----|-------|-------|-----|-------|-------|-------|
| ..... | 20 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | 426 | 14 | 10 | ..... |
| 4 | 12 | ..... | 48 | 8 | ..... | 9 | 12 | 40 | 150 | ..... | 2,200 | 80 |
| 6 | 41 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 100 | 251 | 20 | 50 | ..... |
| ..... | 21 | ..... | 137 | 8 | 10 | 12 | 7 | ..... | 117 | ..... | 6,000 | ..... |

UX.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 197 | 40 | 22 | 22 | 3 | 1½ | 1 | 16 | 2,500 | 300 | 200 | 2,500 | 300 |
| 173 | 11 | ..... | 84 | 4 | 2 | ..... | 30 | 2,300 | 130 | ..... | 8,000 | 400 |
| 14 | 9 | ..... | 3 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 7½ | 115 | 80 | ..... | 300 | 80 |
| 30 | ..... | ..... | 3 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 3½ | 300 | ..... | ..... | 375 | 100 |
| 87 | ..... | 35 | 26 | 4 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 600 | 50 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 200 | ..... |

**FARMING AGENCIES AND
APPROXIMATE RETURN OF GRAIN AND
BIR**

| No. of Reserve. | Name of Instructor and Chiefs. | Location. | GRAIN AND ROOTS HARVESTED. | | | Approximate number of Indians on Reserves. | Men Employed, including Instructor. |
|-----------------|---|-----------------------|----------------------------|-------|---------------|--|-------------------------------------|
| | | | Carrots. | Peas. | Garden Seeds. | | |
| 61 | Kee-se-koo-we-nin | Riding Mountain | Bush. 30 | Bush. | 720 | ..... |  |
| 62 | Shap-way-na-tung, formerly Way-way-se-cappo | Bird Tail Creek | 30 | ..... | 110 | ..... |  |
| 63 | The Gambler | Silver Creek | 30 | ..... | 177 | ..... |  |
| 64 | Côté | Fort Pelly | 5 | ..... | 264 | ..... |  |
| 65 | The Key | do ..... | ..... | ..... | 70 | ..... |  |
| 66 | Kee-see-kouse | do ..... | ..... | ..... | 175 | ..... |  |
| | Instructor Pierre Contoise | do ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | |
| 67 | South Quill | Rolling River | 20 | ..... | 121 | 1 | |
| | Instructor Chas. Lawford | do ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| 68 | Pheasant Rump | Moose Mountain | 20 | ..... | 86 | ..... |  |
| 69 | Ocean Man | do | 20 | ..... | 92 | ..... |  |
| | Instructor A. Campbell | do ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | |
| 70 | White Bear | do | 20 | ..... | 133 | ..... |  |

CROOKED LAKES, ASSINIBOIA

| | | | | | | |
|-----|---|---------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 71 | Instructor J. Nichol | Crooked Lakes ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 |
| | O-cha-pow-ace, formerly Ka-ke-she-way | do ..... | ..... | ..... | 240 | ..... |
| 72 | Ka-ke-wis-ta-haw | do ..... | ..... | ..... | 246 | ..... |
| 73 | Cow-e-sess | do ..... | ..... | ..... | 232 | ..... |
| 73a | Ouch-an-ess | Leach Lake ..... | ..... | ..... | 27 | ..... |
| 74 | Ta-ki-may | Crooked Lakes ..... | ..... | ..... | 136 | ..... |
| | Instructor W. S. Grant | Indian Head ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 |
| 76 | The-man-who-took-the-coat | do | 10 | 4 | 279 | ..... |
| | Instructor P. J. Williams | File Hills ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 |
| 81 | Pee-pee-kee-gis | do ..... | ..... | ..... | 129 | ..... |
| 82 | Okanese | do ..... | ..... | ..... | 73 | ..... |
| 83 | Star Blanket | do ..... | ..... | ..... | 87 | ..... |
| 84 | Little Black Bear | do ..... | ..... | ..... | 132 | ..... |

MUS-COW-

| | | | | | | |
|----|------------------------------|-------------------------|-------|--------|-------|-------|
| | Instructor R. McKinnon | Qu'Appelle Valley ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 |
| 75 | Pi-a-pot | do ..... | ..... | 8 | 386 | ..... |
| | Instructor S. Hockley | Qu'Appelle Lakes ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 |
| 79 | Pas-quah | do ..... | ..... | No rep | 260 | ..... |
| | Instructor D. McIntosh | do ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 |
| 80 | Mus-cow-pe-tung | do ..... | ..... | ..... | 167 | ..... |

INDIAN RESERVATIONS—Continued.

ROOTS SOWN AND HARVESTED.

TLE.

| HORSE OR CATTLE POWER. | | | | Buildings. | Remarks. |
|--------------------------------|-------|------------------------------|-------|----------------------|--|
| Given under Treaty or on Loan. | | Private Property of Indians. | | | |
| Horses. | Oxen. | Horses. | Oxen. | | |
| | 7 | 6 | | 2 | Grain a failure. |
| | 14 | 2 | | 3 | Grain a failure; potatoes fair; turnips poor. |
| | 16 | 8 | | | Grain partially successful; potatoes fair; turnips poor. |
| | 20 | 12 | | 2 | Grain a failure, and only one or two Indians have half a crop of potatoes among the three bands at Fort Pelly. |
| | 9 | 2 | | | |
| | 10 | 6 | | | |
| | 4 | | | 2 | Grain very good; also potatoes. |
| 2 | | | | 10 houses; 5 stables | At Moose Mountain, grain partially successful; potatoes very good; turnips a failure. Owing to considerable sickness at Pheasant Rump's, they removed to another part of the reserve, built new houses and burned down old ones. |
| | 6 | | | 11 do; 4 do | |
| | 8 | 3 | | 12 houses; 4 stables | |

RESERVE, FILE HILLS.

| | | | | | |
|---|----|----|---|-----------------------------------|---|
| 3 | 11 | | | 1 house; 2 stables; 1 storehouse | This band lives mainly by hunting, and does little or no farming. |
| | 13 | 21 | | 13 houses; 2 stables | |
| | 21 | 17 | | 11 do; 5 do | |
| | 27 | 66 | 1 | 29 do; 27 do | |
| | 8 | 6 | | 21 houses; 2 stables | Wheat not so good as expected; barley poor. Includes Long Lodge's band. |
| 3 | 13 | | | 1 house; 1 storehouse; 1 stable | |
| | 4 | 50 | | 58 houses; 14 stables | Crops a failure. A great deal of hay was burnt by prairie fires. |
| 3 | | | | 2 houses; 1 storehouse; 3 stables | |
| | 6 | 5 | | 14 houses; 6 stables | |
| | 8 | 5 | | 11 do; 5 do | |
| | 6 | 3 | | 8 do; 5 do | |
| | 8 | 12 | | 12 do; 5 do | |

PE-TUNG'S.

| | | | | | |
|---|----|----|---|----------------------------------|--|
| 3 | 4 | | | 1 house; 1 storehouse; 1 stable | 18 tons of hay were burnt by prairie fires. |
| | 12 | 32 | | 11 houses; 12 stables | |
| 4 | | | | 2 houses; 1 storehouse; 1 stable | Potatoes and barley are a failure; a great deal of hay and three stables burnt by prairie fires. |
| | 23 | 20 | 2 | 42 houses; 15 stables | |
| 5 | | | | 1 house; 1 storehouse | Crops were a failure. A large quantity of hay was burnt by prairie fires. |
| | 13 | 30 | 1 | 15 houses; 10 stables | |

**FARMING AGENCIES AND
APPROXIMATE RETURN OF GRAIN AND
TOUCHWOOD**

| No. of Reserve. | Name of Instructor and Chiefs. | Location. | GRAIN AND ROOTS HARVESTED. | | | Approximate Number of Indians on Reserve. | Men Employed, including Instructor. |
|-----------------|---|--------------------------|----------------------------|------------------|---------------|---|-------------------------------------|
| | | | Caroats. | Peas. | Garden Seeds. | | |
| ..... | Instructor J. H. Gooderham..... | Little Touchwood Hills.. | Bush. | Bush. | ..... | 1 | |
| 85 | Mus-cow-e-quahn..... | do | ..... | ..... | 282 | ..... |  |
| 89 | Yellow Quill..... | Fishing Lake..... | ..... | ..... | 311 | ..... |  |
| 90 | do | Nut Lake..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| ..... | Instructor Louis Couture..... | Touchwood Hills..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | |
| 86 | George Gordon..... | do | 10 | Onions, 1 1/2 | 202 | ..... |  |
| 87 | Day Star..... | do | ..... | ..... | 113 | ..... |  |
| 88 | Tah-we-ke-si-qua-pe, formerly Kah-wah-kah-toose..... | do | ..... | ..... | 166 | ..... |  |

PRINCE

| | | | | | | |
|-------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| ..... | Instructor John Tomkins..... | Duck Lake..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 |
| 95 | One Arrow..... | South Branch..... | ..... | ..... | 92 | ..... |
| 96 | Okemasis..... | Duck Lake..... | ..... | ..... | 100 | ..... |
| 97 | Beardy..... | do | ..... | ..... | 140 | ..... |
| 98 | Che-kas-tay-pay-sin..... | South Branch..... | ..... | ..... | 52 | ..... |
| 99 | John Smith..... | do | ..... | ..... | 186 | ..... |
| 100 | James Smith..... | Fort à la Corne..... | ..... | ..... | 142 | ..... |
| 101 | William Tuatt..... | Sturgeon Lake..... | ..... | ..... | 148 | ..... |
| ..... | Instructor G. Chaffee..... | Snake Plains..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 |
| 102 | Pe-te-qua-key..... | Muskeg Lake..... | ..... | ..... | 129 | ..... |
| 103 | Mistowasis..... | Snake Plains..... | ..... | ..... | 190 | ..... |
| 104 | Star Blanket or Ah-tah-kah-koop | do | ..... | ..... | 180 | ..... |
| 105 | Ko-pah-a-wa-ke-num..... | Meadow Lake..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 106 | Ken-ne-mo-ta-yo..... | Assiniboine Lake..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

BATTLE

| | | | | | | |
|-------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| ..... | Instructor O. M. Daunais..... | Eagle Hills..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 |
| 108 | Red Pheasant..... | do | ..... | ..... | 142 | ..... |
| 109 | Mosquito..... | do | ..... | ..... | 259 | ..... |
| 110 | Bear's Head..... | do | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 111 | Lean Man..... | do | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | Instructor George Applegarth..... | Jack Fish Creek..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 |
| 112 | Moosomin..... | do | ..... | ..... | 145 | ..... |
| ..... | Instructor J. Fitzpatrick..... | Battle River..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 |

INDIAN RESERVATIONS—Continued.
ROOTS SOWN AND HARVESTED.
HILLS.

| HORSE OR CATTLE POWER. | | | | Building. | Remarks. |
|-----------------------------|-------|------------------------------|-------|-----------------------------------|--|
| Given under Treaty or Loan. | | Private Property of Indians. | | | |
| Horses. | Oxen. | Horses. | Oxen. | | |
| 1 | | | | 1 house; 1 storehouse; 1 stable | Crops only partially successful. A good deal of damage has been done by prairie fires. |
| | 15 | 30 | | 17 houses; 12 stables. | |
| | 7 | 30 | 5 | 7 do 1 do | |
| 2 | | | | 2 houses; 1 storehouse; 3 stables | |
| | 8 | 16 | 6 | 32 houses; 15 stables | |
| | 8 | 5 | | 14 do 5 do | |
| | 8 | 8 | | 17 do 5 do | |
| | | | | | |

ALBERT.

| | | | | | |
|---|---------|----|---|--|---|
| 1 | 2 males | | | 1 house; 1 stable; 1 storehouse | No report of crops. |
| | | | | 15 houses; 6 stables; 2 other buildings | |
| | 2 | 4 | | 12 houses; 6 stables; 2 other buildings | |
| | | 14 | | 18 houses; 5 stables; 2 other buildings | |
| | | | | 8 houses; 2 stables | |
| | | | | 24 do 20 do | |
| | | | | 10 do 6 do | |
| | | | | 16 do 10 do | |
| 3 | | | | 2 do 1 barn; 1 pigsty; 4 stables | Grain only partially successful; the root crop is also small. |
| 1 | 5 | | | 10 houses; 9 stables | |
| | 18 | 18 | 2 | 25 do 20 do 2 other buildings | |
| | 16 | 17 | | 23 houses; 18 stables; 2 other buildings | |
| | | | | 3 houses; 2 stables | These bands did not put in any crops this year, being disturbed by the rebellion. |
| | | | | 7 do 1 do | |

ORD.

| | | | | | |
|---|----|----|---|----------------------------------|--|
| 2 | 6 | | | 1 house; 1 storehouse; 3 stables | Grain was sown in Battleford, trusting that, although very late, a return might be had. The grain crop, comparatively speaking, was a failure, yet the straw furnished good fodder. The turnip crop failed through the seed having been put in too late to be benefited by the spring rains, as it would not sprout during the succeeding drought. This lateness of arrival was also owing to the rebellion. |
| | 9 | 5 | 2 | 18 houses; 2 stables | |
| 1 | 22 | 10 | | 40 do 3 do | |
| 2 | | | | 1 house; 1 storehouse; 1 stable | |
| | 5 | 12 | | 10 houses; 3 stables | |
| 2 | | | | 1 house; 1 storehouse; 1 stable | |

FARMING AGENCIES AND
APPROXIMATE RETURN OF GRAIN AND
BATTLEFORD—

| No. of Reserve. | Name of Instructor and Chiefs. | Location. | GRAIN AND ROOTS HARVESTED. | | | Approximate number of Indians on Reserves. | Men Employed, including Instructor. |
|-----------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|-------|---------------|--|-------------------------------------|
| | | | Carrots. | Peas. | Garden Seeds. | | |
| 113 | Sweet Grass..... | do | Bush. | Bush. | 247 | ..... |  |
| ..... | Instructor A. Mannix | do ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | |
| 114 | Poundmaker | do ..... | ..... | ..... | 202 | ..... |  |
| ..... | Instructor A. Suffern..... | Battle River ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | |
| 115 | { Thunder Child..... | do ..... | ..... | ..... | 253 | ..... |  |
| ..... | { Napahase..... | do ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| ..... | Instructor J. Craig..... | Battleford ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | |
| 116 | Little Pine | do ..... | ..... | ..... | 311 | ..... |  |

FORT

| | | | | | | |
|-------|------------------------------|------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| ..... | Instructor Geo. G. Mann..... | Onion Lake ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 |
| 119 | See-ras-kootch..... | do ..... | ..... | ..... | 211 | ..... |

VICT

| | | | | | | |
|-------|---------------------------|-----------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| ..... | Instructor C. Carson..... | Saddle Lake..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 |
| 125 | Late Little Hunter..... | do ..... | ..... | ..... | 97 | ..... |
| 126 | Mus-keg-watic, H.M..... | Washatanow Creek..... | ..... | ..... | 81 | ..... |
| 127 | Blue Quill, H.M. | Egg Lake ..... | ..... | ..... | 59 | ..... |
| 128 | Seenum | Whitefish Lake..... | ..... | ..... | 340 | ..... |
| 129 | Pee-ay-sees | Lac la Biche..... | ..... | ..... | 176 | ..... |
| 130 | Antoine, H.M. | Hearts Lake ..... | ..... | ..... | 79 | ..... |
| 131 | Ka-qua-num, H.M..... | Beaver Lake..... | ..... | ..... | 160 | ..... |

EDM

| | | | | | | |
|-------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| ..... | Instructor W. J. O'Donnell..... | Rivière qui Barré ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 |
| 132 | Michéy | Sturgeon River | 25 | ..... | 64 | ..... |
| 133 | Alexis | Stony Lake | 100 | ..... | 141 | ..... |
| 134 | Alexander | Lac la Nonne..... | 50 | ..... | 217 | ..... |
| 135 | Enoch C. Potac | Near Edmonton | 50 | ..... | 171 | ..... |
| ..... | Iron Head | White Lake | 25 | ..... | 60 | ..... |
| ..... | Instructor J. W. Shields | Near Edmonton ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 |
| 136 | Pass-pass-chase | do ..... | ..... | ..... | 225 | ..... |

INDIAN RESERVATIONS—Continued.

ROOTS SOWN AND HARVESTED.

Concluded.

| HORSE OR CATTLE POWER. | | | | Building. | Remarks. |
|--------------------------------|-------|------------------------------|-------|--------------------------------------|--|
| Given under Treaty or on Loan. | | Private Property of Indians. | | | |
| Horses. | Oxen. | Horses. | Oxen. | | |
| | 16 | 20 | | 31 houses; 10 stables..... | } Grain was sown in Battleford, trusting that, although very late, a return might be had. The grain crop, comparatively speaking, was a failure, yet the straw furnished good fodder. The turnip crop failed through the seed having been put in too late to be benefited by the spring rains, as it would not sprout during the succeeding drought. This lateness of arrival was also owing to the rebellion. |
| 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 house; 1 stable..... | |
| 2 | 13 | 30 | ..... | 28 houses; 10 stables..... | |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 house; 1 storehouse; 1 stable..... | |
| 1 | 9 | 19 | ..... | 15 houses; 3 stables..... | |
| ..... | 8 | 42 | ..... | 13 houses, 3 stables..... | |

PITT.

| | | | | | |
|-------|----|-------|-------|---------------------------------------|--|
| 3 | 7 | | | 2 houses; 1 storehouse; 1 stable..... | } Old farm house and stable were burnt during rebellion. |
| | 20 | 7 | | 21 houses; 9 stables..... | |

ORIA.]

| | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------------------------------------|--|
| 2 | | | | 1 house; 1 storehouse; 1 stable..... | } 2 other buildings. |
| ..... | 3 | 14 | 1 | 11 houses; 8 stables..... | |
| | 4 | 7 | | 11 do 2 do..... | } No crops were put in this year in consequence of the outbreaks at Saddle and Frog Lakes. |
| ..... | 2 | 9 | ..... | 9 do 1 do..... | |
| ..... | 1 | 18 | ..... | 38 do 26 do..... | |
| ..... | 1 | 2 | ..... | 10 do 5 do..... | |
| ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | 12 do 1 do..... | |
| ..... | ..... | 30 | 1 | 13 do 1 do..... | |

NTON.

| | | | | | |
|-------|--------|-------|-------|---|------------------------------------|
| 6 | 2 oxen | | | 1 house; 1 storehouse; 2 stables..... | } Wheat only partially successful. |
| ..... | 3m'les | ..... | ..... | 19 houses; 6 stables..... | |
| ..... | 10 | 40 | ..... | 12 do 4 do..... | |
| ..... | 4 | 43 | ..... | 38 do 7 do..... | |
| 1 | 16 | 58 | ..... | 18 do 1 do..... | |
| | 10 | 35 | | 6 do 2 do..... | } No report of crop received. |
| ..... | 2 | 10 | ..... | 1 storehouse..... | |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 13 houses; 5 stables; 1 other building..... | |

**FARMING AGENCIES AND
APPROXIMATE RETURN OF GRAIN AND
PEACE**

| No. of Reserve | Name of Instructor and Chiefs. | Location. | GRAIN AND ROOTS HARVESTED. | | | Approximate Number of Indians on Reserve. | Men Employed, including Instructor. |
|----------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|-------|---------------|---|-------------------------------------|
| | | | Carrots. | Peas. | Gruden Seeds. | | |
| | Instructor John Lee..... | Bear's Hill..... | Bush. | Bush. | Corn. | | 1 |
| 137 | Ermine Skin..... | do | | | | 125 | |
| 140 | Muddy Bull..... | Pigeon Lake..... | | | | 92 | |
| | Instructor J. Aylwin..... | Bear's Hill..... | | | | | 1 |
| 138 | Sampson | do | | | | 311 | |
| 139 | Bobtail..... | Battle River..... | | | | 122 | |
| | Instructor John Norris..... | Peace Hills..... | | | | | 1 |
| 141 | Che-poos-te-quahn | do | | | | 183 | |

SARCEE

| | | | | | | | |
|-----|------------------------------------|------------------|-----|--|--|-----|---|
| | Instructor William Grier..... | ..... |  |  |  |  | 1 |
| 142 | Bear's Paw..... | Morleyville..... | 40 | | | 269 | |
| | Chinniquy..... | do | 20 | | | 132 | |
| 143 | Jacob..... | do | 40 | | | 246 | |
| | Instructor W. O. De Balinhard..... | ..... | 10 | | | | 3 |
| 145 | Bull's Head..... | Calgary | 100 | | | 264 | |

BLACKFOOT

| | | | | | | | |
|-----|--------------------------------|-------------------------|-----|-----|--|-------|---|
| | Instructor G. H. Wheatley..... | Blackfoot Crossing..... | | | | | 6 |
| 146 | Crowfoot..... | do | 5 | 185 | | 1,289 | |
| | Instructor J. M. Scott..... | do | | | | | 2 |
| 156 | Old Sun..... | do | 246 | 125 | | 862 | |

BLOOMINGDALE

| | | | | | | | |
|-----|--------------------------------|-----------------------|--|----|--|-------|---|
| | Instructor W. F. Parker..... | Near Fort McLeod..... | | 20 | | | 5 |
| 147 | Eagle Tail..... | do | | 20 | | 942 | |
| | Instructor Robert Whitney..... | do | | | | | 9 |
| 148 | Red Crow | do | | | | 2,310 | |

INDIAN RESERVATIONS—*Concluded.*

ROOTS SOWN AND HARVESTED.

HILLS.

| HORSE OR CATTLE POWER. | | | | Buildings. | Remarks. |
|--------------------------------|-------|------------------------------|-------|--------------------------------------|--|
| Given under Treaty or on Loan. | | Private Property of Indians. | | | |
| Horses. | Oxen. | Horses. | Oxen. | | |
| | | | | 1 house; 1 storehouse; 1 stable..... | No report of crops yet received. do do Since survey houses at Pigeon Lake fishing grounds excluded, not being on Reserves. No report of crops yet received. No report of crops yet received. do do do do do do Since survey houses at fishing grounds excluded, not being on Reserve. No report of crops yet received. |
| | | | | 7 houses; 3 stables..... | |
| | | | | 7 do 4 do | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | 10 houses; 4 stables..... | |
| | | | | 6 do 3 do 1 stor'hs | |
| | | | | 1 shanty..... | |
| | | | | 10 houses; 4 stables..... | |

RESERVE.

| | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|---|--|
| | 5 | | | | } Indian barley was destroyed by cattle. |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 32 houses..... | |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 24 do | |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 38 do | |
| 2 | 6 | ..... | ..... | 2 houses; 1 ration and storehouse; 2 stables..... | |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 37 houses..... | |

CROSSING.

| | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|---|--------------------------------------|
| 6 | | | | 3 houses; 3 storehouses; 1 stable; 1 ration house.... | } Carrots and onions were a failure. |
| ..... | ..... | 350 | 109 | 37 houses..... | |
| 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 house; 1 stable; 1 storehouse; 1 ration house.... | |
| ..... | ..... | 190 | ..... | 75 houses..... | |

RESERVE.

| | | | | | |
|-------|--------------|-------|-------|--|---|
| 7 | 1 | | | 1 house; 1 stable; 3 storehouses..... | } Peas, turnips, carrots, &c., a total failure. |
| ..... | ..... | 399 | ..... | 83 houses..... | |
| 8 | 3, & 2 mules | ..... | ..... | 4 storehouses; 2 ration houses; 6 houses; 2 stables..... | |
| ..... | ..... | 1,250 | ..... | 200 houses..... | |

**FARMING AGENCIES AND
APPROXIMATE RETURN OF GRAIN AND
SIO**

| No. of Reserve. | 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. | | | |
| No. of Farm. 57 | | Bird Tail Creek..... | 40 | ..... | 200 | 141 | ..... |
| 58 | | Oak River..... | 100 | ..... | 500 | 348 | ..... |
| 59 | | Oak Lake..... | 20 | ..... | 150 | 79 | ..... |
| 60 | | Turtle Mountain..... | 25 | ..... | 20 | 40 | ..... |
| 78 | | Qu'Appelle Lakes..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 243 | ..... |
| 94 | | Moose Woods..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

REMARKS.—It is impossible to show the result of the gardens, as the produce was eaten as soon as it came to maturity. 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.

INDIAN RESERVATIONS—*Concluded.*

ROOTS SOWN AND HARVESTED.

UX.

| HORSE OR CATTLE POWER. | | | | Buildings. | Remarks. |
|--------------------------------|-------|------------------------------|-------|----------------------------|--|
| Given under Treaty or on Loan. | | Private Property of Indians. | | | |
| Horses. | Oxen. | Horses. | Oxen. | | |
| ..... | 30 | 10 | ..... | 1..... | } All of this crop fair. Potatoes very good. |
| ..... | 30 | 12 | ..... | 2..... | |
| ..... | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | } Grain a failure. No crops this year, owing to rebellion. |
| ..... | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| ..... | 14 | 30 | ..... | 45 houses; 10 stables..... | |

E. DEWDNEY,
Indian Commissioner.

NUMBER of Indians in the North-West Territories, and their whereabouts in October, 1885.

| No. of Reserve. | Name of Band. | Location of Reserve. | Tribe. | No. on Reserve. | No. Absent. | Total Number of Indians in Bands. | Total Number of Indians in Treaties. | Whereabouts of Absentees. |
|------------------------------------|---|-------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|
| <i>TREATY NO. 4.</i> | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Birtle Agency.</i> | | | | | | | | |
| 61 | Kee-see-koo-weenin | Riding Mountain | Salteaux | 120 | 1 | 121 | ..... | 1 absent at Ebb and Flow Lake. |
| 62 | Shapwaynatung, formerly Way-way-secappo | Bird Tail Creek | do | 110 | 1 | 111 | ..... | 1 in gaol. |
| 63 | The Gambler | Assiniboine River | do | 177 | 2 | 179 | ..... | do and 1 at Moose Mountains. |
| 64 | Coté | Fort Pelly | do | 264 | ..... | 264 | ..... |  |
| 65 | The Key | do | do | 219 | ..... | 219 | ..... |  |
| 66 | Kee-see-konse | do | do | 175 | 1 | 176 | ..... |  |
| 67 | South Quill | Rolling River | do | 121 | ..... | 121 | ..... |  |
| 68 | Pheasant Rump | Moose Mountains | Assiniboine and Cree | 86 | 2 | 88 | ..... |  |
| 69 | Ocean Man | do | do | 92 | 3 | 95 | ..... |  |
| 70 | White Bear | do | do | 133 | 6 | 139 | ..... |  |
| | | | | 1,497 | 16 | 1,513 | | |
| <i>Crooked Lakes Agency.</i> | | | | | | | | |
| 71 | Ochapowace, formerly Kakesheway | Crooked Lakes | Cree | 220 | 20 | 240 | ..... | 20 absent hunting. |
| 72 | Kakewistahaw | do | do | 246 | ..... | 246 | ..... |  |
| 73 | Cowessess | do | Salteaux | 200 | 32 | 232 | ..... | 32 absent working and hunting. |
| 73a | Ouchaness | Leech Lake | do | 32 | ..... | 32 | ..... |  |
| 74 | Sakimay | Crooked Lakes | do | 140 | 5 | 145 | ..... | 5 absent hunting. |
| | | | | 838 | 57 | 895 | | |
| <i>Assiniboine Reserve Agency.</i> | | | | | | | | |
| 76 | The-man-who-took-the-coat or "Jack" | Indian Head | Assiniboine | 273 | 1 | 274 | ..... | 1 in gaol. Long Lodge's band amalgamated with this one. |
| <i>Muscowpetung's Agency.</i> | | | | | | | | |
| 75 | Pia-pot | Qu'Appelle Valley | Cree | 359 | 35 | 394 | ..... | At Maple Creek and Sandy Hills. |

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----|---|--------------------------------|--------------|----|-------|-------|-------|--|
| 79 | Pasquah | do | Lakes | do | 257 | ..... | 257 | |
| 80 | Muscowpetung | do | Valley | do | 182 | 30 | 212 | At Medicine Hat. Itinerants along C.P.R. |
| | | <i>File Hills Agency.</i> | | | 798 | 65 | 863 | |
| 81 | Peepeekeesis | File Hills | Cree | | 119 | 5 | 124 | 2 in gaol; 3, wife and children of half-breed, not resident on reserve. |
| 82 | Okanese | do | do | | 77 | 6 | 83 | 6 in gaol. |
| 83 | Star Blanket | do | do | | 88 | 3 | 89 | 3 do |
| 84 | Little Black Bear | do | do | | 116 | 1 | 117 | 1 do |
| | | <i>Touchwood Hills Agency.</i> | | | 398 | 15 | 413 | |
| 85 | Muscowequahn | Touchwood Hills | Cree | | 282 | ..... | 282 | |
| 86 | George Gordon | do | do | | 202 | ..... | 202 | |
| 87 | Day Star | do | do | | 113 | ..... | 113 | |
| 88 | Tah-we-kesiquape, formerly Kahwahkahtoose | do | do | | 166 | 4 | 170 | 4 absent, reported to be in Treaty 6. |
| 89 | Yellow Quill | Fishing Lake | do | } | 311 | ..... | 311 | |
| 90 | do | Nut Lake | do | | | | | |
| | | | | | 1,074 | 4 | 1,078 | |
| | | Total in Treaty No. 4 | | | | | 5,036 | |
| | | TREATY No. 6. | | | | | | |
| | | <i>Prince Albert Agency.</i> | | | | | | |
| 95 | One Arrow | Opposite Batoche | Cree | | 92 | ..... | 92 | This band has been joined to that of Beardy. |
| 96 | Okemasis | Duck Lake | do | | 70 | 30 | 100 | This band took part in rebellion; some in States; others unsettled. |
| 97 | Beardy | do | do | | 100 | 40 | 140 | do do do |
| 98 | Chekastaypaysin | South Saskatchewan | do | | 40 | 12 | 52 | With Red Lake Salteaux. |
| 99 | John Smith | do | do | | 186 | ..... | 186 | |
| 100 | James Smith | Fort à la Corne | do | | 142 | ..... | 142 | } { A number of these are always absent, hunting and making their own living in the vicinity of reserve. |
| 101 | Wm. Twatt | Sturgeon Lake | do | | 148 | ..... | 148 | |
| 102 | Petequakey | Muskeg Lake | do | | 129 | ..... | 129 | |
| 103 | Mistowasis | Snake Lake | do | | 190 | ..... | 190 | } { This band has been incorporated with Attackoop and Mistowasis. |
| 104 | Attackakoop or Star Blanket | Sandy Lake | do | | 180 | ..... | 180 | |
| 105 | Kopahawakenum | Meadow Lake | do | | 58 | ..... | 58 | |
| 106 | Kennemotayo | Assiniboine Lake | do | | 106 | ..... | 106 | Reserve not surveyed, but live on intended location. |
| | | | | | 1,441 | 82 | 1,523 | |

NUMBER of Indians in the North-West Territories, and their whereabouts in October, 1885—Continued.

| No. of Reserve. | Name of Band. | Location of Reserve. | Tribe. | No. on Reserve. | No. Absent. | Total Number of Indians in Bands. | Total Number of Indians in Treaties. | Whereabouts of Absentees. |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|
| <i>TREATY No. 6—Continued.</i> | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Battleford Agency.</i> | | | | | | | | |
| 108 | Red Pheasant..... | Eagle Hills..... | Cree..... | 142 | | 142 | | |
| 109 | Mosquito..... | do..... | Stony..... | 259 | | 259 | | These three bands have been amalgamated. |
| 110 | Bear's Head..... | do..... | do..... | | | | | |
| 111 | Lean Man..... | do..... | do..... | | | | | |
| 112 | Moosomin..... | Jack Fish Creek..... | Cree..... | 82 | 63 | 145 | | 59 went south after rebellion, and still keeping out of the way; 3 at Jack Fish Lake; 1 at Duck Lake. |
| 113 | Sweet Grass..... | Battle River..... | do..... | 200 | 47 | 247 | | 24 whereabouts unknown; 3 in prison; 6 at Thunder Child's reserve; 3 in Victoria district; 5 in Peace Hills district; 1 at Pitt; 1 at Poundmaker's; 1 at Little Pine's; 3 at Turtle Lake. |
| 114 | Poundmaker..... | do..... | do..... | 168 | 34 | 202 | | Chief and 3 men in gaol; 20 at the Nose or Sounding Lake; 1 at Sarcee Camp; 4 gone to the States; 1 at Qu'Appelle; 1 at Edmonton; 1 at Shell River; 2 unknown. |
| 115 | Thunder Child and Napahase... | do..... | do..... | 208 | 55 | 258 | | 44 absentees; some at Swift Current; some in States; 4 in prison; 4 at Sweet Grass; 1 at Little Pine's reserve; 1 at Frog Lake; 1 at Eagle Hills. |
| 116 | Little Pine..... | Battleford..... | do..... | 172 | 139 | 311 | | 2 at Duck Lake; 3 at Buffalo Lake; 134 supposed to have gone to States, and to be on plains, as fugitives from justice. |
| 117 | Lucky Man..... | do..... | do..... | | | | | The Indians of this band have been incorporated with the other bands of Battleford district, some few having joined the Peace Hills reserves. |
| <i>Fort Pitt Agency.</i> | | | | | | | | |
| 118 | Big Bear..... | Fort Pitt..... | Cree..... | | | | | Vide "Stragglers." |
| 119 | Seekaskootch..... | Union Lake..... | do..... | 163 | 58 | 221 | | { 20 at Battleford—wives of non-treaty men; 38 in the woods to the north hunting. |
| | Paymootayahsoo..... | | | | | | | |
| | Sweet Grass..... | | | | | | | |
| | Thunder Companion..... | | | | | | | |
| | | | | 1,226 | 338 | 1,564 | | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|---------|-----|-----|---------|-------|
| 120 | Weemisticooseawasis | Stony Lake..... | do | } | 210 | 210 | } | |
| 121 | Oneepowohayo | Frog Lake..... | do | | | | | |
| 122 | Puskeahkewenin..... | do | do | | | | | |
| 123 | Keeheewin | Moose Lake | do ..... | ..... | 145 | 145 | ..... |  |
| 124 | Kinoosayo..... | Gold Lake..... | Chippeweyan ... | ..... | 100 | 23 | 123 | ..... |
| | | | | | 263 | 436 | 699 | |
| <i>Victoria Agency.</i> | | | | | | | | |
| 125 | Little Hungera..... | Saddle Lake..... | Cree ..... | ..... | 59 | 8 | 97 | ..... |
| 126 | Muskegwatie | Victoria | do ..... | ..... | 81 | | 81 | ..... |
| 127 | Blue Quill..... | do | do ..... | ..... | 54 | 5 | 59 | ..... |
| 128 | Seenum | Whitefish Lake | do ..... | ..... | 317 | 23 | 340 | ..... |
| 129 | Peasayees | Lac la Biche..... | do ..... | ..... | 168 | 10 | 178 | ..... |
| 130 | Antoine | Hearts Lake..... | Chippeweyan ... | ..... | 79 | | 79 | ..... |
| 131 | Kaquanum | Beaver Lake | Cree ..... | ..... | 153 | 7 | 160 | ..... |
| | | | | | 939 | 53 | 992 | |
| <i>Edmonton Agency.</i> | | | | | | | | |
| 132 | Michel | Sturgeon River | Stony ..... | ..... | 49 | 15 | 64 | ..... |
| 133 | Alexis..... | Stony Lake | do ..... | ..... | 141 | | 141 | ..... |
| 134 | Alexander..... | Lac la Nonne..... | do ..... | ..... | 217 | | 217 | ..... |
| 135 | Enock le Potac | Stony Plains..... | Cree ..... | ..... | 100 | 71 | 171 | ..... |
| 136 | Paspaschase | Edmonton..... | do ..... | ..... | 225 | | 225 | ..... |
| | Iron-head..... | White Lake | Stony ..... | ..... | 60 | | 60 | ..... |
| | | | | | 792 | 86 | 878 | |
| <i>Peace Hills Agency.</i> | | | | | | | | |
| 137 | Ermineskin | Bear's Hill..... | Cree ..... | ..... | 123 | 2 | 125 | ..... |
| 138 | Sampson | do | do ..... | ..... | 300 | 11 | 311 | ..... |
| 139 | Bobtail..... | do | do ..... | ..... | 108 | 14 | 122 | ..... |
| 140 | Muddy Bull..... | Pigeon Lake..... | do ..... | ..... | 89 | 3 | 92 | ..... |
| 141 | Chepoostequahn | Wolf Creek..... | Stony ..... | ..... | 180 | 3 | 183 | ..... |
| | | | | | 806 | 33 | 833 | |
| Total in Treaty No. 6..... | | | | | | | 6,489 | |

These three bands have all been joined and are at and about Moose Lake hunting; 83 left neighborhood of Pitt after surrender, and are scattered on plains and in woods hunting; some have gone south. 71 of this band are at Moose Lake sustaining themselves; 74 are absent on plains and in woods, keeping out of the way—fugitives from justice. 23 away in woods to north hunting for living.

2 in gaol; 6 in States.

5 on plains.

20 rebels at Moose Lake, keeping out of the way. 10 absent. Chief in hiding, fearing justice.

7 at Edmonton awaiting trial.

15 living at Lac Ste. Anne's and Devil's Lake by fishing.

71 wives of non-treaty men, and Indians non-resident on reserve.

Branch of Alexis' band.

2 gone south.

4 at Edmonton; 3 at Frog Lake; 1 at Whitefish Lake; 3 on the plains.

13 at Calgary; 1 on the plains.

3 at Wolf Creek.

2 at Lac la Nonne; 1 on the plains.

NUMBER of Indians in the North-West Territories, and their whereabouts in October, 1885—Continued.

| No. of Reserve. | Name of Band. | Location of Reserve. | Tribe. | No. on Reserve. | No. Absent. | Total Number of Indians in Bands. | Total Number of Indians in Treaties. | Whereabouts of Absentees. |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| TREATY No. 7. | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Sarcee Reserve Agency.</i> | | | | | | | | |
| 142 | Bear's Paw | Morleyville..... | Stony | 267 | 2 | 269 | ..... | Absent hunting. |
| 142 | Obiniquy..... | do | do | 130 | 2 | 132 | ..... | do |
| 143 | Jacob | do | do | 245 | 1 | 246 | ..... | do |
| 145 | Bull's Head | Calgary | Sarcee | 264 | ..... | 264 | ..... |  |
| | | | | 906 | 5 | 911 | | |
| <i>Blackfoot Crossing Agency.</i> | | | | | | | | |
| 146 | Crowfoot | Nor' and Sou' Bow River. | Blackfoot..... | 1,289 | ..... | 1,289 | | |
| 146 | Old Sun | do | do | 862 | ..... | 862 | | |
| | | | | 2,151 | ..... | 2,151 | | |
| <i>Blood Reserve Agency.</i> | | | | | | | | |
| 147 | Eagle Tail..... | Old Man's River | Piegans | 942 | ..... | 942 | | |
| 148 | Red Crow | Belly River..... | Bloods | 2,209 | 1 | 2,310 | ..... | 1 in penitentiary. |
| | | | | 3,251 | 1 | 3,252 | | |
| Total in Treaty No. 7... |  |  |  | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6,314 | |

STRAGGLERS.

Indians having no Location or having no recognized Chief; and Indian Women married to Non-Treaty Men who do not hold land on the Reserves.

| | | | | | | | | |
|-------|---------------------------|-------|--------------------|-------|-------|-----|-------|--|
| ..... | In Carlton District ..... | ..... | Orees ..... | ..... | ..... | 50 | ..... |  |
| ..... | Battl-ford do ..... | ..... | do ..... | ..... | ..... | 250 | ..... | 87 gone to United States with Little Poplar. |
| ..... | Edmonton do ..... | ..... | do ..... | ..... | ..... | 60 | ..... |  |
| ..... | Treaties 4 and 7..... | ..... | do & Salteaux..... | ..... | ..... | 100 | ..... | (tinerants along and in vicinity of C. P. R. |

| | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------|--------------|--|--|--|
| Foremost Man..... | do do | 200 | | | In vicinity of Medicine Hat and Maple Creek. 10 on Thunder Child's reserve, in Battleford district; some distributed among other bands; the rest on plains and in U.S.—fugitives from justice. |
| Big Bear's band | do | 494 | | | |
| Beaver Hills Lake Indians..... | Salteaux | 8 | | | |
| Orphans of St. Albert..... | ..... | 30 | | | |
| | | <u>1,192</u> | | | |

NON-TREATY INDIANS.

| | | | | | |
|----|--------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|--------------|--|
| | Salteux Indians..... | Salteux | 58 | 58 | In Treaty No. 4, and hunting on plains; scattered since rebellion. |
| | Yellow Sky | do | 90 | 90 | |
| 57 | Enoch | Sioux | 141 | 141 | |
| 58 | Wabudiaka..... | Oak River..... | 348 | 348 | |
| 59 | No Chief..... | Oak Lake | 79 | 79 | |
| 60 | Ka-dominie..... | Turtle Mountains..... | 43 | 43 | |
| 78 | Standing Buffalo..... | Qu'Appelle Lakes..... | 240 | 240 | |
| 94 | White Cap..... | Moose Woods..... | 100 | 100 | |
| | | | <u>1,099</u> | <u>1,199</u> | |
| | Total, Non-Treaty Indians..... | | | 1,199 | |

Grand Total of Indians in Treaties 4, 6 and 7 20,230

PART II

RETURN A (1)

Of Officers and Employés of the Department of Indian Affairs, for the Year ended 30th June, 1885.

HEADQUARTERS.

| Designation. | Name. | Annual Salary. | When Appointed to Department. | By whom Appointed. | Date of First Appointment to the Civil Service. | Remarks. |
|--|--|----------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|---|---|
| Superintendent-General | The Right Hon. Sir J. A. Macdonald, K.C.B., G.C.M.G. | \$ | | | | 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 | 2,150 | June 1, 1873... | do | ... April 7, 1859... | |
| Commissioner of Indian Lands and Timber..... | Wm. Plummer..... | 1,800 | May —, 1868... | do | ... May —, 1863... | |
| Surveyor and Chief Draughtsman..... | W. A. Austin..... | 1,650 | June 7, 1883... | do | ... June 7, 1883... | |
| Inspector of Agencies & Reserves..... | A. Dingman..... | 1,500 | July 22, 1882... | do | ... July 22, 1882... | |
| Solicitor | Geo. W Burbidge.... | 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..... | 1,300 | Sept. 1, 1873... | do | ... Oct. 13, 1870... | |
| Clerk | T. F. S. Kirkpatrick. | 1,300 | Aug. 6, 1873... | do | ... Aug 6, 1873... | |
| Stenographer | J. D. McLean..... | 1,250 | Oct. 25, 1876... | do | ... Oct. 25, 1876... | |
| Book-keeper..... | D. C. Scott..... | 1,150 | do 1, 1880... | do | ... July 8, 1879... | |
| do | R. G. Dalton | 1,150 | Aug. —, 1871... | do | ... Aug. —, 1871... | |
| Clerk | M. Benson..... | 1,100 | April 22, 1876... | do | ... April 22, 1876... | |
| Clerk of Records | S. Stewart..... | 1,100 | July 1, 1879... | do | ... July 1, 1879... | |
| Clerk of Statistics | John McGirr..... | 860 | Aug. 1, 1877... | do | ... Aug. 1, 1877... | |
| Assistant Surveyor..... | Saml. Bray | 800 | June 14, 1884... | do | ... June 14, 1884... | |
| Assistant Book-keeper..... | H. J. Brook..... | 850 | April 3, 1882... | do | ... Jan. 1, 1871... | |
| Copying Clerk..... | J. Delisle..... | 750 | June 23, 1880... | do | ... July 8, 1879... | |
| Assistant Clerk of Land Sales..... | Thos. Coffey..... | 650 | July 17, 1878... | do | ... do 17, 1878... | |
| Stenographer | H. C. Ross..... | 700 | Jan. 10, 1883... | do | ... Jan. 10, 1883... | |
| Copying Clerk..... | H. G. Maingy..... | 650 | July 1, 1879... | do | ... July 1, 1879... | |
| Assistant Bookkeeper | H. McKay..... | 530 | March 1, 1884... | do | ... do 9, 1880... | |
| Clerk | J. W. Shore..... | 500 | do 24, 1884... | do | ... March 24, 1884... | |
| do | W. A. Orr..... | 450 | Nov. 24, 1883... | do | ... Nov. 24, 1883... | |

| | | | | | | |
|--------|------------------------|-----|-------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| | A. E. Kemp | 450 | Feb. 1, 1884... | do | ... Feb. 1, 1884... | |
| | Clerk of Indices | 500 | April 3, 1882... | do | ... April 3, 1882... | |
| | Clerk | 450 | Nov. 24, 1883... | do | ... Nov. 24, 1883... | |
| | do | 400 | March 10, 1885... | do | ... March 10, 1885... | |
| | do | 400 | May 11, 1885... | do | ... May 11, 1885... | |
| 4-13** | Extra Clerk | | | | | \$1.50 per diem. |
| | do | | | | | do |
| | do | | | | | do |
| | do | | | | | do |
| | do | | | | | do |
| | Housekeeper | 430 | July 1, 1883... | Governor in Council... | July 1, 1883... | |
| | Messenger | 330 | Sept. 30, 1883... | do | ... Sept. 30, 1883... | |
| | Extra Messenger..... | | | | | \$1.00 do |

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN A (2)

Of Officers and Employés of the Department of Indian Affairs, for the Year ended 30th June, 1885.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

ONTARIO.

| Names. | Office. | Annual Salary. | Where Stationed. | Remarks. |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|--|
| | | \$ cts. | | |
| J. T. Gilkison | Superintendent | 1,610 00 | Brantford | With \$140 for travelling expenses and \$200 a year for house and office rent. |
| H. Andrews | Clerk | 900 00 | do | |
| J. C. Phipps | Superintendent | 1,200 00 | Manitowaning..... | With \$100 per annum for travelling expenses and 3 per cent. on timber and land sales. |
| McGregor Ironsides | Clerk and Interpreter | 720 00 | do | |
| Thos. Walton, M.D..... | Superintendent | 900 00 | Parry Sound..... | With actual travelling expenses, \$60 per annum office rent, 5 per cent. commission on collections up to \$2,000, and 2½ per cent. on collections above that amount. |
| Wm. Van Abbott | Agent..... | 700 00 | Sault Ste. Marie | With \$68.50 for office rent and fuel. |
| 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. |
| ✓ Wm. Simpson | do | | Warton..... | 5 per cent. on collections up to \$2,000, and 2½ per cent. on sums in excess of that amount. No other remuneration. |
| O. B. Savage | do | 400 00 | Gore Bay | With \$120 for office rent do do |
| 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 | |
| J. W. Jermya | do | 500 00 | Cape Croker..... | With free house. |

| | | | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|--------|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|--|--|
| J. T. Conaway | do | 500 00 | Saugeen..... | 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 | Roseneath | | | |
| J. R. Stevenson..... | do | 500 00 | Georgina | | | |
| E. Harris..... | do | 500 00 | Gore's Landing..... | | | |
| H. H. Thompson..... | do | 500 00 | Penetanguishene..... | To 18th June, 1885. | | |
| D. J. McPhee..... | do | 500 00 | Uptergrove | | | |
| G. B. McDermot..... | do | 150 00 | Scugog | | | |
| A. McKelvey..... | do | 500 00 | Wallaceburgh | | | |
| A. English..... | do | 500 00 | Sarnia | | | |
| E. Watson | Indian Lands Agent ..... | ..... | 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 \$2,000, 2½ per cent. on any collections in excess of that amount. |
| Robt. Tyre | do ..... | ..... | St. Regis..... | 10 per cent. commission on collections, 2½ per cent. on disbursements. No other remuneration. |
| James Martin..... | do | 600 00 | Maniwaki | \$50 a year for office rent. |
| L. E. Otis..... | do | 300 00 | Point Bleue | |
| A. Brosseau | 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 | Marie | |
| Chas. Guay | do | 50 00 | Restigouche | |
| H. Vassal | do | 200 00 | Pierreville..... | With 10 per cent. on collections, 2½ per cent. on disbursements. |
| A. A. Hudon | Prosecutor | 100 00 | Robervale..... | |
| F. H. O'Brien..... | do | 100 00 | Tadousac..... | |

RETURN A (2) — Continued.

MISSIONARIES receiving remuneration from the Department of Indian Affairs for services performed among Indians, to the 30th June, 1885.

ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

| Names. | Address. | Annual Allowance. | Denomination. | Remarks. |
|--------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---|
| | | \$ cts. | | |
| Rev. T. Quinn..... | Pierreville..... | 235 00 | Roman Catholic..... | Abenakis of St. Francis. |
| Rev. John Tucker..... | do | 140 00 | Protestant..... | do do |
| Rev. M. Mainville..... | St. Régis..... | 333 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. A. G. Smith..... | Munceytown..... | 400 00 | Protestant..... | Chippewas of Thames. |
| Rev. A. Jamieson..... | Baby's Point..... | 460 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. |

RETURN A (2)—Continued.

MEDICAL MEN employed by the Department of Indian Affairs, to the 30th June, 1885, 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 | do |
| W. S. Scott | do Saugeen..... | 200 00 | do |
| L. E. Day | Mississaguas of Alnwick..... | 200 00 | do |
| P. E. Jones..... | do Credit..... | 250 00 | do |
| A. McLaren..... | Mohawks of Bay of Quinté..... | 250 00 | Part borne by Management Fund. |
| J. Newton..... | do do | 250 00 | do do |
| 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 | Oneidas 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 do |
| Jos. Comeau..... | River Desert Indians..... | 150 00 | do do |

[PART II]

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and Employés of the Department of Indian Affairs, for the Year ended 30th June, 1885—Continued.

9

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. Guilloid..... | do..... | 1,200 00 | West Coast..... | |
| G. Blenkinsop..... | do..... | 1,200 00 | Kwawkewlth..... | |
| P. McTiernan..... | do..... | 1,000 00 | Fraser River..... | |
| J. W. Mackay..... | do..... | 1,200 00 | Kamloops..... | |
| do..... | do..... | 600 00 | Okanagan (appointed provisionally)..... | |
| W. L. Meason..... | do..... | 1,000 00 | Williams Lake..... | |
| A. C. Elliott..... | Stipendary Magistrate, Metlahkathla.... | 2,600 00 | Port Simpson..... | |

[PART II]

NOVA SCOTIA.

| | | | | |
|-------------------------|------------|--------|------------------------|--|
| G. Wells..... | Agent..... | 50 00 | Annapolis..... | District No. 1 "a," for Counties of Annapolis and Shelburne. |
| F. McDormand..... | do..... | 50 00 | Bear River..... | do 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. A. P. Desmond..... | 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 66 | 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. |
| John Chisholm..... | do..... | 100 00 | Antigonish..... | do 8, for County Pictou. |
| Rev. J. McDougall..... | do..... | 100 00 | Red Island..... | do 9, for County 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 Inverness. |
| | | | | do 12, for County Victoria. |

| | | | | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|--------|------------------------|----|--|
| Rev. M. McKenzie | do | 100 00 | Christmas Island | do | 13, for County Cape Breton. |
| M. A. Macdonald, M.D. | Medical Officer | 100 00 | Sydney | do | 13, for County Cape Breton. |
| J. McMillan, M.D. | do | 42 00 | Pictou | do | 8, for Indians of Pictou and vicinity. |

2
NEW BRUNSWICK.

| | | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|--------|-------------------|---|
| Chas. 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 | 160 00 | Newcastle | |
| Rev. W. Morrissey | do | 100 00 | Oak Point | |
| Rev. E. J. Bannon | do | 100 00 | Big Cove | |
| Rev. L. C. D'Amour | do | 40 00 | Edmunston | |
| J. Macdonald, M.D. | Medical Officer | 100 00 | ..... | County of Northumberland. |
| H. A. Fish, M.D. | do | 100 00 | ..... | do do |
| J. P. Lamothé, M.D. | do | 20 00 | ..... | do Kent. |
| A. P. Laundry, M.D. | do | 50 00 | ..... | do do |

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

| | | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------|--------|---------------------|---|
| John O. Arsenault | Agent | 500 00 | Lennox Island | Salary as Agent. \$200 00 |
| | | | | do Teacher |
| | | | | Allowance for travelling expenses... 100 00 |

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES, MANITOBA AND KEEWATIN.

| | | | | |
|--------------------------------|--|----------|--------------|--|
| COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, REGINA. | | | | |
| Hon. Edgar Dewdney | Indian Commissioner | 3,200 00 | Regina | |
| Hayter Reed | Assistant Indian Commissioner | 1,600 00 | do | |
| T. P. Wadsworth | Inspector of Farms and Agencies in North-West Territories | 1,800 00 | ..... |  |
| W. McGirr | Clerk | 1,400 00 | Regina | |

[PART II]

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and Employés of the Department of Indian Affairs, for the Year ended 30th June, 1885—*Concluded.*
 OUTSIDE SERVICE.

| Name. | Office. | Annual Salary. | Where Stationed. | Remarks. |
|------------------------------------|---|----------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 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 | |
| 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 | 900 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 | Grand Rapids | |
| J. Reader | do | 800 00 | The Pas..... | |
| NORTH-WEST SUPERINTENDENCY. | | | | |
| <i>Treaty No. 4.</i> | | | | |
| A. McDonald..... | Agent..... | 1,200 00 | Indian Head..... | |

| | | | |
|-------------------------|--|----------|--|
| L. W. Herchmer..... | do to several bands in Treaties 2 and 4, and Sioux on Assiniboine..... | 1,200 00 | Birtle |
| P. J. Williams | Farming Instructor, Farm No. 3 | 730 00 | Crooked Lakes |
| J. Nicol | do do 5 | 480 00 | File Hills..... |
| L. Couture | do do 6 | 600 00 | Touchwood Hills |
| W. S. Grant..... | do do 7 | 600 00 | Assiniboine Reserve |
| R. McKinnon..... | do do 9 | 720 00 | Indian Head..... |
| A. McArthur | do do 25 | 480 00 | Moose Mountain |
| Rev. Father Hugonard... | Principal, Industrial School | 1,200 00 | Qu'Appelle..... |
| <i>Treaty No. 6.</i> | | | |
| J. M. Rae | Agent..... | 1,200 00 | Battleford |
| J. B. Lash..... | do | 900 00 | Carlton |
| W. Anderson..... | do | 1,200 00 | Edmonton..... |
| J. Tomkins | Farming Instructor..... | 730 00 | Duck Lake |
| G. Chaffee..... | do Farm No. 10..... | 730 00 | Carlton |
| G. E. Applegarth..... | do do 11..... | 480 00 | Red Pheasant's Reserve. |
| J. Fitzpatrick | do do 12 | 600 00 | Battle River..... |
| D. L. Clink | do do 13..... | 600 00 | Jack Fish Creek..... |
| A. Sufferin | do do 13a..... | 480 00 | Thunder Child and Napa-hase Reserve..... |
| G. G. Mann | do do 14..... | 600 00 | Fort Pitt..... |
| C. Carson..... | do do 16..... | 600 00 | Saddle Lake..... |
| W. O'Donnell | do do 17..... | 600 00 | Lac la Nonne..... |
| S. B. Lucas | Acting Agent | 730 00 | Peace Hills |
| Rev. T. Clarke | Principal, Industrial School | 1,200 00 | Battleford |
| <i>Treaty No. 7.</i> | | | |
| W. Pocklington | Agent..... | 1,200 00 | Fort Macleod..... |
| M. Begg..... | do | 1,200 00 | Blackfoot Crossing..... |
| F. X. Girard, M.D | Medical Superintendent | 1,200 00 | Fort Macleod..... |
| J. D. Molson..... | Farming Instructor, Farm No. 19..... | 720 00 | Morleyville |
| G. H. Wheatley..... | do do 20a..... | 720 00 | Crowfoot's Reserve |
| J. M. Scott | do do 20b..... | 600 00 | Old Sun's Reserve |
| W. Parker..... | do do 21..... | 720 00 | Piegan Reserve..... |
| R. Whitney..... | do do 22..... | 520 00 | Blood Reserve |
| Rev. Father Lacomb..... | Principal, Industrial School..... | ..... | High River..... |

Beardy, One Arrow and Okanasis' Bands.

[PART II]

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN B.

No. 1.

12

DR.

BATCHEWANA INDIANS in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

| | Capital. | Interest. | | Capital. | Interest. |
|--|----------|-----------|------------------------------------|----------|-----------|
| | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| To the following payments:— | | | By Balance on 30th June, 1884..... | 9,397 96 | 265 69 |
| Chief Nubenagooching, salary..... | | 100 00 | Land and timber sales..... | 190 49 | |
| J. A. Reid, M.D., salary..... | | 84 44 | Rents, &c..... | | 203 60 |
| Thos. Ouillett, teacher, 3 months' salary..... | | 50 00 | Interest on invested capital..... | | 386 56 |
| <i>Sundry Payments.</i> | | | | | |
| For Medicines..... | | 27 18 | | | |
| Freight on medicines..... | | 1 00 | | | |
| Cow pox points..... | | 4 60 | | | |
| Renewal of fishing license..... | | 10 00 | | | |
| Transfer to Management Fund of third instalment, with interest to 31st December, 1882, of moneys advanced at various times to assist in building roads, bridges, &c..... | 2,902 04 | | | | |
| Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund..... | 19 05 | 12 22 | | | |
| Distribution of interest moneys..... | | 379 10 | | | |
| Balance on 30th June, 1885..... | 6,667 36 | 187 41 | | | |
| | 9,586 45 | 855 85 | | 9,588 45 | 855 85 |
| | | | Balance on 30th June, 1885..... | 6,667 36 | 187 41 |

[PART II]

L. VANKOUGHNET,

Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 2.
Cr.

Dr.

CHIPPEWAS OF BEAUSOLEIL in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

| | Capital. | Interest. | | Capital. | Interest. |
|--|-----------|-----------|------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| To the following payments :— | | | | | |
| <i>Salaries.</i> | | | | | |
| Noah Assance, Chief..... | | 50 00 | By Balance on 30th June, 1884..... | 56,099 61 | 634 07 |
| Rev. Wm. Elias, Secretary..... | | 25 00 | Land and timber sales..... | 184 26 | |
| P. H. Spohn, M.D., Physician..... | | 150 00 | Interest on invested capital..... | | 2,749 48 |
| <i>Pensions.</i> | | | | | |
| Thomas Sky..... | | 20 00 | | | |
| John Assance..... | | 15 00 | | | |
| Widow James Assance..... | | 25 00 | | | |
| <i>Sundry Disbursements.</i> | | | | | |
| Loan to purchase threshing machine..... | 450 00 | | | | |
| Vaccine points..... | | 13 50 | | | |
| Transfer to capital account on account of loan to purchase threshing machine..... | | 45 00 | | | |
| Cost of provisions for J. Assance's family..... | | 0 88 | | | |
| Distribution of interest moneys..... | | 2,438 31 | | | |
| Transfer to Management Fund of percentage on collections..... | 13 73 | | | | |
| Balance on 30th June, 1885..... | 55,820 14 | 600 86 | | | |
| | 56,283 87 | 3,383 55 | | 56,283 87 | 3,383 55 |
| | | | Balance on 30th June, 1885..... | 55,820 14 | 600 86 |

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

[PART II]

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 3.

DR.

CHIPPEWAS OF NAWASH in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

| | Capital. | Interest. | | Capital. | Interest. |
|---|----------|-----------|---|------------|-----------|
| | \$ | cts. | | \$ | cts. |
| To the following payments:— | | | | | |
| <i>Salaries.</i> | | | | | |
| H. Wigle, M.D., Physician | | 345 83 | By Balance on 30th June, 1884..... | 307,507 32 | 2,641 91 |
| David Craddock, Teacher | | 250 00 | Land and timber sales | 4,591 31 | |
| Peter Elliott do | | 300 00 | Rents | | 26 00 |
| Isabella McIver do | | 250 00 | Refund for interest moneys on account of loan | | |
| Wm. McGregor, Chief | | 150 00 | to pay debts..... | 3,915 32 | |
| Wm. Angus do | | 75 00 | Interest on invested capital | | 14,185 32 |
| F. Lamorandière, Secretary and Interpreter..... | | 150 00 | Refund by P. J. Kegedonce on account of loan. | | 12 50 |
| Wm. Wawkay, Councillor..... | | 30 00 | | | |
| James Solomon do | | 30 00 | | | |
| James Akiwenzie do | | 30 00 | | | |
| Louis Johnston, Messenger..... | | 20 00 | | | |
| Abram Sky, Caretaker..... | | 30 00 | | | |
| James Toman, Councillor | | 30 00 | | | |
| Daniel Elliott, Forest Ranger..... | | 40 00 | | | |
| John Snake, Sexton | | 25 00 | | | |
| F. Onahjiwon do | | 12 49 | | | |
| <i>Pensions.</i> | | | | | |
| P. J. Kegedonce..... | | 37 50 | | | |
| John Wahbadick..... | | 37 49 | | | |
| Mary McGregor..... | | 20 00 | | | |
| Mrs. John Smith..... | | 20 00 | | | |
| Thos. Koseyah, sen..... | | 20 00 | | | |
| Widow James Nawash..... | | 20 00 | | | |
| Mrs. Luke Snake | | 20 00 | | | |
| Widow B. Onahjiwon | | 12 49 | | | |
| Widow A. Ashkiwie | | 20 00 | | | |
| Susan Michell | | 10 00 | | | |
| Carried forward..... | | 1,985 80 | Carried forward | 316,013 95 | 16,865 73 |

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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. |
| Brought forward..... | | 1,985 80 | Brought forward | 316,013 95 | 16,865 73 |
| <i>Sundry Disbursements.</i> | | | | | |
| Repairing roads | | 302 02 | | | |
| Expenses of Delegates to Grand Council. | | 80 00 | | | |
| Dr. Beattie for vaccinating | | 30 00 | | | |
| Renewal of fishing license..... | | 25 00 | | | |
| Vaccine points | | 4 50 | | | |
| Inspection of schools | | 55 85 | | | |
| Grant for relief of Abram Sky..... | | 10 00 | | | |
| Expenses in connection with surrender of White Cloud Island | | 36 50 | | | |
| Wood for schools | | 20 60 | | | |
| Funeral furnishings..... | | 95 11 | | | |
| Distribution of interest moneys..... | | 11,351 | | | |
| Percentage on collections carried to credit of Man- agement Fund..... | 463 87 | | | | |
| Balance on 30th June, 1885..... | 315,551 08 | 2,86 | | | |
| | 316,013 | | | | |
| | | | | Balance on 30th June, 1885..... | 315,551 08 | 2,867 71 |
| | | | | 316,013 95 | 16,865 73 |

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-General of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

[PART II]

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 4.
Cr.

DR. CHIPPEWAS OF RAMA in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

| | Capital. | Interest. | | Capital. | Interest. |
|---|-----------|-----------|---------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| | \$ | cts. | | \$ | cts. |
| To the following payments:— | | | | | |
| <i>Salaries.</i> | | | | | |
| J. B. Naningishkung, Chief | | | 30th June, 1884..... | 51,957 79 | 608 87 |
| Joseph Kenice, Secretary..... | | | timber sales | 179 95 | |
| M. St. Germain, Councillor..... | | | invested capital..... | | 2 00 |
| Jos. Naningishkung do | | | | | 2,609 62 |
| John Kenice do | | | | | |
| G. H. Corbett, M.D., Physician | | 150 00 | | | |
| <i>Pensions.</i> | | | | | |
| Wm. Bigwind | | 12 00 | | | |
| Geo. Wahsaigzhig..... | | 3 00 | | | |
| Jacob Shilling..... | | 9 00 | | | |
| Peter Jacobs | | 18 00 | | | |
| Widow Philip Antoine | | 6 00 | | | |
| Hester Antoine..... | | 6 00 | | | |
| Widow James Shilling | | 6 00 | | | |
| do James Sandy | | 6 00 | | | |
| Sarah Young..... | | 6 00 | | | |
| <i>Sundry Disbursements.</i> | | | | | |
| Vaccine points..... | | 18 00 | | | |
| Cost of seed distributed..... | | 159 43 | | | |
| Inspection of schools..... | | 30 00 | | | |
| Cost of new school and council house..... | 562 02 | | | | |
| Transfer to Management Fund of percentage on collections..... | 18 00 | | | | |
| Distribution of interest moneys..... | | 2,324 43 | | | |
| Balance on 30th June, 1885 | 51,557 72 | 365 63 | | | |
| | 52,137 74 | 3,218 49 | | 52,137 74 | 3,218 49 |
| | | | Balance on 30th June, 1885..... | 51,557 72 | 365 63 |

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.
ROBERT SINCLAIR, Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN B-Continued.

No. 5.
Cr.

DE. CHIPPEWAS OF SARNIA in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

| | | Capital. | Interest. | | | Capital. | Interest. |
|---|--|----------|-----------|---|------|-------------------|------------------|
| | | \$ | cts. | \$ | cts. | \$ | cts. |
| <i>To the following payments :-</i> | | | | <i>By Balance on 30th June, 1884.....</i> | | | |
| <i>Salaries.</i> | | | | | | <i>183,156 00</i> | <i>1,405 42</i> |
| Nicholas Plain, Chief, 9 months | | | 75 00 | Land and timber sales | | <i>2,610 08</i> | <i>9,408 44</i> |
| Joseph Wawanosh, Chief, 9 months..... | | | 22 50 | Interest on invested capital | | | |
| James Menass do 12 do | | | 30 00 | | | | |
| Robt. George do 9 do | | | 22 50 | | | | |
| Albert Rodd do 9 do | | | 22 50 | | | | |
| Thos. Wahpagace do 9 do | | | 22 50 | | | | |
| Isaac Shawanoo do 9 do | | | 22 50 | | | | |
| Elijah George do 3 do | | | 7 50 | | | | |
| Wilson Jacobs do 3 do | | | 25 00 | | | | |
| J. Nahmabin do 3 do | | | 7 50 | | | | |
| Silas Wabemong do 3 do | | | 7 50 | | | | |
| Adam Sappah do 3 do | | | 7 50 | | | | |
| John Johnston do 3 do | | | 7 50 | | | | |
| Wm. Wawanosh, Secretary and Interpreter | | | 200 00 | | | | |
| Wm. Jackson, Chapel Steward..... | | | 37 50 | | | | |
| E. Jacobs do | | | 11 25 | | | | |
| John Johnston do | | | 11 25 | | | | |
| Adam Shawanoo do | | | 11 25 | | | | |
| Solomon Jackson, Messenger | | | 30 00 | | | | |
| James Plain, Chapel Steward..... | | | 7 50 | | | | |
| Jeffrey Bressett do | | | 3 75 | | | | |
| E. O. Boyle, Teacher, 6 months..... | | | 125 00 | | | | |
| B. Shingewank do do | | | 125 00 | | | | |
| <i>Pensions.</i> | | | | | | | |
| Wm. Wawanosh | | | 150 00 | | | | |
| Mrs. Jas. Wawanosh..... | | | 125 00 | | | | |
| Mrs. D. B. Wawanosh | | | 100 00 | | | | |
| Carried forward | | | 1,217 50 | Carried forward..... | | <i>185,766 06</i> | <i>10,813 86</i> |

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[PART II]

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RETURN B—Continued.

DR.

CHIPP EWAS OF SARNIA in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

| | Capital. | Interest. | | Capital. | Interest. |
|---|----------|-----------|----------------------|------------|-----------|
| | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| Brought forward..... | | 1,217 50 | Brought forward..... | 185,766 06 | 10,813 86 |
| <i>To the following payments:—</i> | | | | | |
| <i>Pensions—Concluded.</i> | | | | | |
| Antoine Rodd | | 24 00 | | | |
| Thos. Nayahnoquodt..... | | 24 00 | | | |
| Isaac Kashagance..... | | 24 00 | | | |
| Widow Bird..... | | 12 00 | | | |
| Geo. Ashquaquonaby..... | | 12 00 | | | |
| Widow Chippegan..... | | 12 00 | | | |
| do Kahgayah..... | | 12 00 | | | |
| do Napoo..... | | 12 00 | | | |
| Mrs. Moses Henry..... | | 12 00 | | | |
| Widow Cotterill..... | | 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 | | | |
| Sahgutchequaqua..... | | 12 00 | | | |
| Widow Kahbayah..... | | 12 00 | | | |
| do Petahney..... | | 12 00 | | | |
| do Crow..... | | 12 00 | | | |
| Mahcahdenequa..... | | 12 00 | | | |
| <i>Sundry Disbursements.</i> | | | | | |
| Seed, grain, &c., for distribution..... | | 615 24 | | | |
| Medical attendance and medicines..... | | 612 07 | | | |
| Relief to destitute Indians..... | | 112 00 | | | |
| Coffins and funeral furnishings..... | | 96 35 | | | |

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| | | | | |
|---|------------|-----------|---------------------------------|-----------|
| Repairing bridges | | 59 43 | | |
| Digging graves | | 37 00 | | |
| Provisions to Indians doing road work | | 38 25 | | |
| Furniture, &c., for church | | 37 75 | | |
| do for Kettle Point school | | 31 83 | | |
| Repairing roads | | 13 00 | | |
| School material | | 21 45 | | |
| Inspection of schools | | 21 75 | | |
| Wood for schools | | 31 50 | | |
| Supplies for Council-house | | 11 43 | | |
| Cutting thistles | | 6 25 | | |
| Vaccine points | | 5 40 | | |
| Travelling expenses | | 9 00 | | |
| Cleaning Council-house, &c. | | 7 75 | | |
| Amount paid Jas. Menass for improvements on Lot 10, Con. 9, Enniskillen..... | 1,305 54 | | | |
| Lumber for J. Halfday's house | | 5 00 | | |
| Insurance | | 8 00 | | |
| Material for Widow Bird and Widow Nawang's houses | | 30 00 | | |
| Services of constables..... | | 2 00 | | |
| Cutting lumber for school building on Sauble Reserve | | 19 25 | | |
| Distribution of interest moneys..... | | 5,232 36 | | |
| Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund..... | 261 00 | | | |
| Balance on 30th June, 1885..... | 184,199 52 | 2,244 30 | | |
| | 185,766 06 | 10,813 86 | 185,766 06 | 10,813 86 |
| | | | 184,199 52 | 2,244 30 |
| | | | Balance on 30th June, 1885..... | |

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant,

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs,

[PART II]

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 6

20

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 on 30th June, 1884..... | 247,989 66 | 2,580 89 |
| John Kadahgegwon do | | 100 00 | Land and timber sales | 6,270 01 | |
| Wm. Walker, Secretary and Interpreter..... | | 100 00 | Rent | | 26 00 |
| John George, Councillor | | 25 00 | Refund of amount advanced for purchase of seed | | 404 39 |
| David Root do | | 25 00 | Interest on invested capital..... | | 11,715 64 |
| S. Quakagezhig do | | 25 00 | | | |
| John Cameron do | | 25 00 | | | |
| John Kewaquom do | | 25 00 | | | |
| Peter Henry, Sexton | | 50 00 | | | |
| Luke Kewaquom, Sexton..... | | 30 00 | | | |
| J. Madwishmind, Messenger..... | | 15 00 | | | |
| Ralph Johnston do | | 15 00 | | | |
| W. S. Scott, M.D., Physician..... | | 50 00 | | | |
| Margt. Robertson, Teacher | | 300 00 | | | |
| Charles Shupe, M.D., Physician | | 195 00 | | | |
| A. Madwayosb, Teacher..... | | 158 34 | | | |
| <i>Pensions.</i> | | | | | |
| Jane Wegwoss..... | | 25 00 | | | |
| Thos. Wahpagace | | 6 60 | | | |
| C. Maizhukewawedong..... | | 12 00 | | | |
| J. Waubishkakumig | | 12 00 | | | |
| Fredk. Waubezee | | 12 00 | | | |
| Eliza Madwishmind | | 12 00 | | | |
| Widow Shingoonce | | 12 00 | | | |
| Eliza Annjigahbowh | | 10 50 | | | |
| Widow Maishequongai | | 12 00 | | | |
| Charlotte Saingwobs | | 12 00 | | | |
| Mary Majigeshig | | 12 00 | | | |

[PART II]

| | |
|------------------------|------|
| Thos. Nawahqua..... | 6 00 |
| John Atangay | 6 00 |
| Widow Mukadamowa | 6 00 |
| R. Manidowaub | 6 00 |

Sundry Disbursements.

| | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| Balance of gratuity to Chiefs H. H. Madwayosh and J. Kadahgegwon | 100 00 |
| Outbuildings for school | 52 00 |
| Cost of removing school-house | 70 00 |
| Expenses in connection with White Cloud Island | 14 75 |
| School material, &c. | 77 60 |
| Seed grain for distribution | 404 39 |
| Inspection of schools..... | 29 85 |
| Costs in liquor prosecutions | 9 00 |
| Interest moneys distributed | 10,181 03 |
| Compensation to Agent Creighton for improve- ment to Agent's house, &c... .. | 328 55 |
| Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund | 419 50 1 56 |
| Balance on 30th June, 1885..... | 253,511 62 2,386 90 |
| | <u>254,259 67 14,726 92</u> |

| | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| Balance on 30th June, 1885 | 253,511 62 | 14,726 92 |
| | <u>254,259 67</u> | <u>14,726 92</u> |

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

[PART II]

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 7.
CR.

DR. CHIPPEWAS OF SNAKE ISLAND in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

| | Capital. | Interest. | | Capital. | Interest. |
|---|-----------|-----------|------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| To the following payments:— | | | | | |
| <i>Salaries.</i> | | | | | |
| Charles Bigcanoe, Chief..... | | 80 00 | By Balance on 30th June, 1884..... | 25,066 95 | 289 86 |
| Noah Assance, Caretaker..... | | 25 00 | Land and timber sales | 58 66 | |
| | | | Rents, &c..... | | 148 00 |
| | | | Interest on invested capital..... | | 1,250 48 |
| <i>Sundry Disbursements.</i> | | | | | |
| Grant to Mrs. Peters..... | | 10 00 | | | |
| Lumber for fencing church grounds..... | | 15 08 | | | |
| Transport of cattle..... | | 5 00 | | | |
| Vaccine points | | 4 50 | | | |
| Cost of new school house..... | 367 85 | | | | |
| Repairs to mission house | 84 00 | | | | |
| Cost of survey of Georgina Island | 262 84 | | | | |
| Furniture for new school house..... | 73 31 | | | | |
| Interest moneys distributed..... | | 1,261 94 | | | |
| Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund | 5 87 | 8 88 | | | |
| Balance on 30th June, 1885..... | 24,381 74 | 277 94 | | | |
| | 25,125 61 | 1,688 34 | | 25,125 61 | 1,688 34 |
| | | | Balance on 30th June, 1885 | 24,331 74 | 277 94 |

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 8.

DR.

CHIPPEWAS OF THE THAMES in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

| | Capital. | | Interest. | | | Capital. | | Interest. | |
|--|----------|------|-----------|------|---|----------|------|-----------|------|
| | \$ | cts. | \$ | cts. | | \$ | cts. | \$ | cts. |
| To the following payments :— | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Salaries.</i> | | | | | <i>By Balance on 30th June, 1884.....</i> | | | | |
| D. Sinclair, M.D., Physician | | | 200 | 00 | Rents collected | 69,120 | 39 | 618 | 10 |
| John Henry, Chief..... | | | 12 | 00 | Interest on invested capital..... | | | 3,742 | 50 |
| E. French do | | | 12 | 00 | | | | 3,529 | 52 |
| James Fisher, Councillor..... | | | 12 | 00 | | | | | |
| Nelson Beaver do | | | 12 | 00 | | | | | |
| John French do | | | 12 | 00 | | | | | |
| James Fox do | | | 12 | 00 | | | | | |
| Ephriam Turner, Messenger | | | 50 | 00 | | | | | |
| Noah Fox do | | | 25 | 00 | | | | | |
| Abel Waucaush, Interpreter | | | 12 | 00 | | | | | |
| Joseph Fisher, Secretary..... | | | 20 | 00 | | | | | |
| do Teacher | | | 200 | 00 | | | | | |
| John Henry do | | | 200 | 00 | | | | | |
| Mary J. Scott do | | | 250 | 00 | | | | | |
| <i>Pensions.</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Tom, Chief | | | 20 | 00 | | | | | |
| George King | | | 5 | 00 | | | | | |
| George Knotman | | | 10 | 00 | | | | | |
| Jacob Shemogan | | | 15 | 00 | | | | | |
| <i>Sundry Disbursements.</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Expenses of Delegates to Grand Council | | | 60 | 00 | | | | | |
| Repairs to Union Hall, at Wendigo | | | 24 | 10 | | | | | |
| Relief to John Mundway | | | 3 | 00 | | | | | |
| Board and care of Maskinogha..... | | | 23 | 00 | | | | | |
| Carried forward | | | 1,189 | 10 | Carried forward | 69,120 | 39 | 7,890 | 12 |

[PART II]

RETURN B—Continued.

DR. CHIPPEWAS OF THE THAMES in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. Cr.

| | Capital. | Interest. | | Capital. | Interest. |
|---|-----------|-----------|---|-----------|-----------|
| | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| Brought forward | | 1,189 10 | Brought forward | 69,120 39 | 7,890 12 |
| To the following payments :— | | | | | |
| <i>Sundry Disbursements—Concluded.</i> | | | | | |
| Allowance to School Trustees | | 24 00 | | | |
| Cost of Hog Creek bridge | 36 91 | 407 50 | | | |
| Vaccine points | | 9 00 | | | |
| Tuition of two children | | 6 00 | | | |
| Rents distributed | | 3,079 90 | | | |
| Cost of coffins | | 103 00 | | | |
| Funeral furnishings | | 10 00 | | | |
| Repairs to schools | | 2 88 | | | |
| do roads | | 3 00 | | | |
| School material | | 62 00 | | | |
| Wood for schools | | 115 26 | | | |
| Inspection of schools | | 29 20 | | | |
| Interest moneys distributed | | 1,885 80 | | | |
| Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund | | 224 55 | | | |
| Balance on 30th June, 1885 | 69,083 48 | 738 93 | | | |
| | 69,120 39 | 7,890 12 | | 69,120 39 | 7,890 12 |
| | | | By Balance on 30th June, 1885 | 69,083 48 | 738 93 |

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.

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> | | | | | |
| James Potquahong, Chief | | 30 00 | By Balance on 30th June, 1884..... | 69,224 03 | 947 39 |
| Jas. Saugee, Councillor | | 20 00 | Rents collected | | 584 38 |
| J. S. Kiyoshk do | | 20 00 | Interest on invested capital | | 3,257 28 |
| J. Mokewenah do | | 20 00 | | | |
| Henry Knaggs do | | 20 00 | | | |
| Jas. Elgin, Secretary | | 50 00 | | | |
| John Peters, Messenger | | 48 00 | | | |
| Wm. Stout, Teacher (15 months)..... | | 125 00 | | | |
| <i>Pensions.</i> | | | | | |
| Widow Pengeeshmoqua | | 8 00 | | | |
| do Kewakodoqua | | 8 00 | | | |
| do Aizhoe..... | | 8 00 | | | |
| do Munedoqua | | 8 00 | | | |
| do Keweteh..... | | 8 00 | | | |
| do Kenewabmequa | | 8 00 | | | |
| do Kewadenoqua | | 8 00 | | | |
| Old Scotchman | | 30 00 | | | |
| <i>Sundry Disbursements.</i> | | | | | |
| Cost of spades, shovels, &c., for use on roads ... | | 27 00 | | | |
| Medical services | | 40 00 | | | |
| Passage of Jos. Williams to Shingwauk Home... | | 4 50 | | | |
| Wood for school | | 18 70 | | | |
| do church | | 5 00 | | | |
| Funeral furnishings | | 86 25 | | | |
| Coffins | | 43 50 | | | |
| Carried forward | | 643 95 | Carried forward | 69,224 03 | 4,789 05 |

[PART II]

RETURN B—Continued.

Dr. CHIPPEWAS OF WALPOLE ISLAND in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. Cr.

| | Capital. | Interest. | | Capital. | Interest. |
|--|-----------|-----------|----------------------|-----------|-----------|
| | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| Brought forward..... | | 643 95 | Brought forward..... | 69,224 03 | 4,789 05 |
| To the following payments :— | | | | | |
| <i>Sundry Disbursements—Concluded.</i> | | | | | |
| Digging graves..... | | 37 00 | | | |
| Repairs to school house..... | | 9 00 | | | |
| Inspection of schools..... | | 7 87 | | | |
| School material..... | | 12 26 | | | |
| Relief to sick Indians..... | | 82 50 | | | |
| Repairing bridges..... | | 29 50 | | | |
| Services of pathmasters..... | | 12 00 | | | |
| Protection of muskrat grounds..... | | 21 00 | | | |
| do sturgeon fishery..... | | 17 00 | | | |
| Vaccine points..... | | 36 50 | | | |
| Interest moneys distributed..... | | 2,912 93 | | | |
| Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund..... | | 35 06 | | | |
| Balance on 30th June, 1885..... | 69,224 03 | 932 48 | | | |
| | 69,224 03 | 4,789 05 | | 69,224 03 | 4,789 05 |
| | | | By Balance..... | 69,224 08 | 932 48 |

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.

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. | | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| To Balance on 30th June, 1884 | | 231 09 | By Balance on 30th June, 1884 | 13,372 11 | |
| Cost of provisions for Indians on Christmas Day | | 6 70 | Timber collections | 11 00 | |
| Interest moneys distributed | | 163 14 | Rent do | | 7 00 |
| Cost of building bridges, &c | 375 71 | | Interest on invested capital | | 525 64 |
| Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund | 1 10 | 0 42 | | | |
| Balance on 30th June, 1885 | 13,006 30 | 131 29 | | | |
| | 13,383 11 | 532 64 | | 13,383 11 | 532 64 |
| | | | By Balance on 30th June, 1885 | 13,006 30 | 131 29 |

L. VANKOUGHNET,

Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

[PART II]

RETURN B—Continued.

DR.

FRENCH RIVER INDIANS in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

1.

CR.

| | Capital. | Interest. | | Capital. | Interest. |
|--|----------|-----------|--|----------|-----------|
| | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| To the following payments :— | | | By Balance on 30th June, 1884..... | 887 86 | 22 47 |
| Medicines | | 36 44 | Rent collections | | 8 00 |
| Interest moneys distributed..... | | 35 56 | Refund on account of amount advanced for relief..... | | 2 00 |
| Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund | | 0 48 | Interest on invested capital..... | | 36 40 |
| Balance on 30th June, 1885..... | 887 86 | | Balance on 30th June, 1885..... | | 3 61 |
| | 887 86 | 72 48 | | 887 86 | 72 48 |
| To Balance on 30th June, 1885 | | 3 61 | By Balance on 30th June, 1885..... | 887 86 | |

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.

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> | | | | | |
| J. A. Reid, M.D., Physician | | 96 76 | By Balance on 30th June, 1884..... | 30,613 72 | 177 79 |
| Rev. J. H. Gallagher, Teacher..... | | 200 00 | Land and timber sales..... | 577 05 | |
| Rev. Thos. Ouillett do (9 months)..... | | 150 00 | Rents | | 230 25 |
| Chief Augustin | | 100 00 | Interest on invested capital..... | | 1,231 68 |
| do Pequetchenene | | 60 00 | | | |
| <i>Sundry Disbursements.</i> | | | | | |
| Insurance..... | | 10 00 | | | |
| Vaccine points | | 11 25 | | | |
| Medicines..... | | 33 11 | | | |
| Wood for schools..... | | 18 00 | | | |
| School books | | 3 95 | | | |
| Interest moneys distributed..... | | 528 48 | | | |
| Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund | 57 71 | 13 82 | | | |
| Balance on 30th June, 1885 | 31,133 06 | 414 35 | | | |
| | 31,190 77 | 1,639 72 | | 31,190 77 | 1,639 72 |
| | | | By Balance on 30th June, 1885 | 31,133 06 | 414 35 |

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885,
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

[PART II]

RETURN B—Continued.

No 13.

30

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> | | | By Balance on 30th June, 1884..... | 4,675 04 | 57 78 |
| Henry Schutt, Teacher..... | | 100 00 | Timber dues. | 1,482 03 | |
| <i>Sundry Disbursements.</i> | | | Rents..... | | 38 00 |
| Relief of destitute..... | | 43 00 | Interest on invested capital..... | | 189 32 |
| Expenses in connection with committal of J. | | | | | |
| Ahsahwasagai, a lunatic..... | | 9 22 | | | |
| School material..... | | 20 09 | | | |
| Cleaning school, &c..... | | 6 00 | | | |
| Interest moneys distributed..... | | 42 46 | | | |
| Percentage on collections carried to credit of | | | | | |
| Management Fund..... | 148 20 | 2 28 | | | |
| Balance on 30th June, 1885..... | 6,008 87 | 62 05 | | | |
| | 6,157 07 | 285 10 | | 6,157 07 | 285 10 |
| | | | By Balance on 30th June, 1885..... | 6,008 87 | 62 05 |

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

[PART II]

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 14.
CR.

DR.

LAKE NIPISSING INDIANS in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

| | Capital. | Interest. | | Capital. | Interest. |
|--|-----------|-----------|------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| To the following payments :— | | | | | |
| Relief to destitute Indians | | 23 62 | By Balance on 30th June, 1884..... | 14,722 07 | 214 43 |
| Costs in liquor prosecutions | | 26 15 | Timber sales, &c..... | 5,067 51 | |
| Interest moneys distributed..... | | 675 51 | Rents and fines..... | | 120 50 |
| Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund..... | 506 75 | 6 48 | Interest on invested capital | | 597 44 |
| Chief Jacob Cochin, for making railway ties.... | 62 70 | | | | |
| Balance on 30th June, 1885..... | 19,220 13 | 200 61 | | | |
| | 19,789 58 | 932 37 | | 19,789 58 | 932 37 |
| | | | By Balance on 30th June, 1885..... | 19,220 13 | 200 61 |

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

[PART II]

RETURN B - *Continued.*

No. 15.

32

Dr. MANITOULIN ISLAND INDIANS (unceded) in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Ca.

| | Capital. | Interest. | | Capital. | Interest. |
|---|----------|-----------|------------------------------------|----------|-----------|
| | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| To the following payments :— | | | By Balance on 30th June, 1884..... | 879 67 | 95 53 |
| Cost of medicines | | 273 37 | Timber collections..... | 185 23 | |
| Grant for relief to Jos. Mocassch | | 5 00 | Fines | | 84 60 |
| Expenses, liquor prosecutions | | 2 00 | Interest on invested capital | | 39 00 |
| Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund | 4 24 | | Balance on 30th June, 1885..... | | 61 24 |
| Balance on 30th June, 1885..... | 1,060 66 | | | | |
| | 1,064 90 | 280 37 | | 1,064 90 | 280 37 |
| Balance on 30th June, 1885 | | 61 24 | Balance on 30th June, 1885 | 1,060 66 | |

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

[PART II]

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 16.

DR. MAGANETTEWAN INDIANS, in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

| | Capital. | Interest. | | Capital. | Interest. |
|--|----------|-----------|------------------------------------|----------|-----------|
| | \$ cts | \$ cts. | | \$ cts. | \$ cts |
| To the following payments :— | | | By Balance on 30th June, 1884..... | 382 61 | 124 35 |
| Interest moneys distributed..... | | 139 56 | Timber collections..... | 141 90 | |
| Costs in liquor prosecution..... | | 4 00 | Rents..... | | 29 00 |
| Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund..... | 14 19 | 1 74 | Interest on invested Capital..... | | 20 28 |
| Balance on 30th June, 1885..... | 510 33 | 28 33 | | 524 51 | 173 61 |
| | 524 51 | 173 63 | Balance on 30th June, 1885..... | 510 32 | 28 83 |

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

[PART II]

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 17.

34

DR. MISSISSAGUAS OF ALNWICK 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, 1884..... | 73,155 03 | 971 79 |
| <i>Salaries.</i> | | | Land sales | 788 05 | |
| L. E. Day, M.D..... | | 200 00 | Rents..... | | 782 75 |
| Mitchell Chubb, Chief..... | | 24 00 | Refund from interest moneys on account of loan from Capital to pay debts | 1,036 08 | |
| Wm. Blaker, Councillor..... | | 24 00 | Interest on invested Capital..... | | 3,883 48 |
| Joshua Blaker do..... | | 24 00 | | | |
| E. Comigo do..... | | 24 00 | | | |
| Peter Crow do..... | | 24 00 | | | |
| M. A. Crow, Organist..... | | 20 00 | | | |
| Wm. Lukes, Sexton..... | | 63 00 | | | |
| Geo. Blaker, Secretary..... | | 24 00 | | | |
| <i>Pensions.</i> | | | | | |
| Widow Andrews..... | | 12 00 | | | |
| Widow James..... | | 12 00 | | | |
| Harriet Jacobs..... | | 6 00 | | | |
| Nancy Wahgoosh..... | | 9 00 | | | |
| <i>Sundry Disbursements.</i> | | | | | |
| Expenses of Delegates to Grand Council..... | | 36 00 | | | |
| Brass instrument for band..... | | 20 00 | | | |
| Vaccine points..... | | 9 00 | | | |
| Insurance premiums..... | | 42 50 | | | |
| Coffin for Mary Wahgoosh..... | | 7 25 | | | |
| Digging graves..... | | 12 00 | | | |

[PART II]

4-31**

| | | | | |
|--|-----------|----------|---------------------------------|----------|
| Interest moneys distributed..... | | 4,092 63 | | |
| Transfer to Management Fund of third instalment on account of repayment of loan to make surveys, &c..... | 2,701 65 | | | |
| Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund..... | 78 80 | 47 24 | | |
| Balance on 30th June, 1885..... | 72,198 71 | 908 40 | | |
| | 74,979 16 | 5,638 02 | | |
| | | | 74,979 16 | 5,638 02 |
| | | | 72,198 91 | 908 40 |
| | | | Balance on 30th June, 1885..... | |

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

[PART II]

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 18.
CR.

36

DR. MISSISSAGUAS OF THE CREDIT in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

| | Capital. | Interest. | | Capital. | Interest. |
|--|----------|-----------|--|------------|-----------|
| | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| To the following payments:— | | | | | |
| <i>Salaries.</i> | | | | | |
| P. E. Jones, Physician..... | | 250 00 | By Balance on 30th June, 1884..... | 187,211 77 | 982 72 |
| P. E. Jones, Chief..... | | 200 00 | Land sales..... | 3,207 74 | |
| Chas. Herchmer, Chief..... | | 100 00 | Interest on invested Capital..... | | 9,079 80 |
| Jos. Laform, Sexton..... | | 25 00 | Refund on account of amount advanced for | | |
| Jas. A. Wood, Messenger..... | | 25 00 | support of A. Jones' child..... | | 32 50 |
| Jas. Tobeco, Caretaker..... | | 25 00 | | | |
| John H. Scott, Teacher..... | | 350 00 | | | |
| <i>Pensions.</i> | | | | | |
| David Sawyer..... | | 100 00 | | | |
| Widow Chechock..... | | 25 00 | | | |
| do Herchmer..... | | 25 00 | | | |
| do Young..... | | 25 00 | | | |
| do Wilson..... | | 25 00 | | | |
| do Second..... | | 25 00 | | | |
| <i>Sundry Disbursements</i> | | | | | |
| Cost of grass seed..... | | 37 20 | | | |
| For removing stumps..... | | 1 50 | | | |
| Insurance of Council House..... | | 12 75 | | | |
| Opening and grading roads, and ditching..... | 321 90 | | | | |
| Removing driftwood..... | 349 00 | | | | |
| Repairs to bridges and culverts..... | | 152 14 | | | |
| Coffin for R. Henry's child..... | | 5 00 | | | |
| Funeral expenses..... | | 16 00 | | | |
| Caretaker of "Mike" Lot..... | | 27 00 | | | |
| Services of Committeemen..... | | 26 75 | | | |
| Additional medical services..... | | 27 45 | | | |

[PART II]

| | | | | |
|--|------------|-----------|---------------------------------|-----------|
| Stationery and other supplies, &c..... | | 14 43 | | |
| Repairs to school house..... | | 11 81 | | |
| Relief to indigent..... | | 7 00 | | |
| Compensation to Henry Mike for improvements.. | 520 33 | | | |
| Grant to Chief P. E. Jones for special services.. | 2,000 00 | | | |
| Distribution of interest moneys..... | | 5,887 50 | | |
| Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund..... | 322 22 | | | |
| Balance on 30th June, 1885..... | 186,906 06 | 2,668 49 | | |
| | 190,419 51 | 10,095 02 | | |
| | | | 190,419 51 | 10,095 02 |
| | | | 186,906 06 | 2,668 49 |
| | | | Balance on 30th June, 1885..... | |
| | | | 186,906 06 | 2,668 49 |

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 19.

DR. MISSISSAGUAS OF RICE LAKE in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

33

| | 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, 1884..... | 21,270 63 | 234 77 |
| Jeremiah Crow, Sexton..... | | 30 00 | Land sales..... | 58 63 | |
| Robt Soper, Councillor..... | | 4 00 | Interest on invested Capital..... | | 1,052 56 |
| R. B. Crow do..... | | 4 00 | | | |
| Wellington Cow..... | | 4 00 | | | |
| <i>Pensions.</i> | | | | | |
| Catherine Muskrat..... | | 10 00 | | | |
| Susan Muskrat..... | | 10 00 | | | |
| Elizabeth Davis..... | | 5 00 | | | |
| <i>Sundry Disbursements.</i> | | | | | |
| Vaccine points..... | | 4 50 | | | |
| Medical attendance and medicines..... | | 303 67 | | | |
| Interest money distributed..... | | 726 77 | | | |
| Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund..... | 5 86 | | | | |
| Balance on 30th June, 1885..... | 21,323 40 | 160 39 | | | |
| | 21,329 26 | 1,287 33 | | 21,329 26 | 1,287 33 |
| | | | Balance on 30th June, 1885..... | 21,323 40 | 160 39 |

[PART II]

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.
ROBERT SINCLAIR, Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 20.

DR.

MISSISSAGUAS OF MUD 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> | | | | | |
| Joseph Wheting, Chief..... | | 25 00 | By Balance on 30th June, 1884..... | 35,527 46 | 425 60 |
| John Taylor, Messenger..... | | 20 00 | Land sales..... | 98 11 | |
| | | | Interest on invested Capital..... | | 1,759 40 |
| <i>Sundry Disbursements.</i> | | | | | |
| Vaccine points..... | | 9 00 | | | |
| E. Harris for travelling expenses..... | | 11 20 | | | |
| Amount paid Dr. Caldwell for vaccinating..... | | 25 00 | | | |
| Medical attendance and medicines..... | | 40 00 | | | |
| Interest moneys distributed..... | | 1,648 70 | | | |
| Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund..... | 9 81 | | | | |
| Balance on 30th June, 1885..... | 35,615 76 | 406 10 | | | |
| | 35,625 57 | 2,185 00 | | 35,625 57 | 2,185 00 |
| | | | Balance on 30th June, 1885..... | 35,615 76 | 406 10 |

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

[PART II]

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 21.

40

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 | | |
| Chief John Johnston, salary (15 months)..... | | 62 50 | Balance on 30th June, 1884..... | 11,866 91 | 148 56 |
| Expenses of burial of Chas. McCue's child..... | | 23 00 | Land sales..... | 26 31 | |
| Vaccine points..... | | 4 50 | Rents..... | | 908 43 |
| Abbs & Patterson, accounts of debts..... | | 59 32 | Refund from interest moneys in part payment of indebtedness to merchants..... | | 102 36 |
| Brown & Currie do..... | | 43 04 | Interest on invested Capital..... | | 559 00 |
| Cost of horses, harness and waggons..... | 969 50 | | | | |
| Interest moneys distributed..... | | 1,067 74 | | | |
| Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund..... | 2 63 | 54 51 | | | |
| Balance on 30th June, 1885..... | 10,921 09 | 403 74 | | | |
| | 11,893 22 | 1,718 35 | | 11,893 22 | 1,718 3 |
| | | | Balance on 30th June, 1885..... | 10,921 09 | 403 74 |

[PART II]

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 22.

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> | | | | | |
| A. McLaren, Physician..... | | 100 00 | By Balance on 30th June, 1884..... | 118,107 44 | 1,089 66 |
| J. Newton do | | 100 00 | Land sales..... | 5,591 40 | 363 21 |
| E. H. M. Baker, Missionary..... | | 400 00 | Rents..... | | 6,940 43 |
| Margaret Johnston, Teacher..... | | 170 83 | Interest on invested Capital..... | | 5,937 76 |
| Jemima Pearce do | | 75 00 | | | |
| Wesley Watson do | | 75 00 | | | |
| Clara Demorest do | | 44 97 | | | |
| Margaret Maracle do | | 77 35 | | | |
| Susan Loveless do | | 37 50 | | | |
| Sampson Green, Chief..... | | 40 00 | | | |
| A. Culbertson do | | 24 00 | | | |
| C. Maracle do | | 24 00 | | | |
| Wm. Green do | | 24 00 | | | |
| Joel Johnston do | | 24 00 | | | |
| Nelson Maracle, Sexton..... | | 20 00 | | | |
| Peter Hill do | | 40 00 | | | |
| Wm. Martin, Caretaker..... | | 18 00 | | | |
| <i>Pensions.</i> | | | | | |
| Peggy Brant..... | | 24 00 | | | |
| Abram Maracle..... | | 24 00 | | | |
| Mrs. Denis Séro..... | | 24 00 | | | |
| <i>Sundry Disbursements.</i> | | | | | |
| Wood for schools..... | | 42 00 | | | |
| Repairs to school houses..... | | 20 00 | | | |
| School material..... | | 11 80 | | | |
| Carried forward..... | | 1,440 45 | Carried forward..... | | |

[PART II]

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 22,
Cr.

DR. MOHAWKS OF BAY OF QUINTE in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs —Continued.

| | Ca ital. | Interest. | | Capital. | Interest. |
|---|------------|-----------|---------------------------------|------------|-----------|
| | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| Brought forward..... | | 1,440 45 | Brought forward..... | | |
| To the following payments:— | | | | | |
| <i>Sundry Disbursements—Concluded.</i> | | | | | |
| Expenses of Delegations to Ottawa | | 96 00 | | | |
| Expenses in connection with suppression of liquor traffic | | 99 95 | | | |
| Sundry persons for services in connection with leasing of lands..... | | 101 50 | | | |
| Vaccine points | | 4 50 | | | |
| Insurance..... | | 67 50 | | | |
| Fencing..... | | 92 04 | | | |
| Relief to destitute..... | | 59 00 | | | |
| John McCullough for auditing accounts..... | | 6 00 | | | |
| Rents distributed..... | | 3,655 00 | | | |
| Cost of surveying blocks M. & R., Deseronto... | 70 38 | | | | |
| Repairs to church..... | 712 00 | | | | |
| Repairs to Council House..... | 921 16 | | | | |
| Seats for do | 25 00 | | | | |
| Interest moneys distributed | | 4,243 65 | | | |
| Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund | 601 90 | 416 43 | | | |
| Balance on 30th June, 1885..... | 121,368 40 | 4,049 04 | | | |
| | 123,698 84 | 14,331 06 | | 123,698 84 | 14,331 06 |
| | | | Balance on 30th June, 1885..... | 121,368 40 | 4,049 04 |

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 23.

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> | | | By Balance on 30th June, 1884..... | 156,977 07 | 1,489 07 |
| Daniel Edwards, Teacher..... | | 350 00 | Interest on invested Capital..... | | 6,800 64 |
| John Lewis, Chief..... | | 60 00 | Refund from interest moneys on mason's account..... | 104 96 | |
| Joshua Jacobs, Councillor..... | | 20 00 | | | |
| Isaac Hill, do..... | | 20 00 | | | |
| J. Pheasant, do..... | | 20 00 | | | |
| C. M. Stonefish, Secretary, 3 months..... | | 12 50 | | | |
| Samuel Lacelles, for digging graves..... | | 12 00 | | | |
| Jonas Noah, Secretary, 9 months..... | | 37 50 | | | |
| <i>Sundry Disbursements.</i> | | | | | |
| Cost of vaccinating 135 persons..... | | 16 87 | | | |
| Inspection of schools..... | | 12 50 | | | |
| Medical attendance on F. E. Waumpum's son..... | | 6 50 | | | |
| Coffins..... | | 95 00 | | | |
| Repairs to bridges and culverts..... | | 15 42 | | | |
| School material..... | | 15 65 | | | |
| Relief to destitute..... | | 25 00 | | | |
| Interest moneys distributed..... | | 6,524 63 | | | |
| Balance on 30th June, 1885..... | 157,082 03 | 1,046 14 | | | |
| | 157,082 03 | 8,289 71 | Balance on 30th June, 1885..... | 157,082 03 | 1,046 14 |

[PART II]

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt. Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 24.

DR.

MUNSEES OF THE THAMES in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

| | Capital. | Interest. | | Capital. | Interest. |
|-------------------------------------|----------|-----------|------------------------------------|----------|-----------|
| | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| To interest moneys distributed..... | | 107 88 | By Balance on 30th June, 1884..... | 2,670 24 | 26 97 |
| Balance on 30th June, 1885..... | 2,670 24 | 26 97 | Interest on invested Capital..... | | 107 88 |
| | 2,670 24 | 134 85 | | 2,670 24 | 134 85 |
| | | | Balance on 30th June, 1885..... | 2,670 24 | 26 97 |

L. VANKOUGHNET.

Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

[PART II]

44

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 2b.

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, 1884..... | 101,095 77 | 1,425 99 |
| Mary Cador do | | 25 00 | Land and timber sales..... | 9,116 45 | |
| C. Amadzewegigig, Teacher..... | | 115 76 | Rents and fines collected..... | | 484 97 |
| Chas. L. D. Sims do | | 75 00 | Refunds of advance made in February, 1884, for purchase of seed | | 5 25 |
| <i>Sundry Disbursements.</i> | | | Payment by the Michael's Bay Timber Co., to meet Forest Bailiffs expenses... .. | | 10 00 |
| Provisions in connection with repairs to roads.. | | 3 00 | Refund of loan by Waksasgezhikgoogou..... | | 10 00 |
| Cost of seizure of timber and protection of same.. | | 429 50 | Interest on invested Capital..... | | 4,100 88 |
| Cost of medicines..... | | 273 38 | | | |
| Medical attendance..... | | 10 00 | | | |
| Fare of an Indian from Sault Ste. Marie to Manitowaning | | 3 50 | | | |
| Relief to destitute..... | | 6 50 | | | |
| Legal expenses..... | | 12 70 | | | |
| Cost of repairs to wharf..... | | 413 45 | | | |
| Printing | | 7 00 | | | |
| Grant towards building a road in the Township of Dawson | 500 00 | | | | |
| Balance of grant for the construction of Barrel Island Bridge..... | 897 50 | | | | |
| Distribution of interest moneys..... | | 4,162 00 | | | |
| Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund..... | 936 21 | 28 82 | | | |
| Transfer to Management Fund of amounts loaned at various times to assist in making roads, surveys, &c | 9,652 21 | | | | |
| Balance on 30th June, 1885..... | 98,226 30 | 246 48 | | 110,212 22 | 6,037 09 |
| | 110,212 22 | 6,037 09 | Balance on 30th June, 1885..... | 98,226 30 | 246 48 |

[PART II]

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885,
ROBERT SINCLAIR, Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 26.

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..... | | 14 50 | By Balance on 30th June, 1881..... | 48,000 00 | 3,292 51 |
| Travelling expenses paying annuities..... | | 338 22 | Legislative Grant..... | | 9,687 68 |
| Medical services..... | | 30 00 | Interest on invested Capital..... | | 2,531 68 |
| Annuities to Indians under Robinson Treaty..... | | 13,315 26 | | | |
| Balance on 30th June, 1885..... | 48,000 00 | 1,813 89 | | | |
| | 48,000 00 | 15,511 87 | Balance on 30th June, 1885..... | 48,000 00 | 1,813 89 |

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
 OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.
 ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 27.

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:— | | | | | |
| Expenses of payment of annuities..... | | 224 98 | By Balance on 30th June, 1884..... | 40,000 00 | 1,247 46 |
| Expenses of three destitute Indians..... | | 10 05 | Legislative Grant..... | | 5,992 32 |
| Annuities to Indians under Robinson Treaty.... | | 5,825 10 | Interest on invested Capital..... | | 2,049 92 |
| Cost of flag..... | | 8 63 | | | |
| Balance on 30th June, 1885..... | 40,000 00 | 3,220 94 | | | |
| | 40,000 00 | 9,289 70 | Balance on 30th June, 1885..... | 40,000 00 | 3,220 94 |

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
 OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.
 ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Sup.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

[PART II]

RE TURN B—Continued.

No. 28.

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 :— | | | | | |
| Medical supplies..... | | 36 46 | By Balance on 30th June, 1884..... | 4,053 83 | 59 11 |
| Distribution of interest moneys..... | | 197 28 | Land and timber sales..... | 212 04 | |
| Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund..... | 21 20 | 1 86 | Rents collected..... | | 31 00 |
| Balance on 30th June, 1885..... | 4,244 67 | 19 03 | Interest on invested Capital..... | | 164 52 |
| | 4,265 87 | 254 63 | | 4,265 87 | 254 63 |
| | | | Balance on 30th June, 1885..... | 4,244 67 | 19 03 |

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 29.

DR. ONEIDAS OF THE THAMES in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

4-43*

| | Capital. | Interest. | | Capital. | Interest. |
|---|----------|-----------|------------------------------------|----------|-----------|
| | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| To the following payments:— | | | By Balance on 30th June, 1884..... | 611 10 | 31 10 |
| Cost of deepening water course..... | | 12 00 | Rents and fines collected..... | | 224 00 |
| Survey..... | | 20 00 | Interest on invested Capital..... | | 25 68 |
| Advance to Mrs. Mary Sickles on account of rent..... | | 40 36 | | | |
| Travelling expenses of Adam Sickles to Albany, N. Y..... | | 29 55 | | | |
| Rent due children of the late Elias Sickles..... | | 15 00 | | | |
| Distribution of interest moneys..... | | 43 00 | | | |
| Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund..... | | 13 20 | | | |
| Balance on 30th June, 1885..... | 611 10 | 107 67 | Balance on 30th June, 1885..... | 611 00 | 107 67 |
| | 611 10 | 280 78 | | 611 10 | 280 78 |

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt. Gen. of Indian Affairs.

[PART II]

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 30.

DR.

PARRY ISLAND INDIANS in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Cr.

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| | Capital. | Interest. | | Capital. | Interest. |
|--|-----------|-----------|-------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| To the following payments:— | | | | | |
| <i>Salaries.</i> | | | By Balance on 30th June, 1884 | 39,997 23 | 182 00 |
| Amelia Checkok, Teacher | | 100 00 | Land and timber sales..... | 2,087 57 | |
| Eliza Jones do | | 200 00 | Rents collected..... | | 27 00 |
| Peter Megis, Chief..... | | 50 00 | Interest on invested Capital..... | | 1,607 16 |
| Pab'amanatsng, Chief | | 20 00 | | | |
| Solomon James do | | 20 00 | | | |
| Jacot Pasyuassagal, Messenger..... | | 5 00 | | | |
| Louis Ogemawinine do | | 5 00 | | | |
| <i>Sundry Disbursements.</i> | | | | | |
| School material..... | | 51 50 | | | |
| Cost of inspecting school | | 3 50 | | | |
| Relief..... | | 24 00 | | | |
| Costs in liquor prosecutions..... | | 4 00 | | | |
| Cost of Yoke of Oxen | | 120 00 | | | |
| Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund..... | 208 76 | 1 62 | | | |
| Distribution of interest moneys..... | | 1,020 87 | | | |
| Balance on 30th June, 1885 | 41,876 04 | 190 67 | | | |
| | 42,084 80 | 1,816 16 | | 42,084 80 | 1,816 16 |
| | | | Balance on 30th June, 1885..... | 41,876 04 | 190 67 |

[PART II]

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt. Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 31.
CR.

DR. POTTAWATTAMIES OF WALPOLE ISLAND in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

| | Capital. | Interest. | | Capital. | Interest. |
|--|----------|-----------|------------------------------------|----------|-----------|
| | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| To the following payments:— | | | | | |
| <i>Salaries.</i> | | | | | |
| Chief Ashkebee..... | | 10 00 | By Balance on 30th June, 1884..... | 6,165 17 | 94 73 |
| John Jackson, Councillor..... | | 7 00 | Rents collected..... | | 140 62 |
| Jos. Thomas, Messenger..... | | 1 50 | Interest on invested Capital..... | | 250 40 |
| Wm. Peters, Secretary..... | | 1 00 | | | |
| Samuel White, Pathmaster..... | | 2 00 | | | |
| <i>Pensions.</i> | | | | | |
| Patrosching..... | | 2 00 | | | |
| Saugatchwaqa..... | | 2 00 | | | |
| <i>Sundry Disbursements.</i> | | | | | |
| Digging graves..... | | 3 75 | | | |
| Making coffins..... | | 16 00 | | | |
| Cost of two road scrapers..... | | 14 00 | | | |
| Lumber for repairs to bridge..... | | 5 04 | | | |
| Cost of vaccine..... | | 8 50 | | | |
| Inspecting school..... | | 7 88 | | | |
| Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund..... | | 8 44 | | | |
| Distributions of interest moneys..... | | 286 23 | | | |
| Balance on 30th June, 1885..... | 6,165 17 | 110 41 | | | |
| | 6,165 17 | 485 75 | | 6,165 17 | 485 75 |
| | | | Balance on 30th June, 1885..... | 6,165 17 | 110 41 |

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

[PART II]

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 32.

DR.

SERPENT RIVER INDIANS in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

| | Capital. | Interest. | | Capital. | Interest. |
|---|----------|-----------|------------------------------------|----------|-----------|
| | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| To the following payments:— | | | By Balance on 30th June, 1884..... | 2,261 33 | 53 61 |
| Medical supplies..... | | 36 45 | Rents collected | | 40 00 |
| Stove for school..... | | 10 00 | Interest on invested Capital..... | | 92 60 |
| Costs in liquor case | | 8 25 | | | |
| Distribution of interest moneys | | 96 85 | | | |
| Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund | | 2 40 | | | |
| Balance on 30th June, 1885..... | 2,261 33 | 32 26 | | | |
| | 2,261 33 | 186 21 | Balance on 30th June, 1885 | 2,261 33 | 186 21 |
| | | | | 2,261 33 | 32 26 |

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1875.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

J. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

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[PART II]

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 33.

CR.

DR SIX NATIONS OF THE GRAND RIVER in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

| | Capital. | Capital. | | Capital. | Interest. |
|--|----------|----------|---|------------|-----------|
| | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| To the following payments:— | | | | | |
| <i>Salaries.</i> | | | | | |
| R. H. Dee, Physician..... | | 1,780 00 | By Balance on 30th June, 1884..... | 824,425 01 | 8,733 77 |
| R. J. McKinnon, Physician..... | | 500 00 | Land and timber sales..... | 5,150 67 | |
| Alex. Smith, Interpreter..... | | 400 00 | Rents..... | | 40 00 |
| David Hill, Caretaker..... | | 50 00 | Interest on invested Capital..... | | 45,831 04 |
| Josiah Hill, Secretary..... | | 100 00 | Transfer of part of amount of loan to pay debts | 10,000 00 | |
| Wm. Wage, Bailiff..... | | 130 00 | | | |
| Moses Turkey do..... | | 130 00 | | | |
| John Miller, Teacher..... | | 300 00 | | | |
| L. J. Mothersill, Assistant Physician..... | | 329 03 | | | |
| <i>Pensions</i> | | | | | |
| Abram Isaac..... | | 50 00 | | | |
| John Gibson..... | | 50 00 | | | |
| Peter Leaf..... | | 25 00 | | | |
| Samson Green..... | | 25 00 | | | |
| Simon Harris..... | | 25 00 | | | |
| Jacob Simons..... | | 25 00 | | | |
| Mary J. Hill..... | | 25 00 | | | |
| Lawrence Thomas..... | | 25 00 | | | |
| Wm. Jack..... | | 25 00 | | | |
| Elizabeth Brant..... | | 25 00 | | | |
| Peter John..... | | 25 00 | | | |
| S. Nash..... | | 25 00 | | | |
| Mrs. J. Longfish..... | | 12 00 | | | |
| Mrs. Cath. Moses..... | | 18 75 | | | |
| Cath. Sky..... | | 13 00 | | | |
| C. Buck..... | | 25 00 | | | |
| John Hill, sen..... | | 25 00 | | | |
| Carried forward..... | | 4,162 78 | Carried forward..... | 839,575 68 | 54,604 81 |

[PART II]

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 33.

DR. SIX NATIONS OF THE GRAND RIVER in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs—Continued.

CR.

| | Capital. | Interest. | | Capital. | Interest. |
|--|----------|-----------|----------------------|------------|-----------|
| | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| Brought forward..... | | 4,162 78 | Brought forward..... | 839,575 68 | 54,604 81 |
| To the following payments:— | | | | | |
| <i>Pensions—Concluded.</i> | | | | | |
| Betsy Dixon..... | | 12 00 | | | |
| Jacob Green..... | | 25 00 | | | |
| Peter Young..... | | 25 00 | | | |
| Thos. Roundsky..... | | 25 00 | | | |
| Mrs. Jas. Claus..... | | 25 00 | | | |
| Mrs. P. Nash..... | | 25 00 | | | |
| Widow Aughawaga..... | | 25 00 | | | |
| Mrs. P. H. Burning..... | | 6 25 | | | |
| Josiah Joseph..... | | 6 25 | | | |
| Widow Johnson..... | | 25 00 | | | |
| Wm. Curley..... | | 18 75 | | | |
| Nancy Gibson..... | | 6 25 | | | |
| Ellen Powles..... | | 6 25 | | | |
| <i>Sundry Disbursements.</i> | | | | | |
| Grant to School..... | | 1,500 00 | | | |
| Allowance for Chief's board..... | | 800 00 | | | |
| Supplies to sick and destitute..... | | 342 28 | | | |
| For services of School Board..... | | 84 00 | | | |
| Sundry persons for services on committee..... | | 77 00 | | | |
| Legal services and expenses..... | 27 79 | 290 38 | | | |
| Sundry persons for compensations for losses by fire..... | | 258 00 | | | |
| Insurance..... | | 130 25 | | | |
| Funeral expenses..... | | 32 70 | | | |
| Expenses of celebration of Her Majesty's birth-day..... | | 181 51 | | | |

| | | | |
|--|--------|-----------|--|
| Painting and repairs to Miller's dwelling house..... | 168 00 | | |
| Paid Hamilton City Hospital for board of Isaac Lewis..... | 125 30 | | |
| Expenses in connection with the distribution of interest moneys..... | 14 00 | | |
| Stationery, postage, &c..... | 64 26 | | |
| Cost of benches for Council House..... | 25 00 | | |
| Cost of repairs to fence around Council House..... | 37 00 | | |
| Inspecting schools..... | 90 50 | | |
| Balance of contract for building bridge No. 2, McKenzie Creek..... | 335 00 | | |
| Expenses of a Deputation to Niagara..... | 205 75 | | |
| Cost of survey of Lots 18 and 19, Con. 3, Tuscarora..... | 57 50 | | |
| Agricultural and ploughing prizes..... | 270 00 | | |
| Cost of bridge No. 8, McKenzie Creek..... | 400 40 | | |
| Cost of ditching and making culverts..... | 91 00 | | |
| Cost of survey of road between Lots 12 and 13, Tuscarora..... | 55 25 | | |
| Express charges..... | 0 75 | | |
| Building bridge on Styers Creek..... | 135 00 | | |
| Grant to assist in the education of Jas. Miller..... | 50 00 | | |
| Cost of repairs to bridge No. 8, McKenzie Creek..... | 30 00 | | |
| Cost of bridge across creek on Lot 14, Con. 1, Tuscarora..... | 80 00 | | |
| Medical services of Dr. J. W. Digby..... | 5 00 | | |
| Cost of road scrapers..... | 16 50 | | |
| Grant for repairs to St. Paul's Church..... | 50 00 | | |
| Medical assistance to Josiah Miller's wife..... | 20 00 | | |
| Cost of lamps, &c., for Council House..... | 8 70 | | |
| Cost of building bridge on creek opposite Lot 7, Con. 3, Tuscarora..... | 150 00 | | |
| Cost of school materials..... | 12 68 | | |
| Cost of illuminating and engrossing..... | 14 00 | | |
| Cost of building bridge on Red Life road..... | 23 00 | | |
| Musical instruments for band..... | 183 00 | | |
| Cost of vaccine points..... | 13 50 | | |
| Subscription to St. John's Church..... | 25 00 | | |
| Services of Forest Bailiffs..... | 224 00 | | |
| Cost of constructing drain to Miller's dwelling..... | 35 00 | | |
| Repairs to Council House pump..... | 3 50 | | |
| Repairs to road scrapers..... | 8 00 | | |
| Payment for improvements on lands flooded by mill dam on McKenzie Creek..... | 499 60 | | |
| Cost of embankment to bridge No. 2..... | 260 00 | | |
| Improvements on land paid to Mrs. Jas Latham..... | 200 00 | | |
| Carried forward..... | 987 39 | 11,117 24 | |

| | | |
|----------------------|------------|-----------|
| Carried forward..... | 839,575 68 | 54,604 81 |
|----------------------|------------|-----------|

RETURN B--Continued

No. 33.

DR. SIX NATIONS OF THE GRAND RIVER in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.--Continued. Cr.

| | Capital. | Interest. | | Capital. | Interest. |
|--|------------|-----------|---------------------------------|------------|-----------|
| | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| Brought forward..... | 987 39 | 11,117 24 | Brought forward..... | 839,575 68 | 54,604 71 |
| To the following payments :— | | | | | |
| <i>Sundry Disbursements—Concluded.</i> | | | | | |
| 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..... | | 24,020 25 | | | |
| Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund..... | 515 07 | | | | |
| Balance on 30th June, 1885..... | 838,073 22 | 8,717 32 | | | |
| | 839,575 68 | 54,604 81 | | 839,575 68 | 54,604 81 |
| | | | Balance on 30th June, 1885..... | 838,073 22 | 8,717 32 |

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[PART II]

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 31.

Dr.

SHAWANAGA BAND in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Cr.

| | Capital. | Interest. | | Capital. | Interest. |
|--|----------|-----------|------------------------------------|----------|-----------|
| | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| To the following payments:— | | | | | |
| Christina John, Teacher, salary..... | | 100 00 | By Balance on 30th June, 1884..... | 7,008 28 | 44 64 |
| Solomon James, Chief do | | 37 50 | Land and timber sales..... | 651 63 | |
| Chief's travelling expenses attending Grand | | | Rents collected..... | | 8 00 |
| Council..... | | 12 00 | Interest on invested Capital | | 282 12 |
| Cost of waggon..... | | 65 00 | | | |
| Care of oxen..... | | 5 90 | | | |
| Cost of building Teacher's house..... | 90 65 | | | | |
| Distribution of interest moneys..... | | 98 33 | | | |
| Percentage on collections carried to the credit of | | | | | |
| Management Fund..... | 65 16 | 0 48 | | | |
| Balance on the 30th June, 1885..... | 7,504 10 | 15 55 | | | |
| | 7,659 91 | 334 76 | | 7,659 91 | 334 76 |
| | | | By Balance on 30th June, 1885..... | 7,504 10 | 15 55 |

[PART II]

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
 OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.
 ROBERT SINCLAIR,
 Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
 Deputy Supt.- Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 35.

DR.

SPANISH RIVER INDIANS in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

| | Capital. | Interest. | | Capital. | Interest. |
|--|----------|-----------|-------------------------------------|----------|-----------|
| | \$ ets. | \$ cts. | | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| To the following payments:— | | | | | |
| Cost of medicines..... | | 181 62 | By Balance on 30th June, 1884 | 2,962 72 | 28 26 |
| Distribution of interest moneys..... | | 66 92 | Rents collected | | 30 00 |
| Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund..... | | 1 80 | Interest on invested Capital..... | | 119 64 |
| Balance on 30th June, 1885..... | 2,962 72 | | Balance on 30th June, 1885..... | | 72 44 |
| | 2,962 72 | 250 34 | | 2,962 72 | 250 34 |
| Balance on 30th June, 1885 | | 72 44 | Balance on 30th June, 1885 | 2,962 72 | |

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

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[PART II]

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 36.

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 :— | | | | | |
| Medical supplies | | 36 45 | By Balance on 30th June, 1884 | 10,799 78 | 198 15 |
| Relief to destitute | | 4 00 | Land and timber sales | 880 08 | |
| Distribution of interest moneys | | 493 04 | Interest on invested capital | | 439 92 |
| Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund | 88 00 | | | | |
| Balance on 30th June, 1885 | 11,591 86 | 104 58 | | | |
| | 11,679 86 | 638 07 | | 11,679 86 | 638 07 |
| | | | Balance on 30th June, 1885 | 11,591 86 | 104 58 |

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt. Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

[PART II]

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 37.

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DR.

TOOTOOMENAI AND BAND in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

| | Capital. | Interest. | | Capital. | Interest. |
|-------------------------------------|----------|-----------|------------------------------------|----------|-----------|
| | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| To the following payments:— | | | | | |
| J. A. Reid, Physician, salary | | 18 80 | By Balance on 30th June, 1884..... | 900 00 | 8 93 |
| Cost of medicines | | 6 00 | Interest on invested Capital | | 54 36 |
| Distribution of interest..... | | 24 90 | | | |
| Balance on 30th June, 1885..... | 900 00 | 13 59 | | | |
| | 900 00 | 63 29 | | 900 00 | 63 29 |
| | | | Balance on 30th June, 1885..... | 900 00 | 13 59 |

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

[PART II]

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 38.

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:— | | | | | |
| John Nowgahbow, Chief, salary..... | | 50 00 | By Balance on 30th June, 1884..... | 3,826 10 | 10 21 |
| Cost of medicines..... | | 38 47 | Interest on invested Capital..... | | 153 44 |
| Relief to destitute..... | | 4 00 | | | |
| School supplies..... | | 1 00 | | | |
| Cost of yoke of oxen..... | 110 00 | | | | |
| Agricultural implements..... | 59 25 | | | | |
| Distribution of interest moneys..... | | 70 56 | | | |
| Balance on 30th June, 1885..... | 3,656 85 | 1 62 | | | |
| | 3,826 10 | 163 65 | | 3,826 10 | 163 65 |
| | | | Balance on 30th June, 1885 | 3,656 85 | 1 62 |

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt. Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

[PART II]

RETURN B--Continued.

No. 39.

Dr.

WYANDOTES OF ANDERDON in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Cr.

| | Capital. | Interest. | | Capital. | Interest. |
|---|-----------|-----------|------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| To the following payments:— | \$ cts | \$ cts. | | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| F. F. Bell, Physician, salary | | 80 00 | By Balance on 30th June, 1884..... | 70,136 26 | 2,035 39 |
| Amount of shares of Capital paid to enfranchised Indians | 40,815 45 | 3,308 95 | Land and timber sales..... | 692 32 | |
| Distribution of interest moneys..... | | | Interest on invested Capital..... | | 1,754 08 |
| Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund..... | 69 23 | | | | |
| Balance on 30th June, 1885..... | 29,943 90 | 400 52 | | | |
| | 70,828 58 | 3,789 47 | Balance on 30th June, 1885..... | 70,828 58 | 3,789 47 |
| | | | | 29,943 90 | 400 52 |

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 40.

DR.

ABENAKIS OF ST. FRANCIS in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

| | Capital. | Interest. | | Capital. | Interest. |
|--|----------|-----------|------------------------------------|----------|-----------|
| | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| To the following payments:— | | | By Balance on 30th June, 1884..... | 3,395 98 | 116 43 |
| Labor on roads and fences..... | | 52 77 | Land sales..... | 326 40 | |
| Work on bridges..... | | 7 88 | Rents collected..... | | 287 05 |
| School material..... | | 8 70 | Interest on invested Capital..... | | 146 64 |
| Funeral furnishings..... | | 10 50 | Balance on 30th June, 1885..... | | 90 10 |
| Cost of liquor prosecutions..... | | 81 30 | | | |
| Relief to destitute..... | | 25 00 | | | |
| Cost of repairs to Council House..... | | 146 49 | | | |
| Wood for school..... | | 10 00 | | | |
| Cost of vaccine points..... | | 4 50 | | | |
| Work in water course..... | | 1 00 | | | |
| Rent to representatives of late Ignace Gill..... | | 17 50 | | | |
| Sundries..... | | 12 45 | | | |
| Distribution of interest moneys..... | | 244 71 | | | |
| Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund..... | 32 64 | 17 22 | | | |
| Balance on 30th June, 1885..... | 3,689 74 | | | | |
| | 3,722 38 | 640 22 | | 3,722 38 | 640 22 |
| Balance on 30th June, 1885..... | | 90 10 | Balance on 30th June, 1885..... | 3,689 74 | |

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

[PART II]

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 41.

DR.

ABENAKIS OF BECANCOUR in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

| | Capital. | Interest. | | Capital. | Interest. |
|---|----------|-----------|------------------------------------|----------|-----------|
| | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| To the following payments :— | | | By Balance on 30th June, 1884..... | 686 30 | 102 20 |
| Clothing purchased for school children..... | | 50 00 | Interest on invested Capital..... | | 31 52 |
| Relief to destitute..... | | 35 00 | | 686 30 | 133 72 |
| Balance on 30th June, 1885..... | 686 30 | 48 72 | | 686 30 | 48 72 |
| | 686 30 | 133 72 | Balance on 30th June, 1885..... | | |

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 42.

DR. AMALECITES OF ISLES VERTE AND VIGER in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

4-53*

| | Capital. | Interest. | | Capital. | Interest. |
|--|----------|-----------|------------------------------------|----------|-----------|
| | \$ | cts. | | \$ | cts. |
| To the following payments:— | | | By Balance on 30th June, 1884..... | 4,853 | 193 |
| Grants for relief of destitute..... | | 55 00 | Land sales..... | 536 | 72 |
| Refund of amount over-paid by Edward Morin, account lot 35, in Concession 2, Viger..... | | 19 09 | Interest on invested Capital..... | | 201 88 |
| Refund of amount over-paid by Pierre Jean, account lot 42, Concession 2, Viger..... | 19 | 42 | | | |
| Refund of amount over-paid by N. Lafrance, account lot 37, Concession 2, Viger..... | 12 | 42 | | | |
| Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund..... | 53 | 67 | | | |
| Balance on 30th June, 1885..... | 5,304 | 50 | Balance on 30th June, 1885..... | 5,304 | 50 |
| | 5,390 | 01 | | 5,390 | 01 |
| | | 395 97 | | | 395 97 |

[Printed]

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 43.
CR.

DR. GOLDEN LAKE INDIANS in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

| | Capital. | Interest. | | Capital. | Interest. |
|---------------------------------|----------|-----------|------------------------------------|----------|-----------|
| | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| To the following payments :— | | | By Balance on 30th June, 1884..... | 18 43 | 7 19 |
| For vaccine points..... | | 7 65 | Interest on invested Capital..... | | 1 00 |
| Balance on 30th June, 1885..... | 18 43 | 0 54 | | 18 43 | 8 19 |
| | 18 43 | 8 19 | Balance on 30th June, 1885..... | 18 43 | 0 54 |

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt. Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 44.
CR.

DR. HURONS OF LORETTE in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

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| | Capital. | Interest. | | Capital. | Interest. |
|---|----------|-----------|------------------------------------|----------|-----------|
| | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| To the following payments:— | | | By Balance on 30th June, 1884..... | 384 20 | 315 20 |
| Expenses in connection with survey of reserve.. | 265 15 | 100 00 | Interest on invested Capital..... | | 27 96 |
| Balance on 30th June, 1885..... | 119 05 | 243 16 | | 384 20 | 343 16 |
| | 384 20 | 343 16 | Balance on 30th June, 1885..... | 119 05 | 243 16 |

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

[PART II]

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 45.

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, 1884..... | | * 1,065 58 | By Balance on 30th June, 1884..... | 16,485 56 | |
| To the following payments :— | | | Rents collected..... | | 18 92 |
| <i>Salaries.</i> | | | Fines collected..... | | 266 00 |
| P. Tirvirati, Gatekeeper..... | | 24 00 | Interest on invested Capital..... | | 637 56 |
| J. Saioungakeron, Gatekeeper..... | | 24 00 | | | |
| Moise Letort, Constable..... | | 365 00 | | | |
| Pierre Murray, Secretary..... | | 50 00 | | | |
| Louis Shatekaienton, Organist..... | | 37 50 | | | |
| <i>Pensions.</i> | | | | | |
| F. Kasekete..... | | 15 00 | | | |
| <i>Sundry Disbursements.</i> | | | | | |
| Measuring stone..... | | 128 75 | | | |
| Larbor on roads..... | | 169 90 | | | |
| Legal services and prosecutions in liquor cases..... | | 272 30 | | | |
| Insurance..... | | 36 00 | | | |
| School furnishings..... | | 17 40 | | | |
| Services of Crier..... | | 10 00 | | | |
| N. V. Burtin, commutation in lieu of supplies..... | | 249 50 | | | |
| Uniform, &c., for Constable..... | | 16 30 | | | |
| Expenses of Dominion Police at Agricultural Exhibition..... | | 62 00 | | | |
| Relief to destitute..... | | 64 75 | | | |
| Lumber for bridges..... | | 34 22 | | | |
| Fuel for school..... | | 32 00 | | | |
| Cost of vaccinating..... | | 177 50 | | | |

| | | | | |
|---|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|
| Grant to assist in re-building Louis Thaboron- hiote, destroyed by fire..... | 100 00 | | | |
| Services of P. Murray during Inspectors inves- tigation..... | 5 00 | | | |
| Cost of stationery..... | 5 65 | | | |
| Funeral furnishings..... | 20 00 | | | |
| Advances on account of survey of reserve..... | 4,500 00 | | | |
| Cost of work in lock-up..... | 240 00 | | | |
| Sundry payments..... | 3 15 | | | |
| Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund..... | 4 59 | | | |
| Balance on 30th June, 1885..... | 11,745 58 | | | |
| | 16,485 56 | 2,991 09 | | |
| Balance on 30th June, 1885..... | | 2,088 61 | | |
| | | | 2,068 61 | |
| | | | 16,485 56 | 2,991 09 |
| | | | 11,745 56 | |
| | | | | |

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 46.

DR.

IROQUOIS OF ST. REGIS in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

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| | Capital. | Interest. | | Capital. | Interest. |
|---|----------|-----------|---|-----------|-----------|
| | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| To the following payments:— | | | | | |
| <i>Salaries.</i> | | | | | |
| Rev. M. Maiville, Missionary..... | | 100 00 | By Balance on 30th June, 1884..... | 29,662 44 | 346 06 |
| B. E. McGee, Teacher..... | | 200 00 | Rents and fines..... | | 1,157 07 |
| C. J. McGee do | | 200 00 | Unexpended balance of church fund | | 119 00 |
| Annie Baldwin do | | 50 00 | Interest on invested Capital | | 1,720 36 |
| Loran Pike, Organist | | 15 00 | Balance on 30th June, 1885..... | | 2,751 00 |
| Mitchell Gorault, Church Clerk | | 72 00 | | | |
| George Thomas, Chief..... | | 10 00 | | | |
| Alex. Thompson do | | 10 00 | | | |
| John Sowates do | | 10 00 | | | |
| John Isaac do | | 10 00 | | | |
| Loran Jacobs do | | 10 00 | | | |
| Thomas White do | | 6 67 | | | |
| Horatio Seymour do | | 3 33 | | | |
| Lizzie Fox..... | | 16 66 | | | |
| <i>Pensions.</i> | | | | | |
| Loran Solomon | | 10 00 | | | |
| <i>Sundry Disbursements.</i> | | | | | |
| Books and other materials for schools..... | | 44 98 | | | |
| Allowance to Rev. Mr. Maiville for wood | | 25 00 | | | |
| Expenses in connection with liquor prosecutions | | 25 00 | | | |
| Law costs, New York Indians vs. A. Thompson.. | | 44 43 | | | |
| Cost of repairs to Roman Catholic Church..... | | 4,787 00 | | | |
| Cost of gathering statistics | | 7 00 | | | |
| Repairs to fence in connection with St. Regis School..... | | 108 00 | | | |

[PART II]

| | | | | |
|--|--------|----|--------|----|
| Cost of fuel for schools | 65 | 50 | | |
| Services of Bailiff | 4 | 00 | | |
| Relief to destitute | 50 | 00 | | |
| Cost of inspecting schools | 28 | 75 | | |
| do vaccine points | 36 | 00 | | |
| Services of Louis Snake, lighting fires, Roman Catholic Church | 6 | 00 | | |
| Distribution of interest moneys to Protestant members of Band | 72 | 20 | | |
| Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund | 65 | 97 | | |
| Balance on 30th June, 1885 | 29,662 | 44 | | |
| | 29,662 | 44 | 6,093 | 49 |
| Balance on 30th June, 1885 | | | 2,751 | 00 |
| | | | 29,662 | 44 |
| | | | 29,662 | 44 |
| | | | 6,093 | 49 |

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

[PART II]

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 47.

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, 1884..... | | 51 14 | By Balance on 30th June, 1884..... | 1,309 14 | |
| To the following payments:— | | | Rents and fines collected..... | | 175 34 |
| Cost of labor on roads..... | | 364 83 | Interest on invested Capital..... | | 51 32 |
| Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund..... | | 8 23 | Balance on 30th June, 1885..... | | 197 54 |
| Balance on 30th June, 1885..... | 1,309 14 | | | | |
| | 1,309 14 | 424 20 | | 1,309 14 | 424 20 |
| Balance on 30th June, 1885..... | | 197 54 | Balance on 30th June, 1885..... | 1,309 14 | |

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

[PART II]

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RETURN B—Continued.

No. 48.

Dr.

LAKE OF TWO MOUNTAINS INDIANS in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Cr.

| | Capital. | Interest. | | Capital. | Interest. |
|----------------------------------|----------|-----------|------------------------------------|----------|-----------|
| | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| To the following payments:— | | | By Balance on 30th June, 1884..... | 1,131 75 | 66 94 |
| Rent of school house..... | | 36 00 | Interest on invested Capital..... | | 54 84 |
| Relief to destitute..... | | 35 00 | | 1,131 75 | 121 78 |
| Balance on 30th June, 1885 | 1,131 75 | 50 78 | Balance on 30th June, 1885..... | 1,131 75 | 50 78 |
| | 1,131 75 | 121 78 | | | |

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

[PART II]

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 49.
Cr.

DR NIPISSINGUAS OF UPPER OTTAWA in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

| | Capital. | Interest. | | Capital. | Interest. |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| To the following payments :— | | | | | |
| J. D. McLaren, Constable salary | | 283 50 | By Balance on 30th June, 1884..... | 2,345 96 | 1,149 71 |
| Cost in cases of liquor prosecutions..... | | 140 14 | Interest on invested Capital..... | | 139 80 |
| Cost of yoke of Oxen..... | | 200 00 | | | |
| Driving oxen to Temiscamingue..... | | 27 50 | | | |
| Balance on 30th June, 1885..... | 2,345 96 | 638 37 | | | |
| | <u>2,345 96</u> | <u>1,289 51</u> | By Balance on 30th June, 1885 | <u>2,345 96</u> | <u>638 37</u> |

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

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[PART II]

DR. RIVER DESERT INDIANS in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

| | Capital. | Interest. | | l. | Interest. |
|---|-----------|-----------|------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| To the following payments :— | | | By Balance on 30th June, 1884..... | 33,110 16 | 395 16 |
| <i>Salaries.</i> | | | Timber collections..... | 308 30 | |
| Sister M. du Sauveur, Teacher..... | | 150 00 | Rents | | 271 24 |
| Jos. Comeau, M.D., Physician, 7 months..... | | 87 50 | Interest on invested Capital..... | | 1,402 92 |
| Peter Teteesse, Chief..... | | 25 00 | | | |
| Louis Pesnadesate, Interpreter..... | | 25 00 | | | |
| <i>Pensions.</i> | | | | | |
| L. Pussisiwan..... | | 72 00 | | | |
| <i>Sundry Disbursements.</i> | | | | | |
| Rent to representative of late Chief Pikanawatick | | 82 00 | | | |
| Cost of bridge on Congo Creek..... | | 369 26 | | | |
| Repairs to road..... | | 50 00 | | | |
| Relief to old and destitute..... | | 201 00 | | | |
| Legal expenses..... | | 39 75 | | | |
| Services of constables..... | | 66 53 | | | |
| Vaccine points..... | | 3 60 | | | |
| Interest moneys distributed..... | | 674 55 | | | |
| Percentage on collections carried to credit of | | | | | |
| Management Fund..... | 30 83 | 11 78 | | | |
| Balance on 30th June, 1885..... | 33,387 63 | 208 35 | | | |
| | 33,418 46 | 2,069 32 | | 33,418 46 | 2,069 32 |
| | | | By Balance on 30th June, 1885..... | 33,387 63 | 208 35 |

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

[PART II]

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 51.

DR.

SONGHEES INDIANS in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

| | Capital. | Interest. | | Capital. | Interest. |
|--|----------|-----------|------------------------------------|----------|-----------|
| | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| To the following payments:— | | | By Balance on 30th June, 1884..... | | 9,469 81 |
| For repairing and furnishing houses for Texas Lake Indians..... | | 814 25 | Timber collections..... | | 2,483 50 |
| Oxen and farming implements for "Hope" Indians..... | | 1,280 00 | Rents..... | | 339 50 |
| Implements for Spence's Bridge Band..... | | 50 00 | Fines..... | | 195 00 |
| Implements for Lilloett Indians..... | | 250 00 | Interest on invested Capital..... | | 378 76 |
| Grant towards building church on Skuzzy Re- serve..... | | 186 00 | | | |
| Supplies for Christmas feast..... | | 206 53 | | | |
| Balance on 30th June, 1885..... | | 10,079 79 | | | |
| | | 12,866 57 | | | 12,866 57 |
| | | | Balance on 30th June, 1885..... | | 10,079 79 |

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

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[PART II]

DR.

COWICHAN INDIANS in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

| | Capital. | Interest. | | Capital. | Interest. |
|--|----------|---------------|------------------------------------|---------------|-----------|
| | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| To the following payments:— | | | By Balance on 30th June, 1884..... | 108 50 | |
| For repairing bridges, &c..... | | 72 50 | Fines..... | 140 00 | |
| For tools and agricultural implements..... | | 82 50 | Interest on invested Capital..... | 4 32 | |
| Balance on 30th June, 1885..... | | 97 82 | | | |
| | | <u>252 82</u> | | <u>252 82</u> | |
| | | | Balance on 30th June, 1885..... | | 97 82 |

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 53.

DR. MUSQUEAN BAND OF BRITISH COLUMBIA in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

| | Capital. | Interest. | | Capital. | Interest. |
|--------------------------------|----------|-----------|-------------------------------------|----------|-----------|
| | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| Balance on 30th June 1885..... | | 46 48 | By Balance on 30th June, 1884 | 44 72 | ..... |
| | | 46 48 | 1 year's interest..... | 1 76 | ..... |
| | | | | 46 48 | ..... |
| | | | Balance on 30th June, 1885..... | 46 48 | ..... |

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 54.

DR. SQUAMISH BAND OF BRITISH COLUMBIA in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

| | Capital. | Interest. | | Capital. | Interest. |
|---------------------------------|----------|-----------|------------------------------------|----------|-----------|
| | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| Balance on 30th June, 1885..... | | 158 62 | By Balance on 30th June, 1884..... | ..... | 70 82 |
| | | 158 62 | Timber collections..... | ..... | 85 00 |
| | | | Interest on invested Capital..... | ..... | 2 80 |
| | | | | | 158 62 |
| | | | Balance on 30th June, 1885..... | ..... | 158 62 |

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

[PART II]

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 55.
Cr.

DR. HARRISSIN'S BAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

| | Capital. | Interest. | | Capital. | Interest. |
|------------------------------------|----------|-----------|------------------------------------|----------|-----------|
| | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| To Balance on 30th June, 1885..... | | 52 14 | By Balance on 30th June, 1884..... | | 26 10 |
| | | | Fines..... | | 25 00 |
| | | | Interest on invested Capital..... | | 1 04 |
| | | 52 14 | | | 52 14 |
| | | | Balance on 30th June, 1885..... | | 52 14 |

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

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[PART II]

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 58.

DR. QUAMICHAN BAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

4-5**

| | Capital. | Interest. | | Capital. | Interest. |
|------------------------------------|----------|-----------|------------------------------------|----------|-----------|
| | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| To Amount paid for implements..... | | 30 00 | By Balance on 30th June, 1884..... | | 9 80 |
| Balance on 30th June, 1885..... | | 9 96 | Fines collected..... | | 30 00 |
| | | | Interest on Invested Capital..... | | 0 36 |
| | | 39 96 | | | 39 96 |
| | | | Balance on 30th June, 1885..... | | 9 96 |

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

[PART II]

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 57.

Dr. CHEMAINES BAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Cr.

| | Capital. | Interest. | | Capital. | Interest. |
|--|----------|-----------|--|----------|-----------|
| | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| To Amount paid to Sparsland for improvements on land | | 88 00 | By Balance on 30th June, 1884..... | 193 25 | |
| Removing and repairing house..... | | 35 00 | Payment Canadian Pacific Railway for right of way..... | 176 45 | |
| Balance on 30th June, 1885..... | | 254 42 | Interest..... | 7 72 | |
| | | 377 42 | | 377 42 | |
| | | | Balance on 30th June, 1885..... | 254 42 | |

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B.—Continued.

No. 58.

Dr. CHILLIHERTZAS BAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. Cr.

4-61**

| | Capital. | Interest. | | Capital. | Interest. |
|------------------------------------|----------|-----------|------------------------------------|----------|-----------|
| | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| To Balance on 30th June, 1885..... | | 37 84 | By Balance on 30th June, 1884..... | | 36 40 |
| | | | Interest for one year..... | | 1 44 |
| | | 37 84 | | | 37 84 |
| | | | Balance on 30th June, 1885..... | | 37 84 |

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

[PART II]

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 59.

DR.

ST. PETER'S BAND, MANITOBA, in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

| | | Capital. | Interest. | | | Capital. | Interest. |
|---|--|----------|-----------|------------------------------------|--|----------|-----------|
| | | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | | | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| To Amount paid for piling wood under seizure..... | | | 3 00 | By Balance on 30th June, 1884..... | | 2,645 42 | |
| Constables' fees in liquor prosecutions | | | 23 50 | Timber and hay collections..... | | 52 25 | |
| Balance on 30th June, 1885..... | | | 2,953 47 | Fines..... | | 176 50 | |
| | | | | Interest on invested Capital..... | | 105 80 | |
| | | | 2,979 97 | | | 2,979 97 | |
| | | | | Balance on 30th June, 1885..... | | 2,953 47 | |

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
 OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.
 ROBERT SINCLAIR,
 Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
 Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN B—Continued

No. 60.

Dr.

BROKEN HEAD RIVER BAND, MANITOBA, in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Cr.

| | Capital. | Interest. | | Capital. | Interest. |
|------------------------------------|----------|-----------|------------------------------------|----------|-----------|
| | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| To Balance on 30th June, 1885..... | | 49 35 | By Balance on 30th June, 1884..... | 47 47 | |
| | | 49 35 | Interest for one year..... | 1 88 | |
| | | | | 49 35 | |
| | | | Balance on 30th June, 1885..... | 49 35 | |

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

[PART II]

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 61.

DB. PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BAND, MANITOBA, in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

| | | Capital. | Interest. | | | Capital. | Interest. |
|----|--|----------|-----------|----|-----------------------------------|----------|-----------|
| | | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | | | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| To | Amount paid for breaking land on Long Plain Reserve..... | | 32 00 | By | Balance on 30th June, 1884..... | 395 04 | |
| | Balance on 30th June, 1885..... | | 453 19 | | Liquor fines..... | 74 35 | |
| | | | 485 19 | | Interest on invested Capital..... | 15 80 | |
| | | | | | Balance on 30th June, 1885..... | 485 19 | |
| | | | | | | 453 19 | |

L. VANKOUGHNET.

Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.
OTTAWA, 30th June 1885.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 62.

Dr.

ROSSEAU RIVER BAND, MANITOBA, in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Cr.

| | Capital. | Interest. | | Capital. | Interest. |
|---|----------|-----------|------------------------------------|----------|-----------|
| | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| To Amount paid for barbed wire for fencing..... | | 59 46 | By Balance on 30th June 1884..... | | 375 22 |
| Balance on 30th June, 1885..... | | 330 76 | 1 year interest..... | | 15 00 |
| | | 390 22 | | | 390 22 |
| | | | By Balance on 30th June, 1885..... | | 330 76 |

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

[PART II]

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 63.

DR.

FORT ALEXANDER BAND, MANITOBA, in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

| | Capital. | Interest. | | Capital. | Interest. |
|------------------------------------|----------|-----------|------------------------------------|----------|-----------|
| | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| To Balance on 30th June, 1884..... | | 62 85 | By Balance on 30th June, 1885..... | | 62 85 |
| Balance on 30th June, 1885..... | | 62 85 | | | |

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 64.

DR. ASSABASKASING BAND, MANITOBA, in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

| | Capital. | Interest. | | Capital. | Interest. |
|------------------------------------|----------|-----------|------------------------------------|----------|-----------|
| | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| To Balance on 30th June, 1885..... | | 1,968 48 | By Balance on 30th June, 1884..... | | 1,892 80 |
| | | 1,968 48 | 1 year's interest..... | | 75 68 |
| | | | | | 1,968 48 |
| | | | Balance on 30th June, 1885..... | | 1,968 48 |

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

[PART II]

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 65.

DR.

LAKE OF THE WOODS 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..... | | 481 88 | By Liquor fines..... | | 24 75 |
| Expenses in connection with timber cut in trespass on White Fish Bay Reserve..... | | 46 20 | Balance on 30th June, 1885..... | | 503 33 |
| | | 528 08 | | | 528 08 |
| Balance on 30th June, 1885..... | | 503 33 | | | |

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt. Gen. of Indian Affairs.

06

[part ii]

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 66.

Dr.

INDIANS OF NOVA SCOTIA in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Cr.

| | Capital. | Interest. | | Capital. | Interest. |
|--|----------|-----------|------------------------------------|----------|-----------|
| | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| To Legal and other expenses in suit D. McLean vs. McIsaac..... | | 102 30 | By Balance on 30th June, 1884..... | | 579 66 |
| For legal services in Regina vs. King and Sibley..... | | 74 92 | 1 year's interest..... | | 23 16 |
| Balance on 30th June, 1885..... | | 425 60 | | | |
| | | 602 82 | | | 602 82 |
| | | | Balance on 30th June, 1885..... | | 425 60 |

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt. Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

[PART II]

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 67.
CR.

DR. INDIANS OF NEW BRUNSWICK in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

| | Capital. | Interest. | | Capital. | Interest. |
|--|----------|-----------|------------------------------------|----------|-----------|
| | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| To Amount paid for legal services in connection with | | | By Balance on 30th June, 1884..... | 3,279 68 | |
| Trespass on Richbuctoo Reserve..... | | 149 34 | Timber dues collected..... | 775 37 | |
| Interest moneys distributed..... | | 9 60 | Land sales..... | 200 00 | |
| Percentage on collections carried to credit of | | | Fines and rents..... | 51 00 | |
| Management Fund..... | | 97 30 | Interest on invested Capital..... | 181 18 | |
| Balance on 30th June, 1885..... | | 4,180 95 | | | |
| | | 4,437 19 | | 4,437 19 | |
| | | | Balance on 30th June, 1885..... | 4,180 95 | |

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 68.

DR. TOBIQUE INDIANS, NEW BRUNSWICK, in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

| | Capital. | Interest. | | Capital. | Interest. |
|---|----------|-----------|-------------------------------------|----------|-----------|
| | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| To Amount paid for survey..... | 71 75 | | By Balance on 30th June, 1884 | 5,317 38 | 49 34 |
| Percentage on timber collections distributed..... | 84 37 | | Land and timber sales..... | 742 99 | |
| Interest moneys distributed..... | | 210 32 | Interest on invested Capital..... | | 214 64 |
| Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund | 74 30 | | | | |
| Balance on 30th June, 1885..... | 5,829 95 | 53 66 | | | |
| | 6,060 37 | 263 98 | | 6,060 37 | 263 98 |
| | | | Balance on 30th June, 1885..... | 5,829 95 | 53 66 |

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

[PART II]

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 69.

DR. INDIANS OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

| | Capital. | Interest. | | Capital. | Interest. |
|------------------------------------|----------|-----------|------------------------------------|----------|-----------|
| | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| To Balance on 30th June, 1885..... | | 32 66 | By Balance on 30th June, 1884..... | | 31 42 |
| | | | Interest on invested Capital..... | | 1 24 |
| | | 32 66 | | | 32 66 |
| | | | Balance on 30th June, 1885..... | | 32 66 |

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.*

No. 70.

Dr.

J. B. CLENCH in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Cr.

| | Capital. | Interest. | | Capital. | Interest. |
|------------------------------------|----------|-----------|------------------------------------|----------|-----------|
| | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| To Balance on 30th June, 1885..... | 725 06 | 558 82 | By Balance on 30th June, 1884..... | 725 06 | 509 46 |
| | | | Interest on invested Capital..... | | 49 36 |
| | 725 06 | 558 82 | | 725 06 | 558 82 |
| | | | Balance on 30th June, 1885..... | 725 06 | 558 82 |

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

[PART II]

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 71.

CR.

DR.

NANCY MAIVILLE in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

| | Capital. | Interest. | | Capital. | Interest. |
|--|----------|-----------|------------------------------------|----------|-----------|
| | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| To the following payments:— | | | By Balance on 30th June, 1884..... | 2,500 00 | 25 25 |
| Twelve month's interest on invested Capital..... | 2,500 00 | 101 00 | Interest on invested Capital..... | | 101 00 |
| Balance on 30th June, 1885..... | 2,500 00 | 25 25 | | 2,500 00 | 126 25 |
| | | | Balance on 30th June, 1885..... | 2,500 00 | 25 25 |

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 72.
Cr.

DR.

JAMES MENAGE, in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

| | Capital. | Interest. | | Capital. | Interest. |
|---|----------|-----------|------------------------------------|----------|-----------|
| | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| To 12 months' interest on invested Capital..... | | 60 60 | By Balance on 30th June, 1884..... | 1,500 00 | 15 15 |
| Balance on 30th June, 1885..... | 1,500 00 | 15 15 | Interest on invested Capital..... | | 60 60 |
| | 1,500 00 | 75 75 | | 1,500 00 | 75 75 |
| | | | Balance on 30th June, 1885..... | 1,500 00 | 15 15 |

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

[PART II]

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 73.

98

Dr.

WILLIAM WABBUCK in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Cr.

| | Capital. | Interest. | | Capital. | Interest. |
|------------------------------------|----------|-----------|------------------------------------|----------|-----------|
| | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| To Balance on 30th June, 1885..... | 2,000 00 | 143 00 | By Balance on 30th June, 1884..... | 2,000 00 | 60 60 |
| | 2,000 00 | 143 00 | Interest on invested Capital..... | | 82 40 |
| | | | Balance on 30th June, 1885..... | 2,000 00 | 143 00 |

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,

Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

[PART II]

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 74.

DR. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC INDIAN FUND in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

| | | Capital. | Interest. | | | Capital. | Interest. |
|---|---|----------|-----------|----|------------------------------------|----------|-----------|
| | | \$ | cts. | \$ | cts. | \$ | cts. |
| To the following payments:— | | | | | | | |
| | Balance on 30th June, 1884..... | | 6,161 | 55 | By Balance on 30th June, 1884..... | 49,766 | 30 |
| <i>Salaries.</i> | | | | | Legislative Grant | | 4,200 |
| | L. F. Boucher, Superintendent..... | | 395 | 00 | Interest on invested Capital | | 2,644 |
| | L. E. Otis, Agent..... | | 296 | 25 | Balance on 30th June, 1885..... | | 8,519 |
| | H. Vassal do | | 197 | 50 | | | |
| | Rev. O. Drapeau, Agent | | 100 | 00 | | | |
| | Rev. J. Gagné do | | 62 | 50 | | | |
| | Rev. Chas. Guay do | | 100 | 00 | | | |
| | A. A. Hudon, Prosecutor | | 100 | 00 | | | |
| | V. Verreau, Nurse, Pointe Bleue Hospital..... | | 60 | 00 | | | |
| | V. J. A. Vennor, Physician..... | | 125 | 00 | | | |
| | N. E. Roy, Physician | | 80 | 00 | | | |
| | F. H. O'Brien, Prosecutor..... | | 125 | 00 | | | |
| | J. A. Tremblay, Constable | | 204 | 00 | | | |
| <i>Grants for Seed, Grain and Relief.</i> | | | | | | | |
| | Golden Lake Indians | | 100 | 00 | | | |
| | Abenakis of Becancour..... | | 350 | 00 | | | |
| | Iroquois of Caughnawaga | | 200 | 00 | | | |
| | Lake of Two Mountains Indians | | 200 | 00 | | | |
| | Montagnais of the Upper Saguenay and Lake St. John | | 400 | 00 | | | |
| | Micmacs of Restigouche | | 375 | 00 | | | |
| | Amalecites of Rimouski | | 100 | 00 | | | |
| | do Cacouna | | 100 | 00 | | | |
| | Abenakis of St. Francis | | 350 | 00 | | | |
| | Carried forward | | 10,181 | 50 | Carried forward | 49,766 | 30 |
| | | | | | | 15,363 | 96 |

[PART II]

66

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 74.

DR. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC INDIAN FUND in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

100

[PART II]

| | Capital. | Interest. | | Capital. | Interest. |
|--|----------|-----------|----------------------|-----------|-----------|
| | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| Brought forward..... | | 10,181 80 | Brought forward..... | 49,766 30 | 15,363 96 |
| To the following payments:— | | | | | |
| <i>Grants for Grain, Seed and Relief—Concluded.</i> | | | | | |
| Indians of the north shore of the St. Lawrence, viz. :— | | | | | |
| Godbout Indians..... | \$150 00 | | | | |
| Montagnais of the Betsiamits | 500 00 | | | | |
| Moisie, Mingan and Seven Islands. 500 00 | | | | | |
| | | 1,150 00 | | | |
| Amalecites of Point Lévis..... | | 100 00 | | | |
| Micmacs of Maria | | 250 00 | | | |
| do Gaspé..... | | 150 00 | | | |
| Hurons of Lorette | | 75 00 | | | |
| River Desert Indians..... | | 250 00 | | | |
| Oka Indians of Gibson | | 50 00 | | | |
| Widow of the late Chief Vincent | | 50 00 | | | |
| Barrière Indians | | 38 00 | | | |
| Grand Lac Indians..... | | 124 20 | | | |
| Temiscamingue Indians | | 150 00 | | | |
| Rat River Indians | | 41 20 | | | |
| Micmacs of Bonaventure | | 24 00 | | | |
| Indians of Lake Winewago..... | | 125 00 | | | |
| <i>Miscellaneous Expenditure.</i> | | | | | |
| Medicines and medical attendance | | 340 86 | | | |
| Supplies for Pointe Bleue Hospital..... | | 517 39 | | | |
| Allowance to L. F. Boucher for rent, light and fuel | | 100 00 | | | |
| Travelling expenses of L. F. Boucher | | 541 22 | | | |

| | | | | |
|--|-----------|------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Special grant for relief of Indians of the north shore of the St. Lawrence..... | 500 00 | | | |
| Cost of transport of supplies | 127 40 | | | |
| Cost of repairs to yard at Pointe Bleus Hospital | 77 80 | | | |
| Balance of grant for repairs to roads in Township of Maria | 12 00 | | | |
| Funeral furnishings..... | 10 31 | | | |
| Travelling expenses of Constable J. A. Claveau | 62 00 | | | |
| Expenses of distribution of seed..... | 17 50 | | | |
| do relief..... | 10 00 | | | |
| Relief to Chief Kerenti, Gibson Reserve | 29 75 | | | |
| Cost of distribution of clothes to Becancour Indians | 10 00 | | | |
| Grant to assist in purchasing a yoke of oxen for the Golden Lake Indians | 25 00 | | | |
| Cost of wood for the St. Francis school..... | 10 00 | | | |
| Cost of fuel for Rt. Rev. Chas. Guay's office..... | 20 00 | | | |
| Travl. expenses of Rev. Chas. Guay to Ottawa | 55 50 | | | |
| Cost of a revolver for Constable Penn at Restigouche | 10 65 | | | |
| Expenses in connection with seizure of timber at Betsiamits | 116 13 | | | |
| Deductions from Agents' salaries, carried to the credit of Superannuation Fund | 11 25 | | | |
| Balance on 30th June, 1885..... | 49,766 30 | | | |
| | 49,766 30 | 15,363 96 | 49,766 30 | 15,363 96 |
| Balance on 30th June, 1885..... | 8,519 39 | By Balance on 30th June, 1885..... | 49,766 30 | |

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 75.

DR. INDIAN LAND MANAGEMENT FUND in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

102

| | Capital. | Interest. | | Capital. | Interest. |
|--|----------|-----------|---|------------|-----------|
| | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| To Balance on 30th June, 1884. | | 37,210 77 | By Balance on 30th June, 1884 | 120,964 01 | |
| To the following payments:— | | | Legislative grant | | 1,600 00 |
| <i>Salaries.</i> | | | Fines and fees collected | | 460 10 |
| J. T. Gilkison, Supt. and Commissioner | | 1,577 80 | Third refund by sundry 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 | Amount of outstanding cheques, 1882-83..... | | 62 08 |
| Thos. Gordon, Indian Agent | | 588 00 | Percentage charged against various tribes on collections on account of land and timber... | | 6,551 63 |
| John Beattie do | | 395 00 | Interest on Invested Capital | | 4,855 54 |
| Thomas Walton do | | 832 00 | Balance on 30th June, 1885..... | | 43,229 63 |
| Wm. Van Abbott do | | 636 00 | | | |
| J. O. Phipps, Indian Superintendent..... | | 1,176 00 | | | |
| A. M. Ironside, Clerk | | 705 60 | | | |
| A. B. Cowar, Agent | | 242 79 | | | |
| B. W. Ross, Indian Land Agent..... | | 395 00 | | | |
| O. B. Savage do to 31st May | | 362 12 | | | |
| J. P. Donnelly, Indian Agent..... | | 588 00 | | | |
| M. Hill do | | 493 75 | | | |
| J. Thackeray do | | 493 75 | | | |
| J. R. Stevenson do | | 493 75 | | | |
| E. Harris do | | 493 75 | | | |
| D. J. McPhee do | | 338 76 | | | |
| A. McKelvey do | | 493 75 | | | |
| A. English do | | 493 75 | | | |
| A. Brosseau do | | 318 19 | | | |
| Charles Lague do to 1st April..... | | 441 00 | | | |
| G. E. Cherrier do to 31st July | | 32 92 | | | |
| J. Creighton do to 8th June..... | | 463 57 | | | |
| H. H. Thompson do to 18th June..... | | 477 28 | | | |
| Wm McPhee, do to 20th September..... | | 123 42 | | | |
| G. B. McDermott do | | 150 00 | | | |
| James Martin do from 11th April.... | | 130 66 | | | |
| J. W. Jermyn do from 13th May | | 67 20 | | | |
| Wm. Bull do for May, 1884 | | 41 14 | | | |

[PART II]

| | |
|---|----------|
| R. M. Stephen, Physicians to Indians on Manitoulin Island | 1,000 00 |
| A. Lebel, Indian Agent (15 months)..... | 167 50 |
| Jas. Paul do | 60 00 |
| A. Root, Island Guardian | 25 00 |
| John Wallace do (15 months)..... | 31 25 |
| J. L. Thompson do | 25 00 |
| Dr. Oronhyatekha, Physician..... | 300 00 |
| A. McLaren, M.D. do | 150 00 |
| J. Newton, M.D. do | 150 00 |
| John Pierre, Constable | 36 00 |
| A. McBride, Caretaker | 95 83 |

Contingent Expenses of the various Superintendencies and Agencies.

| | |
|---------------------------------|--------|
| J. C. Phipps:— | |
| Commission on collections | 314 24 |
| Travelling expenses..... | 175 00 |
| Postage | 38 99 |
| Miscellaneous | 20 45 |
| C. B. Savage:— | |
| Office rent..... | 120 00 |
| Commission on collections | 138 88 |
| Postage | 45 77 |
| Miscellaneous | 34 67 |
| J. T. Gilkison:— | |
| Office rent | 240 00 |
| Travelling expenses. | 100 00 |
| Thomas Walton:— | |
| Office rent | 60 00 |
| Commission on collections | 121 13 |
| Travelling expenses..... | 193 68 |
| Postage | 4 51 |
| Miscellaneous..... | 23 08 |
| Wm. Van Abbott:— | |
| Rent, light and fuel..... | 74 48 |
| Commission on collections..... | 101 29 |
| Travelling expenses..... | 166 15 |
| A. B. Cowan:— | |
| Travelling expenses..... | 100 00 |
| B. B. Miller:— | |
| Office rent..... | 60 00 |
| Commission on collections..... | 152 18 |
| Postage | 10 64 |
| Miscellaneous | 19 50 |

Carried forward..... 55,912 94

Carried forward 129,847 50 63,181 29

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 75.
CR.

DR. INDIAN LAND MANAGEMENT FUND in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

| | Capital. | Interest. | | Capital. | Interest. |
|---|----------|-----------|----------------------|------------|-----------|
| | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| Brought forward..... | | 55,612 94 | Brought forward..... | 129,847 50 | 63,131 29 |
| To the following payments:— | | | | | |
| <i>Contingent Expenses, &c.—Continued.</i> | | | | | |
| G. E. Oherrier:— | | | | | |
| Office rent..... | | 15 00 | | | |
| Miscellaneous..... | | 39 77 | | | |
| B. W. Ross:— | | | | | |
| Office rent..... | | 60 00 | | | |
| Commission on collections..... | | 38 97 | | | |
| Postage..... | | 3 84 | | | |
| Miscellaneous..... | | 155 61 | | | |
| J. P. Donnelly:— | | | | | |
| Rent, light and fuel..... | | 130 00 | | | |
| Travelling expenses..... | | 63 75 | | | |
| Miscellaneous..... | | 23 24 | | | |
| R. M. Stephen, M.D.:— | | | | | |
| Office rent..... | | 137 50 | | | |
| F. G. Pile:— | | | | | |
| Commission on collections..... | | 9 90 | | | |
| Postage..... | | 1 88 | | | |
| John Davidson:— | | | | | |
| Commission on collections and disburse- ments..... | | 56 12 | | | |
| Postage..... | | 1 80 | | | |
| E. Watson:— | | | | | |
| Commission on collections..... | | 137 48 | | | |
| Travelling expenses..... | | 53 00 | | | |
| Miscellaneous..... | | 60 63 | | | |
| John Beattie:— | | | | | |
| Postage..... | | 2 27 | | | |
| Miscellaneous..... | | 4 28 | | | |
| A English:— | | | | | |
| Travelling expenses..... | | 110 25 | | | |

| | |
|--|--------|
| Postage..... | 1 60 |
| Miscellaneous..... | 66 21 |
| Wm. Bull :— | |
| Miscellaneous..... | 28 00 |
| Robert Tyre :— | |
| Commission on collections and disbursements..... | 84 86 |
| Postage..... | 2 02 |
| Miscellaneous..... | 1 50 |
| Thomas Gordon :— | |
| Postage..... | 8 80 |
| Miscellaneous..... | 13 41 |
| J. F. Day :— | |
| Commission on collections..... | 47 70 |
| Postage..... | 1 01 |
| Charles Logue :— | |
| Miscellaneous..... | 4 00 |
| John Creighton :— | |
| Office rent..... | 72 00 |
| Travelling expenses..... | 45 50 |
| E. Harris :— | |
| Travelling expenses..... | 29 70 |
| J. R. Stephenson :— | |
| Travelling expenses..... | 4 00 |
| A. Brosseau :— | |
| Office rent..... | 30 00 |
| Miscellaneous..... | 21 93 |
| Wm. Simpson :— | |
| Office rent..... | 33 33 |
| Commission on collections..... | 202 67 |
| Postage..... | 61 52 |
| Miscellaneous..... | 5 00 |

Surveys, Inspection and Valuation of Lands, Cost of Maps, &c.

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Expenses of inspection of Club Island..... | 8 00 |
| Cost of inspection of Yorkshire and Main Duck Islands..... | 112 00 |
| Survey at Temiscamingue Reserve..... | 45 00 |
| Legal and other expenses <i>re</i> boundaries of Lorette Reserve..... | 859 25 |
| Cost of survey of Cornwall Island..... | 226 99 |
| L. F. Boucher's travelling expenses while inspecting timber lands..... | 44 06 |
| For special services by Agent Simpson..... | 100 00 |
| Inspection of lands in Saugeen Peninsula..... | 218 50 |
| Carried forward..... | 59,096 69 |

| | | |
|----------------------|------------|-----------|
| Carried forward..... | 129,847 50 | 63,181 29 |
|----------------------|------------|-----------|

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 75.

DB. INDIAN LAND MANAGEMENT FUND in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Cr.

| | Capital. | Interest. | | Capital. | Interest. |
|---|----------|-----------|----------------------|------------|-----------|
| | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| Brought forward..... | | 59,096 69 | Brought forward..... | 129,847 50 | 63 131 29 |
| To the following payments:— | | | | | |
| <i>Surveys, Inspection and Valuation of Lands, Cost of Maps, &c.—Concluded.</i> | | | | | |
| For protection of timber:— | | | | | |
| Wm Haner, Manitoulin Island..... | | 71 24 | | | |
| A. Thompson do | | 4 24 | | | |
| R. Davis, Saugeen Peninsula..... | | 335 09 | | | |
| Louis Beaucage, Walton's Agency..... | | 113 49 | | | |
| J. Lesage do | | 8 02 | | | |
| Peter Megiss do | | 4 44 | | | |
| Frederick Tilley, VanAbbott's Agency..... | | 16 61 | | | |
| <i>Advertising.</i> | | | | | |
| "Le Canada"..... | | 27 30 | | | |
| "Citizen" Printing and Publishing Co..... | | 27 30 | | | |
| Toronto "Sentinel"..... | | 4 20 | | | |
| Morrisburg "Courier"..... | | 3 36 | | | |
| "Gazette" Printing Co..... | | 27 30 | | | |
| Belleville "Intelligencer"..... | | 22 68 | | | |
| "Mail" Printing Co..... | | 156 80 | | | |
| Gananoque "Journal"..... | | 4 20 | | | |
| Port Hope "Times"..... | | 5 46 | | | |
| "La Minerve"..... | | 25 20 | | | |
| Montreal "Star"..... | | 50 40 | | | |
| "Irish Canadian"..... | | 8 40 | | | |
| Cobourg "Sentinel Star"..... | | 5 46 | | | |
| Pictou "Gazette"..... | | 3 26 | | | |
| Toronto "Telegram"..... | | 50 40 | | | |
| Hull "Dispatch"..... | | 7 56 | | | |
| Manitoulin Island "Expositor"..... | | 6 00 | | | |

| | |
|-----------------------------|-------|
| Gore Bay "Enterprise" | 3 40 |
| Brockville "Times" | 22 68 |
| Napanee "Standard" | 13 26 |
| Prescott "Messenger" | 6 72 |
| Algoma "Pioneer" | 3 60 |
| "Shareholder" | 4 20 |
| Winnipeg "Times" | 10 40 |
| Kingston "Daily News" | 27 30 |
| Stratford "Times" | 6 40 |
| Brockville "Monitor" | 4 20 |

Miscellaneous.

| | |
|---|----------|
| Repairs to Clerk's house, Manitowaning | 75 00 |
| Freight on medicines for Manitoulin Island Indians | 20 75 |
| Fee for abstract of title | 3 85 |
| Expenses in connection with investigation at Georgina Island | 41 00 |
| Express charges | 10 15 |
| Tent for Agent Walton | 23 00 |
| For copies of timber specifications | 9 50 |
| Painting Superintendent's house at Manitowan- ing | 40 00 |
| Expenses of liquor prosecutions | 61 05 |
| John Lenfesty, for services at Warton office | 84 50 |
| Office furniture for Agent Simpson | 19 60 |
| Freight on blankets | 84 13 |
| Inspection of blankets | 7 02 |
| Blankets for distribution to old and destitute Indians | 1,222 50 |
| Safe for Agent Simpson | 104 17 |
| Expenses in connection with purchase of oxen for Pic River Indians | 37 70 |
| Vaccination of Indians | 32 00 |
| Measuring timber on Tobique Reserve | 42 17 |
| Prize plough for Six Nations | 39 04 |
| Services of F. Lamorandière pending appoint- ment of agent at Nawash | 200 00 |
| Repairs to Agent Donnelly's safe | 15 00 |
| Linen for packing blankets | 16 24 |
| Boat for A. B. Cowan | 50 00 |
| For printing circulars | 4 00 |
| Expenses in connection with sale of islands in St. Lawrence | 58 50 |
| Protection of timber in township of Burpee. | 2 00 |

Carried forward 62,490 13

Carried forward 129,847 50 63,181 29

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 75.
Cr.

DR. INDIAN LAND MANAGEMENT FUND in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

| | Capital. | Interest. | | Capital. | Interest. |
|--|------------|-----------|---------------------------------|------------|-----------|
| | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| Brought forward..... | | 62,490 13 | Brought forward..... | 129,847 50 | 63,131 29 |
| To the following payments:— | | | | | |
| <i>Miscellaneous—Concluded.</i> | | | | | |
| Office furniture for Agent Martin..... | | 25 00 | | | |
| D. J. McPhee, for services while acting agent.... | | 32 25 | | | |
| Expenses of seizure of timber cut in trespass by Garrett & Beaudet..... | | 16 75 | | | |
| Stationery for outside service..... | | 270 97 | | | |
| Printing do..... | | 61 30 | | | |
| Deductions from agents' salaries transferred to Superannuation Account..... | | 234 89 | | | |
| Grant towards Batchewan road..... | 2,000 00 | | | | |
| Repairs to Goule's bay road..... | 364 37 | | | | |
| Balance on 30th June, 1885..... | 127,483 13 | | | | |
| | 129,847 50 | 63,131 29 | | 129,847 50 | 63,131 29 |
| Balance on 30th June, 1885..... | | 43,229 63 | Balance on 30th June, 1885..... | 127,483 13 | |

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 76.

DR.

SUSPENSE ACCOUNT in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

| | Capital. | Interest. | | Capital. | Interest. |
|---|----------|-----------|--|----------|-----------|
| | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| To the following payments:— | | | By Balance on 30th June, 1884..... | 3,999 84 | 810 70 |
| For relief of inland Indians..... | | 160 67 | One year's interest..... | | 192 40 |
| Yoke of oxen, &c., for Pic River Indians | | 151 00 | Land and timber collections..... | 4,171 90 | |
| Loan to sundry bands for purchase of seed | | 250 00 | Fines | 145 00 | 132 00 |
| Transfer to "Management Fund" of commis- | | | Rents | 150 00 | |
| sion on collections..... | 412 19 | | Refund on account of amount advanced for re- | | |
| Balance on 30th June, 1885..... | 8,054 55 | 807 87 | lief of destitute Indians in winter of 1884... | | 234 44 |
| | 8,466 74 | 1,369 54 | | 8,466 74 | 1,369 54 |
| | | | Balance on 30th June, 1885..... | 8,054 55 | 807 87 |

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

[PART II]

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 77.
CR.

DR.

INDIAN SCHOOL FUND in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

| | Capital. | Interest. | | Capital. | Interest. |
|---|----------|-----------|--|------------|-----------|
| | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| To Balance on 30th June, 1884..... | | 12,656 82 | By Balance on 30th June, 1884..... | 141,222 83 | |
| To the following payments :— | | | Legislative grants | | 15,550 00 |
| <i>Teachers' Salaries—Ontario.</i> | | | Six Nations Indians, for transfer of seventh and eighth instalments of \$3,000, erroneously charged as a grant towards schools | | 750 00 |
| Joseph Richards, Wikwemikong..... | | 75 00 | Interest on invested Capital..... | | 5,586 64 |
| Lucy Haessly do | | 300 00 | Balance on 30th June, 1885..... | | 11,181 97 |
| Mary A. Wassagezig do | | 200 00 | | | |
| Stephen Dufresne do | | 225 00 | | | |
| Agatha Gabow, Buzwahs..... | | 200 00 | | | |
| Sophia Peltier, Serpent River..... | | 200 00 | | | |
| Bridget Howrigan, White Fish Lake..... | | 33 33 | | | |
| Agnes Gabow, Shagamook..... | | 71 88 | | | |
| Martha Esquimaux, White Fish River..... | | 166 66 | | | |
| Amelia Chechock, Ryerson..... | | 150 00 | | | |
| Christina John, Shawanaga..... | | 150 00 | | | |
| Henry Schuit, Miller's..... | | 150 00 | | | |
| Kate Karente, Gibsou..... | | 50 00 | | | |
| D. Carmichael do | | 166 67 | | | |
| Charles Timothy, Muncey..... | | 12 50 | | | |
| Eliza Sickles, Oneida, No. 3..... | | 26 50 | | | |
| Mrs. L. Boucher, Fort William | | 50 00 | | | |
| Christina Leiman do | | 100 00 | | | |
| Catherine F. Stack, Golden Lake..... | | 150 00 | | | |
| Sister St. Thecla, Mattawa..... | | 100 00 | | | |
| James McKay, Red Rock..... | | 200 00 | | | |
| Mary Cada, Mississauga | | 175 00 | | | |
| Teresa Akiwenzie, South Bay | | 114 67 | | | |
| Thos. Penasse, Fort William..... | | 150 00 | | | |
| Rose Madden do | | 125 00 | | | |
| Mrs. Martin do | | 150 00 | | | |
| Mary Neagles do | | 50 00 | | | |
| Kate Hourigan, White Fish Lake..... | | 83 34 | | | |

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[PART II]

| <i>Quebec,</i> | |
|--|--------|
| H. Boudreau, St. Ann..... | 200 00 |
| E. R. A. Fletcher, Caughnawaga..... | 250 00 |
| Catherine Fletcher do | 75 00 |
| H. L. Masta, St. Francis..... | 250 00 |
| Louis Roy do | 290 00 |
| H. Berthelot, Maria | 37 50 |
| Mrs. A. Nelles, Maria..... | 75 00 |
| Sister St. Columbe, Temiscamingue..... | 100 00 |
| John King do | 25 00 |
| Josephine Dubeau, Lorette..... | 200 00 |
| Madame L. E. Otis, Pointe Blene..... | 150 00 |
| Margt. Audet, Maria | 37 50 |

New Brunswick.

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--------|
| Michael Flinne, Bel Ground..... | 250 00 |
| Mary E. Hartt, Tobique..... | 37 50 |
| M. H. Martin, St. Mary's..... | 200 00 |
| Neil Lachray, Kingsclear..... | 166 66 |
| Flora Campbell, Burnt Church..... | 112 50 |
| Mary J. McClusky, Tobique..... | 75 00 |
| A. E. Morris, Kingsclear..... | 62 50 |

Nova Scotia.

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--------|
| A. J. Mackenzie, Escasoni..... | 50 00 |
| Kate Jollymour, Indian Cove..... | 50 00 |
| John McEachen, Whycomomagh..... | 200 00 |
| T. O. Kerr, Bear River..... | 198 00 |
| R. McMillan, Escasoni..... | 166 67 |
| John McEacheren, Middle River | 271 66 |

Missionaries' Salaries.

| | |
|------------------------|--------|
| Rev. L. Trahan..... | 176 25 |
| Rev. V. Larivière..... | 105 00 |
| Rev. M. Maiville..... | 203 32 |
| Rev. H. P. Chase..... | 200 00 |
| Rev. A. Jamieson..... | 400 00 |
| Rev. G. Giroux..... | 225 96 |
| Rev. T. Quinn..... | 58 75 |
| Rev. A. G. Smith..... | 160 00 |

Carried forward..... 21,282 14

Carried forward, ... 141,223 83 33,068 61

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 77.
Cr.

DR.

INDIAN SCHOOL FUND in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

| | Capital. | Interest. | | Capital. | Interest. |
|---|----------|-----------|----------------------|------------|-----------|
| | \$ | cts. | | \$ | cts. |
| Brought forward..... | | 21,282 14 | Brought forward..... | 141,222 83 | 33,068 61 |
| To the following payments :— | | | | | |
| <i>Missionaries' Salaries—Concluded.</i> | | | | | |
| <i>Grants.</i> | | | | | |
| To schools conducted by Methodist Missionary Society..... | | 1,726 25 | | | |
| Shingwauk Home..... | | 1,770 00 | | | |
| Wawanosh do..... | | 600 00 | | | |
| Mount Elgin Industrial Institution..... | | 3,000 00 | | | |
| Wikwemikong Industrial School..... | | 1,200 00 | | | |
| Six Nations Schools..... | | 400 00 | | | |
| Missionaries of North Shore of River St. Lawrence..... | | 500 00 | | | |
| <i>School Books, Maps, &c.</i> | | | | | |
| White Fish Lake School..... | | 12 95 | | | |
| Oneida No. 3 do..... | | 4 25 | | | |
| Indian Cove, N.B. do..... | | 2 38 | | | |
| St. Marys, N.B. do..... | | 7 93 | | | |
| Kingsclear, N.B. do..... | | 4 98 | | | |
| Fort William do..... | | 45 18 | | | |
| St. Francis do..... | | 1 08 | | | |
| Wikwemikong do..... | | 3 75 | | | |
| Buzwahs do..... | | 3 75 | | | |
| Wikwemikongsing do..... | | 3 75 | | | |
| White Fish River do..... | | 3 75 | | | |
| Shingwauk Home do..... | | 21 00 | | | |
| Point Blue do..... | | 12 20 | | | |

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[PART II]

| | | |
|-------------------|----|-------|
| Temiscamingue | do | 23 78 |
| Manitoulin Island | do | 97 01 |
| Whyccomagh | do | 12 05 |
| Bear River | do | 13 08 |
| Shawanaga | do | 0 70 |
| Restigouche | do | 7 65 |
| Mississagua | do | 3 75 |
| Escasoni | do | 5 41 |
| Sundry | do | 45 00 |

Inspection of Schools.

| | |
|-------------------------------|--------|
| Schools in Algoma District | 166 90 |
| Lake St. John School | 23 50 |
| Cornwall Island do | 14 00 |
| Kettle and Stony Point School | 15 00 |
| Bear River, N.S. do | 10 00 |
| Escasoni, N.S. do | 5 00 |
| Caradoc Reserve do | 7 30 |
| Middle River, N.S. do | 5 00 |
| Whyccomagh, N.S. do | 5 00 |
| Lorette do | 5 00 |
| Lake of Two Mountains do | 6 00 |
| Maria do | 7 00 |
| Restigouche do | 19 00 |
| Sundry do | 87 95 |

Miscellaneous.

| | |
|---|----------|
| Transport of school material | 6 15 |
| Repairs to school building at Restigouche | 321 20 |
| Repairs to Mount Elgin Industrial Institution | 1,200 00 |
| Wood for Whyccomagh School | 8 00 |
| do Becancour do | 18 00 |
| do Point Blue do | 13 50 |
| Repairs to school building at Whyccomagh | 56 26 |
| Prizes for Point Blue School | 8 62 |
| Wood for Kingsclear do | 13 75 |
| do St. Marys do | 16 72 |
| Cartage of stove for Fort William School | 5 00 |
| Stove pipes for do | 16 60 |
| Stove pipes for Restigouche School | 16 47 |
| Wood for Fort William School | 30 00 |
| Repairs to Escasoni School building | 66 74 |

Carried forward 32,987 43

Carried forward 141,222 83 33,068 61

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 77.

DR.

INDIAN SCHOOL FUND in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

| | Capital. | Interest. | | Capital. | Interest. |
|--|------------|-----------|----------------------------------|------------|-----------|
| | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| Brought forward | | 32,987 43 | Brought forward..... | 141,222 83 | 33,068 61 |
| <i>Miscellaneous—Concluded.</i> | | | | | |
| Premium of insurance on Mount Elgin Industrial School buildings..... | | 16 50 | | | |
| Wood and stove pipes for Escasoni School..... | | 11 75 | | | |
| Wood for Restigouche School | | 20 00 | | | |
| do St. Francis do | | 20 00 | | | |
| Stationery for sundry schools | | 12 93 | | | |
| Balance on 30th June, 1885..... | 141,222 83 | | | | |
| | 141,221 83 | 33,068 61 | | 141,222 83 | 33,068 61 |
| Balance on 30th June, 1885..... | | 11,181 97 | Balance on 30th June, 1885 | 141,222 83 | |

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
 OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.
 ROBERT SINCLAIR,
 Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
 Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

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[PART II]

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 78.

Dr.

SURVEY ACCOUNT in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Cr.

4-81**

| | Capital. | Interest. | | Capital. | Interest. |
|--|----------|-----------|-------------------------------------|----------|-----------|
| | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| To the following payments :— | | | By Balance on 30th June, 1884 | | |
| Cost of survey of White Fish Lake Reserve..... | | 1,540 72 | Balance on 30th June, 1885..... | | 1,216 85 |
| Survey of Temiscamingue Reserve..... | | 196 60 | | | 521 12 |
| Transport of field notes and maps..... | | 0 65 | | | |
| | | 1,737 97 | | | 1,737 97 |
| Balance on 30th June, 1885..... | | 521 12 | | | |

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

[PART II]

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 79.

DR.

SUPERANNUATION ACCOUNT in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

| | Capital. | Interest. | | Capital. | Interest. |
|--|----------|-----------|--|----------|-----------|
| | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| To Balance on 30th June, 1884..... | | 3,710 82 | By Amount deducted from Agents, salaries toward superannuation..... | | 246 14 |
| To the following payment:— | | | Balance on 30th June, 1885..... | | 5,329 68 |
| W. R. Bartlett, retired allowance..... | | 980 00 | | | |
| F. Talfourd do | | 400 00 | | | |
| Chas. Skene do | | 135 00 | | | |
| G. E. Cherrier, gratuity on his retirement from the Indian service..... | | 250 00 | | | |
| John Davidson, gratuity on his retirement from the Indian service..... | | 100 00 | | | |
| | | 5,575 82 | | | 5,575 82 |
| Balance on 30th June, 1885..... | | 5,329 68 | | | |

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN C. 1.—INDIANS OF NOVA SCOTIA.

| AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT. | TO WHOM PAID. | SERVICE. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|---|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| | | Legislative Appropriation for 1884-85—47 Vic., c. 2..... | | | | 5,032 56 |
| | | EXPENDITURE. | | | | |
| | | <i>Salaries.</i> | | | | |
| 47 Vic., c. 2, Vote 166..... | G. Wells..... | For Salary as Agent, District 1a, 12 months ended 30th June, 1885..... | | 50 00 | | |
| | F. McDormand..... | do do 1b do do | | 50 00 | | |
| | J. E. Beckwith..... | do do 2 do do | | 25 00 | | |
| | Rev. T. Butler..... | do do 3 & 4 do do | | 75 00 | | |
| | Rev. A. P. Desmond..... | do do 5, 26th March to 30th Sept., 1885..... | | 42 21 | | |
| | James Gass..... | do do 6a, 12 months ended 30th June, 1885..... | | 18 68 | | |
| | D. H. Muir M. D..... | do do 6b do do | | 16 68 | | |
| | A. T. Clark, M. D..... | do do 7 do do | | 23 33 | | |
| | Rev. R. McDonald..... | do do 8 do do | | 100 00 | | |
| | Rev. F. Chisholm..... | To pay Rev. W. Chisholm's salary, from 1st Jan. to 15th Feb., 1884. District 9..... | | 12 64 | | |
| | Rev. J. J. Chisholm..... | Salary as Agent, District 9, from 1st July, 1884 to 13th Feb., 1885..... | | 62 20 | | |
| | John Chisholm..... | Salary as Agent District 9, from 14th Feb. to 30th June, 1885..... | | 37 80 | | |
| | Rev. J. McDougall..... | do do 10, 12 months ended 30th June, 1885..... | | 100 00 | | |
| | Rev. D. McIsaac..... | do do 11 do do | | 50 00 | | |
| | Rev. R. Grant..... | do do 12 do do | | 50 00 | | |
| | Rev. M. McKenzie..... | do do 13 do do | | 100 00 | | |
| | | | | | 821 50 | |
| | | <i>Medical Attendance and Medicines.</i> | | | | |
| | A. Robinson, M. D..... | In District 1a..... | 36 00 | | | |
| | A. D. Potten, M. D..... | do | 49 00 | | | |
| | S. N. Miller, M. D..... | do | 17 93 | | | |
| | | | | 102 93 | | |
| | C. J. Fox, M. D..... | do 1b..... | 34 50 | | | |
| | R. J. Ellison, M. D..... | do | 122 95 | | | |
| | W. G. Barton, M. D..... | do | 4 50 | | | |
| | | Carried forward | 161 95 | 102 93 | 821 50 | 5,032 56 |

[PART II]

RETURN C 1.—INDIANS OF NOVA SCOTIA—Continued.

| AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT. | TO WHOM PAID. | SERVICE. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
|------------------------|--------------------------|---|-----------|-------------|---------|----------|
| | | Brought forward..... | 161 95 | 102 93 | 821 50 | 5,032 56 |
| | | <i>Medical Attendance and Medicines—Concluded.</i> | | | | |
| | B. N. Harley, M.D..... | In District 1b..... | 20 00 | | | |
| | A. P. Landry, M.D..... | do | 13 00 | | | |
| | W. B. Moore, M.D..... | do 2 | | 194 95 | | |
| | G. A. Smith, M.D..... | do 3 and 4 | 26 25 | 45 70 | | |
| | O. T. Andrews, M.D..... | do | 17 75 | | | |
| | W. H. Cole, M.D..... | do | 14 40 | | | |
| | G. A. Pickles, M.D..... | do | 12 00 | | | |
| | J. R. Chute, M.D..... | do 5 | 7 50 | 70 40 | | |
| | J. W. Reid, M.D..... | do | 7 75 | | | |
| | do | do 6a..... | | 15 25 | | |
| | D. H. Muir, M.D..... | For Salary in District 6b, for 1 year to 21st Nov., 1884..... | 29 50 | 13 75 | | |
| | J. R. Smith, M.D..... | In District 6b..... | 12 50 | | | |
| | R. A. Dakin, M.D..... | do 7 | | 42 00 | | |
| | J. McMillan | do 8, salary for 2 years to 21st Nov., 1884 | | 9 75 | | |
| | J. C. McKinnon, M.D..... | do 9 | | 84 00 | | |
| | H. J. Fixott | do 10 | | 110 50 | | |
| | J. McIntosh | do 11 | | 46 25 | | |
| | J. L. Bethune, M.D..... | do 12 | | 31 00 | | |
| | M. A. McDonald, M.D.... | do 13 | 90 00 | 55 20 | | |
| | J. L. Bethune, M.D..... | do | 2 85 | | | |
| | J. G. Ross, M.D..... | do | 10 00 | | | |
| | | | | 102 85 | | |
| | | <i>Expended by Agents in the Purchase of Supplies of Food and Seed Grain, in the following proportions.</i> | | | 924 33 | |
| | | | Food, &c. | Seed Grain. | | |
| | G. Wells..... | In District No. 1a..... | 102 72 | 52 00 | | |
| | F. McDormand..... | do 1b..... | 178 64 | 107 00 | | |
| | J. E. Beckwith..... | do 2 | 102 00 | 12 00 | | |
| | Rev. T. Butler..... | do 3 and 4..... | 174 44 | 125 00 | | |

| | | | | | |
|--|---|----|----------|----------|----------|
| Rev. A. P. Desmond..... | do | 5 | 128 00 | 65 00 | |
| J. Gass | do | 6a | 112 00 | 60 00 | |
| D. H. Muir, M.D..... | do | 6b | 66 00 | 15 00 | |
| A. T. Clarke, M.D..... | do | 7 | 114 00 | 35 00 | |
| Rev. R. McDonald | do | 8 | 192 36 | 103 00 | |
| Rev. J. J. Chisholm | do | 9 | 155 00 | 83 00 | |
| Rev. J. McDougall | do | 10 | 224 00 | 120 00 | |
| Rev. D. McIsaac | do | 11 | 162 36 | 53 00 | |
| Rev. R. Grant..... | do | 12 | 134 00 | 72 00 | |
| Rev. M. McKenzie..... | do | 13 | 224 00 | 135 00 | |
| | | | 2,004 52 | 1,037 00 | |
| J. Wisdom & Son..... | For Supplies for Indians of Coal Harbor..... | | | 9 26 | 3,041 52 |
| Newell Jeddore..... | Grant for relief..... | | | 25 00 | |
| Rev. T. Butler..... | do of F. Glode..... | | | 15 00 | 49 26 |
| <i>Miscellaneous.</i> | | | | | |
| International Tent and Awning Co..... | For One Union Jack for Micmacs | | | 8 63 | |
| Canadian Express Co.... | Express charges..... | | | 0 50 | |
| Dominion Express Co.... | do | | | 0 95 | |
| S. Smith..... | Services and expenses in procuring information respecting timber on Peter Glode Island | | | 5 00 | |
| H. McDonald | Surveying at Afton | | | 37 50 | |
| Michael Paul | Grant to enable him to erect house..... | | | 9 00 | |
| Stationery Office..... | Stationery..... | | | 3 43 | |
| Queen's Printer..... | Printing | | | 2 06 | |
| | | | | | 67 07 |
| | Total Expenditure..... | | | | 4,903 68 |
| | Balance unexpended | | | | 128 88 |

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN C. 2.—INDIANS OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

| AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT. | TO WHOM PAID. | SERVICE. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--|---------|---------|----------|----------|
| | | Legislative Appropriation, 1884-85, under 47 Vic., c. 2..... | | | | 4,890 00 |
| | | EXPENDITURE. | | | | |
| | | <i>Salaries.</i> | | | | |
| 47 Vic., c. 2, Vote 167. | W. Fisher | For salary as Agent, from 1st April to 4th July, 1884..... | | 78 26 | | |
| | James Farrell | do do 1st May to 31st March, 1884..... | | 274 97 | | |
| | C. Sargent..... | do do for 9 months do | | 300 00 | | |
| | Moses Craig | do do 9 do do | | 75 00 | | |
| | Rev. E. J. Bannan..... | do do 9 do do | | 75 00 | | |
| | do J. C. McDevitt..... | do do 9 do do | | 150 00 | | |
| | do J. J. O'Leary..... | do do 9 do do | | 75 00 | | |
| | do W. Morrissey..... | do do 9 do do | | 75 00 | | |
| | do P. W. Dixon..... | do do 9 do do | | 75 00 | | |
| | do L. C. D'Amour..... | do do 12 do do | | 40 00 | | |
| | | <i>Medical Attendance and Medicines.</i> | | | | |
| | A. P. Landry, M.D..... | For Salary as Medical Officer for 15 months, to 30th June, 1885, Kent County | | 62 50 | | |
| | R. McLearn, M.D..... | Salary as Medical Officer for 6 months, to 31st December, 1884, Northumberland County..... | | 50 00 | | |
| | J. B. Lamothe, M.D..... | Salary as Medical Officer for 12 months, to 30th June, 1885, Kent County..... | | 20 00 | | |
| | H. A. Fish, M.D..... | Salary as Medical Officer for 6 months, to 30th June, 1884, Northumberland County..... | | 50 00 | | |
| | J. McDonald, M.D..... | Salary as Medical Officer from 24th March, 1884, to 30th June, 1885..... | | 128 90 | | |
| | H. H. Hanson, M.D..... | Medical services, Victoria County..... | | 5 75 | | |
| | E. Moore, M.D..... | do do Westmoreland County..... | | 61 74 | | |
| | J. A. Leger, M.D..... | do do do | | 110 05 | | |
| | T. A. Brown, M.D..... | do York do | | 18 00 | | |
| | R. R. Ross, M.D..... | do Charlotte do | | 53 30 | | |
| | G. M. Duncan, M.D..... | do Gloucester do | | 126 83 | | |
| | J. H. Barker, M.D..... | do York do | | 43 00 | | |
| | J. E. Church, M.D..... | do Westmoreland do | | 71 50 | | |
| | B. Coburn, M.D..... | do York do | | 21 00 | | |
| | R. B. M. Wiley, M.D..... | do Victoria do | | 28 85 | | |
| | | | | | 1,218 23 | |

| | | | | |
|--|---|-----------|-------------|----------|
| W. Tilley..... | Medicines, Mr. Farrell's district..... | | 43 66 | |
| Davis, Staples & Co..... | do do..... | | 52 72 | |
| G. H. Davis..... | do do..... | | 5 35 | |
| | | | | 951 15 |
| | <i>Expended by Agents in the Purchase of Food and Seed Grain.</i> | | | |
| | | Food, &c. | Seed Grain. | |
| J. Farrell..... | In South-Western Agency..... | 436 00 | 600 00 | |
| C. Sargent..... | North-Eastern do..... | 842 00 | 136 89 | |
| M. Craig..... | Counties of Victoria and Madawaska..... | 220 97 | 294 40 | |
| | | 1,498 97 | 1,031 20 | |
| | | | | 2,530 17 |
| Z. R. Everett..... | For Hoes and rakes, Kingsclear, York County..... | | 5 30 | |
| S. Dayton..... | Potatoes and seed do do..... | | 15 11 | |
| G. H. Davis..... | Onion seed, &c. do do..... | | 2 50 | |
| G. T. Whelpley..... | Seeds do do..... | | 27 88 | |
| A. Everett..... | Hoes and rakes do do..... | | 66 28 | |
| | | | | 117 07 |
| | <i>Miscellaneous.</i> | | | |
| James Hayes..... | For Ploughing, Kingsclear, York County..... | | 3 50 | |
| F. Hayes..... | do do do..... | | 2 50 | |
| G. Acquin..... | do St. Mary's do..... | | 3 90 | |
| W. Jaffery..... | Coffin do do..... | | 2 50 | |
| International Tent and Awning Co..... | Union Jack, Kingsclear do..... | | 8 63 | |
| R. Chesnut..... | Pulley, &c., for flag-pole, Kingsclear, York County..... | | 1 65 | |
| M. & T. Smith..... | Rings, &c. do do..... | | 2 00 | |
| T. Joseph..... | To enable him to return home..... | | 4 00 | |
| S. Daniels..... | Board for T. Joseph..... | | 6 50 | |
| J. Farrell..... | Rent of office, 4 months, to 31st March, 1885..... | | 16 67 | |
| J. D. Hanlon..... | Coffin for A. Lomas..... | | 4 00 | |
| O. Sharkley..... | Dry goods for burial of A. Lomas..... | | 1 37 | |
| J. E. Lynott..... | Burial expenses Dr. Sancobasin's child..... | | 7 45 | |
| Stationery Office..... | Stationery..... | | 7 90 | |
| | | | | 72 57 |
| | Total Expenditure..... | | | 4,889 19 |
| | Balance unexpended..... | | | 0 81 |

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

[PART II]

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RETURN C. 3—INDIANS OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

| AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT. | TO WHOM PAID. | SERVICE. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | | Legislative Appropriation, 1884-85, under 47 Vic., c. 2..... | | | | |
| | | EXPENDITURE. | | | | |
| 47 Vic., c. 2, Vote 168. | John O. Arsenault | For Salary as Agent, 12 months, to 30th June, 1885..... | | 200 00 | | |
| | do | do School Teacher do | | 200 00 | | |
| | do | Allowance for travelling expenses do | | 100 00 | | |
| | do | Grant for the purchase of seed grain..... | | | 500 00 | |
| | G. Davies & Co. | Supplies for destitute Indians..... | | 2 26 | 200 00 | |
| | J. Gaffney | do | | 12 90 | | |
| | T. H. Pope | do | | 324 67 | | |
| | J. Barclay | do | | 409 21 | | |
| | T. Glover | do | | 15 00 | | |
| | M. Labobe | Stove for widow..... | | 6 00 | | |
| | Charlottetown Hospital. | Board of Mary Jane Beaton, 16 weeks..... | | 40 00 | | |
| | Dr. Jenkins..... | Provisions for Mrs. Irish..... | | 10 00 | | |
| | J. O. Arsenault..... | do J. Prosper..... | | 10 00 | | 836 04 |
| | P. Conroy, M.D. | Medical services | | 19 00 | | |
| | A. E. Long, M.D. | do | | 74 65 | | |
| | J. F. Gillis, M.D. | do | | 9 50 | | |
| | Charlottetown Hospital. | do Mary Jane Beaton..... | | 7 50 | | |
| | Mrs. W. R. Watson | Medicines..... | | 33 61 | | 144 26 |
| | T. H. Pope | Pipes for school house..... | | 2 80 | | |
| | J. Gallant | 3 cords of wood..... | | 9 00 | | |
| | G. W. Sharp..... | 1 do | | 4 00 | | |
| | J. O. Arsenault..... | Metal for plough..... | | 4 40 | | |
| | do | Grant for boat for P. Bernard..... | | 6 00 | | |
| | C. McCarthy. | Shingling house | | 5 00 | | |
| | M. Hennessey..... | Burial expenses for Indians..... | | 12 00 | | |
| | D. C. Ramsay | 1 horse for Morell reserve..... | | 60 00 | | |
| | T. H. Pope..... | Freight on horse..... | | 2 00 | | |

| | | | |
|----------------------------|---|-------|----------|
| P. Lomis..... | Balance due on boat for Indians | 14 00 | |
| T. Arsinaux | Sundries for P. Bernard | 12 50 | |
| M. Coffin..... | Plough and harrow..... | 26 00 | |
| F. Francis..... | Keep of one yoke of oxen, winter of 1885..... | 15 00 | |
| "The Presbyterian"..... | Advertising for tenders..... | 5 00 | |
| "The Weekly Examiner"..... | do | 8 48 | |
| Stationery Office..... | Stationery..... | 1 33 | |
| | | | 187 51 |
| | Total Expenditure | | 1,861 81 |
| | Balance unexpended | | 138 19 |

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
 OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.
 ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN C. 4.—INDIANS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

| AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT. | TO WHOM PAID. | SERVICE. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
|---------------------------------|------------------------|--|----------|----------|---------|-----------|
| | | Legislative Appropriation, 1884-85, under 47 Vic., c. 2 :— | | | | |
| | | Indians of British Columbia generally..... | | | | 25,650 00 |
| | | Surveys | | | | 7,700 00 |
| | | Reserve Commission | | | | 11,055 00 |
| | | To assist in the purchase of a printing press for the Rev. J. M. R. LeJeune, O. M. I., at Kamloops, with which to print certain manuscripts of vocabularies in five Indian dialects..... | | | | 50 00 |
| | | | | | | 44,455 00 |
| | | EXPENDITURE. | | | | |
| | | <i>Indians of British Columbia Generally.</i> | | | | |
| | | <i>Salaries and Wages.</i> | | | | |
| 47 Vic., c. 2, Vote 169..... | I. W. Powell..... | For Salary as Superintendent, 12 months to 30th June, 1885..... | 3,000 00 | | | |
| | H. Moffatt..... | do Clerk, do do | 1,800 00 | | | |
| | A. C. Elliot..... | do Stipendiary Magistrate, Metlakahla, from 2nd June, 1884, to 30th June, 1885..... | 2,809 35 | | | |
| | W. Bryce..... | do Messenger, 12 months to 30th June, 1885..... | 600 00 | | | |
| | L. P. Lewis..... | Wages as Caretaker on Songees Reserve, 12 months to 30th June, 1885 | 480 00 | | | |
| | W. Hammond..... | Tracing plans..... | 215 00 | | | |
| | W. Brotcher..... | Interpreting | 5 00 | | | |
| | P. Brentzen..... | do | 2 50 | | | |
| | M. E. Dunsereau..... | Services, copying..... | 114 60 | | | |
| | E. D. Ermis | Cleaning office..... | 8 00 | | | |
| | | | | 9,084 45 | | |
| | | <i>Medical Attendance and Medicines.</i> | | | | |
| | G. L. Milne, M.D..... | For Medical attendance..... | 304 25 | | | |
| | R. J. Bently, M.D..... | do | 22 50 | | | |
| | Royal Hospital | do | 270 00 | | | |
| | F. Shotbolt..... | Medicines..... | 356 25 | | | |
| | Moore & Co..... | do | 85 75 | | | |

| | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|----------|-----------|-----------|
| Langley & Co..... | do | 404 85 | | |
| Dr. H. A. Martin & Co... | Vaccine..... | 78 00 | | |
| McSwain and Deardon... | Medical attendance | 25 00 | | |
| | | | 1,546 60 | |
| <i>Travelling Expenses.</i> | | | | |
| I. W. Powell..... | For Expenses trip to Lytton, Ottawa, &c., on official business.. | 955 25 | | |
| A. McGregor | For Transport of sick Indian | 13 00 | | |
| Steamer "Otter" | do blind do | 16 00 | | |
| do | do Mr. Elliott and furniture, | 58 00 | | |
| A. C. Elliott..... | Board allowance | 105 00 | | |
| O. McKay | Transport of Mr. Elliott..... | 6 50 | | |
| T. Wright..... | do do | 7 00 | | |
| | | | 1,160 75 | |
| <i>Aid to Sick and Needy Indians.</i> | | | | |
| H. Saunders..... | For Supplies..... | 115 07 | | |
| Goodacre & Dooley..... | do | 14 15 | | |
| Hudson Bay Co..... | do | 29 26 | | |
| | | | 158 48 | |
| <i>Seeds.</i> | | | | |
| Jay & Co..... | For Seeds for Kootenay Indians..... | | | 37 10 |
| <i>Schools.</i> | | | | |
| J. Nicolaye | For Salary as Teacher at Kynraht, 1 year to 30th June, 1883... | 300 00 | | |
| J. Lemmens | do do do 1884... | 300 00 | | |
| G. F. Hopkins | do Industrial School, Port Simpson, March and June quarters, 1884. | 124 73 | | |
| A. Martin..... | do St. Mary's, for 1 year to 31st Dec., '84 | 425 00 | | |
| Rev. G. Douckeie..... | do Ounchev, for Dec. quarter, 1884, and March quarter, 1885. | 79 56 | | |
| T. Dunn..... | do Kincolith, for Dec. quarter, 1882, March and June quarters, 1883.... | 162 06 | | |
| W. H. Collison..... | do Kincolith, for March quarter, 1884..... | 42 00 | | |
| A. J. Brabant..... | do Hesquiabit, for Dec. quarter, 1883, and March quarter, 1884 | 174 81 | | |
| C. Harrison..... | do Massett, for 1 year to 30th June, 1884. | 300 00 | | |
| C. S. Latl..... | do Bellabella do do ... | 152 86 | | |
| J. Nicolaye..... | do Etyteyart, for March quarter, 1884..... | 81 51 | | |
| do | do Mitchalety, for Dec. quarter, 1883..... | 88 14 | | |
| Mary A. Green..... | do Kitlatamux do do | 43 50 | | |
| | Carried forward..... | 2,274 17 | 11,937 38 | 44,455 00 |

RETURN C. 4.—INDIANS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued.

| AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT. | TO WHOM PAID. | SERVICE. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|----------|-----------|---------|-----------|
| | | Brought forward..... | 2,274 17 | 11,937 38 | ..... | 44,455 00 |
| | | <i>EXPENDITURE—Continued.</i> | | | | |
| | | <i>Schools—Concluded.</i> | | | | |
| 46 Vic., c. 2, Vote 169..... | S. M. Lawrence..... | For Salary as Teacher at Port Simpson, for Sept. and Dec. quarters, 1884, and March and June quarters, 1882..... | 303 99 | | | |
| | Mary A. Green..... | do Naas River, for Dec. quarter, 1884..... | 35 79 | | | |
| | W. B. Cuyler..... | do Bellabella, for Sept. and Dec. quarters, 1884, and March quarter, 1885..... | 160 65 | | | |
| | A. J. Hall..... | do Alert Bay, for June quarter, 1884..... | 23 64 | | | |
| | | | | 2,798 24 | | |
| | | <i>Office Expenses.</i> | | | | |
| | Allsop & Mason..... | For Rent of office, 14 months, to 30th June, 1885..... | 630 00 | | | |
| | Victoria Post Office..... | do drawer, 15 months, to 30th Sept., 1885..... | 7 50 | | | |
| | Daily "Colonist"..... | Subscription, 15 months, to 30th June, 1885..... | 16 25 | | | |
| | do..... | Printing..... | 17 00 | | | |
| | Daily "Standard"..... | Subscription, 15 months, to 30th June, 1885..... | 16 25 | | | |
| | Telegraph and Signal Service..... | Telegrams..... | 82 33 | | | |
| | T. N. Hibben & Co..... | Stationery..... | 186 09 | | | |
| | do..... | Postage stamps..... | 79 00 | | | |
| | M. W. Wiatt..... | Stationery..... | 9 00 | | | |
| | Simlow & Adams..... | Clearing away rubbish..... | 32 00 | | | |
| | Lettice & Sears..... | Glazing..... | 2 50 | | | |
| | Victoria Water Works.... | Water rates..... | 18 00 | | | |
| | A. & W. Wilson..... | Stove fixtures..... | 9 75 | | | |
| | Hall & Goepel..... | Coal..... | 48 00 | | | |
| | W. T. Drake..... | do..... | 8 00 | | | |
| | Government Stationery Office..... | Stationery..... | 28 87 | | | |
| | | | | 1,190 54 | | |

Miscellaneous.

| | | | |
|---------------------------|---|--------|--------|
| Drake & Jackson | For Legal services | 155 50 | |
| Wells, Fargo & Co..... | Express charges | 17 10 | |
| Canadian Express Co.... | do | 4 45 | |
| R. T. Williams..... | Blank book | 7 50 | |
| I. W. Powell..... | Petty cash disbursed..... | 17 05 | |
| J. Sommer..... | Framing photos of Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise.. | 56 59 | |
| T. H. Cudlip | Carriage and boat hire Kamloops deputation | 10 00 | |
| Chief Louis | Advance for expenses do | 10 00 | |
| Rev. J. M. Lejeune..... | To purchase printing press to print Indian vocabulary.... | 50 00 | |
| M. W. Bitchel..... | Board and lodging of four chiefs..... | 36 00 | |
| Steamer "Otter"..... | Transport of Indians..... | 16 00 | |
| do "Princess Louise" | do | 14 00 | |
| Turner, Beeton & Co. | do | 10 00 | |
| W. Monks | Board and lodging of deputation..... | 41 00 | |
| | | | 445 19 |

Kamloops Agency.

| | | | |
|---------------------------|---|----------|----------|
| J. W. McKay..... | For Salary as Agent for Kamloops and Okanagan for 12 months, to 30th June, 1885..... | 1,650 00 | |
| do | Arrears of salary, from 15th June to 30th Sept., 1885..... | 175 00 | |
| Jay & Co | Seeds | 460 69 | |
| L. Cavreau | Medicines | 5 25 | |
| J. W. McKay | do purchased | 2 50 | |
| W. E. McCartney & Ross | do | 24 75 | |
| S. J. Turnstall, M.D..... | do | 15 00 | |
| J. W. McKay..... | Travelling expenses | 800 00 | |
| Kimball & Gladwin | Transport of Mr. McKay's effects | 12 60 | |
| J. W. McKay | Petty cash disbursed..... | 0 90 | |
| J. McIntyre | Stationery..... | 0 50 | |
| A. J. Venn | Telegrams, and postage stamps | 2 50 | |
| B. C. Express Co. | Charges..... | 2 50 | |
| | | | 3,152 19 |

Okanagan Agency.

| | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Manuel | For Services during small-pox. | 20 00 | |
| J. W. McKay..... | Medicines purchased | 2 75 | |
| J. A. Mara..... | Freighting..... | 14 25 | |
| J. W. McKay | Petty cash disbursed..... | 1 75 | |
| A. E. House..... | Burial expenses | 5 37 | |
| B. C. Express Co. | Express charges | 1 50 | |
| | | | 45 62 |

| | | |
|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Carried forward | 19,569 16 | 44,455 00 |
|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|

RETURN C. 4.—BRITISH COLUMBIA INDIANS—Continued.

| AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT. | TO WHOM PAID. | SERVICE. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
|------------------------|---------------------------|---|----------|-----------|---------|-----------|
| | | Brought forward..... | | 19,569 16 | | 44,455 00 |
| | | <i>EXPENDITURE— Continued.</i> | | | | |
| | | <i>North-West Coast Agency.</i> | | | | |
| | Jay & Co..... | For Seeds | 76 40 | | | |
| | Langley & Co..... | Medicines | 66 64 | | | |
| | T. Shotbolt..... | do | 269 98 | | | |
| | | | | 413 02 | | |
| | | <i>Fraser Agency.</i> | | | | |
| | P. McTiernan..... | For Salary as Agent for 12 months, to 30th June, 1885..... | 1,200 00 | | | |
| | J. A. Robinson..... | Supplies for destitute Indians | 6 50 | | | |
| | G. Purcell..... | do do | 35 00 | | | |
| | G. Willie..... | do do | 19 25 | | | |
| | J. C. Henderson..... | do do | 20 25 | | | |
| | Jay & Co..... | Seeds | 128 75 | | | |
| | Marvin & Tilton..... | Tools | 35 25 | | | |
| | W. E. McCartney..... | Medicines | 12 50 | | | |
| | E. B. C. Hannington, M.D. | do | 47 00 | | | |
| | T. Shotbolt..... | do | 62 37 | | | |
| | A. M. Herring..... | do | 74 75 | | | |
| | D. McLean..... | do | 25 00 | | | |
| | P. McTiernan..... | Travelling expenses | 400 00 | | | |
| | T. N. Hibben & Co..... | Stationery and postage stamps..... | 10 25 | | | |
| | | | | 2,076 87 | | |
| | | <i>Williams' Lake Agency.</i> | | | | |
| | W. L. Meason..... | For Salary as Agent for 12 months, to 30th June, 1885 | 999 96 | | | |
| | do | Travelling expenses | 439 50 | | | |
| | do | Postage stamps | 10 00 | | | |

| | | | | |
|---------------------------|--|--------|----------|--|
| H. Hudson..... | For Supplies to destitute Indians..... | 254 12 | | |
| A. W. Smith..... | do | 85 87 | | |
| W. Adams..... | do | 21 00 | | |
| L. W. Riske..... | do | 56 00 | | |
| J. Stevenson..... | do | 105 75 | | |
| O. T. Hance..... | do | 22 25 | | |
| Jay & Co..... | Seeds..... | 66 95 | | |
| F. W. Foster..... | Tools..... | 48 20 | | |
| R. Medaleton..... | Implements..... | 94 00 | | |
| E. J. Offerhans, M.D..... | Medical attendance..... | 5 00 | | |
| D. S. Curtis..... | Medicines..... | 74 87 | | |
| C. B. Eagle..... | do | 141 00 | | |
| A. W. Smith..... | do | 32 00 | | |
| F. W. Foster..... | do | 39 25 | | |
| M. S. Wade, M.D..... | do | 5 00 | | |
| A. Birtano..... | Board for Indians..... | 3 00 | | |
| W. Nelson..... | 2 office chairs..... | 10 15 | | |
| T. Vaavolkenburgh..... | 1 stove and pipes..... | 18 40 | | |
| Leipo..... | Freighting..... | 21 45 | | |
| T. N. Hibben & Co..... | Stationery..... | 20 85 | | |
| | | | 2,574 57 | |

West Coast Agency.

| | | | | |
|------------------------|--|----------|----------|--|
| H. Guilloid..... | For Salary as Agent, for 12 months to 30th June, 1885..... | 1,200 00 | | |
| do | Travelling expenses | 400 00 | | |
| Vancouver Oil Co..... | Supplies for destitute Indians..... | 4 00 | | |
| W. Spring & Co..... | do | 84 37 | | |
| C. Spring & Co..... | do | 20 00 | | |
| Jay & Co..... | Seeds..... | 40 60 | | |
| Mathews, Richard & Tye | Implements..... | 7 62 | | |
| Capt. Warner..... | Transport of Agent | 10 00 | | |
| W. P. Sayword..... | Lumber for Agent's house..... | 403 97 | | |
| P. McQuade & Son..... | Paint do | 53 42 | | |
| A. W. Carpenter..... | Labor performed for Agent's house..... | 148 58 | | |
| G. D. Clarke..... | Ploughing for Indians..... | 30 80 | | |
| Spring & Co..... | Board of Indians..... | 9 96 | | |
| L. H. Wilton..... | Rope | 10 00 | | |
| John..... | Services as policeman..... | 12 00 | | |
| Jack..... | do clearing land..... | 50 00 | | |
| Jumaht..... | do do | 36 00 | | |
| Kandasons..... | do do | 13 00 | | |
| Indian Tom..... | do do for Indian village..... | 66 25 | | |
| J. Tehl..... | Office furniture..... | 30 00 | | |
| T. N. Hibben & Co..... | Stationery..... | 4 25 | | |
| | | | 2,694 02 | |

| | | |
|----------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Carried forward..... | 27,267 64 | 44,455 00 |
|----------------------|-----------|-----------|

RETURN C. 4—INDIANS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued.

| AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT. | TO WHOM PAID. | SERVICE. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
|------------------------|-------------------------|---|----------|-----------|---------|-----------|
| | | Brought forward..... | | 27,267 64 | | 44,455 00 |
| | | <i>Kwakhewlth Agency.</i> | | | | |
| | G. Blenkinsop | For Salary as Agent, 12 months, to 30th June, 1885..... | 1,200 00 | | | |
| | Alert Bay Canning Co... | Supplies for destitute Indians..... | 14 52 | | | |
| | R. Hunt | do | 57 68 | | | |
| | T. Shotbolt | Medicines | 96 52 | | | |
| | G. Blenkinsop | Travelling expenses..... | 354 00 | | | |
| | R. Hunt | Rent of room for Agent | 70 25 | | | |
| | T. N. Hibben & Co..... | Postage stamps..... | 5 00 | | | |
| | Alert Bay Canning Co... | Lumber for coffins..... | 3 58 | 1,801 55 | | |
| | | <i>Cowichan Agency.</i> | | | | |
| | W. H. Lomas | For Salary as Agent, 12 months, to 30th June, 1885..... | 1,200 00 | | | |
| | do | Travelling expenses..... | 412 50 | | | |
| | L. Gaburie..... | Wages as Interpreter | 3 00 | | | |
| | Joe..... | do Constable..... | 6 00 | | | |
| | H. H. Roper | do Carpenter | 14 62 | | | |
| | G. B. Ordano..... | Supplies for destitute Indians..... | 59 25 | | | |
| | W. P. Jaynes..... | do do | 146 24 | | | |
| | B. Serenerp..... | 3 cords of wood for Indians..... | 6 00 | | | |
| | Indian..... | 2 do do | 5 00 | | | |
| | J. Spinks..... | Supplies for destitute..... | 5 75 | | | |
| | A. G. Horne & Son | do | 21 50 | | | |
| | Jay & Co..... | Seeds..... | 112 30 | | | |
| | J. Fitzmatheu, M.D..... | Medical attendance..... | 10 00 | | | |
| | T. Shotbolt..... | Medicines | 35 77 | | | |
| | Langley & Co..... | do | 32 67 | | | |
| | W. W. Walkem, M.D..... | Medical attendance..... | 140 00 | | | |
| | E. Pimbury & Co..... | Medicines..... | 24 11 | | | |
| | U. Clausetstin..... | Vaccinating Indians | 4 00 | | | |
| | U. Lemo..... | Transport of Agent..... | 7 50 | | | |
| | Kithartun..... | do | 7 50 | | | |
| | G. B. Ordano..... | Provisions for crew..... | 8 50 | | | |

| | | | | |
|---|--|----------|-----------|-----------|
| T. N. Hibben & Co..... | Stationery and postage stamps..... | 34 75 | | |
| W. H. Lomas | Petty cash disbursed..... | 25 62 | | |
| W. P. Jaynes..... | Lamp and oil..... | 7 37 | | |
| Jacque..... | 4 cords of wood..... | 8 00 | | |
| J. Hibbert..... | Funeral expenses of Nanaimo Chief..... | 20 00 | | |
| M. S. Rimmer..... | Telegrams and express charges | 11 50 | | |
| J. P. Burgess..... | Repairing doors..... | 2 00 | | |
| Willseen..... | Making coffin..... | 4 00 | | |
| Daily "Colonist" | Printing vouchers..... | 8 00 | | |
| | | | 2,383 45 | |
| | Total Expenditure on General Account..... | | | 31,452 64 |
| SURVEYS. | | | | |
| <i>Expenditure under W. S. Jemmett.</i> | | | | |
| W. S. Jemmett..... | For Salary as Surveyor, 12 months, 31st May, 1885..... | 1,800 00 | | |
| E. Dosetter..... | Wages as Head Chainman..... | 317 25 | | |
| George..... | do Axeman | 180 00 | | |
| Peter..... | do do | 168 00 | | |
| Frank..... | do do | 30 00 | | |
| David..... | do do | 33 75 | | |
| Billy..... | do do | 11 25 | | |
| Joe..... | do do | 28 75 | | |
| Charley..... | do do | 8 75 | | |
| G. Hume..... | do do | 23 22 | | |
| E. Matheson..... | do do | 253 80 | | |
| Joe..... | do do | 47 17 | | |
| Tim..... | do do | 15 00 | | |
| J. Douglas..... | do do | 63 98 | | |
| Jim..... | do do | 40 00 | | |
| Jack..... | do do | 23 75 | | |
| Edward..... | do do | 25 00 | | |
| J. Richards..... | do Head Chainman..... | 30 64 | | |
| A. McDonald..... | do Chainman | 278 31 | | |
| Kilmah..... | do Rodman..... | 30 00 | | |
| Jimmy..... | do do | 30 75 | | |
| Johnny..... | do do | 8 75 | | |
| Ah Lee..... | do Cook..... | 253 80 | | |
| W. S. Jemmett..... | Rations for party..... | 1,193 45 | | |
| W. McIntyre..... | Board allowance..... | 7 50 | | |
| G. Baillie..... | Board and lodging of party | 29 00 | | |
| J. Smith..... | do do | 16 50 | | |
| G. Tuttle..... | do do | 15 00 | | |
| Ah Lee..... | do do | 6 75 | | |
| | Carried forward..... | 4,970 12 | 31,452 64 | 44,455 00 |

RETURN C. 4.—INDIANS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued.

| AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT. | TO WHOM PAID. | SERVICE. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
|------------------------|------------------------------|---|----------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| | | Brought forward..... | 4,970 12 | | 31,452 64 | 44,455 00 |
| | | <i>SURVEYS—Continued.</i> | | | | |
| | | <i>Expenditure under W. S. Jemmett—Continued.</i> | | | | |
| | | For Board and lodging of party..... | 6 50 | | | |
| | Hoptoo | do | 2 00 | | | |
| | C. P. Navigation Co..... | do | 8 00 | | | |
| | H. B. Dart..... | do | 12 50 | | | |
| | Str. "Adelaide"..... | Meals | 10 25 | | | |
| | R. Dossetter..... | Passage from Victoria to New Westminster..... | 29 50 | | | |
| | C. P. Navigation Co..... | Transport of party..... | 119 05 | | | |
| | A. Onderdonk | do | 150 00 | | | |
| | J. Pearson | do | 10 00 | | | |
| | D. Carson | Moving camp..... | 21 59 | | | |
| | C. P. Ry. Co. | Transport..... | 20 00 | | | |
| | R. Carson | do | 20 00 | | | |
| | H. Brainard | do | 20 00 | | | |
| | Louigo Latallo..... | Moving camp..... | 17 50 | | | |
| | Chela..... | do | 67 25 | | | |
| | Arrpays | do | 20 50 | | | |
| | Jimney..... | do | 8 00 | | | |
| | J. Miller..... | Ferrying..... | 23 50 | | | |
| | Hiron..... | Moving camp | 13 50 | | | |
| | Billy | do | 20 00 | | | |
| | Alick | do | 11 00 | | | |
| | W. H. Ward..... | do | 35 00 | | | |
| | Jim..... | do | 10 00 | | | |
| | W. B. Townsend..... | Transport..... | 5 00 | | | |
| | J. Richards..... | do of self..... | 1 00 | | | |
| | A. McDonald..... | do | 30 00 | | | |
| | H. B. Dart..... | do | 22 00 | | | |
| | Str. "Adelaide"..... | do | 4 50 | | | |
| | A. Vipond..... | 12 survey stakes | 31 00 | | | |
| | L. H. Wilton..... | 2 tents | 16 87 | | | |
| | Clarke & Nicholson..... | Stove and hardware | 13 99 | | | |
| | Mathews, Richards & Tye..... | Hardware..... | | | | |

E. G. Prior.....
 F. W. Foster.....
 M. W. Wiatt & Co.....
 L. N. Hibben & Co.....
 F. W. Foster.....
 W. S. Jemmett.....
 J. R. Burgess.....

do 15 25
 Camp equipage..... 14 96
 Stationery..... 34 25
 do 27 88
 Outfit 12 75
 Contingent expenses of party..... 215 60
 1 box 1 50

6,072 22

Expenditure under J. Gastineau.

J. Gastineau..... For Salary as Surveyor, 9 months, to 28th Feb., 1885..... 1,350 00
 P. A. Murphy..... Wages as Chainman 44 03
 C. J. Hamilton do do 329 58
 do do Draughtsman..... 126 00
 Jim do Picketman..... 35 00
 Jack Papien..... do do 35 00
 G. Webb do Chainman and Picketman..... 312 82
 Wallace do do 9 03
 W. A. Peacock do do 159 96
 F. West..... do do 26 25
 Saul..... do Picketman..... 63 00
 Noskey do do 22 50
 Johnnie do Axeman..... 32 00
 Alick..... do do 7 50
 Poonah..... do do 28 00
 Lorne..... do do 4 00
 Poonah..... do do 54 50
 Tannar..... do do 9 00
 Peitahl..... do do 3 75
 Paul..... do do 10 50
 O. Castle..... do do 89 33
 Branchwah..... do do 21 00
 Billy..... do do 21 00
 Jim..... do Cook..... 5 33
 O. Lash..... do do 160 00
 Ahcheang..... do do 39 67
 Widdershort..... do for hauling..... 15 00
 J. Gastineau..... Rations for party..... 1,023 40
 G. Tuttle..... Board of party..... 4 00
 A. Provis..... do 28 00
 O. R. Williams..... do and lodging..... 42 00
 J. E. Edwards..... do do 25 00
 C. P. Navigation Co..... Meals..... 4 00
 J. Wren..... Board and lodging..... 35 00
 Bligh & Olemis..... do 16 00
 C. P. Ry. Co..... Transport..... 21 00

Carried forward 4,212 15 6,072 22 31,452 64 44,455 00

RETURN C. 4.—INDIANS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued.

| AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT. | TO WHOM PAID. | SERVICE. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
|------------------------|-------------------------|---|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| | | Brought forward..... | 4,212 15 | 6,072 22 | 31,453 64 | 44,455 00 |
| | | SURVEYS—Continued. | | | | |
| | | <i>Expenditure under J. Gastineau.—Continued.</i> | | | | |
| | A. Provis..... | For Moving camp..... | 27 00 | | | |
| | J. Craig..... | Transport..... | 30 00 | | | |
| | Steamer "Peerless"..... | do..... | 40 00 | | | |
| | Poonah..... | Horse hire..... | 7 00 | | | |
| | Koyskut & Son..... | Hire of canoe..... | 18 75 | | | |
| | Toeilhowsen..... | Moving camp..... | 14 00 | | | |
| | A. McDonald..... | Transport..... | 3 00 | | | |
| | Saul..... | Moving camp..... | 14 00 | | | |
| | Johnnie..... | do..... | 10 00 | | | |
| | J. Beddard..... | Transport..... | 30 00 | | | |
| | J. O'Brien..... | Freighting camp equipage..... | 15 00 | | | |
| | J. A. Mara..... | do..... | 43 10 | | | |
| | W. J. Church..... | Transport..... | 25 00 | | | |
| | B. C. Express Co..... | do..... | 85 50 | | | |
| | Poonah..... | Moving camp..... | 9 50 | | | |
| | J. Pearson..... | Transport..... | 8 00 | | | |
| | C. P. Railway Co..... | do..... | 76 86 | | | |
| | J. Vair..... | Freighting..... | 2 00 | | | |
| | Mann & Herron..... | Straps and bags..... | 4 50 | | | |
| | L. H. Wilton..... | Tents and bags..... | 48 00 | | | |
| | A. Vipond..... | Repairs to tripod..... | 6 25 | | | |
| | T. Shotbolt..... | Medicines..... | 10 75 | | | |
| | A. Provis..... | Storage of camp equipage..... | 15 00 | | | |
| | T. N. Hibben & Co..... | Stationery..... | 12 50 | | | |
| | R. T. Williams..... | do..... | 20 00 | | | |
| | "Colonist"..... | Printing vouchers, &c..... | 25 00 | | | |
| | Widdershort..... | Firewood..... | 4 50 | | | |
| | E. G. Prior..... | Hardware..... | 23 87 | | | |
| | J. A. Mara..... | Outfit..... | 15 11 | | | |
| | J. Jane..... | do..... | 5 25 | | | |
| | J. Gastineau..... | Contingent expenses..... | 137 66 | | | |

| | | | | |
|---|--|----------|-----------|-----------|
| J. P. Burgess..... | Making box..... | 26 61 | | |
| J Vair | Stove and pipes | 18 00 | | |
| | | | 5,043 86 | |
| <i>Expenditure under E. M. Skinner.</i> | | | | |
| E. M. Skinner..... | For Salary as Surveyor, to 31st May, 1885..... | 170 00 | | |
| L. Dansereau | Wages as chainman..... | 27 09 | | |
| Billy..... | do axeman..... | 18 06 | | |
| A. Monk..... | do | 27 09 | | |
| R. Donaldson..... | do as cook | 27 09 | | |
| E. M. Skinner | Paid for moving camp..... | 10 50 | | |
| F. Price..... | Moving camp..... | 33 87 | | |
| Mrs. W. S. Wescott | Lodging | 3 00 | | |
| A. Clemis..... | Board and lodging..... | 27 00 | | |
| E. M. Skinner..... | Rations for party | 67 20 | | |
| F. Price..... | Meals | 0 50 | | |
| A. Monk | do | 0 50 | | |
| C. P. Navigation Co..... | Transport of party..... | 30 40 | | |
| A. Clemis | Hire of team..... | 4 00 | | |
| W. B. Gladwin | Freighing..... | 36 40 | | |
| A. Onderdonk | Transport | 78 00 | | |
| E. M. Skinner | Paid for moving camp..... | 2 10 | | |
| F. Price..... | Transport..... | 0 50 | | |
| A. Monk | do | 0 50 | | |
| Johnny | Moving camp | 12 50 | | |
| T. N. Hibben & Co..... | Stationery..... | 14 23 | | |
| E. G. Prior..... | Hardware..... | 16 20 | | |
| E. B. Marvin | Tents..... | 65 50 | | |
| J. Murray..... | Camp outfit | 39 75 | | |
| E. M. Skinner..... | Petty cash disbursed..... | 8 25 | | |
| | | | 720 23 | |
| | Total Expenditure for Surveys..... | | | 11,836 31 |
| RESERVE COMMISSION. | | | | |
| P. O'Reilly..... | For Salary as Commissioner, 11 months, to 31st March, 1885 ... | 3,308 26 | | |
| A. H. Green..... | Salary as Surveyor, 11 months, to 31st March, 1885 | 1,650 00 | | |
| J. Normansell | Wages as chainman..... | 210 00 | | |
| A. Primrose..... | do do and axeman | 130 00 | | |
| Charley..... | do assistant packer | 102 66 | | |
| J. Campbell | do interpreter | 192 00 | | |
| Milkatahen | do do | 5 00 | | |
| Abshoon | do cook..... | 167 75 | | |
| E. Lack..... | do chainman and axeman..... | 10 00 | | |
| | Carried forward | 5,675 67 | 43,288 95 | 44,455 00 |

RETURN C. 4.—INDIANS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Concluded.*

| AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT. | TO WHOM PAID. | SERVICE. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|----------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| | | Brought forward..... | 5,675 67 | | 43,288 95 | 44,455 00 |
| | | RESERVE COMMISSION— <i>Concluded.</i> | | | | |
| | W ^A Leech..... | For wages as axeman..... | 48 00 | | | |
| | E. Hunt..... | do interpreter..... | 20 00 | | | |
| | W. Booth..... | do assisting cook..... | 30 00 | | | |
| | D. McLaughlin..... | do taking census, and interpreter..... | 86 00 | | | |
| | P. O'Reilly..... | Board allowance..... | 625 00 | | | |
| | A. H. Green..... | do..... | 380 00 | | | |
| | R. D. Mather..... | Supplies..... | 98 54 | | | |
| | J. O. Haynes..... | do..... | 12 00 | | | |
| | D. Griffith..... | do..... | 13 50 | | | |
| | Ahnye..... | do..... | 26 55 | | | |
| | Hudson's Bay Co..... | do..... | 139 17 | | | |
| | J. Galbraith..... | do..... | 23 79 | | | |
| | J. A. Spencer..... | do..... | 9 00 | | | |
| | W. V. Brown..... | do..... | 6 75 | | | |
| | W. Walsh..... | Transport..... | 630 00 | | | |
| | David..... | Ferrying..... | 18 00 | | | |
| | R. Fry..... | do..... | 20 50 | | | |
| | Kye..... | Canoe hire..... | 5 00 | | | |
| | Antoine..... | Hire of crew..... | 12 00 | | | |
| | Paschal..... | do..... | 17 50 | | | |
| | W. A. B. Graham..... | do..... | 15 00 | | | |
| | E. Hunt..... | Paid for transport of self..... | 15 00 | | | |
| | D. McLaughlin..... | Canoe hire..... | 5 00 | | | |
| | Charlie..... | do..... | 36 00 | | | |
| | W. V. Brown..... | Ferrying..... | 48 00 | | | |
| | North Pacific Railway..... | Transport..... | 51 30 | | | |
| | C. P. Navigation Co..... | do..... | 45 50 | | | |
| | do..... | do..... | 67 50 | | | |
| | J. R. Robbins..... | Freighting..... | 7 00 | | | |
| | Kimball & Gladwin..... | do and storage..... | 39 63 | | | |
| | B. C. Express Co..... | Hire of team and driver..... | 40 00 | | | |
| | T. N. Hibben & Co..... | Postage stamps..... | 34 62 | | | |
| | Telegraph and Signal Service..... | Telegrams..... | 2 50 | | | |

| | | | | |
|--------------------|--|--------|----------|-----------|
| W. T. Drake..... | Coal | 8 00 | | |
| A. H. Green..... | Petty cash disbursed..... | 29 98 | | |
| L. Paul..... | Messenger | 10 00 | | |
| Michael | do | 11 00 | | |
| J. Davis..... | Shoeing horses | 17 00 | | |
| Joe..... | Herding do | 12 00 | | |
| E. Bray..... | Taking charge and conveying J. Normansell (injured while on duty) from Sand Point to Victoria | 175 00 | | |
| J. T. Allison..... | Stabling and herding..... | 28 00 | | |
| David..... | Driving horses | 20 00 | | |
| C. Pennie | Wintering horses | 48 50 | | |
| H. Short | Repairs to rifle..... | 5 00 | | |
| J. C. Haynes | Paid Indian messengers | 25 00 | | |
| J. Murray | Keep of horses | 6 50 | | |
| | Total expenditure, Reserve Commission | | 8,700 00 | |
| | do in British Columbia..... | | | 51,988 95 |
| | Balance over-expended..... | | | 7,533 95 |

RECAPITULATION.

| | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
|---|-----------|----------|----------|
| Appropriation for Reserve Commission..... | 11,055 00 | | |
| Expenditure..... | 8,700 00 | | |
| Unexpended balance..... | | | 2,355 00 |
| Appropriation for general purposes..... | 25,650 00 | | |
| Grant for purchase of printing press | 50 00 | | |
| Expenditure..... | 25,700 00 | | |
| | 31,452 64 | | |
| Balance over-expended..... | | 5,752 64 | |
| Appropriation for surveys..... | 7,700 00 | | |
| Expenditure..... | 11,836 31 | | |
| Balance over-expended | | 4,136 31 | |
| | | | 9,888 95 |
| Balance over-expended on whole appropriation..... | | | 7,533 95 |

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.
ROBERT SINOLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN C.25.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—GENERAL ACCOUNT.

With 15 Subsidiary Statements, following.

| APPROPRIATION. | Amount. | Total. | EXPENDITURE. | Statement. | Total. |
|--|------------|------------|---------------------------------------|------------|------------|
| | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | | | \$ cts. |
| For Annuities, under 47 Vic., c. 2..... | | 173,460 00 | To Annuities..... | A | 169,406 00 |
| Agricultural implements, under 47 Vic., c. 2..... | 10,398 22 | | Agricultural implements..... | B | 19,348 07 |
| Further grant, under 48 Vic., c. 2..... | 8,949 85 | 19,348 07 | Tools..... | O | 4,320 32 |
| | | | Cattle..... | D | 14,837 82 |
| Tools, under 47 Vic., c. 2..... | 1,917 54 | | Seed..... | E | 24,443 47 |
| Further grant, under 48 Vic., c. 2..... | 2,402 78 | 4,320 32 | Ammunition and twine..... | F | 5,372 43 |
| | | | Provisions for annuity payments..... | G | 26,216 95 |
| Cattle, under 47 Vic., c. 2..... | 10,555 00 | | Provisions for destitute Indians..... | H | 478,038 00 |
| Further grant, 48 Vic., c. 2..... | 4,282 82 | 14,837 82 | Clothing..... | I | 2,138 90 |
| | | | Schools..... | J | 62,151 84 |
| Seed, under 47 Vic., c. 2..... | 3,115 00 | | Surveys..... | K | 17,264 29 |
| Further grant, 48 Vic., c. 2..... | 21,328 47 | 24,443 47 | Farm wages..... | L | 36,246 74 |
| | | | Farm maintenance..... | M | 19,759 19 |
| Ammunition and twine, under 48 Vic., c. 2..... | 4,439 50 | | Sioux..... | N | 2,595 79 |
| Further grant, under, 48 Vic., c. 2..... | 932 93 | 5,372 43 | General expenses..... | O | 126,800 62 |
| | | | | | |
| Provisions for annuity payments, under 47 Vic., c. 2..... | | 31,756 54 | | | |
| Provisions for destitute Indians, under 47 Vic., c. 2..... | 287,046 10 | | | | |
| Further grant, under 48 Vic., c. 2..... | 179,432 97 | 466,479 07 | | | |
| | | | | | |
| Clothing, under 47 Vic., c. 2..... | | 2,700 00 | | | |
| Schools, under 47 Vic., c. 2..... | 48,204 00 | | | | |
| Further grant, under 48 Vic., c. 2..... | 13,947 84 | 62,151 84 | | | |
| | | | | | |
| Surveys, under 47 Vic., c. 2..... | | 18,000 00 | | | |
| Farm wages, under 47 Vic., c. 2..... | 22,700 00 | | | | |
| Further grant, under 48 Vic., c. 2..... | 13,546 74 | 36,246 74 | | | |
| | | | | | |
| Farm maintenance, under 47 Vic., c. 2..... | 5,600 00 | | | | |
| Further grant, under 48 Vic., c. 2..... | 14,159 19 | 19,759 19 | | | |
| | | | | | |
| Sioux, under 47 Vic., c. 2..... | 2,000 00 | | | | |
| Further grant, under 48 Vic., c. 2..... | 595 79 | 2,595 79 | | | |

| | | | | |
|---|-----------|--------------|-------------------------|--------------|
| General expenses, under 47 Vic, c. 2..... | 66,980 00 | | | |
| Further grant, under 48 Vic, c. 2..... | 60,420 62 | | | |
| | | 128,800 62 | | |
| Schools in Athabasca..... | | 400 00 | | |
| | | 1,008,671 90 | | |
| Over-expended | | 258 58 | | |
| | | 1,008,930 48 | | |
| | | | Total expenditure. | 1,008,930 43 |

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
 OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.
 ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

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 47 Vic., c. 2 | | | | 173,460 00 |
| | | EXPENDITURE. | | | | |
| | | <i>Treaty No. 1.</i> | | | | |
| 47 Vic., c. 2..... | Sundry persons | 9 Chiefs, each \$25..... | | 225 00 | | |
| | | 32 Headmen do 15..... | | 480 00 | | |
| | | 3,274 Indians do 5..... | | 16,370 00 | | |
| | | Arrears..... | | 670 00 | | |
| | | Commutation of annuity, St. Peter's Band— | | | | |
| | | Lydia Sutherland, No. 354½ | | 50 00 | | |
| | | Jane Whyte, No. 371½ | | 50 00 | | |
| | | Charlotte DeRisser, No. 170. | | 50 00 | | |
| | | Emily Isbester, No. 361 | | 50 00 | | |
| | | Margaret Thom, No. 63..... | | 50 00 | | |
| | | E. J. McLeod, No. 136 | | 50 00 | | |
| | | Caroline McDonald, No. 388..... | | 50 00 | | |
| | | Victoria Young, No. 166..... | | 50 00 | | |
| | | Nancy Leask, No. 143..... | | 50 00 | | |
| | | Lucy West, No. 409..... | | 50 00 | | |
| | | Nancy Marsh, No. 42..... | | 50 00 | | |
| | | Jane Grey, No. 322..... | | 50 00 | | |
| | | Jane M. Snider, No. 394 | | 50 00 | | |
| | | Lucy Fidler, No. 101..... | | 50 00 | | |
| | | Catharine Walker, No. 401..... | | 50 00 | | |
| | | Bosalie Gagnon, No. 53½, Fort Alexandria Band..... | | 50 00 | | |
| | | Charlotte LaPrene, No. 53½, Broken Head River Band..... | | 50 00 | | |
| | | | | | 18,595 00 | |
| | | <i>Treaty No. 2.</i> | | | | |
| | | 7 Chiefs | | 175 00 | | |
| | | 29 Headmen..... | | 435 00 | | |

| | | | |
|------------------------|---|-----------|------------|
| | 1,108 Indians | 5,540 00 | |
| | Arrears | 65 00 | |
| | Commutation of annuity, Fisher River Band— | | |
| | Jane Shaw, No. 29 | 50 00 | |
| | Betsy Semens, No. 26 | 50 00 | |
| | | | 6,315 00 |
| | <i>Treaty No. 3.</i> | | |
| | 28 Chiefs | 700 00 | |
| | 81 Headmen | 1,215 00 | |
| | 2,405 Indians | 12,025 00 | |
| | Arrears | 230 00 | |
| J. McIntyre | To pay J. & G. Marcella difference between amount received from Robinson Treaty payment, and amount payable at Treaty No. 3 | 5 00 | |
| Indian Fund | Amount paid J. & G. Marcella at Robinson Treaty payment | 20 00 | |
| | | | 14,195 00 |
| | <i>Treaty No. 4.</i> | | |
| Sundry persons | 24 Chiefs | 600 00 | |
| | 92 Headmen | 1,380 00 | |
| | 5,185 Indians | 25,925 00 | |
| | Arrears | 3,492 00 | |
| | Commutation of annuity, Pasquah Band— | | |
| | Julia Anzeau, No. 71 | 50 00 | |
| | Melaine Wallet, No. 66 | 50 00 | |
| Alphonse Peltier | Repayment of annuity money refunded when he wished to leave Treaty | 47 00 | |
| Edward Peltier | do do do | 47 00 | |
| | | | 31,591 00 |
| | <i>Treaty No. 5.</i> | | |
| Sundry persons | 9 Chiefs | 225 00 | |
| | 25 Headmen | 375 00 | |
| | 3,273 Indians | 16,365 00 | |
| | Arrears | 485 00 | |
| | Commutation of annuity, Norway House Band— | | |
| | Adelaide Gurson, No. 43 | 50 00 | |
| | | | 17,500 00 |
| | <i>Treaty No. 6.</i> | | |
| | 41 Chiefs | 1,025 00 | |
| | 139 Headmen | 2,085 00 | |
| | Carried forward | 3,110 00 | 108,196 00 |
| | | | 173,490 00 |

A.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—*Concluded.*

| AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT. | TO WHOM PAID. | SERVICE. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
|------------------------------|---------------|---|---------|-----------|------------|------------|
| | | Brought forward..... | | 3,110 00 | 108,196 00 | 173,460 00 |
| | | <i>Treaty No. 6.—Concluded.</i> | | | | |
| | | 8,010 Indians..... | | 39,730 00 | | |
| | | Arrears..... | | 5,220 00 | | |
| | | Commutation of annuity, Petaquakeys Band— Mrs. A. Laframboise, No. 27..... | | 50 00 | | |
| | | | | 48,110 00 | | |
| | | Less—Refund of amount over paid to No. 12, The "Star," Big Bears Band..... | | 65 00 | 48,045 00 | |
| | | <i>Treaty No. 7.</i> | | | | |
| | | 8 Chiefs..... | | 200 00 | | |
| | | 45 Headmen..... | | 675 00 | | |
| | | 6,362 Indians..... | | 31,810 00 | | |
| | | Arrears..... | | 480 00 | 33,165 00 | |
| | | Total Expenditure..... | | | | 169,406 00 |
| | | Unexpended balance..... | | | | 4,054 00 |

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.
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 47 Vic., c. 2..... | | | | | | 10,398 22 |
| Further Grant under 48 Vic., c. 2..... | | | | | | 8,949 85 |
| | | | | | | 19,348 07 |
| EXPENDITURE. | | | | | | |
| <i>Treaty No. 1.</i> | | | | | | |
| 47 Vic., c. 2; Further Grant, 48 Vic., c. 2.... | Hudson Bay Co..... | For Implements delivered under contract | | 215 75 | | |
| | J. Ross..... | Blacksmithing, Long Plain Reserve..... | | 2 45 | | |
| | F. & W. Miller..... | 6 reaping hooks and files..... | | 3 50 | | |
| | A. Hudson | Handle for pit saw..... | | 1 00 | | |
| | J. Bingham..... | Coulter and doubletree..... | | 4 75 | | |
| | A. Wright..... | 2 sets ox harness and log chain..... | | 51 60 | | |
| | R. Walker..... | Blacksmithing..... | | 7 45 | | |
| | | | | | | 286 50 |
| <i>Treaty No. 2.</i> | | | | | | |
| | Hudson Bay Co..... | For Repairs to implements | | 10 45 | | |
| | do | Contract | | 251 60 | | |
| | | | | | 262 05 | |
| <i>Treaty No. 3.</i> | | | | | | |
| | W. Lewis..... | For Repairing ploughs..... | | 5 00 | | |
| | Hudson Bay Co..... | Implements delivered under contract | | 351 70 | | |
| | J. McIntyre..... | Scythes and snaths | | 5 88 | | |
| | Penrose & Rocan | Ox harness | | 24 00 | | |
| | A. G. Ridling..... | Freighting | | 6 70 | | |
| | A. Wright..... | Ox harness and log chain | | 18 50 | | |
| | | | | | 411 78 | |
| Carried forward | | | | | | 960 33 |
| | | | | | | 19,348 07 |

PART II]

B.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—*Concluded.*

| AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT. | TO WHOM PAID. | SERVICE. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
|--|------------------------------|--|---------|----------|---------|-----------|
| | | Brought forward..... | | | 960 33 | 16,348 07 |
| | | EXPENDITURE— <i>Concluded.</i> | | | | |
| | | <i>Treaty No. 4.</i> | | | | |
| 41 Vic., c. 2. An O. C. of 4th June, 1884..... | Chown & Cunningham... | For Harness..... | | 692 75 | | |
| | J. D. Gillis..... | Implements..... | | 20 48 | | |
| | Mucheson, McArthur & Co..... | 3 grub hoes..... | | 3 00 | | |
| | Sibbald & Lindsay..... | 2 sets harness..... | | 36 00 | | |
| | N.-W Mounted Police.... | 8 waggons and 7 extra wheels..... | | 187 50 | | |
| | J. McDonald..... | Plough handles and beam..... | | 4 80 | | |
| | E. H. Irish..... | Ox harness..... | | 10 50 | | |
| | Hudson Bay Co..... | Implements delivered under contract..... | | 3,435 56 | | |
| | do | Supplies..... | | 28 90 | | |
| | A. G. Thorburn..... | 1 plough wheel..... | | 5 00 | | |
| | C. Hamilton..... | 12 new pieces for reaper..... | | 17 60 | | |
| | E. McCusker..... | Parts of mower supplied..... | | 6 85 | | |
| | R. Haskett..... | 1 gimble wheel..... | | 1 75 | | |
| | T. Howard..... | 2 hay knives..... | | 5 00 | | |
| | Spragge & Scarlett..... | 1 waggon..... | | 65 00 | | |
| | I. G. Baker & Co..... | 3 waggons (contract)..... | | 285 00 | | |
| | Chatham Manfg. Co..... | 6 do..... | | 345 00 | | |
| | Vanallen & Agur..... | 10 do..... | | 600 00 | | |
| | Watson Manuf. Co..... | 1 lever for reaper..... | | 1 90 | | |
| | A. McDonald..... | 1 set bob-sleighs..... | | 25 00 | | |
| | Westburn & Fairchild.... | 52 singletrees..... | | 91 00 | | |
| | J. A. Kerr..... | Sundry supplies for repairs to implements..... | | 196 65 | | |
| | J. A. McDonald..... | 6 ploughshares..... | | 24 00 | | |
| | J. Crerar..... | 6 pair ox-bows..... | | 6 00 | | |
| | J. Wright & Co..... | 6 carts..... | | 252 00 | | |
| Fishleigh & Dillon..... | Sundries..... | | 3 75 | | | |
| A. Harris & Son..... | 1 plough beam..... | | 2 00 | | | |
| J. Clementson..... | 10 lbs. rope..... | | 1 50 | | | |
| J. Brown..... | 22 trace chains..... | | 9 90 | | | |

| | | | | |
|----------------------------|--|----------|----------|-----------|
| O. W. Evans..... | Blacksmithing..... | 108 70 | | |
| J. Roseborough..... | do..... | 10 95 | | |
| M. Morrison..... | do..... | 3 10 | | |
| T. Yeandle..... | do..... | 51 15 | | |
| J. Carson..... | do..... | 6 00 | | |
| G. A. McKay..... | do..... | 49 70 | | |
| R. King..... | Repairing waggons..... | 36 50 | | |
| A. McArthur..... | Repairs..... | 6 50 | | |
| J. Young..... | do..... | 5 00 | | |
| D. Tutlock..... | do..... | 71 60 | | |
| Sundry persons..... | Freighting..... | 394 40 | | |
| Hudson's Bay Co..... | 1 per cent. commission on advances..... | 0 03 | | |
| S. H. Caswell..... | do..... | 0 16 | | |
| T. Howard..... | do..... | 1 33 | | |
| Bank of Montreal..... | do..... | 14 17 | | |
| Crawford & Robertson..... | do..... | 0 56 | | |
| J. Clementson..... | do..... | 0 46 | | |
| | | | 7,124 70 | |
| <i>Treaty No. 5.</i> | | | | |
| Chown & Cunningham..... | For Harrows..... | 71 29 | | |
| N.-W. Navigation Co..... | Freighting..... | 6 08 | | |
| Hudson's Bay Co..... | Supplies delivered under contract..... | 898 32 | | |
| do..... | Freighting..... | 4 00 | | |
| | | | 979 67 | |
| <i>Treaty No. 6.</i> | | | | |
| A. R. McKenzie..... | For Blacksmithing..... | 25 75 | | |
| W. Latour..... | do..... | 8 40 | | |
| E. Brunnella..... | do..... | 46 25 | | |
| Richardson & McDonald..... | Repairs..... | 12 00 | | |
| W. Lennie..... | do..... | 6 25 | | |
| C. Thompson..... | Blacksmithing..... | 17 75 | | |
| H. Acquin..... | do..... | 21 25 | | |
| Sanderson & Looby..... | do..... | 15 75 | | |
| Sundry persons..... | Freighting..... | 317 24 | | |
| Bank of Montreal..... | 1 per cent. commission on advances..... | 2 67 | | |
| Norris & Carey..... | do..... | 0 32 | | |
| A. Macdonald..... | do..... | 0 93 | | |
| Hudson's Bay Co..... | do..... | 0 46 | | |
| Brown & Curry..... | do..... | 0 96 | | |
| Mahaffy & Linkskill..... | do..... | 0 06 | | |
| Hudson's Bay Co..... | Implements delivered under contract..... | 7,642 48 | | |
| Chown & Cunningham..... | Harrows..... | 177 85 | | |
| O. McCusker..... | 1 casting for reaper..... | 1 00 | | |
| | | | 8,297 37 | 18,348 07 |
| | Carried forward..... | | 9,064 70 | |

B.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—*Concluded.*

| AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT. | TO WHOM PAID. | SERVICE. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|--|---------|----------|----------|-----------|
| | | Brought forward..... | | 8,297 37 | 9,064 70 | 19,348 07 |
| | | EXPENDITURE— <i>Concluded.</i> | | | | |
| | | <i>Treaty No. 6—Concluded.</i> | | | | |
| | T. J. Agnew..... | 3 fanning mills..... | | 165 00 | | |
| | Watson Manuf. Co..... | Parts of thresher and hand mills..... | | 15 16 | | |
| | Williard Bros..... | 5 sets harness, and freighting..... | | 101 60 | | |
| | Norris & Carey..... | Implements..... | | 64 43 | 8,643 56 | |
| | | <i>Treaty No 7.</i> | | | | |
| | J. Y. Gilmour & Co..... | For Wire fencing..... | | 648 25 | | |
| | I. G. Baker & Co..... | Contract supplies..... | | 961 25 | | |
| | Sundry persons..... | Freighting..... | | 29 71 | | |
| | I. G. Baker & Co..... | 1 per cent. commission on advance..... | | 0 60 | 1,679 81 | |
| | | Total expenditure..... | | | | 19,348 07 |

L. VANKOUGHNET.

Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

OTTAWA, 30th June 1885.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

C.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.

| AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT. | TO WHOM PAID. | SERVICE. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
|---|--------------------------|---|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| | | TOOLS. | | | | |
| | | Legislative Appropriation under 47 Vic, c. 2..... | | | | 1,917 54 |
| | | Further grant under 43 Vic, c. 2..... | | | | 2,402 78 |
| | | | | | | 4,320 32 |
| | | EXPENDITURE. | | | | |
| | | <i>Treaty No. 1.</i> | | | | |
| 47 Vic., c. 2, and 48 Vic., c. 2.... | Hudson Bay Co..... | For Tools supplied under contract, 1884-85..... | | | 143 90 | |
| | | <i>Treaty No. 2.</i> | | | | |
| | Hudson Bay Co..... | For Tools supplied under contract, 1884-85..... | | | 19 60 | |
| | | <i>Treaty No. 3.</i> | | | | |
| | Hudson Bay Co..... | For Tools supplied under contract, 1884-85..... | | 129 75 | | |
| | do | Tools for Wabegon and Mattawan Reserves..... | | 29 59 | | |
| | W. Sifton..... | Freighting | | 30 00 | | |
| | | | | | 162 34 | |
| | | <i>Treaty No. 4.</i> | | | | |
| | Hudson Bay Co..... | For Tools supplied under contract, 1884-85..... | | 498 69 | | |
| | A. L. Smith | Flour sieves..... | | 5 85 | | |
| | Richardson & Lepper | 12 axes..... | | 12 00 | | |
| | Crawford & Robertson... | 1 hammer | | 6 75 | | |
| | Sundry persons..... | Freighting | | 19 51 | | |
| | T. Howard | 1 per cent. commission on advance..... | | 0 04 | | |
| | Crawford & Robertson... | do do | | 0 03 | | |
| | | | | | 596 87 | |
| | | Carried forward | | | 862 71 | 4,320 32 |

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D.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—*Concluded.*

| AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT. | TO WHOM PAID. | SERVICE. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
|------------------------|---------------------------|--|---------|----------|----------|----------|
| | | Brought forward | | | 862 71 | 4,320 32 |
| | | EXPENDITURE— <i>Concluded.</i> | | | | |
| | | <i>Treaty No. 5.</i> | | | | |
| | Hudson Bay Co..... | For Tools supplied under contract, 1884-85 | | | 489 75 | |
| | | <i>Treaty No. 6.</i> | | | | |
| | Hudson Bay Co..... | For Tools supplied under contract, 1884-85..... | | 2,346 23 | | |
| | do | Nails | | 20 00 | | |
| | E. Brunelle | Welding axe..... | | 0 40 | | |
| | H. A. Quinn..... | Blacksmithing..... | | 4 00 | | |
| | Sundry persons | Freighting | | 35 32 | | |
| | Hudson Bay Co | 1 per cent. commission on advances..... | | 0 04 | | |
| | A. Macdonald..... | do do | | 0 05 | | |
| | Mahaffy & Clinkskill..... | do do | | 0 20 | | |
| | | | | | 2,406 24 | |
| | | <i>Treaty No. 7.</i> | | | | |
| | Hudson Bay Co..... | For Tools delivered under contract, 1884-85..... | | 18 73 | | |
| | I. G. Baker & Co. | Tools delivered under contract, 1884-85 | | 520 00 | | |
| | Sundry persons | Freighting | | 22 50 | | |
| | I. G. Baker & Co..... | 1 per cent. commission on advances..... | | 0 40 | | |
| | | | | | 561 62 | |
| | | Total expenditure | | | | 4,320 32 |

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DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
 OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885,
 ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

D.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.

| AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT. | TO WHOM PAID. | SERVICE. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
|---|----------------------|---|---------|---------|-----------|---------|
| CATTLE. | | | | | | |
| Legislative Appropriation under 47 Vic., c. 2..... | | | | | 10,555 00 | |
| Further Grant under 48 Vic., c. 2..... | | | | | 4,282 82 | |
| | | | | | 14,837 82 | |
| EXPENDITURE. | | | | | | |
| <i>Treaty No. 1.</i> | | | | | | |
| 47 Vic., c. 2, and 48 Vic., c. 2.... | F. Ogletree..... | For 1 ox for Long Plain Band..... | | | 70 00 | |
| | Penrose & Rocan..... | 2 yoke oxen | | | 396 50 | |
| | Kobbold & Co | do | | | 225 00 | |
| | J. R. Post | do | | | 200 00 | |
| | | | | | 891 50 | |
| <i>Treaty No. 2.</i> | | | | | | |
| No expenditure. | | | | | | |
| <i>Treaty No. 3.</i> | | | | | | |
| | Penrose & Rocan..... | For 1 yoke oxen and hay, Little Forks..... | | | 173 00 | |
| | do | 1 ox and 3 cows, Mattawan and Lac Seul Bands..... | | | 225 00 | |
| | | | | | 398 00 | |
| Less—Refund of value of ox sold at Beren's River, Treaty No. 5 | | | | | 30 00 | |
| | | | | | 368 00 | |
| <i>Treaty No. 4.</i> | | | | | | |
| | G. Forrest | For 1 yoke oxen | | | 188 00 | |
| | M. Morrison..... | do | | | 180 00 | |
| Carried forward..... | | | | | 368 00 | |
| | | | | | 1,259 50 | |
| | | | | | 14,837 82 | |

D.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—*Concluded*

| AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT. | TO WHOM PAID. | SERVICE. | \$ cts | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|--|--------|---------|----------|-----------|
| | | Brought forward..... | | 368 00 | 1,259 50 | 14,887 82 |
| | | EXPENDITURE— <i>Continued.</i> | | | | |
| | J. Broadfoot..... | For 1 yoke oxen | | 180 00 | | |
| | J. Hembroff..... | do | | 187 00 | | |
| | W. Strong | do | | 190 00 | | |
| | D. H. Gillespie..... | 1 ox | | 100 00 | | |
| | do | 1 yoke oxen | | 200 00 | | |
| | H. Enoch..... | 1 cow | | 55 00 | | |
| | Benjamin..... | do | | 50 00 | | |
| | Shencron..... | do | | 50 00 | | |
| | C. J. Muckle | do | | 55 00 | | |
| | C. Hamilton..... | 5 oxen | | 450 00 | | |
| | D. F. Jelly..... | 1 bull | | 70 00 | | |
| | H. Lawford..... | 2 steers..... | | 70 00 | | |
| | D. Sinclair..... | 1 yoke oxen | | 158 00 | | |
| | H. McLean..... | do | | 175 00 | | |
| | H. Keeler..... | do | | 165 00 | | |
| | W. Riddell..... | 6 oxen..... | | 600 00 | | |
| | S. Adams..... | 1 ox | | 84 00 | | |
| | J. W. Brown..... | 1 yoke oxen | | 200 00 | | |
| | Sutherland & Atherton.. | 2 do | | 400 00 | | |
| | A. Speers..... | 1 do | | 200 00 | | |
| | N. MacDougall..... | 1 cow | | 75 00 | | |
| | E. Dawson..... | 1 bull..... | | 75 00 | | |
| | F. Boyer..... | 1 ox..... | | 60 00 | | |
| | D. H. Gillespie..... | 5 oxen..... | | 485 00 | | |
| | C. P. Ry. Co..... | Freighting..... | | 165 10 | | |
| | T. Howard..... | 1 per cent. commission on advances | | 9 04 | | |
| | Bank of Montreal..... | do do | | 28 83 | | |
| | S. H. Caswell..... | do do | | 2 00 | | |
| | Hudson Bay Co..... | do do | | 0 75 | | |
| | | | | | 4,907 72 | |
| | | <i>Treaty No. 5.</i> | | | | |
| | | No expenditure. | | | | |

| | | <i>Treaty No. 6.</i> | | | |
|----------------------------|--|----------------------|--|----------|-----------|
| A. Macdonald | For 2 oxen | | | 190 00 | |
| D. McLeod | 2 do | | | 200 00 | |
| J. Muir | 4 do | | | 400 00 | |
| J. Laurent | 2 do | | | 200 00 | |
| D. Taylor | 3 do | | | 280 00 | |
| A. Bremner | 2 do | | | 180 00 | |
| L. C. Baker | 1 do | | | 100 00 | |
| T. Dewar | 10 do | | | 900 00 | |
| A. Chisholm | 2 do | | | 185 00 | |
| H. Taylor | 2 do | | | 185 00 | |
| H. Sayers | 2 do | | | 160 00 | |
| C. Sayers | 1 do | | | 90 00 | |
| Hudson Bay Co. | 2 do | | | 200 00 | |
| A. Sayers | 2 do | | | 175 00 | |
| Rev. M. J. Paquette | 2 do | | | 200 00 | |
| M. McCaulay | 4 do | | | 550 00 | |
| E. Page | 2 do | | | 175 00 | |
| Norris & Carey | 13 do | | | 1,240 00 | |
| A. Savard | 4 do | | | 360 00 | |
| W. Cust | 4 do | | | 380 00 | |
| G. Brosseau | 3 do | | | 270 00 | |
| A. Perrault | 1 do | | | 90 00 | |
| D. Maloney | 5 cows | | | 300 00 | |
| H. Long | 2 oxen | | | 200 00 | |
| B. Supernault | 2 do | | | 200 00 | |
| A. Bellrose | 1 do | | | 90 00 | |
| D. Chiniquy | 2 do | | | 180 00 | |
| A. Macdonald & Co. | 3 do | | | 290 00 | |
| G. McManus | 4 do | | | 380 00 | |
| A. Macdonald | 1 per cent. commission on advances | | | 17 30 | |
| Mahaffy & Clinkskill | do do | | | 10 85 | |
| Brown & Curry | do do | | | 11 40 | |
| Norris & Carey | do do | | | 28 55 | |
| <i>Treaty No. 7.</i> | | | | | |
| N. Leech | For 2 oxen with yoke and chain | | | 250 00 | |
| L. G. Baker & Co. | 1 per cent. commission on advances | | | 2 50 | |
| | | | | 8,418 10 | |
| | | | | 252 50 | |
| Total Expenditure | | | | | 14,837 82 |

[PART II]

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
 OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.
 ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

E.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.

| AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT. | TO WHOM PAID. | SERVICE. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
|--------------------------------------|---|--|---------|---------|---------|-----------|
| | | SEED GRAIN. | | | | |
| | | For Legislative Appropriation under 47 Vic, c. 2.... | | | | 3,115 00 |
| | | Further Grant under 48 Vic, c. 2..... | | | | 21,328 47 |
| | | | | | | 24,443 47 |
| | | EXPENDITURE. | | | | |
| | | <i>Treaty No. 1.</i> | | | | |
| 47 Vic, c. 2, and 48 Vic, c. 2... | A. M. Muckle | For 9½ bush. corn..... | | 23 12 | | |
| | W. H. Brown & Co..... | 2½ lbs. onion seed | | 2 59 | | |
| | R. R. Keith & Co..... | Garden seeds..... | | 44 62 | | |
| | do | do | | 18 48 | | |
| | do | do | | 37 81 | | |
| | A. Quisnel | Freighting..... | | 10 00 | | |
| | T. A. Newman | Sacks for seed | | 28 20 | | |
| | Hudson Bay Co | 2 bush. corn and 120 bush. wheat..... | | 104 10 | | |
| | W. F. Smith | 18 bush. barley | | 9 00 | | |
| | D. G. Dick | Seed for Rosseau River band | | 53 87 | | |
| | J. Kent..... | 1 bush. corn..... | | 3 00 | | |
| | Indian..... | 70 bush potatoes..... | | 35 00 | | |
| | R. K. Miller..... | 30 do | | 15 00 | | |
| | T. S. Gray..... | 160 do and sacks | | 112 85 | | |
| | G. Agnew..... | 30 do | | 9 00 | | |
| | J. E. McInnis | 14 do | | 10 50 | | |
| | M. Cummings..... | 15 do | | 15 00 | | |
| | Kitchepeneas..... | 25 do | | 12 50 | | |
| | J. Nichol | 12 do | | 6 00 | | |
| | Johnasson, Frederickson & Walkley..... | Freighting | | 22 00 | | |
| | | | | | 572 64 | |
| | | <i>Treaty No. 2.</i> | | | | |
| | K. Garriock | For Barley | | 7 50 | | |
| | W. Anderson | Wheat..... | | 57 50 | | |

| | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------|--------|--------|
| Hudson Bay Co. | Potatoes, oats and barley | 216 25 | |
| B. Lauralice | Oats and barley | 14 00 | |
| R. R. Keith & Co. | Farm seeds | 87 53 | |
| T. A. Newman | Sacks | 3 53 | |
| E. H. Lynch | Wheat | 7 80 | |
| E. J. Darrioch & Co. | Wheat and barley | 29 50 | |
| Sundry persons | Freighting | 207 30 | |
| | | | 630 91 |

Treaty No. 3.

| | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|--------|--------|
| G. McPherson | For Carrying seeds | 11 25 | |
| J. McIntyre | Seeds | 7 08 | |
| R. J. N. Pither | Corn and potatoes | 74 50 | |
| Hudson Bay Co. | Barley and wheat | 19 72 | |
| Indian | Barley | 15 00 | |
| R. R. Keith & Co. | Garden seeds | 103 64 | |
| T. S. Gray | Potatoes and sacks | 294 91 | |
| Hudson Bay Co. | Freighting | 374 20 | |
| | | | 900 30 |

Treaty No. 4.

| | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|--------|-----------|
| Dill & Cross | For Potatoes | 341 00 | |
| W. Fee | do | 135 25 | |
| Indians | do | 234 89 | |
| do | do | 373 25 | |
| T. Almach | do | 20 00 | |
| M. Chartrand | do | 17 00 | |
| Rev. Mr. Loughead | do | 7 25 | |
| Waoh | do | 10 00 | |
| J. Clementson | do | 615 52 | |
| O. Hamilton | do and barley | 99 25 | |
| R. Pratt | do | 38 25 | |
| R. Bligh | do | 112 50 | |
| J. Bellegarde | do | 2 00 | |
| T. Boyer | do | 7 00 | |
| P. R. Davy | do | 185 00 | |
| J. Andrew | do | 49 00 | |
| J. A. Kummer | do | 366 88 | |
| G. Wilkie | do | 20 00 | |
| T. Jackson | do | 76 50 | |
| G. Fiddler | do | 44 00 | |
| T. Boyer | do | 27 50 | |
| A. Mitchell | do | 37 60 | |
| W. O. Fowler | do | 263 00 | |
| D. Nimmar | do | 50 00 | |
| | | | 24,442 47 |

Carried forward 3,185 82 2,103 85 24,442 47

E.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—Continued.

| AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT. | TO WHOM PAID. | SERVICE. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
|------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|---------|----------|----------|-----------|
| | | Brought forward | | 3,135 52 | 2,103 85 | 24,443 47 |
| | | <i>Treaty No. 4—Continued.</i> | | | | |
| | J. Almack | For Potatoes | | 30 00 | | |
| | R. D. McNaughton | do | | 21 70 | | |
| | T. Lees | do | | 15 05 | | |
| | H. Howard | do | | 36 75 | | |
| | R. Gibson | do | | 13 61 | | |
| | A. Cuddie | do | | 36 40 | | |
| | W. Barnes | do | | 75 00 | | |
| | F. Boyn | do | | 7 50 | | |
| | R. S. Smith | do | | 301 75 | | |
| | A. Wright | do | | 10 50 | | |
| | N. G. N. Porteous | do | | 15 00 | | |
| | A. Campbell | do | | 85 00 | | |
| | P. Munroe | do | | 12 00 | | |
| | G. Strong | do | | 71 25 | | |
| | E. Fee | do | | 30 00 | | |
| | W. Anderson | do | | 51 25 | | |
| | H. Lawford | Wheat | | 11 72 | | |
| | T. Murray | do | | 161 60 | | |
| | J. W. Anderson | do | | 84 00 | | |
| | W. A. Dayneau | do | | 59 50 | | |
| | J. Boyle | do | | 54 21 | | |
| | R. J. Smith | do | | 89 60 | | |
| | J. McEachen | do | | 30 00 | | |
| | Macoun & Gowan | do | | 86 40 | | |
| | M. McCamnes | do | | 87 50 | | |
| | J. Tanner | do | | 12 00 | | |
| | M. Morrison | do | | 71 50 | | |
| | O. J. Muckle | do | | 18 00 | | |
| | Carroll & Maulson | do | | 249 20 | | |
| | R. H. Lymburner | Barley | | 50 00 | | |
| | E. W. Wilson | do | | 10 00 | | |
| | W. A. Heubach | do | | 45 54 | | |
| | Indian | For Barley | | 7 50 | | |
| | Couture | do | | 3 00 | | |

| | | |
|--|---|-----------|
| G. H. Bulyea..... | do | 35 75 |
| J. A. Simmers..... | do | 31 00 |
| S. Garson..... | do | 54 33 |
| Indian..... | do | 30 00 |
| J. Cote..... | do | 35 00 |
| J. Taylor..... | do | 53 00 |
| E. Carss..... | do | 30 00 |
| W. Honty..... | do | 14 00 |
| W. P. Wood..... | do | 6 00 |
| J. Anderson..... | do | 8 10 |
| A. Campbell..... | do | 25 00 |
| W. H. Brice..... | do | 25 00 |
| J. A. Kaimer..... | do | 294 00 |
| T. K. Herchmer..... | Oats..... | 7 50 |
| R. J. Smith..... | do | 54 00 |
| J. V. Anderson..... | do | 89 05 |
| T. Baldwin..... | do | 25 00 |
| Sibbald & Lindsay..... | Peas..... | 50 00 |
| J. A. Simmers..... | Small seeds and artichokes..... | 454 35 |
| Qu'Appelle Valley Farm- ing Co..... | Wheat..... | 386 10 |
| T. Carlton..... | do oats and barley..... | 56 27 |
| J. Clementson..... | do do..... | 470 80 |
| Indian..... | do | 19 00 |
| J. Sinclair..... | do | 22 55 |
| R. L. Condu..... | do | 90 36 |
| Crawford & Robertson... | do | 71 50 |
| A. Roseborough..... | do | 125 29 |
| E. Evans..... | do | 21 84 |
| S. H. Caswell..... | Turnip seed..... | 16 00 |
| Crawford & Robertson... | do | 20 00 |
| J. D. Gillis & Co..... | do and carrot..... | 4 35 |
| J. Clementson..... | Onion seed..... | 5 00 |
| W. G. Pettengill..... | do and turnip..... | 10 25 |
| Richardson & Lepper... .. | Sacks..... | 58 50 |
| Stobart & Sons..... | do | 42 75 |
| Colonization Store Co... .. | do | 32 50 |
| W. G. Pettingell..... | Small seeds..... | 16 35 |
| G. McPherson..... | Wild rice..... | 78 72 |
| Sundry persons..... | Freighting..... | 1,006 89 |
| Hudson Bay Co..... | 1 per cent. commission on advances..... | 11 56 |
| Bank of Montreal..... | do do..... | 19 72 |
| Crawford & Robertson... | do do..... | 1 87 |
| T. Howard..... | do do..... | 9 01 |
| J. Clementson..... | do do..... | 0 68 |
| S. H. Caswell..... | do do..... | 0 08 |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | 8,998 52 |
| Carried forward..... | | 11,102 37 |
| | | 24,443 47 |

[PART II]

E.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—Continued.

| AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT. | TO WHOM PAID. | SERVICE. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| | | Brought forward..... | | | 11,102 37 | 24,443 47 |
| | | <i>Treaty No. 5.</i> | | | | |
| | S. Jonasson | For Potatoes, wheat and barley | | 903 00 | | |
| | Hudson Bay Co..... | do and sacks..... | | 999 00 | | |
| | do | Wheat and barley | | 160 03 | | |
| | R. R. Keith | Garden seeds..... | | 93 90 | | |
| | T. S. Gray | Potatoes..... | | 269 80 | | |
| | S. Jonasson | Freighting..... | | 349 95 | | |
| | | <i>Treaty No. 6.</i> | | | 2,775 68 | |
| | W. Oist..... | For Potatoes..... | | 133 75 | | |
| | J. A. Youmans..... | do | | 33 00 | | |
| | Mahaffy & Clinkskill..... | do | | 7 50 | | |
| | D. Maloney..... | do | | 25 00 | | |
| | Indians..... | do | | 994 00 | | |
| | H. B. Steinhaur..... | do | | 60 00 | | |
| | W. H. Tomkins | do | | 37 50 | | |
| | S. Moran | do | | 13 00 | | |
| | Hudson Bay Co..... | do | | 7 00 | | |
| | W. Gordon | do | | 6 00 | | |
| | R. J. Hart..... | do | | 8 75 | | |
| | J. Tomkins | do | | 40 00 | | |
| | R. J. Hines | do | | 24 21 | | |
| | C. McKinnon..... | do | | 49 67 | | |
| | Indians..... | Wheat..... | | 179 00 | | |
| | Moosomin..... | do | | 424 00 | | |
| | T. F. Pindry..... | do and bags | | 678 75 | | |
| | J. Shearer..... | do | | 75 00 | | |
| | R. J. Smith..... | do | | 245 28 | | |
| | A. Williams | do | | 78 67 | | |
| | W. Motherwell..... | do | | 36 05 | | |
| | J. Monson | do | | 24 50 | | |
| | A. McDonald | do | | 331 80 | | |
| | T. F. Miller..... | do | | 962 50 | | |
| | A. Sivell..... | do | | 40 00 | | |

| | | | |
|---------------------------|---|----------|-----------|
| Lightfoot | Oats..... | 56 25 | |
| J. A. Carson..... | do | 12 50 | |
| Hudson Bay Co..... | Barley..... | 4 50 | |
| W. Cust..... | do | 68 33 | |
| F. Ballendine..... | do | 3 25 | |
| T. Laurent..... | do | 63 11 | |
| J. A. McDougall & Co... | do | 33 00 | |
| Moosomin | do | 291 25 | |
| Indians..... | do | 508 90 | |
| S. Baptiste..... | do | 25 00 | |
| S. Moran | do | 5 94 | |
| Coudry Bros..... | do | 26 00 | |
| P. Byrne..... | do | 20 60 | |
| W. Newell..... | do | 13 00 | |
| J. A. Bruce & Co..... | Garden seeds..... | 705 05 | |
| J. A. Simmers..... | do | 93 00 | |
| Sibbald & Lindsay..... | Turnip seed | 9 75 | |
| Crawford & Robertson... | Sacks..... | 5 00 | |
| Stobart & Sons..... | do | 99 75 | |
| W. G. Pettingell..... | Turnip seed | 20 25 | |
| Hudson Bay Co..... | do | 2 48 | |
| Sundry persons | Freighting | 2,865 88 | |
| Hudson Bay Co..... | 1 per cent. commission on advances..... | 30 81 | |
| Norris & Carey..... | do | 3 56 | |
| Brown & Curry..... | do | 0 33 | |
| Mahaffy & Olinkskill..... | do | 11 60 | |
| A. Macdonald..... | do | 21 24 | |
| A. Macdonald & Co..... | do | 0 40 | |
| I. G. Baker & Co..... | do | 1 20 | |
| S. H. Caswell..... | do | 0 19 | |
| Bank of Montreal..... | do | 7 83 | |
| | <i>Treaty No. 7.</i> | | 9,522 86 |
| Indians..... | For Potatoes..... | 53 20 | |
| J. A. Simmons..... | Barley..... | 46 50 | |
| R. Evans & Co..... | Garden seeds | 388 45 | |
| Sibbald & Lindsay..... | Peas..... | 175 72 | |
| Sundry persons | Freighting..... | 370 48 | |
| I. G. Baker & Co..... | 1 per cent. commission on advances..... | 6 45 | |
| Bank of Montreal..... | do | 1 76 | |
| | Total Expenditure | | 1,042 56 |
| | | | 24,443 47 |

[PART II]

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
 OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.
 ROBERT SINCLAIR, Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
 Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

F.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—Continued.

| AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT. | TO WHOM PAID. | SERVICE. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|--|---------|----------|---------|----------|
| | | AMMUNITION AND TWINE. | | | | |
| | | Legislative Appropriation under 47 Vic , c. 2..... | | | | 4 439 50 |
| | | Further Grant under 48 Vic , c. 2..... | | | | 932 93 |
| | | EXPENDITURE. | | | | |
| | | <i>Treaty No. 1.</i> | | | | 5,372 43 |
| 47 Vic , c. 2, 48 Vic , c. 2..... | Hudson Bay Co | For Ammunition and twine supplied under contract, 1884-85... | | | | 800 00 |
| | | <i>Treaty No. 2.</i> | | | | |
| | Hudson Bay Co | For Ammunition and twine supplied under contract, 1884-85... | | | | 200 00 |
| | | <i>Treaty No. 3.</i> | | | | |
| | Hudson Bay Co | For Ammunition and twine supplied under contract, 1884-85... | | | | 1,484 98 |
| | | <i>Treaty No. 4.</i> | | | | |
| | Hudson Bay Co | For Ammunition and twine supplied under contract, 1884-85... | | 702 84 | | |
| | Sundry persons | Freighting | | 20 82 | | |
| | T. Howard | 1 per cent. commission on advances..... | | 0 02 | | |
| | | <i>Treaty No. 5.</i> | | | | 723 68 |
| | Hudson Bay Co | For Ammunition and twine supplied under contract, 1884-85... | | | | 499 30 |
| | | <i>Treaty No. 6.</i> | | | | |
| | Hudson Bay Co | For Ammunition and twine supplied under contract, 1884-85... | | 1,659 16 | | |
| | Mahaffy & Clinksill..... | 2 gun nipples..... | | 0 20 | | |

| | | | |
|-----------------------|--|------|----------|
| Sundry persons | Freighting..... | 3 05 | |
| Morris & Carey | 1 per cent. commission on advances | 0 02 | 1,662 43 |
| | <i>Treaty No. 7.</i> | | |
| S. Norris | For Freighting | 2 00 | |
| I. G. Baker & Co..... | 1 per cent. commission on advances | 0 04 | 2 04 |
| | Total Expenditure | | 5,372 43 |

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt. Gen. of Indians Affairs.

G.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.

| AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT. | TO WHOM PAID. | SERVICE. | \$ cts | \$ cts | \$ cts | \$ cts. |
|---|-------------------------|--|--------|----------|----------|---------|
| PROVISIONS FOR USE DURING ANNUITY PAYMENTS. | | | | | | |
| Legislative Appropriation, under 47 Vic., c. 2..... | | | | | | |
| EXPENDITURE. | | | | | | |
| <i>Treaty No. 1.</i> | | | | | | |
| 47 Vic., c. 2, and 48 Vic., c. 2.... | Hudson Bay Co..... | For Supplies delivered under contract..... | | | 2,326 82 | |
| | <i>Treaty No. 2.</i> | | | | | |
| | Hudson Bay Co..... | For Supplies delivered under contract..... | | | 939 61 | |
| <i>Treaty No. 3.</i> | | | | | | |
| | Hudson Bay Co..... | For Supplies delivered under contract..... | | | 3,793 50 | |
| <i>Treaty No. 4.</i> | | | | | | |
| | D. H. Gillespie..... | For 10 oxen for beef..... | | 580 00 | | |
| | Hudson Bay Co..... | Supplies delivered under contract..... | | 1,493 87 | | |
| | T. O. Power & Bro..... | do do | | 760 00 | | |
| | Hudson Bay Co | 4 oxen for beef | | 350 00 | | |
| | N. McDougall..... | 2 do | | 180 00 | | |
| | C. Hamilton..... | 7 beef animals..... | | 500 00 | | |
| | Sundry persons..... | Freighting | | 161 73 | | |
| | Crawford & Robertson .. | 1 per cent. commission on advances..... | | 0 04 | | |
| | T. Howard..... | do do | | 0 05 | | |
| | Bank of Montreal..... | do do | | 10 80 | | |
| | J. Clementson | do do | | 0 05 | | |
| | Hudson Bay Co. | do do | | 1 80 | | |
| | | | | | 4,038 14 | |
| <i>Treaty No. 5.</i> | | | | | | |
| | Hudson Bay Co..... | For Supplies delivered under contract..... | | | 2,954 91 | |

Treaty No. 6.

| | | | | |
|---------------------------|--|--|----------|-----------|
| Hudson Bay Co..... | For Supplies delivered under contract..... | | 7,305 53 | |
| do | do for Fort à la Corne, payments 1883..... | | 210 12 | |
| I. G. Baker & Co. | 17 sacks flour..... | | 89 00 | |
| J. Boneville..... | 1 ox for beef..... | | 90 00 | |
| Hudson Bay Co..... | 4 oxen for beef..... | | 425 00 | |
| T. F. Mullin | 2 do | | 215 00 | |
| J. C. McNevin | 2 do | | 200 00 | |
| Moore & Macdonnell..... | 6 do | | 600 00 | |
| P. Kelly..... | 1 ox for beef..... | | 100 00 | |
| A. Cunningham..... | 1 do | | 95 00 | |
| J. Feyant..... | 2 oxen for beef..... | | 190 00 | |
| N. Poudray..... | 2 do | | 200 00 | |
| Sundry persons..... | Freighting..... | | 429 11 | |
| S. H. Caswell..... | 1 per cent. commission on advances | | 0 90 | |
| Mahaffy & Olinkskill..... | do do | | 4 48 | |
| Brown & Curry | do do | | 1 00 | |
| Norris & Garey | do do | | 0 97 | |
| Hudson Bay Co..... | do do | | 10 27 | |
| | | | | 10,166 36 |
| <i>Treaty No. 7.</i> | | | | |
| Hudson Bay Co..... | For Supplies delivered under contract..... | | 1,251 38 | |
| I. G. Baker & Co..... | do do | | 748 20 | |
| | | | | 1,997 58 |
| | Total, Expenditure..... | | | 26,216 95 |
| | Balance unexpended..... | | | 5,539 59 |

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

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 47 Vic., c. 2..... | | | | | | 287,046 10 |
| Further Grant under 48 Vic., c. 2..... | | | | | | 179,432 97 |
| 466,479 07 | | | | | | |
| EXPENDITURE. | | | | | | |
| <i>Treaty No. 1.</i> | | | | | | |
| 47 Vic., c. 2, and 48 Vic., c. 2.... | W. J. Mitchell | For Vaccine points and medicines..... | | 81 93 | | |
| | Hudson Bay Co..... | Supplies for destitute Indians..... | | 336 31 | | |
| | E. Darroch & Co..... | do do | | 34 50 | | |
| | D. G. Dick | do do | | 53 53 | | |
| | Portage Milling Co..... | do do | | 15 87 | | |
| | J. Colclough | Medicines..... | | 5 30 | | |
| | | | | | 527 44 | |
| <i>Treaty No. 2.</i> | | | | | | |
| | W. J. Mitchell..... | For Vaccine points and medicines..... | | 90 27 | | |
| | Hudson Bay Co..... | Supplies for destitute Indians..... | | 107 43 | | |
| | W. Sifton..... | Freighting..... | | 27 53 | | |
| | | | | | 225 23 | |
| <i>Treaty No. 3.</i> | | | | | | |
| | W. J. Mitchell | For Vaccine points | | | | 80 00 |
| <i>Treaty No. 4.</i> | | | | | | |
| | R. D. McNaughton..... | For Flour..... | | 97 50 | | |
| | do | do and sacks..... | | 431 95 | | |
| | J. A. Kummerer | Potatoes | | 112 50 | | |
| | Dill & Cross | do | | 55 00 | | |
| | Carroll, Maulson & Son.. | Bacon | | 127 92 | | |

| | | | | |
|----------------------------|---|-----------|--------|------------|
| Hudson Bay Co..... | Supplies..... | 2,486 01 | | |
| W. A. Hewbach..... | Powder and shot..... | 20 40 | | |
| J. Mann..... | 4 cattle..... | 400 00 | | |
| D. Baird..... | Stabling for horses..... | 1 00 | | |
| H. Reed..... | Supplies for destitute..... | 5 80 | | |
| W. J. Mitchell..... | Vaccine..... | 3 06 | | |
| C. James..... | Fish..... | 2,830 12 | | |
| J. McEachen..... | Wheat..... | 10 00 | | |
| T. Yeandle..... | Fish spears..... | 3 00 | | |
| G. F. & J. Galt..... | Blankets..... | 70 50 | | |
| T. C. Power & Co..... | Flour..... | 63 00 | | |
| C. H. Bayne..... | Supplies..... | 62 87 | | |
| J. Leader..... | Fish..... | 199 00 | | |
| J. Letrene..... | do..... | 11 80 | | |
| H. Dodd, M.D..... | Medicines, and preparing medicine chests..... | 79 25 | | |
| S. & H. Borbridge..... | Leather and moccasins..... | 2,668 32 | | |
| Hudson Bay Co..... | Contract supplies..... | 22,670 43 | | |
| T. Howard..... | Supplies delivered under contract, 1883-84..... | 993 66 | | |
| A. Macdonald..... | Bacon..... | 3,310 50 | | |
| T. C. Power & Bro..... | Bacon, under contract..... | 11,409 91 | | |
| S. & H. Borbridge..... | Sundries for making moccasins..... | 61 40 | | |
| H. Palmer..... | Beef..... | 19 37 | | |
| do..... | do..... | 20 04 | | |
| T. Lelliac..... | Fish..... | 25 00 | | |
| D. H. Gillespie..... | 1 ox collar..... | 2 00 | | |
| L. Purdy..... | Supplies..... | 96 90 | | |
| Muscowcappo..... | Fish..... | 102 00 | | |
| Crawford & Robertson..... | Supplies..... | 29 80 | | |
| J. D. Gillis & Co..... | do..... | 85 80 | | |
| W. Hartley..... | Meals for Indian prisoners..... | 5 58 | | |
| N.-W. Mounted Police..... | Supplies..... | 265 05 | | |
| Mowat Bros..... | do..... | 218 82 | | |
| J. Dawson..... | Medicines..... | 187 81 | | |
| T. Paradine..... | Flour..... | 27 00 | | |
| J. Clementson..... | Supplies..... | 26 11 | | |
| R. Wishart..... | Beef..... | 150 08 | | |
| P. Barclay..... | Flour..... | 986 50 | | |
| F. K. Herchmer..... | 1 cow for beef..... | 60 00 | | |
| Apaha..... | do..... | 40 00 | | |
| Hannum & Crack..... | Beef..... | 18 70 | | |
| J. S. Donohue..... | Flour..... | 4 40 | | |
| Colonization Store Co..... | Blankets..... | 3 25 | | |
| N. W. Bell..... | Beef..... | 11 00 | | |
| W. Morrison..... | Cracked wheat..... | 457 06 | | |
| H. Hassan..... | Beef..... | 41 76 | | |
| A. Taylor..... | Flour..... | 25 50 | | |
| J. Kerroack..... | Leather for repairing moccasins..... | 25 50 | | |
| | Carried forward..... | 51,129 93 | 832 67 | 466,479 07 |

H.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—Continued.

| AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT, | TO WHOM PAID. | SERVICE. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
|--|--------------------------|---|---------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| | | Brought forward..... | | 51,129 93 | 832 67 | 466,479 07 |
| | | EXPENDITURE—Continued. | | | | |
| | | Treaty No. 4—Continued. | | | | |
| 47 Vic., c. 2, and 48 Vic., c. 2... | J. Daniels..... | Meals..... | | 6 00 | | |
| | Indian | Fish..... | | 1 20 | | |
| | C. Hamilton | Beef..... | | 222 41 | | |
| | Richardson & Lepper..... | Flour and blankets..... | | 45 00 | | |
| | H. Kearns | Oxen for beef | | 300 00 | | |
| | J. W. Brown | 2 work oxen..... | | 200 00 | | |
| | N. Cope..... | Beef..... | | 19 28 | | |
| | Murchison & Bryce..... | Wincey..... | | 286 36 | | |
| | Tinning & Hoskins..... | Trousers..... | | 791 28 | | |
| | J. H. Morrison, M.D..... | Medicines..... | | 25 25 | | |
| | Labelle & Cantin..... | Castor oil | | 1 50 | | |
| | Sibbald & Lindsay..... | Flour | | 0 50 | | |
| | W. G. Pettingell..... | Medicines..... | | 73 32 | | |
| | Taylor Bros..... | Beef..... | | 12 27 | | |
| | E. J. Darrioch & Co..... | Bacon and flour..... | | 43 00 | | |
| | Sundry persons..... | Freighting | | 5,230 01 | | |
| | Bank of Montreal..... | 1 per cent. commission on advances..... | | 57 46 | | |
| | Crawford & Robertson... | do do | | 16 85 | | |
| | T. Howard | do do | | 4 38 | | |
| | Hudson Bay Co..... | do do | | 4 84 | | |
| | J. Clementson | do do | | 2 17 | | |
| | S. H. Caswell | do do | | 0 48 | | |
| | | | | | 58,473 49 | |
| | | Treaty No. 5. | | | | |
| | W. J. Mitchell..... | For Medicines supplied..... | | 208 24 | | |
| | Hudson Bay Co..... | Supplies..... | | 3,540 77 | | |
| | C. Thompson..... | Lard | | 1 25 | | |
| | | | | | 3,750 26 | |

Treaty No. 6.

| | | | | |
|---------------------------|--|-----------|------------|------------|
| Indians | For Wheat, &c | 127 00 | | |
| Hudson Bay Co..... | Contract supplies | 97,765 59 | | |
| do | do | 1,323 38 | | |
| A. Macdonald & Co | Flour, &c..... | 1,200 00 | | |
| A. Macdonald | Supplies | 166 20 | | |
| A. R. McKenzie | Repairing gun..... | 1 50 | | |
| Mahaffy & Clinkskill..... | Moccasins and other supplies..... | 213 05 | | |
| W. J. Mitchell..... | Vaccine | 21 12 | | |
| Walters & Baker..... | Supplies under contract | 12,758 50 | | |
| J. A. Kerr..... | Lodging for prisoners | 2 50 | | |
| T. E. Jackson | Medicines | 4 87 | | |
| H. Mitchell | Supplies..... | 376 50 | | |
| E. Laboucanne | do | 42 87 | | |
| E. Dewdney..... | Amount paid for flannel shirt for needy Indian. | 2 50 | | |
| Hardisty & Fraser | Flour | 1,340 00 | | |
| J. A. McDougall..... | Dry goods and flour..... | 1,293 31 | | |
| R. Logan | do | 12 00 | | |
| H. Reed..... | Amount paid for supplies | 22 37 | | |
| Goodfellow Bros..... | Window sash | 8 70 | | |
| S. & H. Borbridge | Cod oil, moccasins and leather..... | 2,016 42 | | |
| I. G. Baker & Co..... | Supplies..... | 287 50 | | |
| | Less—Value of 36 lbs. bacon, short delivered at Edmonton..... | 6 60 | | |
| | | | 280 90 | |
| Wyld & Burke | Hides | 66 00 | | |
| O. Thompson | Repairs to chief's buckboard..... | 6 00 | | |
| H. C. Wilson..... | Medicines | 2 50 | | |
| N.-W. M. Police | Supplies | 558 92 | | |
| J. Dawson..... | Medicines..... | 143 96 | | |
| Norris & Carey | Flour..... | 425 00 | | |
| Murchison & Bryce | Wincey | 417 04 | | |
| Tinning & Hoskins..... | do | 772 44 | | |
| G. Whitford..... | 2 oxen for beef..... | 275 00 | | |
| E. Johnson | Beef..... | 90 00 | | |
| J. Macdonald | 6 beef steers..... | 360 00 | | |
| W. S. Robertson..... | Bacon..... | 96 03 | | |
| Sundry persons | Freighting | 5,128 03 | | |
| Hudson Bay Co..... | 1 per cent. commission on advances..... | 12 37 | | |
| A. Macdonald | do | 11 90 | | |
| A. Macdonald & Co | do | 2 58 | | |
| T. Howard | do | 0 03 | | |
| Brown & Curry | do | 1 52 | | |
| I. G. Baker & Co..... | do | 1 41 | | |
| Bank of Montreal | do | 4 29 | | |
| S. H. Caswell | do | 9 96 | | |
| | Carried forward | | 127,364 26 | 63,056 42 |
| | | | | 466,479 07 |

H.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—Continued.

| AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT. | TO WHOM PAID. | SERVICE. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
|------------------------|--------------------------|---|---------|------------|------------|------------|
| | | Brought forward..... | | 127,364 26 | 63,056 42 | 466,479 07 |
| | | <i>Treaty No. 6—Concluded.</i> | | | | |
| | Mahaffy & Clinksill..... | For 1 per cent commission on advances..... | | 10 87 | | |
| | Norris & Carey..... | do do..... | | 17 13 | | |
| | | | | | 127,392 26 | |
| | | <i>Treaty No. 7.</i> | | | | |
| | I. G. Baker & Co..... | For Supplies delivered under contract..... | | 255,885 94 | | |
| | Hudson Bay Co..... | do do..... | | 34,639 34 | | |
| | Mowat Bros..... | do do..... | | 20 00 | | |
| | N.-W. M. Police..... | Supplies..... | | 220 43 | | |
| | J. L'Hereux..... | Meals..... | | 20 00 | | |
| | Tweed & Elliott..... | Supplies..... | | 27 55 | | |
| | W. G. Pettingell..... | Medicines..... | | 67 00 | | |
| | Murchison & Bryce..... | Wincey..... | | 396 11 | | |
| | Tinning & Hoskins..... | Trousers..... | | 477 28 | | |
| | G. C. King & Co..... | Supplies..... | | 25 00 | | |
| | Sundry persons..... | Freighting..... | | 860 01 | | |
| | Brown & Curry..... | 1 per cent. commission on advances..... | | 12 29 | | |
| | Bank of Montreal..... | do do..... | | 0 87 | | |
| | | | | 292,651 82 | | |
| | | LESS—Value of hides sold to I. G. Baker & Co..... | | 5,062 50 | | |
| | | | | | 287,589 32 | |
| | | Total Expenditure..... | | | | 478,038 00 |
| | | Balance over-expended..... | | | | 11,558 93 |

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
 OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.
 ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

I.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.

| AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT. | TO WHOM PAID. | SERVICE. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
|--------------------------|------------------------|---|---------|----------|---------|----------|
| | | CLOTHING. | | | | |
| | | Legislative Appropriation under 47 Vic., c. 2..... | | | | 2,700 00 |
| | | EXPENDITURE. | | | | |
| | | Triennial supply of clothing for Chiefs and Headmen of Treaties 1, 2 and 5. | | | | |
| 47 Vic, c. 2 | Macnee & Minnes | For Dry goods..... | | 1,307 01 | | |
| | Ford & Sons..... | Leather | | 408 24 | | |
| | Bowman & Zinkans | do | | 100 25 | | |
| | John McKay..... | Findings | | 19 65 | | |
| | J. Creighton | Buttons | | 48 00 | | |
| | | <i>Treaty No. 1.</i> | | | | |
| F. Ogletree | | For Freight paid on clothing | | | | 11 51 |
| | | <i>Treaty No. 2.</i> | | | | |
| J. Creighton | | For 1 silk handkerchief | | 0 90 | | |
| Man. & N.-W. Ry. Co. ... | | Freighting | | 1 25 | | |
| | | <i>Treaty No. 4.</i> | | | | |
| J. M. Garland | | For Flannel | | 196 26 | | |
| Hudson Bay Co..... | | Clothing | | 10 90 | | |
| A. G. Hamilton | | Freighting | | 4 97 | | |
| T. Howard | | 1 per cent. commission on advances | | 0 05 | | |
| | | | | | | 212 18 |
| | | Carried forward | | | | 2,108 99 |
| | | | | | | 2,700 00 |

I.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—*Continued.*

| AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT. | TO WHOM PAID. | SERVICE. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|---------|---------|----------|----------|
| | | Brought forward..... | | | 2,108 99 | 2,700 00 |
| | | EXPENDITURE— <i>Concluded.</i> | | | | |
| | | <i>Treaty No. 5.</i> | | | | |
| | Hudson Bay Co..... | For Clothing..... | | 7 90 | | |
| | A. McKay..... | Freighting..... | | 10 53 | | |
| | | | | | 18 43 | |
| | | <i>Treaty No. 7.</i> | | | | |
| | Canadian Pacific Ry..... | For Freighting..... | | | 1 48 | |
| | | Total Expenditure .. | | | | 2,128 90 |
| | | Balance unexpended .. | | | | 571 10 |

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

J.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.

| AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT. | TO WHOM PAID. | SERVICE. | .\$ cts. | .\$ cts. | .\$ cts. | .\$ cts. |
|--|---|--|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| SCHOOLS. | | | | | | |
| Legislative Appropriation under 47 Vic., c. 2..... | | | | | | 48,204 00 |
| Further Grant under 48 Vic., c. 2..... | | | | | | 13,947 84 |
| 62,151 84 | | | | | | |
| EXPENDITURE. | | | | | | |
| DAY SCHOOLS. | | | | | | |
| <i>Treaty No. 1.</i> | | | | | | |
| 47 Vic., c. 2, and 48 Vic., c. 2 ... | Rev. H. Cochrane..... | For Salary as Teacher at North St. Peters, March, June and September quarters, 1884..... | 312 00 | | | |
| | do | Salary as Teacher at South St. Peters, December quarter, 1884, and March quarter, 1885 | 157 00 | | | |
| | A. K. Black | Salary as Teacher at Brokenhead River, for June, September, December quarters, 1884, and March quarter, 1885 | 300 00 | | | |
| | Rev. J. Allard..... | Salary as Teacher at East St. Peters (Roman Catholic School), for June, September and December quarters, 1884..... | 76 50 | | | |
| | Mrs. E. Bruce..... | Salary as Teacher at Fort Alexander (Protestant School), for December quarter, 1883, also June and September quarters, 1884..... | 194 00 | | | |
| | P. Bruce..... | Salary as Teacher at Fort Alexander (Protestant School), for December quarter, 1884..... | 49 00 | | | |
| | Rev. J. A. Madore..... | Salary as Teacher at Fort Alexander (Roman Catholic School), for June, September and December quarters, 1884, and March quarter, 1885..... | 306 00 | | | |
| | do | Fourth prize for management of school..... | 40 00 | | | |
| | W. H. Prince..... | Salary as Teacher at East St. Peters (Protestant School), for June and September quarters, 1884 | 150 00 | | | |
| | do | Salary as Teacher at North St. Peters (Protestant School), for December quarter, 1884, and March quarter, 1885... | 143 00 | | | |
| do | Fifth prize for management of school..... | 20 00 | | | | |
| Carried forward | | | 1,747 50 | | | 62,151 84 |

J.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—Continued.

| AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT. | TO WHOM PAID. | SERVICE: | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
|------------------------|--|--|----------|----------|---------|-----------|
| | | Brought forward..... | 1,747 50 | | | 62,151 84 |
| | | <i>Treaty No. 1—Concluded.</i> | | | | |
| | J. Setter, jun..... | For Salary as Teacher at East St. Peters (Protestant School), for December quarter, 1884, and March quarter, 1885... | 120 00 | | | |
| | C. Tweddell..... | Salary as Teacher at Sandy Bay, for March quarter, 1885... | 66 50 | | | |
| | H. McKenzie..... | Salary as Teacher at South St. Peters, for September quarter, 1883, and June quarter, 1884..... | 113 00 | | | |
| | S. Henderson..... | Salary as Teacher at Fort Alexander (Protestant School), for March quarter, 1883..... | 75 00 | | | |
| | C. Smith..... | Salary as teacher at Netley Creek, for December quarter, 1884, and March quarter, 1885..... | 75 00 | | | |
| | Teressa Tauffenbach..... | Salary as teacher at East St. Peters (Roman Catholic School), for March quarter, 1885..... | 30 00 | | | |
| | W. H. Eaton..... | Lumber for East St. Peters School house..... | 79 75 | | | |
| | W. Sanderson..... | Labor as carpenter..... | 20 25 | | | |
| | A. Kennedy..... | Books and slates..... | 13 95 | | | |
| | Fanny Stevens..... | Books for Manitoba Superintendency..... | 198 55 | | | |
| | T. & W. Miller..... | Stove and supplies for Sandy Bay School..... | 31 63 | | | |
| | W. McBurney..... | Lumber and windows do..... | 33 20 | | | |
| | Hudson Bay Co..... | Hardtack biscuits..... | 769 33 | | | |
| | Canada Express Co..... | Charges..... | 0 30 | | | |
| | Dominion do..... | do..... | 1 65 | | | |
| | Dawson Bros..... | Maps..... | 15 00 | | | |
| | Johnasson, Frederickson & Walkley..... | Freighting..... | 3 25 | | | |
| | A. Hudson..... | Making sample desk and seat..... | 2 80 | | | |
| | | | 3,396 66 | | | |
| | | LESS—Amount paid by non-treaty children for attendance at South St. Peters School..... | 18 25 | | | |
| | | | | 3,378 41 | | |
| | | <i>Treaty No. 2.</i> | | | | |
| | Fanny Stevens..... | For School books..... | 28 85 | | | |
| | M. Keroacks..... | Prize books..... | 2 50 | | | |

| | | | | |
|----------------------|--|----------|----------|-----------|
| A. Kennedy | School books | 36 55 | | |
| W. Sifton | Stovepipes, window and waterbench | 6 75 | | |
| do | Sundries for Crane River School | 90 97 | | |
| do | Freighting | 6 00 | | |
| J. H. Ashdown | 1 chest of tools to enable Indians of Little Saskatchewan Reserve to complete their school house | 58 80 | | |
| Hudson Bay Co | Hardtack biscuits | 1,402 50 | | |
| G. Bone | Dwelling house purchased for school house at Riding Mountain Reserve | 100 00 | | |
| J. Tabouret | Salary as teacher at Water Hen River, for March, June, September and December quarters, 1884, and March quarter, 1885 | 468 00 | | |
| J. Sinclair | Salary as teacher at Manitoba Village, for June, September and December quarters, 1884, and March quarter, 1885 | 37 50 | | |
| W. Sanderson | Salary as teacher at Lake Manitoba, for June, September and December quarters, 1884, and March quarter, 1885 | 246 00 | | |
| W. Sabiston | Salary as teacher at Crane River, for June, September and December quarters, 1884, and March quarter, 1885 | 204 25 | | |
| Rev. G. Bruce | Salary as Teacher at Upper Fairford, for June, September and December quarters, 1884, and March quarter, 1885 | 444 00 | | |
| do | Second prize for management of school | 80 00 | | |
| F. Storr | Salary as Teacher at Lake St. Martin, for June, September and December quarters, 1884, and March quarter, 1885 | 286 50 | | |
| W. Anderson | Salary as Teacher at Lower Fairford, for June, September and December quarters, 1884, and March quarter, 1885 | 300 00 | | |
| Caroline Asham | Salary as Teacher at Ebb and Flow Lake, for June, September and December quarters, 1884, and March quarter, 1885 | 324 00 | | |
| D. H. McVicar | Salary as Teacher at Riding Mountain School, for September and December quarters, 1884, and five weeks of June quarter, 1885 | 176 78 | | |
| B. Thorn | Salary as Teacher at Sandy Bay, for June, September and December quarters, 1884, and March quarter, 1885 | 281 50 | | |
| | | | 4,579 45 | |
| | <i>Treaty No. 3.</i> | | | |
| Rev. J. Irvine | For Salary as Teacher at Lac Seul, for June, September and December quarters, 1884, and March quarter, 1885 | 258 00 | | |
| T. O'Keefe | Salary as Teacher at English River, for December quarter, 1884, and March quarter, 1885 | 120 50 | | |
| P. McGrath | Salary as Teacher at Coutcheeching, for December quarter, 1884, and March quarter, 1885 | 120 00 | | |
| A. Kennedy | Books | 3 45 | | |
| E. & C. Gurney | 1 stove and pipes for Rainy Lake school | 19 51 | | |
| do | do English River's school | 19 37 | | |
| J. H. Ashdown | 2 sashes and 1 door | 10 75 | | |
| | Carried forward | 551 58 | 7,957 86 | 62,151 84 |

J.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—Continued.

| AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT. | TO WHOM PAID. | SERVICE. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
|------------------------|------------------------|--|---------|----------|---------|-----------|
| | | Brought forward. | 551 58 | 7,957 86 | | 62,151 84 |
| | | <i>Treaty No. 3—Continued.</i> | | | | |
| | P. Cyre..... | For Completing school house on Mickeses reserve | 100 00 | | | |
| | Hudson Bay Co..... | Freighting | 101 42 | | | |
| | do | Hard-tack biscuits | 285 99 | | | |
| | do | Completing English River school house..... | 119 36 | | | |
| | | | | 1,158 35 | | |
| | | <i>Treaty No. 4.</i> | | | | |
| | W. Adam | For Salary as Teacher at Duck Bay, for March, June, September and December quarters, 1884, and June quarter, 1885..... | 375 00 | | | |
| | C. G. McKay | Salary as Teacher at Crowstand, for June, September and December quarters, 1884 | 129 00 | | | |
| | J. G. Burgess | Salary as Teacher at Middle Hill, for June, September and December quarters, 1884, and March quarter, 1885..... | 300 00 | | | |
| | J. R. Thomas | Salary as Teacher at Keeseekonse Reserve, September and December quarters, 1884..... | 150 00 | | | |
| | F. Jordans | Salary as Teacher at Gambler's Reserve, for December quarter, 1884, and March quarter, 1885..... | 150 00 | | | |
| | J. R. Setter | Salary as Teacher at Touchwood Reserve, for December quarter, 1880, and March quarter, 1881 | 51 00 | | | |
| | O. Pratt..... | Salary as Teacher at Gordon's Reserve, for December quarter, 1884, and March quarter, 1885 | 150 00 | | | |
| | J. C. Richardson..... | Salary as Teacher at File Hills, for December quarter, 1884, and from 1st January, to 31st May, 1885 | 127 55 | | | |
| | W. Daniels | Thatching school house on Little Back Bear's Reserve..... | 10 00 | | | |
| | T. Kelly | Lime for Little Black Bear's school house..... | 11 00 | | | |
| | Crawford & Robertson.. | Sundries do do | 21 60 | | | |
| | Thomson & Nelson..... | Lumber do do | 72 48 | | | |
| | do | do for school house on Pasquah's Reserve..... | 109 00 | | | |
| | A. McNab | Lime do do | 7 50 | | | |
| | J. H. Ashdown | Sundries for Duck Bay school house..... | 13 90 | | | |
| | E. & C. Gurney | Stove and pipes do | 18 42 | | | |
| | M. Keroacks..... | Prize books for Duck Bay school house..... | 2 50 | | | |

| | | |
|------------------------------------|--|--------|
| Hudson Bay Co..... | Biscuits | 446 00 |
| Government Stationery Office | Stationery..... | 6 67 |
| F. Stevens..... | School books..... | 162 76 |
| A. J. Osmont..... | Lumber for Little Black Bear's school house..... | 17 16 |
| Fishleigh & Dillon..... | 1 stove for do do | 9 00 |
| Patterson & Gibson | Desks and seats for school house, Gambler's Reserve..... | 21 00 |
| T. Howard..... | Sashes and doors do do | 36 05 |
| D. W. Cumming..... | Lumber do do | 7 50 |
| Birtle Lumber Co..... | do do do | 35 45 |
| A. Caldwell..... | Completing school house on Coté Reserve..... | 100 00 |
| W. Brass | do do Key's Reserve..... | 100 00 |
| Père J. Decorby | do do Keeseekoune Reserve..... | 100 00 |
| J. McCrea..... | Lumber and work on school house, Cowessess Reserve..... | 180 00 |
| Sundry persons | Freighing | 76 53 |
| T. Howard..... | 1 per cent. commission on advances | 2 28 |
| Bank of Montreal..... | 1 do do | 3 52 |
| Crawford & Robertson... | 1 do do | 0 23 |

3,073 10

Treaty No. 5.

| | | |
|-----------------------|---|----------|
| Rev. W. McKenzie..... | For Salary as teacher at Cumberland for one year, to 30th September, 1885..... | 150 00 |
| Gussie Parkinson..... | Salary as teacher at Norway House, for March, June, September and December quarters, 1884, and March quarter, 1885..... | 228 34 |
| J. W. Duns..... | Salary as teacher at Cumberland, for September quarter, 1882, and June quarter, 1884..... | 150 00 |
| W. C. Beddome | Salary as teacher at Cumberland, for September and December quarters, 1884, and March quarter, 1885..... | 199 50 |
| D. Prince..... | Salary as teacher at Black River, for March, June, September and December quarters, 1884, and March quarter 1885..... | 320 00 |
| W. T. Lyness..... | Salary as teacher at Fisher River, for March, June and December quarters, 1884, and March quarter, 1885 | 297 33 |
| Louisa Lyness | Salary as teacher at Fisher River, for September quarter, 1884..... | 75 00 |
| G. Garriock..... | Salary as teacher at Cross Lake, for March, June, September and December quarters, 1884, and March quarter, 1885. | 381 00 |
| Rev. J. Setter..... | Salary as teacher at The Pas, for December quarter, 1883, and March and December quarters, 1884, and March quarter, 1885..... | 281 50 |
| D. D. Macdonald..... | Salary as teacher at The Pas, for September and December quarters, 1884, and March quarter, 1885 | 311 00 |
| M. N. Saunders | Salary as teacher at Norway House, for September and December quarters, 1884..... | 88 86 |
| Carried forward | | 2,482 53 |

12,189 31

63,151 84

[PART II]

J.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—Continued.

| AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT: | TO WHOM PAID. | SERVICE. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
|------------------------|-------------------------|--|----------|-----------|---------|-----------|
| | | Brought forward..... | 2,482 53 | 12,189 31 | ..... | 62,151 84 |
| | | <i>Treaty No. 4—Continued.</i> | | | | |
| | L. Ahenaken..... | For Salary as teacher at Big Eddy, for December quarter, 1884, and March quarter, 1885..... | 153 00 | | | |
| | P. T. Roberts | Salary as teacher at Hollow Water River, for December quarter, 1884, and March quarter, 1885..... | 113 00 | | | |
| | J. Mennon | Salary as teacher at Norway House, for March, June and September quarters, 1884..... | 174 50 | | | |
| | Sarah J. Badger | Salary as teacher at Norway House, for September and December quarters, 1882, and March quarter, 1883..... | 159 00 | | | |
| | A. A. Macdonald..... | Salary as Teacher at Norway House, for December quarter, 1884, and March quarter, 1885..... | 95 50 | | | |
| | Jane Flett..... | Salary as Teacher at Beren's River, for December quarter, 1884..... | 84 00 | | | |
| | C. A. Lindsay | Salary as Teacher at Chemawawin, for June and December quarters, 1884, and March quarter, 1885..... | 217 50 | | | |
| | T. Bear..... | Salary as Teacher at Poplar River, for December quarter, 1884..... | 47 00 | | | |
| | M. A. Saunders..... | Salary as Teacher at Norway House, for June quarter, 1885 | 49 23 | | | |
| | Hudson Bay Co..... | Biscuits..... | 120 00 | | | |
| | A. Kennedy | Books, &c..... | 46 35 | | | |
| | J. H. Ashdown..... | Window sashes for Grand Rapids school house..... | 10 80 | | | |
| | do | do Black River do..... | 14 23 | | | |
| | E. & O. Gurney & Co.... | Stove and pipes do do..... | 17 67 | | | |
| | Hudson Bay Co..... | Provisions for Indians working at Black River school house | 20 40 | | | |
| | do | Stove and pipes for Norway House school..... | 27 60 | | | |
| | Sundry persons..... | Freighting..... | 8 00 | | | |
| | J. Reader | Amount over paid on grant for Eddy school house..... | 37 95 | | | |
| | | | | 3,878 28 | | |
| | | <i>Treaty No. 6.</i> | | | | |
| | E. B. Glass..... | For Salary as Teacher at Battle River, for March quarter, 1884, and March quarter, 1885..... | 30 18 | | | |
| | E. R. Steinhaur..... | Salary as Teacher at Good Fish Lake, for March quarter, 1884..... | 65 16 | | | |

| | | | | |
|---------------------------|---|-----------|--|-----------|
| Kate G. Clink | Salary as Teacher at Jack Fish Creek, for June, September and December quarters, 1884, and December quarter, 1883..... | 195 00 | | |
| Rev. M. J. Paquette..... | Salary as Teacher at Muskeg Lake, for June, September and December quarters, 1884 | 210 00 | | |
| Rev. J. Marchand..... | Salary as Teacher at Frog Lake, for June and September quarters, 1884..... | 75 00 | | |
| Scour Paquette..... | Salary as Teacher at St. Albert, for June and September quarters, 1884 | 130 71 | | |
| Rev. P. Legoff..... | Salary as Teacher at Cold Lake, for June, September and December quarters, 1884 | 61 20 | | |
| Miss C. J. McKay..... | Salary as Teacher at Armadale, for June, September and December quarters, 1884..... | 189 00 | | |
| Rev. J. Hines..... | Salary as Teacher at Assissippi, for September quarter, 1883, and June, September and December quarters, 1884..... | 213 00 | | |
| do | First prize for management of school | 100 00 | | |
| J. A. Youmans | Salary as Teacher at Whitefish Lake, for March, June and December quarters, 1884 | 173 61 | | |
| do | Third prize for management of school..... | 60 00 | | |
| D. McVicar..... | Salary as Teacher at Okanese Reserve, for June quarter, 1884..... | 23 00 | | |
| G. Cunningham | Salary as Teacher at Eagle Hills, for June, September and December quarters, 1884, and March quarter, 1885..... | 105 00 | | |
| Scour Senay..... | Salary as Teacher at Isle à la Crosse, for December quarter, 1883, and March, June, September and December quarters, 1884..... | 354 00 | | |
| W. Erasmus..... | Salary as Teacher at John Smith's Reserve, for June and September quarters, 1884..... | 159 00 | | |
| Rev. C. Quinny | Salary as Teacher at Onion Lake, for September and December quarters, 1884 | 109 00 | | |
| Bishop of St. Albert..... | Grant in aid of Industrial Institute for year ending 30th June, 1884, also September and December quarters, 1884, and March quarter, 1885 | 761 75 | | |
| Rev. A. Fafard | Salary as Teacher at Frog Lake, for December quarter, 1884 | 57 00 | | |
| Miss R. McGregor | Salary as Teacher at J. Smith's Reserve, for eleven weeks, to 31st March..... | 58 93 | | |
| Hudson Bay Co..... | Biscuits | 1,614 88 | | |
| Fanny Stevens | School books | 10 00 | | |
| Dawson Bros | 4 maps..... | 22 50 | | |
| Sundry persons..... | Freighting..... | 64 57 | | |
| S. H. Caswell | 1 per cent. commission on advances..... | 0 07 | | |
| I. G. Baker & Co..... | do do | 0 12 | | |
| Norris & Carey | do do | 0 06 | | |
| Hudson Bay Co..... | do do | 0 13 | | |
| A. Macdonald | do do | 0 01 | | |
| Bank of Montreal..... | do do | 0 06 | | |
| | | 4,841 94 | | |
| Carried forward..... | | 20,909 53 | | 62,151 84 |

J.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—Continued.

| AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT. | TO WHOM PAID. | SERVICE. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
|------------------------|-------------------------|---|---------|-----------|---------|-----------|
| | | Brought forward..... | | 20,909 53 | | 62,151 84 |
| | | <i>Treaty No. 7.</i> | | | | |
| | Flora McDougall | For Salary as Teacher at Morley, for March and June quarters, 1884..... | 111 60 | | | |
| | G. W. Betts..... | For Salary as teacher at Blood Reserve, for March, June, September and December quarters, 1884..... | 188 07 | | | |
| | Rev. H. L. Bourne | Salary as teacher at Blood Reserve, for June, September and December quarters, 1884, and March quarter, 1885. | 262 00 | | | |
| | D. Macdonald..... | Salary as teacher at Piegan Reserve, for September quarter, 1884..... | 38 00 | | | |
| | Rev. J. W. Tims | Salary as teacher at Blackfoot Reserve, for December quarter, 1884, and March quarter, 1885..... | 99 00 | | | |
| | T. R. Clipsham..... | Salary as teacher at Blood Reserve, for December quarter, 1884, and March quarter, 1885..... | 113 88 | | | |
| | Rev. A. Lacombe..... | Grant for erection of school house on Blackfoot Reserve... | 100 00 | | | |
| | Rev. G. McKay..... | do do Peigan do ... | 100 00 | | | |
| | Rev. J. Macdougall..... | do do Stoney do ... | 100 00 | | | |
| | Hudson Bay Co | Biscuits..... | 588 75 | | | |
| | Sundry persons..... | Freighting..... | 3 51 | | | |
| | | Total Expenditure for Day Schools..... | | 1,704 81 | | 22,614 34 |
| | | QU'APPELLE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL. | | | | |
| | | <i>Salaries and Wages.</i> | | | | |
| | Rev. J. Hugonnard..... | For Salary as principal for nine months, to 30th June, 1885..... | 900 00 | | | |
| | C. A. Preston..... | do assistant, to the 30th June, 1885 | 571 73 | | | |
| | T. Redmond..... | do instructor, to the 30th June, 1885..... | 483 83 | | | |
| | Sister Lalumière | Wages as matron, to the 30th June, 1885 | 279 44 | | | |
| | Rosianne Trudeau | do cook, to the 30th June, 1885..... | 167 69 | | | |
| | W. Trimblay | do | 32 87 | | | |
| | J. Smith..... | do | 17 00 | | | |
| | Eliza Braband..... | do making clothing..... | 22 20 | | | |

| | | | | | |
|--------------------------|---|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| A. Nosedo..... | do | 39 85 | | | |
| D. Fitzgerald..... | do | 3 00 | | | |
| Dr. Collinge..... | Professional services..... | 10 00 | | | |
| | | | 2,507 11 | | |
| | <i>Food.</i> | | | | |
| F. Fisher..... | For Potatoes..... | 16 75 | | | |
| L. Boucher | do | 76 00 | | | |
| J. Maddaugh | do | 24 60 | | | |
| L. Booth | do | 9 45 | | | |
| Indian | do | 14 25 | | | |
| Russel & Davis | Beef..... | 13 87 | | | |
| T. Kelly..... | do | 18 60 | | | |
| W. Lynch | Bread | 19 84 | | | |
| Hudson Bay Co..... | Supplies..... | 3 64 | | | |
| A. Stewart..... | Potatoes | 8 60 | | | |
| H. Boucher | do | 27 75 | | | |
| Hudson Bay Co..... | Contract supplies..... | 1,498 14 | | | |
| J. Oilmann..... | Beef..... | 25 19 | | | |
| A. Hamelin..... | do | 57 30 | | | |
| Z. Blondeau | Fish..... | 3 15 | | | |
| R. Gower | Meat and turnips..... | 35 10 | | | |
| L. Gordon | Meat..... | 46 45 | | | |
| J. B. Desjarlais..... | Fish | 1 15 | | | |
| J. Boyer | do | 6 50 | | | |
| G. Wilson | Butter | 14 12 | | | |
| L. Flamand | Fish..... | 9 40 | | | |
| S. Blondeau | do | 4 80 | | | |
| P. Dauphinnis..... | Cabbage..... | 6 00 | | | |
| X. Perrault..... | Beef..... | 66 60 | | | |
| J. B. Roillard | Fish..... | 15 00 | | | |
| | | | 2,022 25 | | |
| | <i>Clothing.</i> | | | | |
| J. Y. Gilmour & Co..... | For Contract of clothing and materials..... | 573 43 | | | |
| S. & H. Borbridge | do shoe packs | 58 33 | | | |
| I. G. Baker & Co | do brogans and fur caps | 115 00 | | | |
| Hudson Bay Co..... | Sundries..... | 30 15 | | | |
| Finnerty & Moore..... | Boots | 7 25 | | | |
| Sutherland & Atherton... | Wool | 4 25 | | | |
| | | | 788 41 | | |
| | <i>Furnishing Outfit, &c.</i> | | | | |
| J. Y. Gilmour & Co..... | For Blankets and supplies delivered under contract..... | 860 07 | | | |
| N. L. Piper & Son | Stoves, lamps, &c. do | 427 82 | | | |
| | Carried forward..... | 1,287 89 | 5,317 77 | 22,614 34 | 62,151 84 |

J.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—Continued.

| AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT. | TO WHOM PAID. | SER ICE. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
|------------------------|----------------------------|--|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| | | Brought forward..... | 1,287 89 | 5,317 77 | 22,614 34 | 62,151 84 |
| | | <i>Furniture, Outfit, &c.—Continued.</i> | | | | |
| | Sibbald & Lindsay..... | For 1 buckboard..... | 65 00 | | | |
| | G. H. Bulyea..... | Chairs..... | 37 75 | | | |
| | A. Nosedo..... | Tables and supplies..... | 30 75 | | | |
| | W. G. Cavan..... | 2 pigs..... | 40 00 | | | |
| | Lay & Sutherland..... | Sundries..... | 41 50 | | | |
| | L. R. Shaffner..... | 1 sewing machine..... | 49 50 | | | |
| | A. McDonald..... | 1 cow and calf..... | 75 00 | | | |
| | J. Nixon..... | 1 set single harness..... | 26 00 | | | |
| | E. Dauphiné..... | 1 mare..... | 125 00 | | | |
| | Goldstein & Zinkan..... | Sundries..... | 11 80 | | | |
| | J. A. Kerr..... | Stoves, bedsteads, &c..... | 583 60 | | | |
| | Hudson Bay Co..... | Supplies..... | 181 72 | | | |
| | Mrs. H. McDonald..... | 1 cow..... | 75 00 | | | |
| | Smith & Ferguson..... | 2 clocks..... | 15 00 | | | |
| | J. W. Smith..... | Handbell and stove..... | 22 00 | | | |
| | Fishleigh & Dillon..... | Sundries..... | 170 88 | | | |
| | Finnerty & Moore..... | Sugar bowls..... | 0 90 | | | |
| | W. P. Zindord..... | 1 scraper..... | 12 00 | | | |
| | J. Nixon..... | 1 halter..... | 2 50 | | | |
| | Johnston & Davidson..... | 1 sow..... | 10 00 | | | |
| | N. Smith..... | 1 sleigh..... | 25 00 | | | |
| | Colonization Store Co..... | Bedding napery..... | 323 47 | | | |
| | J. R. Reilly..... | School desks, forms, &c..... | 320 25 | | | |
| | J. Hope..... | Mattress and pillows..... | 39 75 | | | |
| | T. Scott..... | Chairs and desks..... | 220 20 | | | |
| | M. Hughes..... | Bureaus and washstands..... | 149 60 | | | |
| | P. St. Denis..... | Ducks and chickens..... | 15 00 | | | |
| | A. S. Empey..... | Clock and sundries..... | 36 35 | | | |
| | Thompson & Nelson..... | Window sieves..... | 1 50 | | | |
| | N. Crow..... | Pumps..... | 32 00 | | | |
| | J. Laplante..... | Yoke of oxen and harness..... | 235 00 | | | |
| | J. Zinkhan..... | Crockery..... | 9 60 | | | |
| | Sister Davins..... | Chapel furniture..... | 175 00 | | | |
| | | | | 4,446 51 | | |

Expenses of Management.

| | | |
|---------------------------|---|-------|
| Rev. J. Hugonnard | For Travelling expenses | 48 75 |
| Postmaster, Qu'Appelle . | Postage stamps | 10 00 |
| N. Sutherland | do | 2 75 |
| C. P. R. Telegraph Co.... | Telegrams | 1 00 |
| Rev. R. J. Decorby. | Expenses in bringing pupils from Gambler's reserve..... | 37 60 |

98 10

Miscellaneous.

| | | |
|--------------------------|--|--------|
| P. McGuire. | For Oats | 27 90 |
| H. Boucher | Hay | 70 00 |
| A. Larocque | do | 22 50 |
| O. St Denis | do | 6 75 |
| D. McKinnon | Wheat | 3 50 |
| Indians | do | 14 25 |
| D. Johnston | 1 ton bran shorts | 12 00 |
| Hudson Bay Co ... | Soap and matches delivered under contract..... | 89 12 |
| J. Porteous | Straw | 8 75 |
| G. Bulyea | Peas | 34 00 |
| Thompson & Nelson | Lumber | 50 78 |
| M. P. Zindord | Glass and lumber | 20 00 |
| Sutherland & Atherton... | Toys for pupils and sundries..... | 20 45 |
| O. W. Evans | Shaft and repairs..... | 4 75 |
| W. Hall, M.D. | Medicines | 2 05 |
| W. G. Pettingell | do | 63 87 |
| J. A. Simmers..... | Garden seeds | 45 40 |
| J. Vick | Flower seeds.. .. | 13 50 |
| J. W. Smith | Making sink..... | 18 49 |
| Fishleigh & Dillon | Inspecting stoves, stove pipes and hose | 19 00 |
| Indian | Transport of two boys from Crooked Lakes | 1 00 |
| S. Blondeau | Meals and ploughing | 24 00 |
| Finnerty & Moore | Seed barley | 12 50 |
| J. Zinkan | Nails | 4 80 |
| A. Empey | Brooms..... | 4 80 |
| Fanny Stevens..... | School books | 0 90 |
| Hudson Bay Co | Sundries..... | 1 15 |
| R. J. Smith | Hay | 14 00 |
| J. Y. Gilmour & Co..... | Packing | 7 00 |
| C. Rascette..... | Wood | 180 00 |
| J. Nolin..... | do | 32 50 |
| A. Larocque | do | 75 00 |
| T. Ducharme..... | do | 6 00 |
| W. Welsh | do | 60 00 |
| Indians | do | 183 75 |
| J. Racette..... | do | 70 00 |

Carried forward

1,2 4 46

9,862 39

22,614 34

62,151 84

J.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—Continued.

| AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT. | TO WHOM PAID. | SERVICE. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
|------------------------|-------------------------|---|--------------------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| | | Brought forward..... | 1,224 46 | 9,862 39 | 22,614 34 | 62,151 84 |
| | | <i>Miscellaneous—Continued.</i> | | | | |
| | E. W. Warner..... | Coal..... | 393 13 | | | |
| | P. Porteous..... | Wood..... | 2 50 | | | |
| | J. Blagnon..... | do | 10 00 | | | |
| | S. Hamelin..... | do | 20 00 | | | |
| | J. A. Kerr..... | 3 barrels coal oil | 41 55 | | | |
| | J. Portras..... | Wood..... | 32 50 | | | |
| | L. Flammand..... | do | 37 50 | | | |
| | Indians..... | Potatoes for seed..... | 75 35 | | | |
| | J. Bellegarde..... | do | 10 10 | | | |
| | A. Stewart..... | do | 49 40 ¹ | | | |
| | B. Dauphinais..... | do | 39 75 | | | |
| | J. Desbelais..... | Wood and posts..... | 34 50 | | | |
| | D. Fitzgerald..... | Wood | 15 00 | | | |
| | Sundry persons..... | Freighting..... | 521 03 | | | |
| | Hudson Bay Co..... | 1 per cent. commission on advances..... | 25 01 | | | |
| | Bank of Montreal..... | do do | 24 07 | | | |
| | S. H. Caswell..... | do do | 5 81 | | | |
| | Crawford & Robertson... | do do | 0 02 | | | |
| | J. Clementson..... | do do | 0 01 | | | |
| | | | 2,561 69 | | | |
| | | Refund of value of books purchased without authority..... | 3 90 | | | |
| | | | | 2,557 79 | | |
| | | Total Expenditure Qu'Appelle Industrial School..... | | | 12,420 17 | |
| | | BATTLEFORD INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL. | | | | |
| | | <i>Salaries and Wages.</i> | | | | |
| | Rev. T. Clarke..... | For Salary as Principal for 12 months to 30th June, 1885..... | 1,200 00 | | | |

| | | | | | |
|---------------------------|--|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Nash | Wages as Farming Instructor and Matron from 19th May, 1884, to 30th April, 1885..... | 995 05 | | | |
| A. Dobbs and wife..... | Wages as general servants..... | 405 38 | | | |
| J. Potter..... | do tailor..... | 74 00 | | | |
| O. Smith..... | do night watchman..... | 40 00 | | | |
| — Cameron..... | Wages..... | 20 00 | | | |
| A. McDonald..... | do..... | 22 00 | | | |
| A. Longmore..... | do..... | 20 00 | | | |
| A. S. Couzens..... | do..... | 70 00 | | | |
| J. Potter..... | do..... | 105 75 | | | |
| E. H. Rouleau, M.D..... | Medical attendance..... | 94 75 | | | |
| N. Todd..... | Wages..... | 13 00 | | | |
| A. Todd..... | do..... | 28 00 | | | |
| Susan Baptiste..... | For Washing..... | 45 00 | | | |
| Indians..... | Cutting wood..... | 18 50 | | | |
| Mahaffy & Clinkskill..... | Wages paid..... | 25 50 | | | |
| | | | 3,176 93 | | |
| | <i>Food.</i> | | | | |
| Mahaffy & Clinkskill..... | For Supplies..... | 87 93 | | | |
| A. Macdonald..... | do..... | 586 50 | | | |
| Hudson Bay Co..... | do..... | 181 42 | | | |
| do..... | do under contract..... | 2,243 64 | | | |
| Indian..... | Potatoes..... | 16 90 | | | |
| J. Daniels..... | do..... | 42 24 | | | |
| R. Wyld..... | Beef..... | 1,300 08 | | | |
| N.-W. Mounted Police..... | do..... | 72 76 | | | |
| | | | 4,531 47 | | |
| | <i>Clothing.</i> | | | | |
| Mahaffy & Clinkskill..... | For Supplies..... | 125 96 | | | |
| A. Macdonald..... | do..... | 183 65 | | | |
| Hudson Bay Co..... | Clothing..... | 295 41 | | | |
| J. Y. Gilmour & Co..... | Contract supplies..... | 532 03 | | | |
| J. M. Garland..... | Yarn..... | 14 40 | | | |
| S. & H. Borbridge..... | Moccasins..... | 42 34 | | | |
| | | | 1,243 79 | | |
| | <i>Outfit and Furnishing.</i> | | | | |
| F. Otton..... | For 2 oxen..... | 195 00 | | | |
| Sweetgrass..... | 2 pair bobsleighs..... | 15 00 | | | |
| A. Macdonald..... | Supplies..... | 91 43 | | | |
| N. L. Piper & Son..... | 1 cook stove..... | 150 00 | | | |
| do..... | Contract supplies..... | 228 85 | | | |
| | | | 680 28 | 8,952 19 | 35,034 51 |
| | Carried forward..... | | | | 62,151 84 |

J.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—Continued.

| AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT. | TO WHOM PAID. | SERVICE. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
|------------------------|------------------------------|---|---------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| | | Brought forward..... | 680 28 | 8,952 19 | 35,034 51 | 62,151 84 |
| | | <i>Outfit and Furnishing—Continued.</i> | | | | |
| | T. Clark | 1 cow | 70 00 | | | |
| | A. Dobbs | do | 65 00 | | | |
| | Mahaffy & Clinksill..... | Supplies..... | 21 45 | | | |
| | Hudson Bay Co..... | do | 167 70 | | | |
| | J. M. Garland | Window holland..... | 13 94 | | | |
| | F. F. Tims..... | 1 waggon | 80 00 | | | |
| | J. R. Esmonds | Washing machine and wringer | 47 00 | | | |
| | S. & H. Borbridge | 1 set harness..... | 24 00 | | | |
| | J. Y. Gilmour & Co..... | Blankets and napery..... | 929 90 | | | |
| | R. W. Martin..... | Knitting machine..... | 28 00 | | | |
| | J. Clementson..... | 2 pigs | 50 00 | | | |
| | T. Clarke | 1 table | 17 00 | | | |
| | Macdonald & Sully | Lumber | 28 00 | | | |
| | Moore & Macdowall..... | do | 39 40 | | | |
| | A. Macdonald | Sundries | 41 10 | | | |
| | D. Taylor | 1 cow | 70 00 | | | |
| | J. A. Kerr..... | Stoves and fittings and sundries | 200 75 | | | |
| | T. Barton | Furniture, carpets, &c | 481 18 | | | |
| | | | | 3,004 70 | | |
| | | <i>Expenses of Management.</i> | | | | |
| | Rev. T. Clarke | For Travelling expenses | 102 50 | | | |
| | H. Richardson | Telegrams..... | 12 23 | | | |
| | J. S. Macdonald | Telegrams..... | 24 37 | | | |
| | A. Macdonald..... | Ink | 2 65 | | | |
| | P. G. Laurie..... | Printing and advertising..... | 11 00 | | | |
| | Richardson & Macdonald | Postage and telegrams | 16 20 | | | |
| | | | | 168 95 | | |
| | | <i>Miscellaneous.</i> | | | | |
| | Indians | For Seed wheat..... | 16 00 | | | |
| | B. Lafond..... | Hay..... | 60 00 | | | |

| | | | | |
|-------------------------------|--|----------|-----------|-----------|
| E. Bourk..... | do | 70 20 | | |
| S. Warden..... | do | 60 00 | | |
| H. Nash..... | do oats and potatoes..... | 447 50 | | |
| W. Lightfoot..... | Barley..... | 11 50 | | |
| Sibbard & Lindsay..... | Feed for pigs..... | 0 36 | | |
| G. H. Clauston..... | 1 water barrel..... | 5 00 | | |
| J. A. Kerr..... | Coal oil..... | 41 17 | | |
| J. M. McGregor..... | To aid in erecting a bridge..... | 10 00 | | |
| N.-W. Transportation Co | Passage of Mr. Dobbs and wife, from Prince Albert to Battleford..... | 35 00 | | |
| Macdonald & Sully..... | Excavating and completing well..... | 89 10 | | |
| S. & H. Borbridge..... | Packing and freight..... | 2 76 | | |
| J. Y. Gilmour & Co..... | Linen bales..... | 7 00 | | |
| W. Williams..... | Repairing boots..... | 7 75 | | |
| Big Bear..... | Compensation for trip to Edmonton for scholars..... | 25 00 | | |
| A. McKenzie..... | Blacksmithing..... | 19 75 | | |
| W. Laurie..... | 1 foot ball..... | 5 00 | | |
| G. Pembridge..... | Attending lame ox..... | 5 00 | | |
| J. A. Bruce & Co..... | Seeds..... | 7 30 | | |
| J. A. Simmers..... | do | 15 50 | | |
| H. Parker..... | Cutting ice..... | 20 00 | | |
| O. Ballendine..... | Making clothes..... | 65 50 | | |
| Mahaffy & Olinkskill..... | Sundries..... | 64 85 | | |
| do | Hauling wood..... | 477 75 | | |
| A. Macdonald..... | Sundries..... | 37 66 | | |
| Hudson Bay Co..... | do | 177 33 | | |
| do | Contract supplies..... | 124 32 | | |
| Sundry persons..... | Freighting..... | 336 24 | | |
| Hudson Bay Co..... | 1 per cent. commission on advances..... | 0 88 | | |
| A. Macdonald..... | do | 22 33 | | |
| Mahaffy & Olinkskill..... | do | 23 32 | | |
| Bank of Montreal..... | do | 10 17 | | |
| | | | 2,308 24 | |
| | Total Expenditure, Battleford Industrial School..... | | | 14,432 08 |
| HIGH RIVER INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL. | | | | |
| <i>Salaries and Wages.</i> | | | | |
| Rev. A. Lacombe..... | For Salary as Principal for 8 months, to 30th June, 1885..... | 300 00 | | |
| J. Little..... | do Assistant do | 533 28 | | |
| L. Slattery..... | For Salary as Farming Instructor, for 8 months, to 30th June, 1885..... | 480 00 | | |
| Sister Guenette..... | Salary as Matron, for 8 months, to 30th June, 1885..... | 266 64 | | |
| Sister Thiffault..... | Wages as Cook do | 160 00 | | |
| | Carried forward | 2,239 92 | 49,466 59 | 62,151 84 |

J.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—Continued.

| AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT. | TO WHOM PAID. | SERVICE. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
|------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| | | Brought forward..... | 2,239 92 | ..... | 49,468 59 | 62,151 84 |
| | | <i>Salaries and Wages—Continued.</i> | | | | |
| | J. L'Heureux..... | do as Interpreter, for one month..... | 50 00 | | | |
| | George..... | do..... | 3 00 | | | |
| | M. O'Keefe..... | do..... | 15 00 | | | |
| | | | | 2,307 92 | | |
| | | <i>Food.</i> | | | | |
| | Hudson Bay Co..... | For Contract supplies..... | 1,614 91 | | | |
| | G. O. King & Co..... | Supplies..... | 23 25 | | | |
| | I. G. Baker & Co..... | Beef..... | 54 04 | | | |
| | A. Sparrow..... | do..... | 703 30 | | | |
| | Indians..... | Potatoes and turnips..... | 167 76 | | | |
| | S. Parish & Co..... | Supplies..... | 15 50 | | | |
| | | | | 2,578 76 | | |
| | | <i>Clothing.</i> | | | | |
| | J. Y. Gilmour & Co..... | For Contract supplies..... | 608 78 | | | |
| | S & H. Borbridge..... | Shoepacks (contract)..... | 58 33 | | | |
| | J. M. Garland..... | Yarn..... | 19 20 | | | |
| | I. G. Baker & Co..... | Brogans and fur caps (contract)..... | 110 61 | | | |
| | Hudson Bay Co..... | Duffle..... | 15 20 | | | |
| | | | | 812 12 | | |
| | | <i>Outfit and Furnishing.</i> | | | | |
| | R. W. Martin..... | For Knitting and sewing machines..... | 69 00 | | | |
| | J. Y. Gilmour & Co..... | Blankets, &c. (contract)..... | 857 11 | | | |
| | J. R. Esmonde..... | Washer and wringer..... | 15 25 | | | |
| | N. L. Piper & Son..... | Stoves, &c. (contract)..... | 413 53 | | | |
| | J. A. Kerr..... | 2 coal stoves and sundries..... | 393 95 | | | |
| | Chipman Bros. & Co..... | Bedsteads..... | 44 00 | | | |
| | Rogers & Grant..... | Coal stoves..... | 88 65 | | | |
| | A. E. Shelton..... | Chairs..... | 17 00 | | | |

| | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|---|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| Fanny Stevens..... | Books..... | 26 95 | | | |
| I. G. Baker & Co..... | Sundries..... | 2 75 | | | |
| J. Geddes..... | 2 cows..... | 180 00 | | | |
| M. Begg..... | 2 padlocks..... | 3 00 | | | |
| R. C. Mission, Calgary.. | 1 magic lantern..... | 84 15 | | | |
| Dawson Bros..... | Maps..... | 11 25 | | | |
| Hudson Bay Co..... | Tool-chest and supplies..... | 186 70 | | | |
| Colonization Store Co.... | Toilet sets, bedding, &c..... | 327 26 | | | |
| Williams & Murphy..... | Laths and lumber..... | 32 00 | | | |
| J. R. Rielly..... | School desks and forms..... | 318 25 | | | |
| M. Hughes..... | Bureaus and washstands..... | 159 60 | | | |
| T. Scott..... | Chairs and desks..... | 198 70 | | | |
| J. Hope..... | Mattresses..... | 39 75 | | | |
| A. Anderson..... | 1 waggon..... | 75 00 | | | |
| G. C. Reffenstein..... | 2 Babcock extinguishers..... | 118 00 | | | |
| R. C. Mission, St. Albert | 1 span horses and set harness..... | 410 00 | | | |
| | | | 4,039 85 | | |
| <i>Expenses of Management.</i> | | | | | |
| Rev. A. Lacombe..... | For Travelling expenses..... | 24 50 | | | |
| Royal Mail Line..... | Fare for Father Lacombe from McLeod to Calgary..... | 15 00 | | | |
| Government Stationery | Stationery..... | 30 21 | | | |
| Office..... | | | 69 71 | | |
| <i>Miscellaneous.</i> | | | | | |
| Hudson Bay Co..... | For contract supplies..... | 95 16 | | | |
| J. Y. Gilmour & Co..... | Packing..... | 7 00 | | | |
| L. G. Baker & Co..... | Coal..... | 418 72 | | | |
| Hayter Reed..... | Paid for meals of boys and hire of buckboard..... | 29 01 | | | |
| J. Mallette..... | Building road..... | 100 00 | | | |
| G. C. King & Co..... | Sundries..... | 106 76 | | | |
| Chipman Bros..... | do..... | 0 90 | | | |
| A. Henderson, M.D..... | Medicines..... | 17 00 | | | |
| H. J. Carroll..... | Breaking 20 acres of land..... | 120 00 | | | |
| J. A. Kerr..... | Hard coal..... | 272 05 | | | |
| A. L'Hirondelle..... | Wood..... | 225 00 | | | |
| Sain Bros..... | Transport of pupils..... | 17 00 | | | |
| J. A. Kerr..... | Orates..... | 10 00 | | | |
| J. A. Simmers..... | Seed..... | 16 50 | | | |
| B. Evans & Co..... | do..... | 48 90 | | | |
| J. W. Smith..... | Manufacturing sink..... | 18 51 | | | |
| T. Lauder..... | Meals and horse feed..... | 22 00 | | | |
| Indian..... | Guide..... | 5 00 | | | |
| | Carried forward..... | 1,528 50 | 9,808 36 | 49,466 59 | 62,161 84 |

J.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—*Concluded.*

| AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT. | TO WHOM PAID. | SERVICE. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
|------------------------|--------------------------|---|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| | | Brought forward | 1,528 50 | 9,808 36 | 49,466 59 | 62,151 84 |
| | | <i>Miscellaneous—Continued.</i> | | | | |
| | G. Dick | For Lumber | 8 40 | | | |
| | J. Walker | do | 18 61 | | | |
| | R. Begg | Hay and supplies | 155 50 | | | |
| | S. Paint & Co | Oats and sundries | 104 87 | | | |
| | J. L'Heureux | Meals and lodging | 7 20 | | | |
| | W. G. Pettingell | Medicines | 63 87 | | | |
| | A. Sparrow | Weighing fees | 9 35 | | | |
| | J. D. White | Painting wagon | 12 00 | | | |
| | Sundry persons | Freighting | 909 61 | | | |
| | Bank of Montreal | 1 per cent. commission on advances | 24 18 | | | |
| | I. G. Baker & Co | do do | 24 16 | | | |
| | Hudson Bay Co. | do do | 10 66 | | | |
| | Crawford & Robertson ... | do do | 0 03 | | | |
| | | | | 2,876 89 | | |
| | | Total expenditure, High River Industrial School.. | | | 12,685 25 | |
| | | Total expenditure | | | | 62,151 84 |

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

K.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.

| AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT. | TO WHOM PAID. | SERVICE. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|--|---------|----------|----------|-----------|
| SURVEYS. | | | | | | |
| | | Legislative Appropriation under 47 Vic., c. 2..... | | | | 18,000 00 |
| EXPENDITURE. | | | | | | |
| 47 Vic., c. 2..... | J. C. Nelson..... | For Salary as Surveyor for 12 months to 30th June, 1885..... | | 2,190 00 | | |
| | A. W. Ponton..... | do do 113 days to 23rd of April, 1885..... | | 678 00 | | |
| | T. D. Green..... | Services in office..... | | 228 00 | | |
| | Hudson Bay Co..... | Payment in full of balance of A. P. Patrick's survey expenses..... | | 448 86 | | |
| | Govt. Stationery Office.. | Stationery..... | | 12 66 | | |
| | Sibbald & Lindsay..... | Oats for wintering horses..... | | 91 29 | | |
| | Bank of Montreal. | 1 per cent. commission on advances..... | | 7 69 | | |
| | | | | | 3,656 41 | |
| <i>Treaty No 3.</i> | | | | | | |
| | A. H. Vaughan..... | For expenses of survey in Treaty 3, from 1st January, 1883, to 25th April, 1884— | | | | |
| | | Personal services..... | | 2,750 50 | | |
| | | Wages and rations of party..... | | 3,894 50 | | |
| | | Transport..... | | 561 08 | | |
| | | Camp equipage..... | | 44 25 | | |
| | | Stationery..... | | 21 30 | | |
| | | Miscellaneous..... | | 97 70 | | |
| | | | | 7,369 33 | | |
| | | Less—Cash advanced previous season..... | | 4,768 00 | | |
| | | | | | 2,601 33 | |
| | | Carried forward..... | | | 6,257 74 | 18,000 00 |

K.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—*Concluded.*

| AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT. | TO WHOM PAID. | SERVICE. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
|------------------------|-------------------------|---|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| | | Brought forward..... | | | 6,257 74 | 18,000 00 |
| | | <i>Treaty No. 4.</i> | | | | |
| | A. W. Ponton..... | For Expenses of survey to 30th June, 1884— | | | | |
| | | Personal services..... | 737 55 | | | |
| | | Wages and rations of party..... | 426 90 | | | |
| | | Transport..... | 177 74 | | | |
| | | Camp equipage..... | 604 89 | | | |
| | | Stationery..... | 8 15 | | | |
| | | Miscellaneous..... | 2 85 | | | |
| | | | 1,958 08 | | | |
| | | Less—Cash advanced previous year..... | 1,258 00 | | | |
| | J. G. Nelson..... | Advance for expenses of party to 30th June, 1885..... | | 700 08 | | |
| | C. P. Railway..... | Freighting..... | | 1,416 36 | | |
| | Dominion Express Co.... | Express charges..... | | 11 90 | | |
| | | | | 4 35 | | |
| | | | | | 2,132 69 | |
| | | <i>Treaty No. 5,</i> | | | | |
| | T. D. Green..... | For Expenses of survey— | | | | |
| | | Personal services..... | 2,095 39 | | | |
| | | Wages and rations of party..... | 1,510 00 | | | |
| | | Transport..... | 216 49 | | | |
| | | Equipage..... | 147 44 | | | |
| | | Stationery..... | 11 40 | | | |
| | | Miscellaneous..... | 26 75 | | | |
| | | | 4,007 47 | | | |
| | | Less—Cash advanced..... | 1,700 00 | | | |
| | | | | 2,307 47 | | |
| | W. A. Austin..... | Travelling expenses of Assistant from Ottawa to Winnipeg, season of 1882..... | | 63 80 | | |
| | | | | | 2,371 27 | |

Treaty No. 6.

| | | | |
|---------------------------|---|----------|-----------|
| J. C. Nelson..... | For Expenses of survey, 1st July, to 31st December, 1884— | | |
| | Personal allowance | 225 45 | |
| | Wages and rations of party..... | 2,402 19 | |
| | Transport | 289 10 | |
| | Equipment..... | 32 55 | |
| | Stationery..... | 2 00 | |
| | Miscellaneous..... | 14 52 | |
| | | 2,965 81 | |
| | Less—Balance of cash..... | 172 05 | |
| | | | 2,793 76 |
| | Balance of cash unaccounted for..... | | 206 24 |
| A. W. Ponton..... | For Expenses of Survey, 1st July to 31st December, 1884— | | |
| | Personal services and allowance..... | 978 95 | |
| | Wages and rations for party..... | 2,300 05 | |
| | Transport | 51 26 | |
| | Equipment..... | 113 43 | |
| | Miscellaneous..... | 7 00 | |
| | | | 3,450 69 |
| Peines | Carrying message..... | | 2 00 |
| A. W. Ponton..... | Paid telegram | | 1 00 |
| Canadian Pacific Railway | Freighting..... | | 73 88 |
| Mahaffy & Clinkskill..... | 1 per cent. commisston on advances..... | | 0 02 |
| | | | 6,527 59 |
| | Less—Refund of amount received by Mr. Nelson for 10 bags of flour, sold at Battleford... | | 25 00 |
| | | | 6,502 59 |
| | Total expenditure..... | | 17,264 29 |
| | Unexpended balance..... | | 735 71 |

DEPARTEMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

J. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

[PART II]

L.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.

| AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT. | TO WHOM PAID. | SERVICE. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
|--|-------------------------|--|---------|---------|-----------------|-----------------|
| WAGES OF FARMERS EMPLOYED ON INDIAN RESERVES. | | | | | | |
| Legislative Appropriation under 47 Vic., c. 2..... | | | | | | 22,700 00 |
| Further Grant under 48 Vic., c. 2..... | | | | | | 13,546 74 |
| 36,246 74 | | | | | | |
| EXPENDITURE. | | | | | | |
| <i>Farm No. 3.—Crooked Lakes.</i> | | | | | | |
| 47 Vic., c. 2, and 48 Vic., c. 2... | P. Hourie..... | For Salary as Farm Instructor for 11 months to 31st March, 1885..... | | 825 00 | | |
| | P. J. Williams..... | do do 3 months to 30th June, 1885..... | | 162 49 | | |
| | Sundry persons..... | Labor performed..... | | 786 66 | | |
| | Hudson Bay Co..... | 1 per cent. commission on advances..... | | 1 80 | | |
| | J. Clementson..... | do do..... | | 11 51 | | |
| | | | | | | 1,787 46 |
| | | | | | | |
| <i>Farm No. 4.—Qu'Appelle.</i> | | | | | | |
| | S. Hockley..... | For Salary as Instructor, 12 months to 30th June, 1885..... | | 480 00 | | |
| | Sundry persons..... | Labor performed..... | | 662 49 | | |
| | Bank of Montreal..... | 1 per cent. commission on advances..... | | 0 70 | | |
| | Crawford & Robertson... | do do..... | | 1 32 | | |
| | Hudson Bay Co..... | do do..... | | 3 86 | | |
| | S. H. Caswell..... | do do..... | | 0 91 | | |
| | | | | | 1,149 28 | |
| <i>Farm No. 5.—File Hills.</i> | | | | | | |
| | J. Nicol..... | For Salary as Instructor, 12 months to 30th June, 1885..... | | 480 00 | | |
| | Sundry persons..... | Labor performed..... | | 778 94 | | |
| | Crawford & Robertson... | 1 per cent. commission on advances..... | | 0 14 | | |
| | | | | | 1,259 08 | |
| <i>Farm No. 6.—Touchwood Hills.</i> | | | | | | |
| | D. Kennedy..... | For Salary as Instructor, from 1st May to 9th October, 1884..... | | 265 38 | | |

| | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|--|--------|-----------|
| S. Couture..... | do | for 8 months to 30th June, 1885..... | 400 00 | |
| Sundry persons..... | Labor performed..... | | 904 39 | |
| Hudson Bay Company... | 1 per cent. commission on advances..... | | 0 60 | |
| Bank of Montreal..... | do | do | 0 38 | 1,570 65 |
| <i>Farm No. 7.—Indian Head.</i> | | | | |
| R. McKinnon.. | For Salary as Instructor, 3 months to 31st August, 1884..... | | 180 00 | |
| W. S. Grant | do | 8 months to 31st May, 1885..... | 400 00 | |
| Sundry persons..... | Labor performed | | 823 46 | |
| Crawford & Robertson... | 1 per cent. commission on advances..... | | 11 74 | |
| Bank of Montreal..... | do | do | 2 31 | 1,417 51 |
| <i>Farm No. 8.—Duck Lake.</i> | | | | |
| J. Tomkins..... | For Salary as Instructor, for 12 months, to the 30th June, 1885..... | | 729 98 | |
| Sundry persons..... | Labor performed..... | | 888 53 | |
| Hudson Bay Co..... | 1 per cent. commission on advances..... | | 0 10 | 1,618 59 |
| <i>Farm No. 9.—Piapot's Reserve.</i> | | | | |
| R. McKinnon..... | For Salary as Instructor, for 10 months, to 30th June, 1885..... | | 600 00 | |
| Sundry persons | Labor performed..... | | 654 85 | |
| J. Clementson | 1 per cent. commission on advances..... | | 0 70 | |
| Bank of Montreal..... | do | do | 1 42 | |
| Crawford & Robertson .. | do | do | 1 30 | |
| Mowat Bros..... | do | do | 0 22 | 1,258 49 |
| <i>Farm No. 10.—Carlton.</i> | | | | |
| G. Chaffee..... | For Salary as Instructor, for 12 months, to 30th June, 1885..... | | 729 96 | |
| Sundry persons | Labor performed..... | | 729 59 | 1,459 55 |
| <i>Farm No. 11.—Eagle Hills.</i> | | | | |
| J. Payne | For Salary as Instructor, for 9 months, to 31st January, 1885..... | | 450 00 | |
| J. Applegarth..... | do | (Red Pheasant's Band), for 13 months, to 30th June, 1885..... | 520 00 | |
| Sundry persons | Labor performed..... | | 120 38 | |
| A. Macdonald | 1 per cent. commission on advances..... | | 3 00 | |
| Mahaffy & Clinkskill.... | do | do | 7 40 | |
| Bank of Montreal..... | do | do | 0 50 | 1,101 28 |
| Carried forward | | | | 12,621 89 |
| | | | | 38,246 74 |

L.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—Continued.

| AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT. | TO WHOM PAID. | SERVICE. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
|--------------------------|---------------|---|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| | | Brought forward..... | | | 12,621 89 | 36,246 74 |
| | | <i>Farm No. 12.—Battle River.</i> | | | | |
| J. Craig..... | | For Salary as Instructor (Little Pine Reserve), for 13 months, to 30th June, 1885 | | 520 00 | | |
| R. Jefferson..... | | Salary as Instructor (Poundmaker's Reserve), from 9th April, 1884, to 28th February, 1885. | | 432 29 | | |
| S. Ballendine..... | | Salary as Instructor, for 10 months, ending on the 28th February, 1885 | | 500 00 | | |
| Sundry persons..... | | Labor performed..... | | 523 84 | | |
| Mahaffy & Clinksill..... | | 1 per cent. commission on advances..... | | 2 50 | | |
| A. Macdonald..... | | do do | | 17 26 | | |
| | | | | | 1,995 89 | |
| | | <i>Farm No. 13.—Jack Fish Creek.</i> | | | | |
| A. Sufferin | | For Salary as Instructor, Thunder Child's and Napahase Reserve, for 13 months to 30th June, 1885..... | | 520 00 | | |
| D. L. Clink | | Salary as Instructor, for 12 months to 30th June, 1885 | | 600 00 | | |
| Sundry persons..... | | Labor performed..... | | 190 58 | | |
| A. Macdonald | | 1 per cent. commission on advances | | 10 50 | | |
| Mahaffy & Clinksill..... | | do do | | 2 00 | | |
| | | | | | 1,323 08 | |
| | | <i>Farm No. 14.—Fort Pitt.</i> | | | | |
| G. G. Mann | | For Salary as Instructor, for 10 months to 31st January, 1885..... | | 500 00 | | |
| Sundry persons..... | | Labor performed..... | | 310 00 | | |
| A. Macdonald | | 1 per cent. commission on advances..... | | 8 10 | | |
| | | | | | 818 10 | |
| | | <i>Farm No. 15.—Frog Lake.</i> | | | | |
| J. Delaney..... | | For Salary as Instructor, up to the 31st March, 1885 | | 547 47 | | |
| Sundry persons | | Labor performed..... | | 726 30 | | |
| A. Macdonald | | 1 per cent. commission on advances..... | | 7 26 | | |
| | | | | | 1,281 03 | |

4-13**

Farm No. 16.—Saddle Lake.

| | | | |
|------------------------|---|--------|----------|
| C. Carson | For Salary as Instructor, for 15 months to the 30th April, 1885 | 750 00 | |
| Sundry persons | Labor performed..... | 910 68 | |
| D. S. Curry | 1 per cent. commission on advances | 1 75 | |
| Brown & Curry | do do | 3 22 | |
| Norris & Carey..... | do do | 1 81 | |
| A. Macdonald & Co..... | do do | 4 45 | |
| | | | 1,671 91 |

Farm No. 17.—Lac la Nonne.

| | | | |
|------------------------|---|--------|----------|
| W. J. O'Donnell..... | For Salary as Instructor, for 13 months to the 30th April, 1885 | 650 00 | |
| Sundry persons | Labor performed..... | 823 34 | |
| A. Macdonald & Co..... | 1 per cent. commission on advances | 0 88 | |
| Norris & Carey | do do | 3 09 | |
| Brown & Curry..... | do do | 7 30 | |
| | | | 1,484 61 |

Farm No. 18.—Peace Hills.

| | | | |
|------------------------|---|----------|----------|
| Sundry persons | For labor performed | 1,722 19 | |
| I. G. Baker & Co | 1 per cent. commission on advances..... | 0 35 | |
| Brown & Curry | do do | 8 07 | |
| Norris & Carey | do do | 5 36 | |
| Bank of Montreal..... | do do | 2 05 | |
| | | | 1,738 02 |

Farm No. 19.—Morleyville.

| | | | |
|-----------------------|---|-------|-------|
| Sundry persons..... | For Labor performed | 60 55 | |
| I. G. Baker & Co..... | 1 per cent. commission on advances..... | 1 21 | |
| | | | 61 76 |

Farm No. 20a.—South Blackfoot Reserve.

| | | | |
|---------------------|---|----------|----------|
| G. W. Wheatley..... | For Salary as Instructor for 11 months to 31st March, 1885..... | 660 00 | |
| Sundry persons..... | Labor performed..... | 2,290 80 | |
| | | | 2,950 80 |

Farm No. 20b.—North Blackfoot Reserve.

| | | | |
|-----------------------|--|--------|----------|
| E. Edwards..... | For Salary as Instructor for 2 months to 30th June, 1885 | 80 00 | |
| J. M. Scott..... | Salary do for 8 months to 28th February, 1885..... | 400 00 | |
| Sundry persons..... | Labor performed | 955 79 | |
| I. G. Baker & Co..... | 1 per cent. commission on advances..... | 69 15 | |
| Bank of Montreal..... | do do | 0 50 | |
| | | | 1,535 44 |

Carried forward..... 27,482 53 36,246 74

[PART II]

L.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—Continued.

| AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT. | TO WHOM PAID. | SERVICE. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
|------------------------|------------------------|---|---------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| | | Brought forward..... | | | 27,482 53 | 36,246 74 |
| | | <i>Farm No. 21.—Pigeon Reserve.</i> | | | | |
| | P. J. Williams..... | For Salary as Instructor for 9 months to 31st March, 1885..... | | 547 47 | | |
| | Sundry persons..... | Labor performed..... | | 1,412 12 | | |
| | I. G. Baker & Co. | 1 per cent. commission on advances..... | | 23 33 | | |
| | | | | | 1,982 92 | |
| | | <i>Farm No. 22.—Blood Reserve.</i> | | | | |
| | W. C. McCord..... | For Salary as Instructor for 5 months and 20 days to 21st October, 1885..... | | 343 91 | | |
| | E. Whitney..... | Salary for 5 months to 28th February, 1885..... | | 225 00 | | |
| | Sundry persons..... | Labor performed..... | | 3,011 71 | | |
| | I. G. Baker & Co. | 1 per cent. commission on advances..... | | 58 92 | | |
| | | | | | 3,639 54 | |
| | | <i>Farm No. 25.—Moose Mountain.</i> | | | | |
| | A. McArthur..... | For Salary as Instructor up to the 18th October, 1884..... | | 264 61 | | |
| | O. Lawford..... | do from 19th October, 1884, to th 31st May, 1885..... | | 346 15 | | |
| | M. Morrison..... | Salary as Instructor at White Bears Reserve from the 11th of April, to 30th November, 1884..... | | 299 22 | | |
| | A. Morrisseau..... | Wages for July, 1881..... | | 40 00 | | |
| | T Howard..... | 1 per cent commission on advances..... | | 5 75 | | |
| | Bank of Montreal..... | do do..... | | 1 70 | | |
| | | | | | 957 43 | |
| | | <i>Farm No. 26.—Sarcee Reserve.</i> | | | | |
| | P. Brown..... | For Salary as Instructor for 8 months to 31st January, 1885..... | | 400 00 | | |
| | Sundry persons..... | Labor performed..... | | 1,079 06 | | |
| | I. G. Baker & Co. | 1 per cent. commission on advances..... | | 25 75 | | |
| | | | | | 1,504 81 | |

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| <i>Key Band, Fort Pelty.</i> | | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|--------|--|-----------|
| A. Genaille..... | For Salary as Instructor for month of July, 1883..... | 60 00 | | |
| do | Salary from 24th March to 30th September, 1884..... | 276 15 | | |
| T. Howard..... | 1 per cent. commission on advances..... | 1 56 | | |
| Hudson Bay Co..... | do do | 1 40 | | |
| Bank of Montreal..... | do do | 0 40 | | |
| | | | | 339 51 |
| <i>Rolling River Reserve.</i> | | | | |
| P. Contois..... | For Salary as Instructor to 30th April, 1885..... | 330 00 | | |
| D. Cameron..... | Cutting wheat..... | 10 00 | | |
| | | | | 340 00 |
| | Total Expenditure..... | | | 36,246 74 |

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
 OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.
 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. |
|---|--------------------------------|--|---------|---------|---------|-----------|
| SUPPLIES FOR FARMERS AND LABORERS EMPLOYED ON INDIAN RESERVES. | | | | | | |
| Legislative Appropriation under 47 Vic., c. 2..... | | | | | | 5,600 00 |
| Further Grant under 48 Vic., c. 2..... | | | | | | 14,159 19 |
| 19,759 19 | | | | | | |
| EXPENDITURE. | | | | | | |
| <i>Farm No. 3.—Crooked Lakes.</i> | | | | | | |
| 47 Vic., c. 2, and 48 Vic., c. 2.... | Hudson Bay Co..... | For Contract supplies..... | | 68 47 | | |
| | Willard Bros..... | 1 set harness..... | | 20 00 | | |
| | Archibald & Alexander.. | Windows..... | | 10 00 | | |
| | Hudson Bay Co..... | Sundries..... | | 15 55 | | |
| | J. Anderson | Oats..... | | 73 80 | | |
| | Indians | Hay..... | | 20 20 | | |
| | C. Hamilton..... | Oats..... | | 43 85 | | |
| | J. Clementson..... | Lumber..... | | 5 40 | | |
| | do | Sundries..... | | 29 35 | | |
| | do | Postage stamps..... | | 3 49 | | |
| | K. McKenzie..... | Lumber | | 10 00 | | |
| | Crawford & Robertson... | Soap..... | | 1 35 | | |
| | T. O. Power & Bro..... | Contract bacon..... | | 143 65 | | |
| | G. A. McKay..... | Blacksmithing..... | | 7 00 | | |
| | P. J. Williams..... | Travelling expenses from the Piegan Reserve to Crooked Lake..... | | 183 00 | | |
| | H. Keith..... | Tent..... | | 12 00 | | |
| | Sundry persons..... | Freighting..... | | 9 58 | | |
| | Bank of Montreal..... | 1 per cent. commission on advances..... | | 0 99 | | |
| | Hudson Bay Co..... | do | | 0 20 | | |
| | J. Clementson | do | | 0 20 | | |
| <i>Farm No. 4.—Qu' Appelle.</i> | | | | | | |
| Crawford & Robertson... | For Cutlery, crockery, &c..... | | 17 08 | | | |
| W. Sutherland..... | Postage stamps..... | | 1 44 | | | |
| S. Hookley | do | | 6 40 | | | |
| | | | | | | 658 08 |

Hudson Bay Co.....
T. O. Power & Bro.....
L. Walsh.....
G. H. Bulyea.....
J. D. Jewett.....
J. Boyd.....
Hudson Bay Co.....
Sutherland & Atherton...
Finnerty & Moore.....
A. Wright.....
S. Briggs.....
W. P. McCormack.....
J. A. Kerr.....
O. W. Evans.....
J. Nixon.....
A. McNut.....
R. H. McKay.....
J. Brown.....
Thompson & Clink.....
Sundry persons.....
Bank of Montreal.....
Crawford & Robertson...
Hudson Bay Co.....
S. H. Caswell.....

O. W. Evans.....
Osment & Walenn.....
Hudson Bay Co.....
do.....
T. O. Power & Bro.....
Thomson & Nelson.....
T. Sinclair.....
Crawford & Robertson...
A. Douglas.....
T. Church.....
A. J. Osment.....
R. Newth.....
R. Leeper.....
Sutherland & Atherton...
do.....
Sundry persons.....
Hudson Bay Co.....
Crawford & Robertson...
Bank of Montreal.....

Contract supplies.....
Bacon.....
Oats.....
do.....
do.....
Stabling horses.....
Supplies.....
Oats.....
do.....
Repairing.....
Tent.....
Board and lodging.....
Axes.....
Blacksmithing.....
Repairing harness, and blacksmithing.....
Lime.....
Oats.....
Blacksmithing.....
Sundries for mower.....
Freighting.....
1 per cent. commission on advances.....
do.....
do.....
do.....

Farm No. 5.—File Hills.

For Blacksmithing.....
Lumber.....
Oats.....
Contract.....
do (bacon).....
Lumber.....
Oats.....
Soap.....
Hay.....
do.....
Oats.....
do.....
do.....
do.....
do.....
Freighting.....
1 per cent. commission on advances.....
do.....
do.....

Carried forward.....

68 47
143 65
22 50
8 80
11 25
11 25
13 65
15 85
8 00
4 00
20 00
11 50
20 10
41 50
15 95
2 50
5 17
2 75
2 00
5 87
0 52
0 12
0 43
0 05

480 80

24 05
29 00
39 94
91 29
215 48
16 88
15 05
1 35
58 50
40 50
17 50
42 75
33 60
1 00
17 35
0 47
0 72
0 10

645 53

1,764 41

19,759 19

M.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—Continued.

| AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT. | TO WHOM PAID. | SERVICE. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|---|---------|---------|----------|-----------|
| | | Brought forward..... | | | 1,764 41 | 19,759 19 |
| | | <i>Farm No. 6.—Touchwood Hills.</i> | | | | |
| 47 Vic, c. 2, and 48 Vic, c. 2 ... | C. McCusker..... | For Repairs..... | | 6 00 | | |
| | J. H. Gooderdam..... | Expenses in taking Interpreter to Battleford..... | | 7 20 | | |
| | Hudson Bay Co..... | Contract (supplies)..... | | 91 29 | | |
| | T. C. Power & Bro..... | do..... | | 215 48 | | |
| | Crawford & Robertson... | Kitchen utensils..... | | 17 08 | | |
| | L. Couture..... | Board and stabling..... | | 16 45 | | |
| | A. McBeth..... | Postage..... | | 4 04 | | |
| | Indians..... | Barley..... | | 24 25 | | |
| | J. Wild..... | Oats..... | | 3 30 | | |
| | O. W. Evans..... | Blacksmithing..... | | 2 00 | | |
| | N. Sanderson..... | Beef and oats..... | | 37 80 | | |
| | W. Norris..... | Hay..... | | 21 00 | | |
| | J. Taylor..... | Lime..... | | 2 50 | | |
| | A. Hudebragh..... | do..... | | 0 75 | | |
| | E. Fee..... | Oats..... | | 25 00 | | |
| | Sundry persons..... | Freighting..... | | 9 63 | | |
| | Crawford & Robertson... | 1 per cent. commission on advances..... | | 0 06 | | |
| | Bank of Montreal..... | do do..... | | 0 32 | | |
| | Hudson Bay Co..... | do do..... | | 0 60 | | |
| | S. H. Caswell..... | do do..... | | 0 03 | | |
| | | | | | 484 68 | |
| | | <i>Farm No. 7.—Indian Head.</i> | | | | |
| | Dill & Cross..... | For Horse feed..... | | 16 12 | | |
| | Hudson Bay Co..... | Contract supplies..... | | 136 95 | | |
| | T. C. Power & Bro..... | do bacon..... | | 287 31 | | |
| | J. S. Donahue..... | Oats..... | | 43 50 | | |
| | G. H. Bulyea..... | do..... | | 24 30 | | |
| | E. A. Banbury..... | 1 mower knife..... | | 7 00 | | |
| | Indian..... | Working at blacksmith shop..... | | 14 00 | | |
| | do..... | Hire of horse..... | | 2 25 | | |

| | | | | |
|--------------------------|---|----|----|--------|
| Garrett & Glen | Stabling horse..... | 1 | 60 | |
| W. S. Grant..... | Travelling expenses | 18 | 20 | |
| T. Millar | Transport | 3 | 50 | |
| J. Sinclair..... | Oats | 11 | 70 | |
| A. J. Osment..... | Lumber | 17 | 30 | |
| Crawford & Robertson ... | Sundries..... | 25 | 95 | |
| J. Brown..... | Coal..... | 3 | 50 | |
| Sundry persons | Freighting | 18 | 42 | |
| Crawford & Robertson... | 1 per cent. commission on advances..... | 0 | 54 | |
| Bank of Montreal..... | do | 0 | 46 | |
| | | | | 632 60 |

Farm No. 8.—Duck Lake.

| | | | | |
|---------------------------|--|-----|----|----------|
| Hudson Bay Co..... | For Contract supplies, 1883-84 and 1884-85 | 674 | 33 | |
| do | Tea | 17 | 92 | |
| do | Horse blankets, stoves, &c | 216 | 22 | |
| O. Thompson | Blacksmithing | 9 | 75 | |
| E. Brunelle..... | do | 48 | 00 | |
| R. Tees..... | Rent of tent..... | 15 | 00 | |
| Indians | Rent of storehouse..... | 5 | 00 | |
| Moore & Macdowall | Lumber and shingles..... | 101 | 00 | |
| H. Mitchell | Difference in price of pony exchanged..... | 70 | 00 | |
| Goodfellow Bros..... | Window sash | 6 | 80 | |
| Indians | Hay..... | 42 | 50 | |
| J. H. Tomkins.... | Meals and stabling..... | 3 | 00 | |
| M. Colins | Hay..... | 32 | 50 | |
| H. Mitchell..... | Nails | 1 | 00 | |
| Sundry persons | Freighting..... | 62 | 68 | |
| Bank of Montreal | 1 per cent. commission on advances | 1 | 13 | |
| Hudson Bay Co | do | 0 | 42 | |
| Mahaffy & Clinkskill..... | do | 0 | 10 | |
| | | | | 1,307 35 |

Farm No. 9.—Piepot's Reserve.

| | | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|-------|----|-----------|
| T. Lemack | For Digging a cellar..... | 16 | 00 | |
| J. A. MacOaul..... | Lumber | 412 | 11 | |
| Indian | Digging a well | 12 | 48 | |
| J. A. Kerr..... | Nails, paint, &c..... | 58 | 10 | |
| J. Nugent | Meals and lodging | 30 | 30 | |
| D. A. Macdonald | Shoeing horses..... | 4 | 80 | |
| N. Millette | Erecting storehouse..... | 900 | 00 | |
| Sibbald & Lindsay | Bras | 4 | 92 | |
| D. H. Gillespie | Stabling and feed | 26 | 75 | |
| J. Dawson | Condition pow lers | 1 | 05 | |
| G. McCusker | Gauge wheels | 16 | 25 | |
| | Carried forward | 1,482 | 76 | |
| | | 4,189 | 04 | 19,759 19 |

M.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—Continued.

| AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT. | TO WHOM PAID. | SERVICE. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
|------------------------|--------------------------|--|---------|----------|----------|-----------|
| | | Brought forward..... | | 1,482 76 | 4,189 04 | 19,759 19 |
| | | <i>Farm No. 9—Piepots Reserve—Continued.</i> | | | | |
| | E. Brunelle..... | For Blacksmithing..... | | 3 25 | | |
| | Indians..... | 2 buildings..... | | 15 00 | | |
| | Sibbald & Lindsay..... | Oats and shorts..... | | 18 02 | | |
| | W. P. McCormick..... | Board and lodging..... | | 15 00 | | |
| | Sundry persons..... | Freighting..... | | 47 18 | | |
| | Bank of Montreal..... | 1 per cent. commission on advances..... | | 14 83 | | |
| | Hudson Bay Co..... | do do..... | | 0 47 | | |
| | Mowat Bros..... | do do..... | | 0 08 | | |
| | | | | | 1,596 59 | |
| | | <i>Farm No. 10.—Carlton.</i> | | | | |
| | Batches..... | For Horse hire..... | | 15 00 | | |
| | Hudson Bay Co..... | Contract supplies 1883-84 and 1884-85..... | | 847 82 | | |
| | do..... | Sundries..... | | 50 73 | | |
| | C. Thompson..... | Board and stabling..... | | 8 00 | | |
| | J. Dreaver..... | Threshing grain..... | | 91 00 | | |
| | T. Oran..... | Meals..... | | 7 00 | | |
| | J. R. McPhail..... | Barrels..... | | 7 50 | | |
| | R. Ibister..... | Hire of sleigh..... | | 4 50 | | |
| | Hudson Bay Co..... | Sheeting..... | | 14 80 | | |
| | Sundry persons..... | Freighting..... | | 0 17 | | |
| | Bank of Montreal..... | 1 per cent. commission on advances..... | | 0 98 | | |
| | Hudson Bay Co..... | do do..... | | 0 04 | | |
| | | | | | 1,047 54 | |
| | | <i>Farm No. 11.—Eagle Hills.</i> | | | | |
| | Mahaffy & Clinksill..... | For Sundry supplies..... | | 14 45 | | |
| | Hudson Bay Co..... | Contract do..... | | 290 86 | | |
| | W. Latour..... | Blacksmithing..... | | 8 85 | | |
| | Hudson Bay Co..... | Sundries..... | | 0 42 | | |
| | A. Macdonald..... | Coal oil..... | | 1 25 | | |
| | J. A. Kerr..... | 1 set platform scales..... | | 29 00 | | |

| | | | |
|---------------------------|---|--------|--------|
| Sundry persons..... | Freighting..... | 13 18. | |
| A. Macdonald..... | 1 per cent. commission on advances..... | 0 06 | |
| Bank of Montreal..... | do | 0 29 | |
| Mahaffy & Olinkskill..... | do | 0 08 | 358 42 |

Farm No. 12.—Battle River.

| | | | |
|---------------------------|---|--------|--------|
| Mahaffy & Olinkskill..... | For Sundries supplied..... | 37 97 | |
| Hudson Bay Co..... | Contract supplies..... | 290 86 | |
| A. Macdonald..... | Hinges, &c..... | 9 63 | |
| W. Latour..... | Blacksmithing..... | 9 35 | |
| Little Pine..... | Building house..... | 40 00 | |
| Hudson Bay Co..... | Supplies..... | 0 42 | |
| A. McKenzie..... | Bolts and blacksmithing..... | 10 00 | |
| Indians..... | Hay..... | 18 00 | |
| J. A. Kerr..... | 2 sets of platform scales..... | 58 00 | |
| Sundry persons..... | Freighting..... | 22 19 | |
| Mahaffy & Olinkskill..... | 1 per cent. commission on advances..... | 0 74 | |
| Hudson Bay Co..... | do | 0 16 | |
| A. Macdonald..... | do | 0 19 | |
| Bank of Montreal..... | do | 0 58 | 498 09 |

Farm No. 13.—Jack Fish Creek.

| | | | |
|---------------------------|---|--------|--------|
| Mrs. Latimer..... | For Counter scales..... | 8 00 | |
| Thunder Child..... | Building house for Instructor..... | 40 00 | |
| Hudson Bay Co..... | Contract supplies..... | 218 15 | |
| A. Macdonald..... | Sundries..... | 5 90 | |
| W. Latour..... | Blacksmithing..... | 22 48 | |
| A. McKenzie..... | Repairing waggon, &c..... | 17 75 | |
| Mahaffy & Olinkskill..... | Sundries..... | 2 50 | |
| D. Cooper..... | Hay..... | 48 00 | |
| J. A. Kerr..... | 2 platform scales..... | 58 00 | |
| A. Chisholm..... | Hay..... | 49 00 | |
| D. Maloney..... | do | 24 00 | |
| Sundry persons..... | Freighting..... | 20 32 | |
| A. Macdonald..... | 1 per cent. commission on advances..... | 1 70 | |
| Hudson Bay Co..... | do | 0 40 | |
| Bank of Montreal..... | do | 0 58 | |
| Mahaffy & Olinkskill..... | do | 0 17 | 516 93 |

Carried forward 8,208 81 19,759 19

M.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—Continued.

| AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT. | TO WHOM PAID. | SERVICE. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
|------------------------|----------------------------|---|---------|---------|----------|-----------|
| | | Brought forward | | | 8,206 61 | 19,759 19 |
| | | <i>Farm No. 14.—Fort Pitt.</i> | | | | |
| | Hudson Bay Co..... | For Contract supplies..... | | 243 53 | | |
| | H. A. Quinn..... | Blacksmithing..... | | 4 50 | | |
| | Indians..... | Barley..... | | 20 00 | | |
| | A. Macdonald..... | 1 per cent commission on advances..... | | 0 05 | | |
| | Hudson Bay Co..... | do do | | 0 20 | | |
| | | | | | 268 28 | |
| | | <i>Farm No. 15.—Frog Lake.</i> | | | | |
| | Hudson Bay Co..... | For Contract supplies..... | | 487 06 | | |
| | do | Tea..... | | 22 80 | | |
| | Indians..... | Barley..... | | 38 00 | | |
| | H. A. Quinn..... | Blacksmithing..... | | 9 00 | | |
| | Latour & Brunelle..... | do | | 9 00 | | |
| | Sundry persons..... | Freighting..... | | 0 27 | | |
| | A. Macdonald..... | 1 per cent. commission on advances..... | | 0 18 | | |
| | Hudson Bay Co..... | do do | | 0 38 | | |
| | | | | | 566 69 | |
| | | <i>Farm No. 16.—Saddle Lake.</i> | | | | |
| | M. McCauley..... | For Beef..... | | 31 10 | | |
| | Hudson Bay Co..... | Contract supplies..... | | 364 15 | | |
| | do | Tea..... | | 22 80 | | |
| | Hardisty & Fraser..... | Lumber..... | | 220 45 | | |
| | R. Isbester..... | Window sash..... | | 17 60 | | |
| | D. Ross..... | Board and lodging..... | | 6 50 | | |
| | E. Brousseau..... | Horse..... | | 200 00 | | |
| | J. A. Macdougall & Co..... | Sundries..... | | 6 10 | | |
| | J. A. Carson..... | Oats..... | | 20 00 | | |
| | Sanderson & Looby..... | Blacksmithing..... | | 15 00 | | |
| | Sundry persons..... | Freighting..... | | 69 78 | | |
| | A. Macdonald & Co..... | 1 per cent. commission on advances..... | | 2 93 | | |

| | | | | |
|-----------------------|----|----|------|--------|
| Norris & Carey..... | do | do | 0 06 | |
| Hudson Bay Co..... | do | do | 0 14 | |
| Bank of Montreal..... | do | do | 1 45 | |
| Brown & Curry..... | do | do | 0 35 | |
| | | | | 978 39 |

Farm No. 17.—Lac la Nonne

| | | | | |
|------------------------|---|--|--------|--------|
| Hudson Bay Co..... | For Contract supplies | | 364 15 | |
| A. Macdonald & Co..... | Sundries do | | 1 25 | |
| M. Plant..... | 10 bushels lime | | 15 00 | |
| H. Leduc..... | Threshing barley | | 70 00 | |
| H. McKenny..... | Toll..... | | 1 80 | |
| Sanderson & Looby..... | Blacksmithing | | 10 50 | |
| Sundry persons..... | Freighting..... | | 2 95 | |
| Brown & Curry..... | 1 per cent. commission on advances..... | | 0 25 | |
| A. Macdonald | do do | | 0 05 | |
| Morris & Carey | do do | | 0 03 | |
| | | | | 466 08 |

Farm No. 18.—Peace River.

| | | | | |
|---|---|--|----------|-----------|
| M. McCauley..... | For Beef..... | | 16 74 | |
| W. Calder..... | 1 tent | | 25 00 | |
| J. A. Mitchell..... | 1 saddle | | 25 00 | |
| Hudson Bay Co..... | Contract supplies | | 728 33 | |
| Morris & Carey..... | Sundries..... | | 30 84 | |
| T. Cain..... | Lumber | | 60 00 | |
| A. Macdonald & Co..... | Sundries | | 4 20 | |
| J. A. Kerr..... | 1 cook stove..... | | 34 85 | |
| J. Looby..... | 1 bridle..... | | 5 00 | |
| Sanderson & Looby..... | Repairs..... | | 13 20 | |
| Sundry persons..... | Freighting..... | | 163 93 | |
| Bank of Montreal..... | 1 per cent. commission on advances..... | | 0 35 | |
| Brown & Curry..... | do do | | 1 48 | |
| Hudson Bay Co..... | do do | | 0 22 | |
| Norris & Carey..... | do do | | 0 74 | |
| A. Macdonald & Co..... | do do | | 0 10 | |
| I. G. Baker & Co..... | do do | | 0 45 | |
| | | | 1,110 43 | |
| LESS—Amount retained from S. B. Lucas' salary for board of family | | | 83 79 | |
| | | | | 1,026 64 |
| Carried forward | | | | 11,512 69 |
| | | | | 19,759 19 |

[PART II]

M.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—Concluded.

| AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT. | TO WHOM PAID. | SERVICE. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
|------------------------|--------------------------|---|---------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| | | Brought forward | | | 11,512 69 | 19,759 19 |
| | | <i>Farm No. 19.—Morleyville.</i> | | | | |
| | I. G. Baker & Co..... | For Sugar | | 2 01 | | |
| | C. P. Railway..... | Freighting | | 2 82 | | |
| | | | | | 4 83 | |
| | | <i>Farm No. 20.—North and South Blackfoot Reserve.</i> | | | | |
| | I. G. Baker & Co..... | For Contract supplies | | 1,000 13 | | |
| | Hudson Bay Co..... | do | | 642 20 | | |
| | do | Supplies | | 41 76 | | |
| | R. Landels | Blacksmithing | | 48 75 | | |
| | T. W. Crosby..... | Lime | | 14 85 | | |
| | J. A. Kerr..... | Cutlery | | 130 55 | | |
| | J. Walker..... | Lumber | | 290 00 | | |
| | Indian | Oats | | 12 00 | | |
| | Sundry persons | Freighting..... | | 5 94 | | |
| | I. G. Baker & Co..... | 1 per cent. commission on advances..... | | 6 87 | | |
| | Bank of Montreal | do do | | 1 31 | | |
| | | | | | 2,194 36 | |
| | | <i>Farm No. 21.—Piegan Reserve.</i> | | | | |
| | McDonald & Sully | For Transport of Instructor Williams from Battleford to Swift Current | | 125 00 | | |
| | E. McKay | Transport of Instructor Williams from Medicine Hat to Piegan Reserve..... | | 80 00 | | |
| | P. J. Williams..... | Expenses of transport from Swift Current to Medicine Hat | | 59 40 | | |
| | I. G. Baker & Co | Contract supplies..... | | 1,025 18 | | |
| | R. Payne..... | Blacksmithing..... | | 38 25 | | |
| | W. D. Whitney..... | do | | 46 50 | | |
| | Grant & Scott..... | do | | 60 03 | | |
| | N.-W. Colonization Co .. | Sundries..... | | 18 45 | | |
| | A. Grogan | Lime | | 18 73 | | |
| | J. A. Kerr..... | Cutlery, &c..... | | 39 40 | | |

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|----------|-----------|
| Lavasser & Stedman | Hay and stabling | 1 50 | |
| H. Taylor | Meals | 1 50 | |
| Grier Bros..... | Oats..... | 114 36 | |
| Sundry persons..... | Freighting | 12 69 | |
| A. Macdonald | 1 per cent. commission on advances | 1 25 | |
| Brown & Curry..... | do do | 6 05 | |
| Bank of Montreal..... | do do | 0 41 | |
| T. Howard | do do | 0 07 | |
| | | | 1,648 71 |
| <i>Farm No. 22.—Blood Reserve.</i> | | | |
| G McKay & Co. | For erecting buildings..... | 330 00 | |
| I. G Baker & Co..... | Contract supplies..... | 1,672 62 | |
| P. McLaren | Lumber | 187 62 | |
| M. Holway | Lime | 123 75 | |
| N.-W. Colonization Co . | do | 1 50 | |
| M. D. Whitney..... | Blacksmithing | 10 87 | |
| G. Constantine | do | 5 00 | |
| J. A. Kerr..... | Stoves, pipes and cutlery..... | 195 60 | |
| R. Payne | Shoeing horses..... | 47 05 | |
| Grant & Scott | 1 coal box, &c | 39 00 | |
| R. Patterson..... | Oats | 230 19 | |
| Sundry persons | Freighting | 35 71 | |
| Hudson Bay Co | 1 per cent. commission on advances..... | 14 27 | |
| Bank of Montreal | do do | 1 96 | |
| | | | 2,895 14 |
| <i>Farm No. 25.—Moose Mountain.</i> | | | |
| Richardson & Lepper..... | For Stable fork | 1 25 | |
| J. C. Orerar | Tools..... | 4 35 | |
| G. Pentland..... | Coal oil | 13 50 | |
| A. McArthur | Harness | 29 00 | |
| Hudson Bay Co..... | Tea | 5 88 | |
| J. A. Kerr..... | Cooking stove..... | 55 40 | |
| C. Lawford | Transport | 10 00 | |
| Smith & Ferguson | Sundries..... | 1 95 | |
| C. J. Nichol..... | 1 horse and 1 mule | 250 00 | |
| N. H. Bruce | Hay | 12 00 | |
| J. McEachren | Oats..... | 5 00 | |
| J. Hislop..... | do | 25 00 | |
| E. H. Just..... | Repairs to harness | 21 95 | |
| Sundry persons | Freighting | 11 23 | |
| Bank of Montreal..... | 1 per cent. commission on advances | 0 86 | |
| T. Howard | do do | 0 50 | |
| | | | 447 87 |
| Carried forward..... | | | 18,703 60 |
| | | | 19,759 19 |

M.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—*Concluded*

| AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT. | TO WHOM PAID. | SERVICE. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
|------------------------|--------------------------|---|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| | | Brought forward..... | | | 18,703 60 | 19,759 19 |
| | | <i>Farm No. 26.—Sarsce Reserve.</i> | | | | |
| | I. G. Baker & Co | For Contract supplies..... | | 363 60 | | |
| | Hudson Bay Co..... | do | | 318 35 | | |
| | do | Supplies..... | | 10 38 | | |
| | J. A. Kerr..... | Cutlery | | 44 65 | | |
| | J. Walker..... | Lumber | | 45 00 | | |
| | D. Hamilton | Blacksmithing | | 28 50 | | |
| | T. M. Crosby | Lime | | 5 00 | | |
| | A. Dow | Repairs | | 35 00 | | |
| | Sundry persons | Freighting..... | | 24 07 | | |
| | Brown & Curry..... | 1 per cent. commission on advances..... | | 4 44 | | |
| | Bank of Montreal..... | do do | | 0 44 | | |
| | | | | | 877 41 | |
| | | <i>Rolling River Reserve Fund.</i> | | | | |
| | J. Walker & Co | For Bacon..... | | 30 00 | | |
| | L. Cockburn..... | Supplies | | 41 70 | | |
| | E. J. Darrioch..... | do | | 8 20 | | |
| | J. D. Gillies & Co | do | | 74 28 | | |
| | J. Cameron..... | Stove..... | | 24 00 | | |
| | | | | | 178 18 | |
| | | Total Expenditure | | | | 19,759 19 |

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
 OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.
 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. |
|---|--------------------------|---|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| SIoux. | | | | | | |
| Legislative Appropriation, under 47 Vic., c. 2..... | | | | | | 2,000 00 |
| Further Grant, under 48 Vic., c. 2..... | | | | | | 595 79 |
| | | | | | | 2,595 79 |
| EXPENDITURE. | | | | | | |
| <i>Bird Tail Creek.</i> | | | | | | |
| 47 Vic., c. 2, and 48 Vic., c. 2.... | T. Howard..... | For 2 hoes..... | | 3 00 | | |
| | J. A. Simmers..... | Seeds..... | | 62 70 | | |
| | J. H. Morrison, M.D..... | Medical attendance..... | | 58 90 | | |
| | P. W. Rolston, M.D..... | do | | 61 00 | | |
| | R. King..... | Repairing waggon..... | | 16 40 | | |
| | Hudson Bay Co..... | 1 mower and 1 horse rake..... | | 132 87 | | |
| | T. Yeandle..... | Blacksmithing..... | | 2 00 | | |
| | N. S. Armstrong..... | do | | 60 80 | | |
| | Patterson & Gibson.. | Repairs to fanning mill..... | | 3 75 | | |
| | J. Anderson | Barley..... | | 5 08 | | |
| | H. Lawford..... | Wheat..... | | 33 28 | | |
| | M. Bunn..... | do | | 30 00 | | |
| | D. Sinclair..... | do | | 7 00 | | |
| | G. Seal..... | do cats and hay..... | | 97 33 | | |
| | R. Gibson | do | | 16 39 | | |
| | Indians..... | Potatoes..... | | 39 00 | | |
| | Sundry persons..... | Freighting..... | | 15 57 | | |
| | T. Howard..... | 1 per cent. commission on advances..... | | 2 02 | | |
| | Bank of Montreal..... | do | | 0 47 | | 647 56 |
| | <i>Oak Lake.</i> | | | | | |
| | R. King..... | For Repairing waggon..... | | 8 20 | | |
| | J. T. Rattery..... | Blacksmithing..... | | 5 70 | | |
| Carried forward | | | | 13 90 | | 647 56 |
| | | | | | | 2,595 79 |

[PART I]

N.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—Continued.

| AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT. | TO WHOM PAID. | SERVICE. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|---|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| | | Brought forward..... | | 13 90 | 647 56 | 2,595 79 |
| | | <i>Oak Lake—Continued.</i> | | | | |
| | A. J. Leitch | Supplies for Sioux | | 14 72 | | |
| | W. A. Brennan | Potatoes | | 15 00 | | |
| | D. McLean | Wheat..... | | 18 65 | | |
| | Hudson Bay Co..... | Supplies..... | | 1 12 | | |
| | Bank of Montreal..... | 1 per cent. commission on advances..... | | 0 34 | | |
| | | | | | 63 73 | |
| | | <i>Oak River.</i> | | | | |
| | J. Dawson..... | For Medicine supplied..... | | 20 30 | | |
| | W. J. Mitchell..... | Vaccine points..... | | 6 39 | | |
| | W. A. Brennan..... | Flour..... | | 35 00 | | |
| | E. Hunter..... | Wheat | | 75 00 | | |
| | W. A. Brennan..... | Potatoes..... | | 51 60 | | |
| | Hudson Bay Co..... | Supplies..... | | 58 91 | | |
| | Bank of Montreal..... | 1 per cent. commission on advances..... | | 1 74 | | |
| | | | | | 248 94 | |
| | | <i>Turtle Mountain.</i> | | | | |
| | Oavers & Stewart..... | For Flour and wheat..... | | 79 75 | | |
| | J. A. Cameron..... | 1 yoke oxen..... | | 190 00 | | |
| | J. Thunder..... | Taking waggon from Shoal Lake..... | | 3 00 | | |
| | Westbrook & Fairchild... | 1 neck yoke..... | | 2 50 | | |
| | T. Yeandle..... | Blacksmithing | | 3 75 | | |
| | T. Howard..... | 1 per cent. commission on advances..... | | 1 94 | | |
| | | | | | 280 94 | |
| | | <i>Qu' Appelle.</i> | | | | |
| | M. McCamus | For Wheat..... | | 72 00 | | |
| | O. W. Evans..... | Blacksmithing | | 13 00 | | |
| | J. French..... | Outting grain, &c. | | 48 75 | | |
| | R. May..... | Wages as Instructor..... | | 60 00 | | |

| | | | |
|--------------------------|---|--------|----------|
| J. W. Riddell..... | 1 ox..... | 100 00 | |
| J. W. Ralph, M.D..... | Medical attendance..... | 5 00 | |
| A. Harris, Son & Co..... | 1 set harness..... | 19 00 | |
| D. H. Gillespie..... | 1 yoke oxen..... | 195 00 | |
| J. McDonald..... | Barley..... | 35 00 | |
| Sutherland & Atherton... | Sundries..... | 118 75 | |
| W. Demère..... | Driving oxen..... | 3 00 | |
| D. F. Joly..... | 2 cows..... | 160 00 | |
| G. F. Goldie..... | 1 mower and 1 horse rake..... | 135 00 | |
| Hudson Bay Co..... | Implements supplied..... | 189 82 | |
| Standing Buffalo..... | Potatoes..... | 67 20 | |
| Susa..... | Driving oxen..... | 2 00 | |
| Sundry persons..... | Freighting..... | 24 47 | |
| Crawford & Robertson.... | 1 per cent. commission on advances..... | 0 78 | |
| Bank of Montreal..... | do do..... | 5 12 | |
| Hudson Bay Co..... | do do..... | 2 06 | |
| S. H. Caswell..... | do do..... | 0 05 | |
| | | | 1,256 00 |
| | <i>Carlton.</i> | | |
| Hudson Bay Co..... | For Bacon and potatoes..... | 97 62 | |
| A. Fisher..... | Ferrying..... | 1 00 | |
| | | | 98 62 |
| | Total Expenditure..... | | 2,595 79 |

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
 OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.
 ROBERT SINCLAIR,
 Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
 Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

O.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—Continued.

| AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT. | TO WHOM PAID. | SERVICE. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
|--|------------------------|---|---------|----------|---------|-----------|
| GENERAL EXPENSES. | | | | | | |
| Legislative Appropriation under 47 Vic., c. 2..... | | | | | | 66,380 00 |
| Further grant under 48 Vic., c. 2..... | | | | | | 60,420 62 |
| 126,800 62 | | | | | | |
| EXPENDITURE. | | | | | | |
| <i>Salaries, Wages and Medical Attendance.</i> | | | | | | |
| 47 Vic., c. 2, and 48 Vic., c. 2... | Hon. E. Dewdney | For Salary as Indian Commissioner, for 12 months, to 30th June, 1885 | | 3,200 00 | | |
| | H. Reed | do Assistant Commissioner, for 12 months, to 30th June, 1885 | | 1,800 00 | | |
| | E. McColl | do Inspector in charge of Manitoba Superintendency, for 12 months, to 30th June, 1885. | | 2,200 00 | | |
| | T. P. Wadsworth..... | do Inspector North-West Superintendency, for 12 months, to 30th June, 1885..... | | 1,800 00 | | |
| | W. McGirr | do Clerk in Commissioner's Office, 12 months, to 30th June, 1885 | | 1,400 00 | | |
| | N. T. Macleod | do Clerk in Commissioner's Office, 14 months, to 30th June, 1884 | | 1,166 66 | | |
| | W. B. Pocklington..... | do Agent at Fort McLeod, for 11 months, to 31st March, 1885..... | | 1,143 26 | | |
| | W. Anderson | do do Edmonton, for 12 months, to 30th June, 1885..... | | 1,200 00 | | |
| | J. M. Rae..... | do do Battleford, for 12 months, to 30th June, 1885..... | | 1,200 00 | | |
| | T. T. Quinn | do do Pitt, for 10 months, to 31st March, 1885..... | | 875 00 | | |
| | J. A. Macrae | do do Carlton, for 12 months, to 30th June, 1885..... | | 897 00 | | |
| | F. Ogletree | do do Portage la Prairie, for 12 months, to 30th June, 1885 | | 800 00 | | |
| | M. Begg | do do Blackfoot Crossing, for 10 months, to 28th February, 1885..... | | 812 00 | | |

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| | | | | |
|------------------------|---------------|--|-----------|------------|
| F. X. Girard, M.D..... | do | Medical Officer at McLeod, for 13 months, to 31st March, 1885 | 1,300 00 | |
| J. Hourigan..... | do | Forest Bailiff, for 12 months, to 30th June, 1885..... | 699 98 | |
| J. McIntyre..... | For Salary as | Agent at Savanne, for 12 months, to 30th June, 1885..... | 900 00 | |
| R. J. N. Pither..... | do | do Fort Francis, for 12 months, to 30th June, 1885..... | 1,000 00 | |
| H. Martineau..... | do | do Manitoba House, for 12 months, to 30th June, 1885..... | 1,000 00 | |
| G. McPherson..... | do | do Assabaskasing, for 12 months, to 30th June, 1885..... | 1,000 00 | |
| A. McKay..... | do | do Norway House, for 12 months, to 30th June, 1885..... | 1,000 00 | |
| L. W. Herchmer..... | do | do Birtle, for 12 months, to 30th June, 1885..... | 1,200 00 | |
| A. McDonald..... | do | do Indian Head, for 12 months, to 30th June, 1885..... | 1,200 00 | |
| W. Chastellaine..... | do | Interpreter, for 12 months, to 30th June, 1885..... | 250 00 | |
| A. M. Muckle..... | do | Agent at St. Peters, for 12 months, to 30th June, 1885..... | 900 00 | |
| J. P. Wright..... | do | Clerk, for 12 months, to 30th June, 1885..... | 1,100 00 | |
| L. J. A. Leveque..... | do | do do do | 1,100 00 | |
| J. Reader..... | do | Agent at The Pas, for 12 months, to 30th June, 1885..... | 799 92 | |
| S. B. Lucas..... | do | Provisional Agent at Peace Hills, for 12 months, to 30th June, 1885..... | 730 00 | |
| S. Macdonald..... | do | Clerk | 50 00 | |
| J. A. Mitchell..... | do | do | 800 00 | |
| J. A. Markle..... | do | do | 975 00 | |
| F. H. Paget..... | do | do in Commissioner's Office | 900 00 | |
| R. G. R. Eden..... | do | do do | 720 00 | |
| A. R. Springett..... | do | do do | 900 00 | |
| A. B. McIntosh..... | do | do do | 900 00 | |
| C. W. H. Saunders..... | do | do do | 660 00 | |
| F. C. Oornish..... | do | do do | 600 00 | |
| H. Keith..... | do | do | 825 00 | |
| J. B. Lash..... | do | do | 930 00 | |
| G. W. Gairdner..... | do | do | 300 00 | |
| O. Young..... | do | do | 4 00 | |
| J. M. Wright..... | do | do at payments | 50 00 | |
| H. F. McMillan..... | do | do do | 80 00 | |
| A. Beauregard..... | do | do do | 108 00 | |
| W. Grime..... | do | do do | 10 00 | |
| J. St. L. McGinn..... | do | do do | 108 00 | |
| H. R. McIntyre..... | do | do do | 132 00 | |
| J. M. McCallum..... | do | do do | 78 00 | |
| F. Champness..... | do | do do | 102 00 | |
| Carried forward..... | | | 41,501 80 | 126,800 62 |

O.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—Continued.

| AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT. | TO WHOM PAID. | SERVICE. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
|---|--------------------------|--|---------|------------|-----------|------------|
| | | Brought forward..... | | [41,501 80 | | 126,800 62 |
| | | <i>Salaries, Wages and Medical Attendance—Continued.</i> | | | | |
| 47 Vic., c. 2, and 48 Vic., c. 2 ... | H. Herchmer..... | For Salary as Clerk at payments | | 4 00 | | |
| | T. Edmundson..... | do do | | 27 00 | | |
| | E. Paradis..... | do | | 140 00 | | |
| | J. V. Kildahl..... | do | | 134 00 | | |
| | J. W. Jowett..... | do | | 145 00 | | |
| | P. Brown..... | do | | 51 00 | | |
| | B. H. Floyd..... | do | | 75 00 | | |
| | W. Shearwood..... | do | | 349 00 | | |
| | W. Laurie..... | do and Assistant Storeman..... | | 179 74 | | |
| | A. McNab..... | do | | 120 00 | | |
| | J. D. Molson..... | do in Commissioner's Office | | 200 00 | | |
| | S. Swinford..... | do | | 61 74 | | |
| | H. A. J. Macdougall..... | do | | 15 00 | | |
| | J. J. Campbell..... | do | | 96 77 | | |
| | J. Paul..... | Wages as teamster..... | | 12 00 | 43,100 05 | |
| | H. Herchmer..... | do | | 3 00 | | |
| | J. C. Halford..... | do | | 7 50 | | |
| | E. Venn..... | do | | 120 00 | | |
| | G. Favell..... | do and Interpreter..... | | 142 50 | | |
| | G. Riskawasis..... | do | | 49 00 | | |
| | D. McDhall..... | do | | 7 00 | | |
| | J. A. Bone..... | do | | 4 00 | | |
| | J. V. Kildahl..... | do | | 6 00 | | |
| | J. Chartrand..... | do | | 70 00 | | |
| | do | do | | 35 00 | | |
| | M. Elliott..... | do | | 236 92 | | |
| | W. Calder..... | do | | 11 00 | | |
| | E. Lepotac..... | do | | 13 00 | | |
| | A. Kearns..... | do | | 35 25 | | |
| | S. Anderson..... | do | | 5 00 | | |
| | E. Lafonde..... | do | | 6 75 | | |
| | R. McCormach..... | do | | 18 00 | | |
| | J. Tomkins..... | do | | 34 61 | | |

| | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|----------|-----------|------------|
| W. McNabb..... | do | | 51 00 | | |
| R. R. Cotton, M.D..... | Medical attendance | | 4 00 | 867 53 | |
| L. Munroe, M.D..... | do | | 293 00 | | |
| J. H. Morrison, M.D..... | do | | 14 35 | | |
| A. B. Mackay, M.D..... | do | | 80 00 | | |
| O. O. Edwards, M.D..... | do | | 327 00 | | |
| A. B. Poitevin..... | do | | 150 00 | | |
| W. Beamish, M.D..... | do | | 83 00 | | |
| H. Dodd, M.D..... | do | | 641 75 | | |
| D r s. Sutherland & Arton..... | do | | 20 00 | | |
| B. H. Robertson, M.D..... | do | | 33 00 | | |
| Dr. Mackie..... | do | | 5 00 | | |
| J. Kerr, M.D..... | do | | 10 00 | | |
| T. Hanson, M.D..... | do | | 30 00 | | |
| W. Redmond, M.D..... | do | | 54 00 | | |
| J. Collinge, M.D..... | do | | 5 45 | | |
| F. Fafard, M.D..... | do | | 40 00 | | |
| J. Lee..... | Wages as Interpreter..... | | 60 00 | 1,800 55 | |
| M. Silveright..... | do | | 152 84 | | |
| J. Alexander..... | do | | 30 00 | | |
| J. Daniels..... | do | | 400 00 | | |
| J. Pritchard..... | do | | 289 60 | | |
| S. Geddes..... | do | | 340 00 | | |
| B. DeRoche..... | do | | 470 00 | | |
| H. Reed..... | Amount paid do | | 3 00 | | |
| Ben..... | Wages as do | | 27 84 | | |
| P. Blondin..... | do do | | 73 84 | | |
| L. W. Herchmer..... | Amount paid do | | 12 00 | | |
| M. Cummings..... | Wages as do | | 60 00 | | |
| W. McKay..... | do do | | 10 00 | | |
| A. Monkman..... | do do | | 3 00 | | |
| Gilbert..... | do do | | 32 00 | | |
| J. Moran..... | do do | | 36 69 | | |
| D. Enoch..... | do do | | 13 75 | | |
| H. Favell..... | do do | | 11 00 | | |
| W. Tomkins..... | do do | | 294 69 | | |
| J. A. Macrae..... | Amount paid do | | 11 00 | | |
| Rev. J. Macdougall..... | Interpreting at payments..... | | 10 00 | | |
| D. Whitford..... | Wages as Interpreter..... | | 5 00 | | |
| J. Rowland..... | do do | | 2 00 | | |
| W. McGirr..... | Amount paid do | | 3 00 | | |
| Chapin..... | Wages as do | | 2 50 | | |
| J. Flynn..... | do do | | 11 00 | | |
| R. Pratt..... | do do | | 280 00 | | |
| Carried forward..... | | | 2,644 55 | 45,768 13 | 126,800 63 |

O.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—Continued.

| AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT. | TO WHOM PAID. | SERVICE. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
|---|----------------------------|--|---------|----------|-----------|------------|
| | | Brought forward..... | | 2,644 55 | 45,768 13 | 126,800 62 |
| | | <i>Salaries, Wages and Medical Attendance—Continued.</i> | | | | |
| 47 Vic., c. 2, and 48 Vic., c. 2.... | Hudson Bay Co..... | Hire of do | | 5 00 | | |
| | J. Flament | Wages as do | | 16 25 | | |
| | J. Norris | do do | | 140 00 | | |
| | A. Morrisette | do do | | 38 00 | | |
| | Mike | do do | | 72 00 | | |
| | J. Lightening | do do | | 15 00 | | |
| | S. Whitford | do do | | 23 08 | | |
| | J. Noel | do do | | 7 00 | | |
| | H. Pratt | do do | | 30 00 | | |
| | P. Whitford | do do | | 80 00 | | |
| | J. Calder | do Storeman | | 625 00 | 3,070 88 | |
| | J. Carney | do do | | 600 00 | | |
| | J. V. Kildahl | do do | | 140 00 | | |
| | F. Fishleigh | Carrying special despatch..... | | 3 00 | | |
| | P. Cummings | Constable | | 12 25 | | |
| | F. Ogletree | Expenses paid for finding lost ox | | 7 00 | | |
| | do | Wages paid | | 69 15 | | |
| | J. B. and M. Buzwale | Taking boat from Little Current to Sault Ste. Marie..... | | 28 75 | | |
| | G. McKay | Driving cows | | 16 00 | | |
| | J. McIntyre | Wages paid to boatmen and assistants | | 216 50 | | |
| | Hudson Bay Co..... | Amount paid for sundry services | | 12 25 | | |
| | W. Dennie | Driving oxen | | 7 00 | | |
| | J. Moran | Sundry services | | 9 00 | | |
| | M. Bouressa | Driving oxen | | 4 00 | | |
| | E. Dewdney | Wages paid | | 28 50 | | |
| | J. Kelly | Wages at grist mill for November and December, 1881..... | | 106 00 | | |
| | E. Barnette..... | do do do | | 60 00 | | |
| | A. Whitney | do do do | | 45 00 | | |
| | J. Kean | do do do | | 116 66 | | |
| | H. Pellissier | Wages as Constable | | 9 00 | | |
| | A. Mackay | Wages paid to boatmen and assistants..... | | 47 25 | | |
| | H. Martineau | do do | | 133 00 | | |

| | | | | |
|-----------------------|--|----------|-----------|------------|
| A. Stevenson | Assistant in warehouse | 2 00 | | |
| A. M. Muckle | Wages paid to boatmen and assistants | 71 00 | | |
| H. Reed | do do | 20 50 | | |
| C. J. Browning | Branding cattle | 12 00 | | |
| S. Ash | do | 24 00 | | |
| E. Venn | Collecting horses | 26 92 | | |
| N. McConnell | Putting on double windows | 2 50 | | |
| J. Smith | Issuing rations at payments | 27 00 | | |
| W. Bailey | Quarantine guard during small-pox epidemic | 88 00 | | |
| P. Ballendine | Salary as special Agent | 375 00 | | |
| F. Sibbald | Branding cattle | 5 00 | | |
| J. Brass | Messenger | 9 00 | | |
| J. Kent | Wages paid to boatmen | 63 50 | | |
| J. McCulloch | Inspecting shoebacks | 63 35 | | |
| G. McPherson | Wages paid to boatmen and assistants | 108 75 | | |
| Mrs. Generaux | Cleaning Carlton office | 6 00 | | |
| J. Alexander | Work in storehouse | 1 50 | | |
| A. Carribean | Ploughing at Rolling River | 33 75 | | |
| Hudson Bay Co. | Goods in lieu of wages | 59 00 | | |
| T. A. Newman | do | 20 00 | | |
| T. Barton | Inspecting building | 57 00 | | |
| E. McColl | Wages paid on tour of inspection | 360 25 | | |
| O. Fell | Loading cars | 1 25 | | |
| T. Loussier | Superintending Indians fishing | 71 15 | | |
| R. Morin | do do | 64 61 | | |
| S. Lafonde | Driving cattle | 2 50 | | |
| Indians | Sundry services | 273 85 | | |
| T. Robillard | Scouting | 2 50 | | |
| C. Jennings | Cleaning warehouse | 2 50 | | |
| O. Coutois | Instructor to South Quill | 40 00 | | |
| Brown & Curry | Amount paid for carrying letters | 3 00 | | |
| R. J. N. Pither | Wages paid to boatmen and assistants | 8 00 | | |
| A. McDonald | Wages | 4 00 | | |
| Rev. G. Bruce | Dispensing medicines at Fairford | 200 00 | | |
| Rev. E. Lecoq | do Cumberland | 120 00 | | |
| J. Tabouret | do Water Hen River | 45 00 | | |
| J. Flett | do Berens River | 120 00 | | |
| A. W. Ross | do Fisher River | 140 00 | | |
| J. McDonald | do Moose Lake | 75 00 | | |
| A. H. M. Budd | do Cumberland | 36 67 | | |
| C. Thompson | do Pas | 30 00 | | |
| T. Chambers | Gratuity on retiring from service as Farm Instructor | 182 50 | | |
| W. Peart | Wages as messenger in Commissioner's office | 240 00 | | |
| H. Hartley | Wages as caretaker do | 20 00 | | |
| J. Savord | do do | 330 00 | | |
| F. Whitford | Driving cattle | 1 00 | | |
| G. McKay | Herding | 1 00 | | |
| | Carried forward | 4,380 61 | 50,204 01 | 126,800 62 |

O.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—Continued.

| AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT. | TO WHOM PAID. | SERVICE. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
|--|--|--|--|----------|-----------|------------|
| | | Brought forward..... | | 4,380 61 | 50,204 01 | 126,860 62 |
| | | <i>Salaries, Wages and Medical Attendance—Continued.</i> | | | | |
| 47 Vic., c. 2, and 48 Vic., c. 2... | J. Reader W. Favel A. McMuckle Sarah Haylett Margaret Macdougall..... J. Hourigan..... O. Guuin S. Oulette A. Gaddie..... N. Mallette..... G. Marchand..... J. F. Dorion..... T. Hogg E. Anderson..... J. Brass R. J. N. Pither..... D. Whitford..... W. H. Elliott..... W. L. Watt..... J. Garrick..... D. McFarlane..... J. Nolin..... W. Inkster..... T. P. Wadsworth..... W. Lennie..... L. Laroque..... L. W. Herchmer..... S. H. Roswell..... N. Wilkie..... J. W. Fisher..... J. Moran..... E. Leelos..... F. K. Herchmer..... J. Ashen..... | For Wages paid to boatmen and assistants..... Work in storehouse Wages paid to boatmen and assistants Wages as caretaker, at Winnipeg office do do Wages paid to boatmen and assistants Wages as carpenter, at Frog Lake Building styte Assisting at payments Putting up partition in storehouse..... Driving horses..... do cattle..... Wages for July, 1882..... Driving oxen..... Assisting in storehouse..... Wages paid..... Sundry services Wages as messenger..... Sacking and loading potatoes..... Services in storehouse..... Driving oxen..... Wages as Scout..... Overseeing Indians making timber..... Wages paid on tour of inspection..... Making goose necks..... Wages as messenger..... do paid do as cook for men cutting logs at Peace Hills..... Sundry services..... Planting trees..... Messenger..... Services in storehouse..... Special services..... Hauling timber..... | 432 50 1 50 3 50 36 00 108 00 286 00 376 00 2 00 5 00 30 00 8 00 13 75 35 00 6 00 4 00 6 00 10 00 5 00 2 50 2 00 3 00 15 00 38 48 64 00 7 50 5 00 4 00 23 06 18 00 5 00 10 00 5 00 4 00 81 00 | | | |

| | | | | |
|--|---|-----------|-----------|------------|
| A. Campbell..... | Messenger | 8 00 | | |
| W. Mackenzie..... | Assisting at Crooked Lakes, driving timber..... | 100 00 | | |
| | | | | 6,144 38 |
| <i>Travelling Expenses, Rations, &c.</i> | | | | |
| Hon. E. Dewdney..... | For Travelling expenses..... | 443 52 | | |
| J. A. Macrae..... | do | 346 40 | | |
| A. McDonald..... | do | 1,332 82 | | |
| J. M. Rae..... | do | 472 00 | | |
| T. T. Quinn..... | do | 297 00 | | |
| F. Ogletree..... | do | 341 00 | | |
| J. A. Mitchell..... | do | 317 00 | | |
| F. P. Wadsworth..... | do | 2,488 41 | | |
| R. G. R. Eden..... | do | 30 80 | | |
| F. X. Girard, M.D..... | do | 979 00 | | |
| W. Pocklington..... | do | 385 95 | | |
| H. Reed..... | do | 704 01 | | |
| L. W. Herchmer..... | do | 1,924 90 | | |
| J. Reader..... | do | 235 14 | | |
| W. Anderson..... | do | 613 80 | | |
| G. W. Gardner..... | do | 28 00 | | |
| E. McColl..... | do | 1 596 20 | | |
| M. Begg..... | do | 368 99 | | |
| A. Mackay..... | do | 1,183 53 | | |
| J. Reader..... | do | 351 75 | | |
| A. M. Muckle..... | do | 536 95 | | |
| J. McIntyre..... | do | 495 20 | | |
| F. Ogletree..... | do | 554 60 | | |
| H. Martineau..... | do | 868 90 | | |
| R. J. N. Pither..... | do | 316 10 | | |
| G. McPherson..... | do | 473 62 | | |
| S. B. Lucas..... | do | 39 75 | | |
| J. P. Wright..... | do | 37 90 | | |
| W. Shearwood..... | do | 40 55 | | |
| W. McGirr..... | do | 132 45 | | |
| J. Hourigan..... | do | 288 00 | | |
| C. W. H. Saunders..... | do | 20 00 | | |
| H. Keith..... | do | 371 15 | | |
| J. A. Markle..... | do | 44 75 | | |
| J. Kent..... | do | 152 55 | | |
| J. B. Lash..... | do | 170 75 | | |
| W. Shearwood..... | do | 24 00 | | |
| O. Poyack..... | Horse hire..... | 42 50 | | |
| J. A. Markle..... | do | 1 75 | | |
| J. Boyd..... | do | 30 00 | | |
| H. Keith..... | do | 9 25 | | |
| | Carried forward..... | 18,888 96 | 56,348 39 | 126,800 62 |

O.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—Continued.

| AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT. | TO WHOM PAID. | SERVICE. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
|--|--------------------------|---|---------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| | | Brought forward..... | | 18,888 96 | 56,348 39 | 126,800 62 |
| | | <i>Travelling Expenses, Rations, &c.—Concluded.</i> | | | | |
| 47 Vic., c. 2, and 48 Vic., c. 2... | B. Brannen..... | Horse hire..... | | 5 00 | | |
| | Sproule & Walsh..... | do..... | | 4 00 | | |
| | J. Tomkins..... | do..... | | 50 00 | | |
| | P. Ballendine..... | do..... | | 34 50 | | |
| | E. Anderson..... | do..... | | 8 00 | | |
| | A. G. McDonald..... | do..... | | 9 50 | | |
| | Levasseur & Stedman..... | do and stabling..... | | 7 50 | | |
| | Indian..... | do..... | | 3 00 | | |
| | J. Pritchard..... | do..... | | 12 00 | | |
| | J. Smith..... | do..... | | 18 00 | | |
| | M. Groat..... | do &c..... | | 75 00 | | |
| | D. H. Gillespie..... | do..... | | 7 25 | | |
| | W. J. Squires..... | do..... | | 38 25 | | |
| | L. Mullholand..... | do..... | | 24 00 | | |
| | R. Smith..... | do..... | | 15 00 | | |
| | G. Irvine..... | do..... | | 2 50 | | |
| | W. Tomkins..... | do..... | | 4 00 | | |
| | J. O. Halford..... | Hire of buckboard..... | | 8 00 | | |
| | J. Clemenston..... | Hire of transport..... | | 5 00 | | |
| | Steamer "Pacific"..... | Transport of men..... | | 6 50 | | |
| | F. Flammand..... | do C. Gouin..... | | 12 00 | | |
| | J. Gibbons..... | Waggon hire..... | | 18 00 | | |
| | B. Primeau..... | Hire of sled..... | | 3 00 | | |
| | T. Hogg..... | Repayment of passage money..... | | 62 50 | | |
| | J. C. Wilson..... | do..... | | 62 50 | | |
| | F. B. Butler..... | do..... | | 68 00 | | |
| | P. J. Cunningham..... | do..... | | 68 00 | | |
| | J. Paisley..... | do..... | | 62 50 | | |
| | J. M. O'Donnell..... | do..... | | 68 00 | | |
| | E. Edwards..... | do..... | | 62 50 | | |
| | M. H. Canning..... | do..... | | 62 50 | | |
| | J. Shannon..... | do..... | | 62 50 | | |
| | D. H. Gillespie..... | Horse feed..... | | 41 63 | | |
| | Sibbald & Lindsay..... | Oats..... | | 68 40 | | |

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| | | | | |
|------------------------------------|---|-----------|-----------|------------|
| J. B. Smith | do | 14 75 | | |
| J. S. Donahue | do | 87 00 | | |
| A. Macdonald | do | 75 40 | | |
| Indians | do and hay | 411 00 | | |
| J. C. Phipps | Travelling expenses while inspecting boat | 2 50 | | |
| H. Herchmer | Board allowance | 2 25 | | |
| I. G. Baker & Co. | Horse feed and rations | 392 91 | | |
| R. McIver | Transport of Agent Macrae | 5 00 | | |
| H. Keith | Paid for transport of Chief | 1 90 | | |
| Hudson Bay Co. | Rations and horse feed, &c. | 396 04 | | |
| North-West Coal and Navigation Co. | Ferriage | 16 00 | | |
| A. Beauregard | Travelling expenses while assisting at payments | 85 70 | | |
| L. J. A. Leveque | do do | 144 50 | | |
| J. St. L. McGinn | do do | 82 85 | | |
| H. F. McMillan | do do | 75 60 | | |
| J. W. Wright | do do | 47 60 | | |
| H. R. McIntyre | do do | 99 00 | | |
| F. Champness | do do | 116 70 | | |
| Joyner Bros. & Atherton | Board of Messenger | 15 75 | | |
| N.-W. Mounted Police | Rations | 31 23 | | |
| H. Taylor | Meals | 11 00 | | |
| H. Sayers | Oats | 4 50 | | |
| Cummings & Allen | do hay and stabling | 66 59 | | |
| H. Mitchell | do do | 49 00 | | |
| S. Ballendine | do | 60 00 | | |
| S. Hockley | Travelling expenses | 9 95 | | |
| M. Cummings | Board allowance | 21 00 | | |
| P. Cummings | do | 6 00 | | |
| J. C. Halford | Driving Mr. Keith | 8 00 | | |
| E. Dewdney | Ration allowance for J. Alexander | 72 75 | | |
| M. Macleod | Cash to pay expenses of Interpreter | 2 50 | | |
| F. Ballendine | Oats | 6 00 | | |
| H. Nash | do and hay | 93 75 | | |
| D. F. Jelly | Hay | 28 00 | | |
| S. Bench | do | 9 38 | | |
| M. McCauley | Horse feed and horse hire | 29 61 | | |
| W. M. Herchmer | do | 23 96 | | |
| Sutherland & Atherton | Oats | 18 90 | | |
| Sibbald, Lindsay & Lynn | do | 31 16 | | |
| J. Nolin | Hay | 12 00 | | |
| T. Miller | Oats | 42 00 | | |
| W. Cromartin | do | 16 50 | | |
| D. Gillespie | Stabling horses and horse hire | 30 00 | | |
| G. Favel | Board allowance | 20 25 | | |
| F. Otton | Board of Instructor Craig | 15 00 | | |
| | Carried forward | 22,739 41 | 56,348 39 | 126,800 62 |

[PART II]

O.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—Continued.

| AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT. | TO WHOM PAID. | SERVICE. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
|---|---------------------------|---|---------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| | | Brought forward..... | | 22,739 41 | 56,348 39 | 126,800 62 |
| | | <i>Travelling Expenses, Rations, &c.—Continued.</i> | | | | |
| 47 Vic., c. 2, and 48 Vic., c. 2.... | W. P. McCormick..... | For Board of J. Tanner..... | | 4 50 | | |
| | J. Clementson | Board and stabling..... | | 6 90 | | |
| | D. Ross | Meals and lodging..... | | 28 00 | | |
| | T. Oran | Stabling horses..... | | 5 50 | | |
| | J. Daniels | Board allowance..... | | 7 50 | | |
| | S. J. Donaldson | Stabling horses..... | | 9 00 | | |
| | D. Ross | Meals and stabling..... | | 17 50 | | |
| | J. V. Kildahl | Travelling expenses..... | | 28 00 | | |
| | A. Kearns | Paid ferrying charges..... | | 12 70 | | |
| | A. Fisher | Ferrying..... | | 12 35 | | |
| | E. Venn | Travelling expenses..... | | 28 25 | | |
| | Mahaffy & Clinkskill..... | Sundry supplies..... | | 12 90 | | |
| | A. L. Ashdown | Bridge tolls..... | | 3 65 | | |
| | H. McKenny | do..... | | 3 10 | | |
| | C. Henderson..... | Repairs to waggon..... | | 2 00 | | |
| | J. Walter | Ferriage and repairs..... | | 49 05 | | |
| | Royal Mail Line | Transport of officials..... | | 90 00 | | |
| | W. A. Brown..... | Transport to Fort a la Corne..... | | 4 00 | | |
| | W. R. McCuskey..... | Transport of Agent McDonald..... | | 5 00 | | |
| | W. B. Wright | do do..... | | 3 60 | | |
| | T. Barton | Travelling expenses while inspecting buildings..... | | 109 00 | | |
| | J. Carney | Paid in lieu of rations..... | | 70 00 | | |
| | J. E. Aylwin..... | Expense in connection with the selection of cattle..... | | 5 60 | | |
| | Leeson & Scott..... | Passage of Mr. McCrae..... | | 14 50 | | |
| | J. Daniels | Board of man..... | | 1 90 | | |
| | C. P. Railway..... | Transport of officials..... | | 175 59 | | |
| | A. McGowan | Expenses of constable..... | | 20 50 | | |
| | T. D. Green | Travelling expenses, Ottawa to Regina..... | | 83 00 | | |
| | J. L'Heureux | do do to Regina..... | | 11 25 | | |
| | J. Norn | Transport of Instructor..... | | 20 00 | | |
| | J. Savord | Board of man..... | | 5 25 | | |
| | W. G. Pettingell..... | Oil for buckboard..... | | 0 55 | | |
| | J. Pellisier | Driving physician..... | | 16 00 | | |
| | G. Chaffee | Hire of transport for Instructor..... | | 60 00 | | |

| | | | | |
|--------------------------------|--|----------|-----------|------------|
| W. McNab..... | Board as teamster..... | 38 25 | | |
| J. Rowatt | Repayment of passage money | 68 00 | | |
| | | | 23,772 10 | |
| | Less—Amount paid for rations of N.-W. Mounted | | | |
| | Police guard at payments | 28 46 | | 23,743 64 |
| | <i>Advertising, Printing, Stationery, Telegrams and Postage.</i> | | | |
| Prince Arthur "Herald" | For Advertising | 33 58 | | |
| Quebec "Nouvelliste" | do | 10 80 | | |
| St. Catharines "Journal" | do | 47 76 | | |
| Kingston "News" | do | 35 10 | | |
| "Le Monde" | do | 94 98 | | |
| Calgary "Herald" | do | 7 00 | | |
| Hamilton "Spectator" | do | 52 92 | | |
| Napanee "Standard" | do | 10 26 | | |
| F. Ogletree..... | do | 2 00 | | |
| Prairie Printing Co..... | do | 5 60 | | |
| Battleford "Saskatche- | | | | |
| wan Herald" | do | 72 95 | | |
| Stratford "Herald" | do | 10 26 | | |
| Prince Albert "Times" | do | 30 00 | | |
| St. Thomas "Times" | do | 10 26 | | |
| Winnipeg "Times" | do | 181 78 | | |
| Minnedosa "Tribune" | do | 21 70 | | |
| Brandon "Mail" | do | 61 75 | | |
| "La Vallé d'Ottawa" | do | 11 16 | | |
| "Nouvelles Soirées Can- | | | | |
| adiennes" | do | 12 49 | | |
| Toronto "Telegram" | do | 18 60 | | |
| Qu'Appelle "Vidette" | do | 57 20 | | |
| Portage la Prairie "Tri- | | | | |
| bune-Review" | do | 52 78 | | |
| Regina "Leader" | do | 70 42 | | |
| McLeod "Gazette" | do | 70 46 | | |
| Minnedosa "Tribune" | do | 68 64 | | |
| Calgary "Nor-Wester" | do | 93 04 | | |
| Montreal "Herald" | do | 9 30 | | |
| Gladstone "Age" | do | 31 85 | | |
| Moosomin "Courier" | do | 80 08 | | |
| Aylmer "Times" | do | 6 20 | | |
| Hull "Despatch" | do | 18 60 | | |
| "Le Canada" | do | 35 96 | | |
| Montreal "La Minerve" | do | 53 94 | | |
| | Carried forward | 1,379 33 | 80,092 03 | 126,800 62 |

O.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—Continued.

| AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT. | TO WHOM PAID. | SERVICE. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
|--|-------------------------|--|---------|----------|-----------|------------|
| | | Brought forward..... | | 1,379 33 | 80,092 03 | 126,800 62 |
| | | <i>Advertising, Printing, &c.—Continued.</i> | | | | |
| 47 Vic., c. 2, and 48 Vic., c. 2... | Thornbury "Union | For Advertising | | 6 20 | | |
| | "Standard"..... | | | | | |
| | Collingwood "Enter- | do | | 12 40 | | |
| | prise Messenger"..... | | | | | |
| | Toronto "Mechanical | do | | 9 30 | | |
| | and Milling News".... | | | | | |
| | Exeter "Times"..... | do | | 15 50 | | |
| | Berlin "News"..... | | | | | |
| | Peterboro' "Review".... | do | | 18 60 | | |
| | Peterboro' "Canada | | | | | |
| | Lumberman"..... | do | | 6 20 | | |
| | Dundas "Standard".... | | | | | |
| | Toronto "Canada Manu- | do | | 15 50 | | |
| | facturer"..... | | | | | |
| | "Courier du Canada"... | do | | 27 90 | | |
| | Ottawa "Citizen"..... | | | | | |
| | do | do | | 21 70 | | |
| | Brockville "Times".... | | | | | |
| | Toronto "Advertiser"... | do | | 35 96 | | |
| | Portage la Prairie | | | | | |
| | "Liberal"..... | do | | 18 60 | | |
| | Gananoque "Journal"... | | | | | |
| | Almonte "Times"..... | do | | 21 70 | | |
| Meaford "Mirror"..... | | | | | | |
| Peterboro' "Times".... | do | | 54 86 | | | |
| Whitby "Gazette"..... | | | | | | |
| Montreal "Journal of | do | | 11 16 | | | |
| Commerce"..... | | | | | | |
| Napanea "Beaver"..... | do | | 11 16 | | | |
| London "Free Press"... | | | | | | |
| Guelph "Herald"..... | do | | 31 00 | | | |
| Eganville "Enterprise" | | | | | | |
| Cornwall "Reporter"... | do | | 21 70 | | | |
| Cobourg "Sentinel Star" | | | | | | |
| Carleton Place "Central | do | | 17 38 | | | |
| Canadian"..... | | | | | | |
| | | | | 15 50 | | |

| | | | | |
|----------------------------|----|----------|-----------|------------|
| Brantford "Courier"..... | do | 18 60 | | |
| Bradford "Witness"..... | do | 15 50 | | |
| Belleville "Intelligencer" | do | 18 60 | | |
| Aurora "Borealis"..... | do | 11 16 | | |
| London "Catholic Re- | | | | |
| cord"..... | do | 21 70 | | |
| Owen Sound "Times"... | do | 14 26 | | |
| Oshawa "Vindicator"... | do | 11 16 | | |
| Port Hope "Times"..... | do | 15 50 | | |
| Picton "Gazette"..... | do | 11 16 | | |
| Prescott "Messenger" .. | do | 15 50 | | |
| Richmond Hill "Herald" | do | 6 82 | | |
| Toronto "Mail"..... | do | 111 60 | | |
| Toronto "National"..... | do | 37 20 | | |
| Toronto "Sentinel"..... | do | 21 70 | | |
| Windsor "Essex Re- | | | | |
| view"..... | do | 13 64 | | |
| St. Catharines "Visitor" | do | 21 70 | | |
| Seaforth "Sun"..... | do | 15 50 | | |
| Stratford "Times"..... | do | 15 50 | | |
| Montreal "Gazette"..... | do | 53 94 | | |
| St. Johns "News"..... | do | 15 50 | | |
| Sherbrooke "Gazette"... | do | 15 50 | | |
| Levis "Le Quotidien"... | do | 18 60 | | |
| Montreal "Post"..... | do | 34 10 | | |
| Halifax "Herald"..... | do | 21 70 | | |
| Toronto "World"..... | do | 12 40 | | |
| Edmonton "Bulletin"... | do | 45 50 | | |
| Birtle "Observer"..... | do | 21 50 | | |
| Toronto "Christian | | | | |
| Guardian"..... | do | 9 30 | | |
| Belleville "Dominion | | | | |
| Oddfellow"..... | do | 8 68 | | |
| Toronto "Truth"..... | do | 8 20 | | |
| Brandon "Sun"..... | do | 56 55 | | |
| Montreal "Herald"..... | do | 24 80 | | |
| Yarmouth "Times"..... | do | 6 20 | | |
| Regina "Leader"..... | do | 26 04 | | |
| Chatham "Planet"..... | do | 18 60 | | |
| Markham "Sun"..... | do | 15 50 | | |
| Montreal "Shareholder" | do | 37 20 | | |
| Canadian "Sportsman" | do | 12 40 | | |
| Mitchell "Advocate".... | do | 11 16 | | |
| Brighton "Ensign"..... | do | 4 96 | | |
| Winnipeg "North-West | | | | |
| Farmer"..... | do | 9 30 | | |
| Carried forward..... | | 2,781 62 | 80,092 03 | 126,800 62 |

O.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—Continued.

| AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT. | TO WHOM PAID. | SERVICE. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
|---|--|--|---------|----------|-----------|------------|
| | | Brought forward..... | | 2,781 62 | 80,092 03 | 126,800 62 |
| | | <i>Advertising, Printing, &c.—Continued.</i> | | | | |
| 47 Vic., c. 2, and 48 Vic., c. 2 ... | Toronto "Irish Canadian"..... | For Advertising..... | | 37 20 | | |
| | Waterloo "Canadian Farmers' Friend"..... | do..... | | 11 16 | | |
| | Toronto "Monetary Times"..... | do..... | | 37 20 | | |
| | Selkirk "Herald"..... | do..... | | 4 00 | | |
| | Manitoba "Free Press"..... | do..... | | 26 00 | | |
| | St. Boniface "Manitoba"..... | do..... | | 4 68 | | |
| | J. O. Irvine..... | Postage stamps, Regina office..... | | 520 00 | | |
| | Hudson Bay Co..... | do..... | | 39 95 | | |
| | F. Ogletree..... | do..... | | 14 00 | | |
| | H. Martineau..... | do..... | | 5 24 | | |
| | F. S. Simpson..... | do Pitt..... | | 5 00 | | |
| | R. Crawford..... | do Indian Head..... | | 97 43 | | |
| | Postmaster, McLeod..... | do..... | | 50 00 | | |
| | A. B. Wood..... | do Birtle..... | | 60 00 | | |
| | A. McBeath..... | do Touchwood..... | | 2 70 | | |
| | J. Reader..... | do..... | | 8 15 | | |
| | A. M. Muckle..... | do..... | | 36 84 | | |
| | Postmaster, Calgary..... | do..... | | 12 39 | | |
| | J. A. Mitchell..... | do..... | | 5 00 | | |
| | Postmaster, Battleford..... | do..... | | 25 00 | | |
| | J. McIntyre..... | do..... | | 9 52 | | |
| | J. M. McCallum..... | do..... | | 0 15 | | |
| | Postmaster, Pitt..... | do..... | | 14 00 | | |
| | J. Henderson..... | do Winnipeg..... | | 138 61 | | |
| | J. McIntyre..... | do..... | | 2 69 | | |
| | M. Begg..... | do..... | | 3 00 | | |
| | W. D. Creighton..... | do..... | | 29 30 | | |
| | E. Dewdney..... | do..... | | 0 90 | | |
| | S. Hockley..... | do..... | | 4 00 | | |
| | H. Richardson, jun..... | do..... | | 5 00 | | |
| | Sutherland & Atherton..... | do..... | | 2 00 | | |

| | | |
|------------------------------|---|------------|
| Crawford & Robertson..... | do | 12 83 |
| J. Clementson..... | do | 2 10 |
| C. P. Railway Co..... | Telegrams..... | 914 43 |
| Richardson & Macdonald | do | 26 55 |
| F. Ogletree..... | do | 4 00 |
| G. N.-W. Telegraph Co.. | do | 39 93 |
| E. Dewdney..... | do | 1 12 |
| J. S. Macdonald..... | do | 8 93 |
| H. Reed..... | do | 12 79 |
| A. Taylor..... | do | 4 34 |
| T. P. Wadsworth..... | do | 18 50 |
| L. W. Herchmer..... | do | 4 65 |
| Telegraph and Signal | do | 44 27 |
| Service..... | do | 210 30 |
| Burland Lithograph Co.. | Printing annuity tickets..... | 8 00 |
| J. McIntyre..... | do files..... | 1 50 |
| Prairie Printing Co..... | do notices to trespassers..... | 1,492 85 |
| Queen's Printer..... | do | 5 35 |
| A. Macdonald..... | Ink..... | 79 17 |
| A. Kennedy..... | Stationery..... | 5 08 |
| I. G. Baker & Co..... | do | 21 70 |
| C. H. Black..... | do | 1 90 |
| J. Reader..... | do | 7 90 |
| W. J. Pettingell & Co... | do | 3 15 |
| A. Biboon..... | do | 6 15 |
| T. N. Campbell..... | do | 1 50 |
| H. Martineau..... | do | 10 00 |
| Thomson Bros..... | do | 13 46 |
| Crawford & Robertson... | do | 4 00 |
| J. Henderson..... | 1 copy of "Manitoba and North-West Gazetteer" | 1 25 |
| Mahaffy & Clinkskill.... | Stationery..... | 11 90 |
| J. Kent..... | do | 12 75 |
| Hudson Bay Co..... | do | 3 60 |
| T. Osborne..... | do | 3 75 |
| J. H. Ashdown..... | do | 1 60 |
| J. McIntyre..... | do | 1,040 35 |
| Govt Stationery Office... | do | 8,028 89 |
| <i>Rent, Light and Fuel.</i> | | |
| Hudson Bay Co..... | For Rent of Carlton office..... | 240 00 |
| do | do Pitt office..... | 150 00 |
| do | do Winnipeg office..... | 1,100 00 |
| do | do Pelly storehouse..... | 24 00 |
| J. S. Crerar..... | do Birtle do..... | 120 00 |
| Carried forward..... | | 1,634 09 |
| | | 88,120 92 |
| | | 126,800 62 |

O.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—Continued.

| AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT. | TO WHOM PAID. | SERVICE. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
|------------------------|---------------|---|---------|----------|-----------|------------|
| | | Brought forward..... | | 1,634 00 | 88,120 92 | 126,800 62 |
| | | <i>Rent, Fuel and Wood—Continued.</i> | | | | |
| | | W. Anderson For Rent of Edmonton office and site of storehouse..... | | 367 67 | | |
| | | L. W. Herchmer..... Allowance for rent of office at Birtle..... | | 200 00 | | |
| | | J. Pruden do storehouse at Victoria..... | | 30 00 | | |
| | | L. Thompson do do | | 10 00 | | |
| | | M. Walley do do Birtle..... | | 10 00 | | |
| | | A. M. Muckle..... do office | | 200 00 | | |
| | | F. Ogletree..... do do | | 200 00 | | |
| | | H. Martineau..... do do | | 200 00 | | |
| | | G. McPherson..... do do | | 200 00 | | |
| | | R. J. N. Pither..... do do | | 200 00 | | |
| | | J. McIntyre..... do do | | 200 00 | | |
| | | A. McKay..... do do | | 203 00 | | |
| | | J. Reader..... do do | | 200 00 | | |
| | | Rev. J. Macdougall..... do storehouse, Morley..... | | 50 00 | | |
| | | A. Campbell..... do do Moose Mountain..... | | 16 00 | | |
| | | F. Ogletree..... Hire of houses at payments | | 6 00 | | |
| | | T. D. Bruce..... Wood (Martineau's agency) | | 6 00 | | |
| | | Fishleigh & Dillon..... do for Indian Head office..... | | 2 00 | | |
| | | G. Bently..... do Edmonton do | | 17 50 | | |
| | | S. Beach..... do Regina do | | 32 50 | | |
| | | W. Scott..... do Winnipeg do | | 47 00 | | |
| | | P. Lethen..... do Indian Head do | | 12 00 | | |
| | | A. Cyre..... do do | | 3 00 | | |
| | | J. Cluff..... do do | | 3 50 | | |
| | | Indians..... do do | | 24 50 | | |
| | | J. Bell..... do do | | 50 00 | | |
| | | Dominion Coal & Transportation Co..... Coal for Winnipeg office..... | | 120 00 | | |
| | | D. Horan..... do McLeod do | | 35 70 | | |
| | | W. Laur..... Wood Indian Head do | | 19 00 | | |
| | | J. H. Bunnell..... do do do | | 15 00 | | |
| | | C. Favell..... do do do | | 22 75 | | |
| | | W. Broley..... do do do | | 6 00 | | |
| | | G. Arkle..... do Regina do | | 24 00 | | |

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|------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|--------|--------|
| W. Harvey | do | Indian Head | do | 8 50 |
| M. Dozie | do | do | do | 4 00 |
| J. Edwards | do | Birtle | do | 63 00 |
| I. G. Baker & Co | Coal | McLeod | do | 278 19 |
| J. A. Kerr | do | Regina | do | 773 25 |
| D. Brabant | Wood | Indian Head | do | 3 50 |
| W. Hall | do | do | do | 4 00 |
| J. N. David | do | Birtle | do | 42 50 |
| J. G. Valteau | do | Indian Head | do | 5 25 |
| Murray & Brooks | do | do | do | 20 00 |
| A. Dixon | do | do | do | 19 25 |
| G. Deaver | do | Carlton | office | 67 00 |
| M. Brown | do | Birtle | do | 34 00 |
| Garrett & Glen | do | Indian Head | do | 5 25 |
| R. Jeffery | do | Regina | do | 5 00 |
| A. N. Taylor | do | Indian Head | do | 3 00 |
| P. Dayman | do | do | do | 8 00 |
| Hudson Bay Co. | 20 gallons coal oil, | Blackfoot Crossing | do | 23 75 |
| A. Macdonald | Coal oil for | Battleford office | do | 1 25 |
| J. W. Ashdown | do | Winnipeg | do | 2 25 |
| Hudson Bay Co. | do | Carlton | do | 7 28 |
| I. G. Baker & Co | do | McLeod | do | 9 50 |

5,746 84

Office Expenses.

| | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|----|--------|
| Hudson Bay Co. | For Sundry supplies, carpets, &c., for Regina, Carlton and Edmonton offices | do | 203 05 |
| J. A. Kerr | Sundries for Regina office | do | 113 18 |
| H. McGillivray | do | do | 6 85 |
| Mowat Bros | do | do | 27 00 |
| M. P. Zindord | Furniture | do | 593 00 |
| T. Scott | do | do | 34 00 |
| F. R. Bannhard | Desk | do | 35 00 |
| J. H. Ashdown | 1 filter | do | 15 00 |
| T. W. Crapper | Glass and glazing for Regina office | do | 3 05 |
| Frank Oliver | Sundries | do | 2 00 |
| G. B. Collis | Repairing clock | do | 1 00 |
| Vulcan Iron Co. | do copying press | do | 6 10 |
| Williams & Murphy | Sundries | do | 7 00 |
| C. H. Baine | Crockery | do | 2 50 |
| Colonization Store Co .. | Sundries | do | 29 43 |
| Upper Canada Furnish- ing Co | Office chair | do | 19 00 |
| J. McCrae | Table, &c. | do | 45 37 |
| W. G. Pettingell | Soap | do | 2 00 |
| M. Hughes | Chairs | do | 31 00 |

Carried forward

1,174 53

93,867 76

126,800 62

O.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—Continued.

| AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT. | TO WHOM PAID. | SERVICE. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
|------------------------|---------------------------|--|---------|----------|-----------|------------|
| | | Brought forward..... | | 1,174 53 | 93,867 76 | 126,800 62 |
| | | <i>Office Expenses—Continued.</i> | | | | |
| | J. R. Reilly | Furnishings do | | 61 00 | | |
| | T. Scott..... | Furniture, Winnipeg office | | 14 50 | | |
| | W. Hargrave | Rent of Post Office drawer, Winnipeg..... | | 3 00 | | |
| | J. Lovell & Son | 1 Winnipeg directory, Winnipeg office..... | | 2 50 | | |
| | J. A. Hargrave..... | 1 desk do | | 125 00 | | |
| | T. Jones | 1 cupboard do | | 13 98 | | |
| | Crawford & Robertson... | Sundries for Indian Head office | | 0 50 | | |
| | Patterson & Gibson..... | Desk, Birtle office | | 18 00 | | |
| | J. A. Kerr..... | Copying press, Edmonton office | | 20 00 | | |
| | Brown & Curry..... | Sundries do | | 1 00 | | |
| | E. & C. Gurney..... | Stove, Mr. Martineau's office | | 15 32 | | |
| | G. Rapids Boat Store..... | Furniture, Mr. Reader's do | | 24 30 | | |
| | Mahaffy & Clinksill..... | Sundries, Battleford do | | 0 60 | | |
| | A. Macdonald | Chairs, Frog Lake do | | 13 00 | | |
| | do | Sundries, Battleford do | | 4 00 | | |
| | I. G. Baker & Co..... | do McLeod do | | 2 05 | | |
| | A. E. Shelton..... | Furniture, Blackfoot Crossing office..... | | 18 75 | | |
| | Rogers & Grant | Letter press and sundries, Blackfoot Crossing office | | 18 00 | | |
| | do | do do McLeod office..... | | 13 00 | | |
| | J. L. Wells..... | Stove, &c., Savanne office..... | | 26-20 | | |
| | | | | | 1,569 23 | |
| | | <i>Outfit and Repairs.</i> | | | | |
| | Sibbald & Lindsay..... | For Buckboard for Agent Begg | | 65 00 | | |
| | A. Doig | Camp stove do Herchmer | | 6 25 | | |
| | Willard Bros | Harness do Begg..... | | 20 00 | | |
| | T. P. Wadsworth | Outfit and repairs..... | | 115 26 | | |
| | J. Campbell | Buckboard for Mr. Wadsworth | | 100 00 | | |
| | C. Garson | Jumper for Carlton | | 8 00 | | |
| | Hudson Bay Co | Sundries..... | | 163 93 | | |
| | S. & H. Borbridge | 2 cases for papers for Mr. McColl and Mr. Wadsworth | | 40 00 | | |
| | do | Portmanteau and sundries for Mr. Wadsworth..... | | 97 50 | | |

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|----------------------------|--|----------|-----------|------------|
| A. E. Paget | For 1 mare for Commissioner..... | 125 00 | | |
| W. C. McKay | 1 waggon for Mr. Reed..... | 125 00 | | |
| Mahaffy & Olinckskill..... | 1 buckboard for Mr. Rae | 90 00 | | |
| A. McDonald | 1 pair horses do | 365 00 | | |
| R. H. Brantnabin | Cushions for buckbord, and whip..... | 9 75 | | |
| L. W. Herchmer | Blankets and robe | 55 82 | | |
| J. McIntyre | Sundries for outfit | 9 50 | | |
| H. Mitchell | Robe, &c | 4 66 | | |
| T. P. Welsh | 1 pair horses for Mr. Reed..... | 350 00 | | |
| P. Prevost | 1 horse do | 200 00 | | |
| A. Mackay | Tent and repairs..... | 45 55 | | |
| H. Martineau | do | 25 22 | | |
| I. G. Baker & Co..... | Outfit for Mr. Wadsworth | 5 65 | | |
| Hudson Bay Co. | 1 yaul for Mr. Reader | 50 00 | | |
| H. Read..... | Outfit and repairs | 33 55 | | |
| H. Mitchell | 1 horse for Mr. Rae | 165 00 | | |
| W. G. Pettingell..... | Oil for buckbord..... | 0 60 | | |
| A. Macdonald & Co..... | Sundries, &c..... | 8 00 | | |
| E. Dewdney | Articles of outfit | 4 00 | | |
| A. H. Heney & Co..... | 1 saddle for W. B. Young..... | 35 00 | | |
| F. O. Cornish..... | 1 camp bed | 2 00 | | |
| J. Reader | Sundries for outfit..... | 2 37 | | |
| J. A. Kerr | Knives and forks | 7 25 | | |
| C. V. Garson | 1 valise for annuity money | 12 00 | | |
| F. Le Mere | Shafts for jumper..... | 1 00 | | |
| M. Brown | 1 sleigh for Commissioner..... | 40 00 | | |
| Ross Bros. | 2 sleds for Edmonton | 10 00 | | |
| E. McColl | Sundry articles of outfit..... | 48 31 | | |
| Knox & Barber | 1 sleigh, &c. | 37 00 | | |
| Quail & Scott .. | Repairs to waggon..... | 3 75 | | |
| D. Lavalley | Blacksmithing for Mr. Rae | 6 00 | | |
| W. Latour..... | do for Messrs. Quinn and Rae..... | 23 85 | | |
| C. Thompson..... | do at Carlton | 32 88 | | |
| W. Byres | do for Mr. Wadsworth | 29 50 | | |
| O. W. Evans | do for Mr. Reed | 19 20 | | |
| C. McCusker | do at Regina | 94 25 | | |
| A. Robinson | do do | 14 50 | | |
| W. D. Whitney | do for Mr. Pocklington and Mr. Wadsworth .. | 27 37 | | |
| J. Collingham | Repairs to harness for Mr. Pocklington | 12 00 | | |
| D. A. Macdonald .. | Blacksmithing and repairs | 7 65 | | |
| E. Brunelle..... | Repairs to buckboard at Carlton | 14 50 | | |
| A. McKenzie..... | Blacksmithing | 34 25 | | |
| R. Payne | do at McLeod | 50 45 | | |
| A. H. Heney..... | Repairs to harness..... | 18 75 | | |
| G. Lovell..... | Blacksmithing..... | 5 00 | | |
| Williard Bros | Repairs to harness at Regina..... | 1 00 | | |
| Brought forward..... | | 2,878 97 | 95,436 59 | 126,800 62 |

[PART II]

O.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—Continued.

| AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT. | TO WHOM PAID. | SERVICE. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
|------------------------|----------------------|---|----------|----------|-----------|------------|
| | | Brought forward..... | | 2,878 07 | 95,436 99 | 126,800 62 |
| | | <i>Outfit and Repairs—Continued,</i> | | | | |
| | A. Robinson | For Blacksmithing..... | | 2 60 | | |
| | W. A. Brooks..... | Repairs to waggon..... | | 3 00 | | |
| | | | | 2,883 67 | | |
| | | LESS—Refunds as follows:— | | | | |
| | | Price of horse sold..... | \$154 32 | | | |
| | | Charges for repairs of buckboard..... | 33 00 | | | |
| | | Amount paid for shoeing horses..... | 2 00 | | | |
| | | | | 189 32 | | |
| | | <i>Miscellaneous.</i> | | | 2,694 35 | |
| | O. Sayers | For Hay for Indian cattle..... | | 10 00 | | |
| | J. Bellegarde | Ploughing for Indians..... | | 10 50 | | |
| | W. A. Heubach..... | do | | 100 00 | | |
| | J. Davis..... | do | | 6 30 | | |
| | Indians..... | Hay for cattle | | 42 00 | | |
| | E. Cadman..... | Ploughing for Indians..... | | 18 90 | | |
| | G. Wilkie | do | | 115 00 | | |
| | L. Couture..... | Ploughing, sowing and harvesting | | 125 00 | | |
| | W. Cameron..... | Ploughing for Indians..... | | 150 00 | | |
| | Indians..... | do | | 16 50 | | |
| | do | Cutting hay and sundry other work | | 484 25 | | |
| | do | Sawing lumber..... | | 18 00 | | |
| | J. Cameron..... | Ploughing and digging potatoes..... | | 142 00 | | |
| | Indians..... | Rifles taken by police..... | | 9 00 | | |
| | Walters & Baker..... | Hay for Indian oxen..... | | 7 00 | | |
| | R. McLaren..... | Cutting and binding wheat | | 18 00 | | |
| | N. Bawlf..... | Hay for Wabegon Indians | | 141 10 | | |
| | A. Cambean..... | Hay for oxen..... | | 13 00 | | |
| | H. & A. Shelton..... | Thrashing wheat..... | | 20 00 | | |
| | N. Fee..... | Hay for Indian cattle, &c..... | | 68 00 | | |
| | A. Stewart..... | do | | 40 00 | | |

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|--|--|----------|-----------|------------|
| Hudson Bay Co..... | do | 110 00 | | |
| G. Fisher..... | do | 6 00 | | |
| R. L. Brannan..... | do | 1 50 | | |
| W. Dubois..... | Ploughing, harrowing and sowing..... | 1 50 | | |
| O. Folster..... | Hay for cattle..... | 31 50 | | |
| J. Lewis..... | Ploughing and harrowing on Day Star's Reserve | 40 00 | | |
| J. Walker..... | Lumber for Three Bull's Reserve..... | 120 48 | | |
| T. Heslop..... | Stabling and feeding cattle..... | 52 00 | | |
| P. Cyr..... | Ploughing land..... | 84 00 | | |
| J. Pratt..... | do | 24 00 | | |
| A. Campbell..... | Stabling cows, &c..... | 34 85 | | |
| J. La Clair..... | Seeding land..... | 15 00 | | |
| J. Côté..... | do | 15 00 | | |
| T. Lees..... | Stabling cattle..... | 50 00 | | |
| T. A. Newman..... | Supplies for Indians | 42 30 | | |
| Hudson Bay Co..... | Use of ox | 6 00 | | |
| Richardson & Lepper..... | Rope for oxen..... | 2 75 | | |
| G. F. & J. Galt..... | Cotton to pack seeds..... | 0 63 | | |
| L. G. Baker & Co..... | Sundries..... | 18 92 | | |
| N. G. Pettingell & Co..... | Disinfectant and oil..... | 2 75 | | |
| T. Scott..... | 2 boxes for annuity money..... | 12 00 | | |
| J. Dawson..... | Drugs, &c..... | 1 88 | | |
| Manitoba Penitentiary | Coffin for Indian | 1 63 | | |
| J. Daniel..... | Digging grave for Indian..... | 1 50 | | |
| E. Harris..... | Wild rice | 3 00 | | |
| J. H. Ashdown..... | Anchor and chain for Mr. Martineau's boat..... | 22 00 | | |
| Knox & Barker..... | 6 pairs sashes and door for Frog Lake buildings..... | 45 50 | | |
| Hudson Bay Co..... | Sundries..... | 16 61 | | |
| J. H. Ashdown..... | Putting up stoves in Winnipeg office..... | 2 10 | | |
| A. Macdonald..... | Subscription to aid in erection of bridge at Battle River..... | 10 00 | | |
| P. C. Pambrum..... | Making nets | 150 00 | | |
| E. Mackay..... | Sundries while paying annuities..... | 5 00 | | |
| R. Martineau..... | do | 1 00 | | |
| F. P. Welsh..... | 1 revolver for Regina office | 8 00 | | |
| I. G. Baker & Co..... | Sundries for grist mill..... | 77 09 | | |
| A. M. Morden..... | Potatoes do | 25 80 | | |
| S. Sharpe..... | Beef do | 78 68 | | |
| N. S. Gladstone..... | Work on timber do | 24 00 | | |
| J. Buswere..... | Logs do | 184 54 | | |
| H. Taylor..... | Meals for men..... | 16 00 | | |
| F. Ogletree..... | Paid for registration | 1 25 | | |
| J. Y. Gilmour & Co..... | Samples of contract goods..... | 37 49 | | |
| J. Boyd..... | Stabling oxen..... | 4 50 | | |
| J. Mulligan..... | Services of bull..... | 2 00 | | |
| International Tent and Awning Co..... | Union Jacks..... | 60 55 | | |
| N. S. Gibbon..... | Expenses in shipping Mr. Martineau's boat..... | 7 00 | | |
| | Carried forward | 3,004 85 | 98,131 34 | 126,800 63 |

O.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—Continued.

| AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT. | TO WHOM PAID. | SERVICE. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
|------------------------|------------------------|--|---------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| | | Brought forward..... | | 3,004 85 | 98,131 34 | 126,800 62 |
| | | <i>Miscellaneous—Continued.</i> | | | | |
| | H. S. Simms..... | Rope, blocks, &c..... | | 3 90 | | |
| | Macdonald & Sully..... | Repairs to warehouse..... | | 15 00 | | |
| | A. J. Osment..... | Lumber for Indians..... | | 83 87 | | |
| | C. Kane..... | do and wood..... | | 14 95 | | |
| | C. J. Mickle..... | Taking declarations..... | | 4 00 | | |
| | Ferrier & Blyth..... | Samples of leather..... | | 15 77 | | |
| | H. LeJeune & Co..... | Varnish, paint, &c..... | | 19 45 | | |
| | J. McCrae..... | Expenses in changing site of buildings on Crooked Lake's Reserve..... | | 192 00 | | |
| | do..... | Erecting buildings under contract, on Crooked Lakes and Muscowpetung's Reserves..... | | 10,778 60 | | |
| | do..... | Building house and fitting same for Chief Piapot..... | | 265 00 | | |
| | Smith & Ferguson..... | Cook stove for Chief..... | | 103 05 | | |
| | Rev. H. Leduc..... | Attendance of sick Indians at hospital, St. Albert..... | | 214 80 | | |
| | Menokusicook..... | 1st prize for bread and butter, at Regina Agricultural Exhibition..... | | 25 00 | | |
| | A. Syre..... | 1st prize for potatoes, at Regina Agricultural Exhibition..... | | 15 00 | | |
| | N. Horsfall..... | 2nd prize do do..... | | 10 00 | | |
| | G. Davis..... | Fixing doors and windows..... | | 3 25 | | |
| | W. E. Hicks..... | Scavenger work..... | | 15 00 | | |
| | J. A. Kerr..... | Cans for cod oil..... | | 12 00 | | |
| | J. Clementson..... | Lard..... | | 1 40 | | |
| | J. Bear..... | Feeding cattle..... | | 25 00 | | |
| | A. Macdonald..... | Sundries..... | | 33 50 | | |
| | J. A. Kerr..... | Improved measures and scales..... | | 135 00 | | |
| | L. W. Herchmer..... | Paid for delivering telegrams..... | | 0 50 | | |
| | Mowat Bros..... | Canvas, &c..... | | 3 85 | | |
| | J. A. MacCaul..... | Lumber..... | | 12 60 | | |
| | T. Rogers..... | 200 trees for grounds at Regina..... | | 250 00 | | |
| | Penrose & Rocan..... | Feed for cattle for Treaty No. 3..... | | 17 72 | | |
| | B. D. McNaughton..... | Lumber..... | | 16 40 | | |
| | M. Kearns..... | Cutting and stacking hay..... | | 75 00 | | |
| | A. Grogan..... | Lime..... | | 6 25 | | |

| | | | | |
|--|---|-----------|-----------|------------|
| J. Foy..... | For Plastering buildings | 24 00 | | |
| Crawford & Robertson..... | 1 wood box | 10 00 | | |
| McLean & Elliott..... | Drawing bond and contract | 10 00 | | |
| Mahaffy & Clinkskill..... | Rope for stock..... | 8 10 | | |
| W. J. Mitchell..... | Disinfectant..... | 2 00 | | |
| A. McKenzie..... | Repairing gun..... | 2 50 | | |
| Morrison & McQuinn..... | Threshing grain | 50 10 | | |
| J. A. Kerr..... | Sundry supplies | 33 37 | | |
| J. H. Ashdown | Repairs to stove | 1 85 | | |
| E. McColl | Supplies for Indians during tour..... | 227 05 | | |
| T. R. Twigg..... | Repairs to buildings | 14 50 | | |
| Sibbald & Lindsay..... | Inspecting and weighing wheat..... | 5 00 | | |
| E. Cook..... | Claim for improvements on Indian Reserve West $\frac{1}{2}$ front section 15, Township 48..... | 305 00 | | |
| T. Barton | Fixing boxes..... | 15 07 | | |
| J. L. Johnson & Co..... | Hasps and staples..... | 3 47 | | |
| L. W. Herchmer..... | Expenses in liquor case | 9 05 | | |
| T. Lyons, sen..... | Taking charge of crazy Indians..... | 15 00 | | |
| H. Shorey & Co..... | Sample mitts | 8 40 | | |
| J. L'Hirondelle | Compensation for improvements on Michell's Reserve..... | 100 00 | | |
| D. O'Connor | Expenses Higgins vs. Regina | 130 58 | | |
| A. M. McMillan..... | Costs in suit Colbourn vs. Regina..... | 3 00 | | |
| P. J. Curran..... | Full settlement of claims on M. Callihoo's Reserve | 150 00 | | |
| G. McPherson | Paid for carrying mail | 39 25 | | |
| J. C. Phipps..... | Advances on boat for Mr. Martineau..... | 40 00 | | |
| A. Mandowasing..... | Balance due do | 110 00 | | |
| N.-W. Coal & Nav. Co... | Storage of flour..... | 145 22 | | |
| West Canada Loan and Saving Co..... | | | | |
| J. Cameron | Amount of mortgage with interest on J. Cameron's pro- perty, Rolling River Reserve..... | 1,119 64 | | |
| G. D. Edwards | Balance due on claim, Rolling River Reserve | 284 51 | | |
| Indians..... | Changing electric bells..... | 5 00 | | |
| Smart & Gillies..... | Services | 62 07 | | |
| D. J. Waggoner | Making double window frames | 13 90 | | |
| M. P. Zindorf..... | Stumpage dues at Battleford..... | 146 00 | | |
| Wood & Sanders..... | Set of venetian blinds, Regina office..... | 453 31 | | |
| J. Reader | Subscription to McLeod "Gazette" | 3 00 | | |
| W. P. Beanpré..... | Supplies for Indians | 3 37 | | |
| H. Mitchell..... | Chopping wheat for pig feed | 5 60 | | |
| Hudson Bay Co | Hire of fanning mill | 4 00 | | |
| D. McKenzie | Sundry supplies | 163 71 | | |
| T. Yeandle | Inspecting yacht..... | 2 00 | | |
| Winnipeg Post Office..... | Putting irons in oxen's horns..... | 0 50 | | |
| J. P. Wright | Rent of drawer | 3 00 | | |
| E. Dawdney..... | Petty cash..... | 72 11 | | |
| F. Ogletree..... | do | 16 25 | | |
| | do | 36 10 | | |
| | Carried forward | 19,329 29 | 98,131,34 | 126,800 62 |

O.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—Continued.

| AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT. | TO WHOM PAID. | SERVICE. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|----------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| | | Brought forward..... | | 19,329 29 | 98,131 34 | 126,800 62 |
| | | <i>Miscellaneous—Concluded.</i> | | | | |
| | Edward Higgins | Payment of amount due | \$349 16 | | | |
| | | LESS—Amount paid into court..... | 40 00 | | | |
| | | | \$309 16 | | | |
| | | Balance | 109 96 | | | |
| | J. O. Nelson..... | Expenses in connection with Interior Department horses..... | | 419 12 | | |
| | | Carried forward | | 114 32 | | |
| | E. Mahon | For Costs in suit, Higgins vs. Regina..... | | 163 95 | | |
| | W. Anderson..... | Rent of storehouse site..... | | 29 75 | | |
| | F. Norman..... | Expenses of Crowfoot's visit to Winnipeg..... | | 116 20 | | |
| | P. Prevost..... | Two horses for Bear's Head and Lean Man..... | | 155 00 | | |
| | E. A. Nash..... | 1 horse for Thunder Child..... | | 80 00 | | |
| | W. J. M. Pratt..... | Carrying mail from Totogan to Manitoba House..... | | 370 00 | | |
| | Indian..... | Building storehouse | | 80 00 | | |
| | Scott, MacTavish & McCracken..... | Full payment of claim of the estate of the late N. Oliver, for driving and wintering cattle from October, 1878, to May, 1879..... | | 493 19 | | |
| | Ross Bros..... | 2 cook stoves and pipes, for Indian Chief..... | | 78 00 | | |
| | G. Marchand..... | 1 horse for Chief Moosomin | | 80 00 | | |
| | Fishleigh & Dillon..... | Stencil plate..... | | 0 75 | | |
| | A. Morrisette..... | Sample ox collars | | 5 00 | | |
| | Sifton & Sifton..... | Paid for copy of evidence re liquor trials..... | | 9 00 | | |
| | D. J. Cochrane..... | Full payment for interest in all lands and improvements on Blood Reserve | | 3,500 00 | | |
| | Hudson Bay Co..... | Expenses in forwarding cattle to English River..... | | 30 54 | | |
| | Angus McDonald..... | In full of all expenses on Passpasstayos Reserve..... | | 200 00 | | |
| | F. F. Tims..... | Weighing fish | | 1 75 | | |
| | L. W. Mulholland..... | Stencil plate, &c..... | | 1 40 | | |
| | R. McKinnon..... | Taking horse to wintering ranch | | 2 00 | | |
| | S. & H. Borbridge..... | Repairs to sample harness, &c | | 31 44 | | |
| | Piepot..... | Making tent | | 14 00 | | |

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|---------------------------|---|----------|------------|
| J. Bruyère..... | Keep of lunatic..... | 33 00 | |
| Bate & Co..... | Sample of groceries..... | 20 76 | |
| F. A. Osberne..... | Preparing and engrossing quit claim..... | 8 00 | |
| T. P. Wadsworth..... | Supplies to Indians..... | 7 00 | |
| J. McCrae..... | Drawing plan of office..... | 6 00 | |
| G. Oregan..... | Inspecting clothing..... | 23 84 | |
| Hudson Bay Co..... | Burial expenses of Indians..... | 5 00 | |
| H. Hassard..... | Services at Moose Mountain..... | 6 00 | |
| C. J. Muckle..... | Attending suit..... | 5 00 | |
| Mahaffy & Clinkskill..... | Sundries..... | 6 50 | |
| Windsor Hotel, Regina... | 9 weeks board of Mrs. and Miss Applegarth..... | 188 00 | |
| Leeson & Scott..... | Transport of Mrs. and Miss Applegarth from Troy to Prince Albert..... | 80 00 | |
| J. McCrae..... | Making six boxes..... | 9 00 | |
| Sundry persons..... | Freighting..... | 2,534 77 | |
| Bank of Montreal..... | 1 per cent. commission on advances..... | 107 08 | |
| Hudson Bay Co..... | do do..... | 69 10 | |
| Crawford & Robertson... | do do..... | 17 79 | |
| Brown & Curry..... | do do..... | 7 52 | |
| A. Macdonald..... | do do..... | 36 13 | |
| Norris & Carey..... | do do..... | 15 15 | |
| T. Howard..... | do do..... | 15 68 | |
| Mahaffy & Clinkskill..... | do do..... | 14 10 | |
| I. G. Baker & Co..... | do do..... | 149 29 | |
| J. Clementson..... | do do..... | 0 37 | |
| Mowat Bros..... | do do..... | 0 03 | |
| S. H. Caswell..... | do do..... | 0 47 | |
| | | | 28,669 28 |
| | Total Expenditure..... | | 126,800 62 |

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
 OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.
 ROBERT SINCLAIR,
 Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
 Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

[PART II]

